

Migratory Birds Regulations in Canada 2022

2022/2023 and 2023/2024 Hunting Seasons

Canadian Wildlife Service
Waterfowl Technical Committee

CWS Migratory Birds
Regulatory Report
Number 57



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For more information on migratory birds, please visit the Government of Canada's website:
[Migratory birds - Canada.ca](https://www.canada.ca/en/migratory-birds)

Important Notice about the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza

There are temporary restrictions on importing or exporting harvested meat from migratory game birds hunted in areas affected by HPAI. For more information, consult the [CFIA – Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Zones, Permits and conditions needed for movement control](#), [Bringing food, plant and animal products into Canada](#) and [Imports: Animal and Animal Products](#) (United States Department of Agriculture, available in English only).

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The 2021 Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp, entitled “On Golden Pond — Common Goldeneye”, features the Common Goldeneye duck. It is a creation of the Canadian wildlife artist Ric Sluiter.

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Canadian Wildlife Service Waterfowl Technical Committee CWS Migratory Birds Regulatory Report - Number 57

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Comments:

Comments regarding the regulation-setting process or other concerns relating to national migratory birds should be sent to the Canadian Wildlife Service, Wildlife Management and Regulatory Affairs Division:

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Region-specific comments should be sent to the appropriate Regional Director, Regional Operations, Canadian Wildlife Service, at the following postal addresses:

Atlantic Region: 17 Waterfowl Lane, P.O. Box 6227, Sackville NB E4L 1G6
Quebec Region: 801–1550 d'Estimauville Avenue, Québec QC G1J 0C3
Ontario Region: 4905 Dufferin Street, Toronto ON M3H 5T4
Prairie Region: 9250 - 49th Street NW, 2nd Floor, Edmonton AB T6B 1K5
Northern Region: 5019 - 52nd Street, P.O. Box 2310, Yellowknife NT X1A 2P7
Pacific Region: RR1, 5421 Robertson Road, Delta BC V4K 3N2

This report may be downloaded from the following website:

[Migratory birds regulatory report series - Canada.ca](#)

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Background

Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) is responsible for the conservation of migratory birds in Canada and the management of the sustainable hunting of migratory game birds. The hunting regulations for migratory game birds are reviewed and amended biennially by ECCC, with input from provinces and territories, as well as from various other stakeholders. However, the population status of migratory game birds is assessed on an annual basis to ensure that the regulations are appropriate, and amendments can be made between review periods, if necessary, for conservation reasons.

As part of the regulatory process to amend the hunting regulations, the ECCC's Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) produces a series of regulatory reports:

The first report, *Population Status of Migratory Game Birds in Canada*, contains population and other biological information on migratory game birds and thus provides the scientific basis for informing management decisions that ensure the long-term sustainability of their population. Every two years, ECCC reviews hunting regulations and publishes the population status report. However, CWS analyzes population trends on a yearly basis to evaluate the status of migratory game bird populations.

The second report, *Proposals to Amend the Canadian Migratory Birds Regulations*, outlines the proposed changes to the hunting regulations for the next two hunting seasons, as well as proposals to amend the overabundant species regulations and sometimes, proposed amendments to the *Migratory Birds Regulations*. Proposals for hunting regulations are developed in accordance with the Objectives and Guidelines for the Establishment of National Regulations for Migratory Game Bird Hunting ([Establishing national regulations for migratory game bird hunting: objectives and guidelines - Canada.ca](#)). This report is published every second year, concurrently with the revision of hunting regulations.

The third report, *Migratory Birds Regulations in Canada*, summarizes the hunting regulations that were approved for the next two hunting seasons. The report is published every second year, concurrently with the revision of hunting regulations.

The three reports are distributed to organizations and individuals, with an interest in migratory bird conservation, to provide an opportunity for input on the development of hunting regulations in Canada. They are also available on the ECCC website: [Migratory birds regulatory report series - Canada.ca](#).

The process for developing regulations in Canada requires that any changes be in the form of final proposals by late February during years of regulatory changes. That means that regulations must be set without knowing about the breeding conditions and production forecasts of the coming year. This does not usually present difficulties because the hunting regulations are based on trends over several years, but in some cases the results from recent harvest surveys or breeding population surveys conducted in May and June will indicate that changes in the national approach are needed to ensure the conservation of migratory game birds. In this case, ECCC will process a regulatory amendment and issue a bulletin updating these regulations.

Regulatory changes described in the current document will start in September 2022 and remain in effect for two hunting seasons (fall 2022/winter 2023, fall 2023/winter 2024). Special conservation measures are also established for overabundant geese in spring 2023 and spring 2024.

Schedule for the Development of Hunting Regulations within each Regulatory Cycle

The schedule for the development of hunting regulations is based on the requirement to have the hunting regulations made into law by July:

- September through November – The *Population Status of Migratory Game Birds in Canada* report, containing biological information on migratory game birds, is developed. In January, it is distributed and posted on the Government of Canada's website.
- October and November – CWS regional offices develop proposals for hunting regulations in consultation with the provinces and territories and interested stakeholders.
- January – The *Proposals to Amend the Canadian Migratory Birds Regulations* report containing the regulation proposals is posted on the Government of Canada's website and distributed to allow for public, inter-regional and international consultation.
- July – Hunting regulations become law.
- July – The *Migratory Birds Regulations in Canada* report, containing the approved hunting regulations, is distributed and posted on the Government of Canada's website.
- August – Summaries of migratory birds hunting regulations are available with the Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permits at Canada Post outlets, independent vendors and on the Government of Canada's website.

Migratory game bird hunters are made aware of the migratory game bird hunting regulations at the same time as they receive information on season dates and bag and possession limits, when they purchase their hunting permits.

American Black Duck International Harvest Strategy

The American Black Duck International Harvest Strategy was adopted in 2012 by the CWS and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). The objectives of the Strategy, based on the principles of adaptive harvest management, are to:

- maintain a Black Duck population that provides consumptive and non-consumptive use commensurate with habitat carrying capacity;
- maintain societal values associated with the hunting tradition; and
- maintain equitable access to the Black Duck resource.

As such, the Strategy is designed to identify appropriate Black Duck harvest levels in Canada and the U.S. based on the size of the breeding populations of Black Ducks and sympatric Mallards while maintaining equity in Black Duck harvests between the two countries. However, recognizing incomplete control of harvest through regulations, it allows the realized harvest in either country to vary between 40% and 60% of the annual continental harvest.

The Strategy, used to determine the appropriate Black Duck harvest regulations, was first implemented in 2013–2014. It consists of four pre-defined regulatory packages in Canada and three in the U.S. Country-specific harvest opportunities are determined from a set of expected harvest rate distributions defined as regulatory alternatives. Canada developed four regulatory packages (liberal, moderate, restrictive and closed) with the Canadian moderate alternative defined as the 1997 to 2010 mean harvest rate (the reference package). The Canadian packages are as follows:

- Liberal: 30% increase in harvest rate over the 1997–2010 mean harvest rate;
- Moderate: 1997–2010 mean harvest rate (3.5% per year [mean harvest rate for adult males]);
- Restrictive: 30% decrease in harvest rate below the 1997–2010 mean harvest rate; and
- Closed: no Black Duck harvest allowed.

The optimal Canadian policy recommendation for the 2022-2023 hunting season is the continuation of the liberal regulatory package. This recommendation is based on long-term trends in Black Duck and Mallard breeding populations in eastern Canada as well as the estimated effects of hunting on the Black Duck population. Mallards are included in the Strategy because this species hybridizes and competes with Black Ducks on the breeding grounds and may therefore negatively affect the Black Duck population. According to data collected by the CWS and USFWS, the current level of harvest has only a low effect on population levels. The liberal package is therefore the optimal alternative.

Each regulatory package, however, must be implemented for at least three years before changes to the regulatory package will be considered, due to variability in annual harvest rates. In the interim, CWS will continue to monitor harvest rate in addition to the breeding population to ensure that the Strategy continues to meet the objectives stated above.

2021 Fall ECCC Regional Stakeholder Meetings Regarding the Hunting Regulation for the 2022/2023 and 2023/2024 Seasons

In fall of 2021, biologists from ECCC met with their provincial and territorial counterparts, as well as other stakeholders, in technical committees to discuss new information on the status of migratory game bird populations, and how it compares to annual trends. These regional technical committees used survey information from national and international bird population surveys, species-specific studies, and information received from migratory game bird hunters and non-government organizations to identify concerns with population levels of migratory game bird species. In order to address these concerns and ensure a sustainable harvest for migratory game birds, hunting season dates, daily bag limits and possession limits required adjustment for certain species for the 2022/2023 and 2023/2024 hunting seasons.

Summary of the Comments Received during Public Consultations held in winter 2022 Regarding the Hunting Regulations for the 2022/2023 and 2023/2024 Seasons

The proposed changes were described in detail in a consultation document titled *Proposals to amend the Canadian Migratory Birds Regulations - 2022* ([Consultation document: Proposals to amend the Canadian Migratory Birds Regulations 2022 - Canada.ca](#)), which was published online on January 14, 2022 for public comment. During the 30-day consultation period, the Department received nine comments. Comments were submitted by provincial hunting and conservation organizations, academia, hunters and individuals interested in migratory bird conservation.

Most comments received were supportive of the proposed changes to the Regulations for the next two hunting seasons. Two comments offered suggestions for the next round of amendments to the Regulations, which will be carefully examined and considered by the Department and discussed at the next regional waterfowl stakeholder meetings.

Two concerns were raised by a local hunting organization from Prince Edward Island. They indicated their opposition to the continuation of the liberal harvest regime currently called for by the American Black Duck International Harvest Strategy, and instead recommended that a moderate harvest regime be re-instated. According to this organization, the scientific data are missing to support a liberal harvest regime because of the lack of population surveys undertaken in 2020 and 2021 due to the COVID-19 restrictions. According to this organization, data presented in the *Population Status of Migratory Game Birds in Canada – 2021* report are conflicting with data published by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The organization was also concerned about the impact of climate change on American Black Duck populations under a liberal harvest regime.

Since 2012, Canada and the United States have implemented a formal International American Black Duck Harvest Strategy to ensure the long-term sustainability of Black Ducks and to allow equitable harvest in both countries. With this strategy in place, combined data from three key monitoring programs — banding, breeding population and harvest surveys — are used to create an integrated population model to directly inform the duck hunting regulations in each country. The most recent results from the population model indicate that, at the current level of hunting, harvest is not significantly affecting annual Black Duck survival at the population level. If liberalization of the hunting regulations in the United States or Canada causes the population to decline, those signals will be detected through monitoring programs that are beginning to be reintroduced given the relaxing of COVID-19 restrictions, and appropriate regulatory changes will be made to ensure that Black Duck harvest remains sustainable over the long term.

In addition, Canada and the United States present their assessment of the Black Duck population status slightly differently. The US Waterfowl Population Report presents the annual difference in the eastern waterfowl survey area population compared to the 20-year average and the previous year. In contrast, Canada's Population Status of Migratory Game Birds report presents the population trends since the beginning of the survey and the previous five years.

Current model predictions do not anticipate a negative impact from climate change on the American Black Duck breeding abundance on the Canadian breeding grounds (Adde et al. 2020). However, the Department is still looking into the potential impact of climate changes through the full life cycle of Black Duck.

The same organization also indicated its concern about the risk of transmission of COVID-19 virus between humans and wild birds. The risk of COVID-19 transmission between human and wild birds is very unlikely as coronaviruses found in birds are from different genera than that of SARS-CoV-2, the etiologic agent responsible for COVID-19 (Frederick et al. 2021). Recent investigation shows a lack of susceptibility to SARS-CoV-2 in geese and ducks (Suarez et al. 2020), suggesting that the transmission of COVID-19 from humans to migratory birds is unlikely.

References

Adde, A., Stralberg, D., Logan, T., Lepage, C., Cumming, S. and Darveau, M., 2020. Projected effects of climate change on the distribution and abundance of breeding waterfowl in Eastern Canada. *Climatic Change*, 162(4), pp.2339-2358.

Frederick, C., Girard, C., Wong, G., Lemire, M., Langwieder, A., Martin, M.C. and Legagneux, P., 2021. Communicating with Northerners on the absence of SARS-CoV-2 in migratory snow geese. *Écoscience*, 28(3-4), pp.217-223.

Suarez, D.L., Pantin-Jackwood, M.J., Swayne, D.E., Lee, S.A., DeBlois, S.M., and Spackman, E. 2020. Lack of Susceptibility to SARS-CoV-2 and MERS-CoV in Poultry. *Emerging Infectious Diseases*, 26(12), pp.3074-3076.

Migratory Game Birds Hunting Regulations for the 2022/2023 and 2023/2024 Seasons (including special conservation measures for overabundant species)

CWS has jointly developed the hunting regulation amendments presented here in consultation with the provinces and territories, other countries such as the U.S., and a range of other interested stakeholders, including hunter organizations, Indigenous Peoples of Canada and conservation groups. They were approved by Cabinet and published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II on July 6, 2022.

The following section summarizes the hunting regulations amendments by province and territory during this regulatory cycle.

The complete set of regulations that will be in effect in fall 2022 and winter/spring 2023 are contained in the Appendix (Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations Summaries) and posted on the Government of Canada's website: [Hunting regulations for migratory birds: provincial and territorial summaries - Canada.ca](https://www24.international.gc.ca/migratory-birds/migratory-birds-provincial-territorial-summaries-eng.aspx)

Removal of signature requirement for the Migratory Game Bird Hunting permit

The *Migratory Birds Regulations* require that all permits be signed in order to be valid. This regulatory requirement has been removed for the Migratory Game Bird Hunting (MGBH) permit, effective in fall 2022. Everyone who obtains a MGBH permit (physical or electronic) is no longer required to sign it. The MGBH permits are available for purchase either as hard copies (available at many Canada Post outlets and some independent vendors), or electronically through an e-permitting system ([Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit - Canada.ca](https://www24.international.gc.ca/migratory-birds/migratory-birds-provincial-territorial-summaries-eng.aspx)).

This amendment aims to reduce the administrative costs for the MGBH Permitting program and enhance users experience by removing the need to print the permit when purchased online (was a necessary step to sign it). It will also be an incentive for hunters to obtain their MGBH permits online through the MGBH e-permitting system, which in turn will improve data for the National Harvest Survey for migratory game bird hunting and provide additional tools for wildlife Enforcement officers.

American Black Duck Harvest

With respect to the American Black Duck International Harvest Strategy, no changes were made to the Black Duck daily bag limits in the Maritimes, Quebec and Ontario for hunting seasons 2022-2023. A liberal regime remains in place.

Newfoundland and Labrador

No regulatory changes have been made for the 2022/2023 and 2023/2024 hunting seasons.

Prince Edward Island

Three measures were put in place to increase harvest of Temperate-breeding Canada Geese during a period taking place before the Canada Geese North Atlantic population migrants arrive in the Atlantic Provinces. They have been considered effective in controlling population growth of Temperate-breeding Canada Geese, and as such reduce conflicts with humans, damage to crops and risks to public safety. Similar measures are being implemented for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

- ADVANCE THE OPENING DATE FOR THE SEPTEMBER GOOSE SEASON

The opening date for the September goose season has been advanced to an earlier fixed date of September 1st, and one day has been added to the season (Sept. 1 to Sept. 15). This measure will continue to allow an opportunity to harvest Temperate-breeding Canada Geese while affording additional protection to migrant Canada Geese from the North Atlantic Population, and the additional day will provide additional hunting opportunity by maximizing the allowable season length. No changes were made to the late fall season (October 1st to December 31).

- INCREASE THE DAILY BAG LIMIT FOR CANADA GEESE DURING THE SEPTEMBER GOOSE SEASON

The daily bag limit for geese was 5, and an additional 3 Cackling Geese or Canada Geese, or any combination, could be taken daily during the September goose season. This additional number of Canada Geese or Cackling Geese that could be taken daily has been increased to 5. This results in the daily bag limit being 10 for Cackling and Canada Geese during the September goose season (increased from 8 to 10). The daily bag limit has been harmonized with the ones in place for Quebec and Ontario.

- INCREASE THE POSSESSION LIMIT FOR GEESE

The possession limit has been increased from 16 to 20.

Nova Scotia

Three measures were put in place to increase harvest of Temperate-breeding Canada Geese during a period taking place before the Canada Geese North Atlantic population migrants arrive in the Atlantic Provinces. They have been considered effective in controlling population growth of Temperate-breeding Canada Geese, and as such reduce conflicts with humans, damage to crops and risks to public safety. Similar measures are being implemented for Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.

- ADVANCE THE OPENING DATE FOR THE SEPTEMBER GOOSE SEASON

- Hunting Zone 1

The opening date for the September goose season has been advanced to an earlier fixed date of September 1st (Sept. 1 to Sept. 15), the season length remained the same. This action will continue to allow an opportunity to harvest Temperate-breeding Canada Geese while affording additional protection to migrant Canada Geese from the North Atlantic Population. No changes were made to the late fall season (October 1 to December 31).

- Hunting Zone 2

The opening date for the September goose season has been advanced to an earlier fixed date of September 1st and the season length has been reduced by 6 days (Sept. 1 to Sept.15). The days lost have been moved to the front of the late season (October 16 to January 15). This measure will continue to allow an opportunity to harvest Temperate-breeding Canada Geese while affording additional protection to migrant Canada Geese from the North Atlantic Population.

- INCREASE THE DAILY BAG LIMIT FOR CANADA GEESE DURING THE SEPTEMBER GOOSE SEASON

The daily bag limit for geese was 5, and an additional 3 Cackling Geese or Canada Geese, or any combination, could be taken daily during the September goose season. This additional number of Canada Geese or Cackling Geese that could be taken daily has been increased to 5. This results in the daily bag limit being 10 for Cackling and Canada Geese during the September goose season (increased from 8 to 10). The daily bag limit has been harmonized with the ones in place for Quebec and Ontario.

- INCREASE THE POSSESSION LIMIT FOR GEESE

The possession limit has been increased from 16 to 20.

New Brunswick

Three measures were put in place to increase harvest of Temperate-breeding Canada Geese during a period taking place before the Canada Geese North Atlantic population migrants arrive in the Atlantic Provinces. They have been considered effective in controlling population growth of Temperate-breeding Canada Geese, and as such reduce conflicts with humans, damage to crops and risks to public safety. Similar measures are being implemented for Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.

- ADVANCE THE OPENING DATE FOR THE SEPTEMBER GOOSE SEASON

- Hunting Zone 1

The opening date for the September goose season has been advanced to an earlier fixed date of September 1st, and the season length has been reduced by up to 10 days (Sept. 1 to Sept 15). The days lost have been moved to the end of the late season (October 15 to January 14). This measure will maximize allowable hunting days while affording additional protection to migrant Canada Geese from the North

Atlantic Population and harmonize with the duck season closing date.

- Hunting Zone 2

The opening date for the September goose season has been advanced to an earlier fixed date of September 1st, and the season has been reduced by up to 13 days (Sept. 1 to Sept 15). The days lost have been moved to the end of the late season (October 1 to December 31). This measure will maximize allowable hunting days while affording additional protection to migrant Canada Geese from the North Atlantic Population and harmonize with the duck season closing date.

- INCREASE THE DAILY BAG LIMIT FOR CANADA GEESE DURING THE SEPTEMBER GOOSE SEASON

The daily bag limit for geese was 5, and an additional 3 Cackling Geese or Canada Geese, or any combination, could be taken daily during the September goose season. This additional number of Canada Geese or Cackling Geese that could be taken daily has been increased to 5. This results in the daily bag limit being 10 for Cackling and Canada Geese during the September goose season (increased from 8 to 10). The daily bag limit has been harmonized with the ones in place for Quebec and Ontario.

- INCREASE THE POSSESSION LIMIT FOR GEESE
The possession limit has been increased from 16 to 20.

Quebec

No regulatory changes have been made for the 2022/2023 and 2023/202 hunting seasons.

Ontario

- ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGE TO HARMONIZE THE DAILY BAG LIMIT FOR CANADA AND CACKLING GEESE DURING THE LATE SEASON IN THE SOUTHERN HUNTING DISTRICT

The daily bag limit has been increased from 5 to 10 for Canada and Cackling Geese in Wildlife Management Unit (WMU) 95 in the Southern Hunting District during the late February/early March season to correct an administrative oversight. This change will align the daily bag limit in WMU 95 with those for other WMUs without daily bag limit restrictions for Canada and Cackling Geese in the Southern Hunting District. Please note that this regulatory change only applies in municipalities where Sunday gun hunting is not permitted by provincial regulations.

Manitoba

- EXTEND THE SPECIAL CONSERVATION SEASON FOR THE OVERABUNDANT TEMPERATE-BREEDING CANADA GEESE IN SPRING IN SOUTHERN MANITOBA

The spring conservation season for overabundant Temperate-breeding Canada Geese in southern Manitoba (Game Bird Hunting Zones 3 and 4) has been extended by 10 days. The season will take place from March 1 to April 10, effective in spring 2023. The daily bag limit and possession limit will remain unchanged. The intent of the special conservation season is to increase harvest rates to slow the growth of Temperate-breeding Canada Geese in Manitoba. These geese cause significant agricultural and private property damage in southern Manitoba and pose significant risks to human safety, both through risk of aircraft and vehicular collisions.

In response to concerns about the size and rapid growth of the Temperate-breeding Canada Goose population in southern Manitoba, and associated environmental and agricultural issues, the population was designated as overabundant in 2020, and a conservation season was established from March 1-31, 2021 (CWS 2020).

References

Canadian Wildlife Service Waterfowl Committee. 2020. *Proposals to Amend the Canadian Migratory Birds Regulations. December 2019. Consultation document. Hunting Seasons 2020-2021 and 2021-2022*. CWS Migratory Birds Regulatory Report Number 53. Environment and Climate Change Canada, Ottawa.

Saskatchewan

- REMOVE DAILY BAG LIMIT RESTRICTION ON WHITE-FRONTED GEESE

The daily bag limit for White-fronted Geese has been increased from 5 to 8 birds per day, and, likewise, the possession limit increased from 15 to 24. There was a bag limit of 8 dark geese (Canada Geese, Cackling Geese and White-fronted Geese combined) of which no more than 5 could be White-fronted Geese. The removal of the restriction for White-fronted Geese is intended to simplify hunting regulations and provide additional opportunity by allowing an aggregate bag limit of 8 dark geese per day. The effect of the regulatory change on White-fronted Geese harvest in Canada is expected to be low and within acceptable limits that ensure sustainability of the population. A similar measure is being implemented for Alberta.

Alberta

- REMOVE BAG LIMIT RESTRICTION ON WHITE-FRONTED GEESE

The daily bag limit for White-fronted Geese has been increased from 5 to 8 birds per day, and, likewise, the possession limit increased from 15 to 24. There was a bag limit of 8 dark geese (Canada Geese, Cackling Geese and White-fronted Geese combined) of which no more than 5 may be White-fronted Geese. The removal of the restriction for White-fronted Geese is intended to simplify hunting regulations and provide additional opportunity by allowing an aggregate bag limit of 8 dark geese per day. The effect of the regulatory change on White-fronted Geese harvest in Canada is expected to be low and within acceptable limits that ensure sustainability of the population. A similar measure is being implemented for Saskatchewan.

British Columbia

No regulatory changes have been made for the 2022/2023 and 2023/2024 hunting seasons.

Yukon

No regulatory changes have been made for the 2022/2023 and 2023/2024 hunting seasons.

Northwest Territories

No regulatory changes have been made for the 2022/2023 and 2023/2024 hunting seasons.

Nunavut

No regulatory changes have been made for the 2022/2023 and 2023/2024 hunting seasons.

Status update on the modernization of *Migratory Birds Regulations*, 2022

The *Migratory Birds Regulations* have been modernized and have been published in the Canada Gazette Part II ([Canada Gazette, Part 2, Volume 156, Number 12: Migratory Birds Regulations, 2022](#)) on June 8, 2022. The modernized *Migratory Birds Regulations, 2022*, will come into force on July 30, 2022. Until that time, the current *Migratory Birds Regulations* ([Migratory Birds Regulations \(justice.gc.ca\)](#)) remain in place.

The objective of the Migratory Birds Regulations is the conservation of migratory birds, including their eggs and nests, in Canada. Implemented in 1918, the regulations were first developed to address the overharvesting and unregulated commerce of migratory birds. This is the first time that the *Migratory Birds Regulations* have been comprehensively updated or revised. The modernization was necessary to better respond to the current challenges facing migratory birds.

The main changes to the MBR, 2022 related to migratory bird hunting include:

- Introduction of the free Migratory Game Bird Hunting (MGBH) Permit for youth/minors (under 18 years of age) and Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp
 - Youth must hunt with a mentor, and may benefit from the entire open and special conservation seasons, with their own bag and possession limit
 - Mentors may hunt while hunting with the holder of a youth MGBH permit
 - The Youth MGBH Permit is only available through the [MGBH e-permitting system](#)
 - Waterfowl Heritage Days have been repealed
- Cross bows may be used to hunt migratory birds
- Minimum requirement for bolts and arrows
- New prohibition on use and possession of detachable magazines capable of holding more than two shells
- New prohibition on use of drones
- Concept of preservation of harvested birds introduced, with preserved birds no longer counting towards possession limit, and the end of the labelling requirement
- The temporary possession of murrelets by a third party is limited to twice the daily bag limit
- Choice to leave a fully feathered head or wing on unpreserved birds
- Harvested birds may be donated for charitable purposes.
- Pick up of found dead birds count in hunter's daily bag limit (even if shot by someone else)
- Registration requirement to exceed the possession limit up to 200 migratory birds for dog training as retrievers
- New prohibition on freezing together in a block harvested unpreserved migratory birds when transporting them
- Prohibition on the abandonment of harvested birds
- Open season, bag and possession limit tables (Schedule 3) have been re-formatted so that it is easier to see all of the required information by hunting area/zone.

Information on the *Migratory Birds Regulations, 2022* will be added to the Government of Canada webpages leading up to and by the coming into force date of July 30, 2022. To stay informed, please refer to the Government of Canada website [Status update on the modernization of the Migratory Birds Regulations, 2022 - Canada.ca](#)

For more information on the Migratory Birds Regulations, 2022, please contact us at MbregsReports-Rapports-Omregs@ec.gc.ca.

Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit – Optimizing availability to all Canadians

Migratory Game Bird Hunting (MGBH) permit distribution has evolved over time in order to increase service and optimize availability to hunters. MGBH permits on which the Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation (CWHC) Stamp appears can be purchased by choosing one of these three options:

1. Electronically at [Purchase of a Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit | Migratory Game Bird Hunting E-Permit \(ec.gc.ca\)](#)
2. At select Canada Post corporation outlets (physical permit) - [Mailing and shipping for Personal and Business | Canada Post \(canadapost-postescanada.ca\)](#)

3. At some independent vendors (physical permit) - [List of vendors for migratory bird hunting permits - Canada.ca](https://www.canada.ca/en/migratorymanagement/services/permits/physical-permits.html)

The MGBH e-Permitting system provides hunters additional convenience and benefits compared to purchasing a physical permit. The system is accessible to hunters 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Hunters can purchase a permit, on which the CWHC stamp appears, online using any major credit card from the comfort and safety of their home, download immediately from the checkout complete page as well as receive electronic copies of the stamp and permit by email. The permit is valid immediately; it no longer needs to be signed. MGBH permits that were purchased online can be requested multiple times through the permit recovery feature. A hunter can either print their permit or keep it on an electronic device when hunting. A photo of the permit is not acceptable, it must be a .PDF.

There have been versions of the Electronic system since 2014 and every year the number of permits purchased online continues to increase. The current version was successfully launched on August 1, 2019, and since then there have been additional enhancements to increase user satisfaction and to promote a robust MGBH e-Permitting system.

It should also be noted that the MGBH e-permitting purchasing system makes it easier for hunters to respond to the questions on the permit, which help inform the National Harvest Survey. Data from this and other CWS surveys are used to assess the status of migratory game bird populations in Canada, their productivity, their survival rates, and the amount of harvest they can sustain. This information also provides data to inform hunting regulations and harvest management plans for future years.

Physical MGBH Permits continue to be distributed and sold through some Canada Post outlets and a select number of independent vendors. Canada Post is the original MGBH permit vendor and continues to offer them in over 4,000 postal outlets. ECCC works closely with Canada Post to promote communication with outlets and manage inventory and distribution. There are also approximately 50 independent vendors across seven provinces that sell the physical MGBH permits. Examples of vendors include Canadian Tire and Cabela's as well as small local convenience stores and registry offices.

Please Report Bird Bands

- NORTH AMERICAN BIRD BANDING PROGRAM

The North American Bird Banding Program is jointly administered by Canada's Bird Banding Office and the United States' Bird Banding Laboratory. The program relies on the public to report their observations or recoveries of bird bands and other bird markers to the Bird Banding Office. These data help scientists and wildlife managers better understand, monitor and conserve migratory bird populations by providing information on the distribution and movement of species. Although over 1.2 million birds are banded in the US and Canada each year, only about 10 percent of game bird bands are recovered. Your contribution is important!

- HOW TO REPORT BAND

If you see a marked bird or shot a bird with a band, please report the band online at www.reportband.gov or call toll-free 1-800-327-BAND (2263) to leave a message. Visit the [Report a Banded Bird web page](http://www.reportband.gov) for more details or contact the Bird Banding Office at:

Bird Banding Office
National Wildlife Research Centre
Environment and Climate Change Canada
Carleton University
1125 Colonel By Drive (Raven Rd)
Ottawa, ON K1A 0H3

Email: bbo@ec.gc.ca

- CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION

After your information has been submitted, you will receive a certificate of appreciation by email which will tell you the species of bird, where and when it was banded, its age, whether it was male or female, and who banded it. We will tell the bander where and when the bird or band was found and its condition.

Appendix: 2022/2023 Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations Summaries by Province and Territory

Summaries are also available on the Government of Canada's website:

[Hunting regulations for migratory birds: provincial and territorial summaries - Canada.ca](#)



Summary of Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations

AUGUST 2022
TO JULY 2023

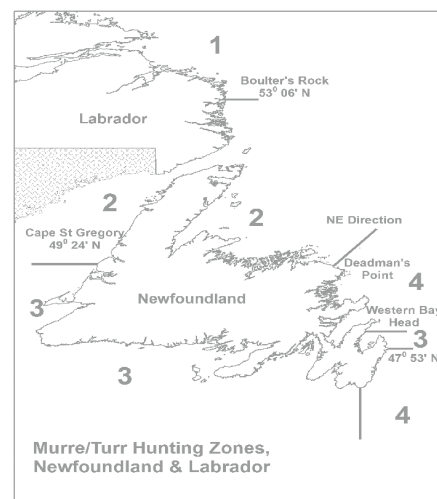
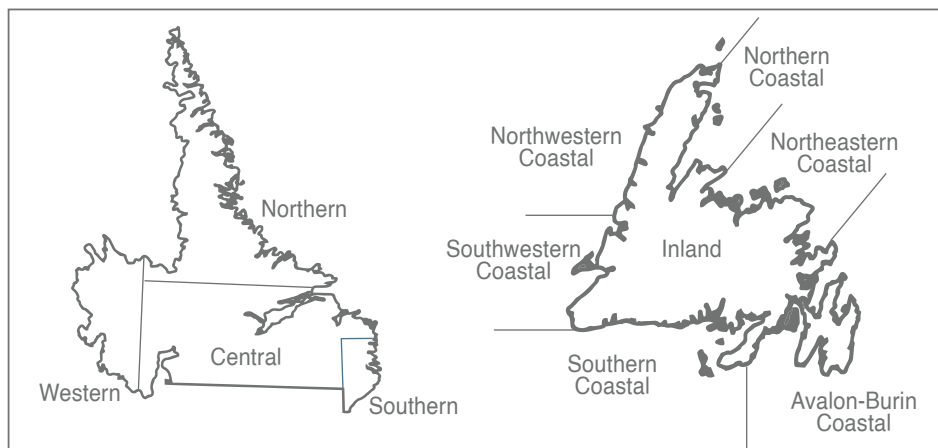


To hunt migratory game birds in Canada, you must possess:

- a valid Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit;
- a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp on the permit.

These two documents are issued by the federal government and are valid in all provinces and territories.

Waterfowl and Snipe Hunting Zones



Northwestern Coastal Zone bounded by a line drawn due west from Cape St. Gregory, and from there northward and eastward along the coast, ending in a boundary line drawn due northeast through Cape Bauld.

Northern Coastal Zone bounded by a line drawn due northeast from Cape Bauld, and from there southward along the east coast, ending in a boundary line drawn due northeast through Cape St. John.

Southern Coastal Zone bounded by a line drawn due west through Cape Ray, and from there southward and eastward along the coast, ending at a line drawn due south through Cape Rosey.

Southwestern Coastal Zone bounded by a line drawn due west from Cape St. Gregory, and from there southward along the coast, ending in a boundary line drawn due west through Cape Ray.

Northeastern Coastal Zone bounded by a line drawn due northeast through Cape Bonavista, and from there in a generally westerly direction along the coast, ending at a boundary line drawn due northeast through Cape St. John.

Avalon-Burin Coastal Zone bounded by a straight line drawn due south from Cape Rosey, and from there in a generally easterly and northerly direction along the coast, ending at a boundary line drawn due northeast from Cape Bonavista.

Newfoundland Inland Zone means the portion of the Island of Newfoundland, and of the adjacent offshore islands, that is not within the portions described above.

“Coastal” refers to the portion of the coast of the Island of Newfoundland, and of the adjacent offshore islands, lying less than 100 m from the mean ordinary high-water mark and the adjacent marine coastal waters.

Northern Labrador Zone means the portion of Labrador lying north of latitude 54°24'N and east of longitude 65°W.

Western Labrador Zone means the portion of Labrador lying west of longitude 65°W.

Southern Labrador Zone means the portion of Labrador lying south of latitude 53°06'N (Boulter Rock) and east of longitude 57°06'40"W.

Central Labrador Zone means the portion of Labrador that is not within the portions described above.

For more information on hunting districts, contact the Provincial Ministry of Fisheries and Land Resources.

Most provinces and territories have additional licence requirements for hunting migratory birds and/or to carry firearms. To know what you require, and if there are further restrictions for hunting migratory birds, please verify the applicable regulations for the province/territory where you will be hunting. Municipalities may have additional restrictions on discharging firearms. Note that all required permits and licences must be in your possession while you are hunting.

You can purchase your Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit by visiting the Government of Canada website (www.permis-permits.ec.gc.ca)

New! It is no longer required to sign the Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit (both physical and electronic forms). This allows you to carry your permit in a digital format, such as on a mobile device. If you choose to carry your permit on your mobile device, it must be in the PDF format provided by the e-permitting system (a photograph or screenshot of your permit is not valid). It is also your responsibility to be able to show the permit to a game officer immediately upon request.

Consultation Process and Migratory Birds Regulatory Reports

A national consultation process has been developed to provide an opportunity for everyone to participate in developing the migratory birds hunting regulations. For more information, consult the *Migratory Birds Regulatory Report Series* web page on the Government of Canada website (www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/migratory-game-bird-hunting/consultation-process-regulations.html).

Important Updates

The format of the Summary has changed. The *Migratory Birds Regulations* have been modernized. Many important clarifications and changes have been made to the regulations regarding migratory game bird hunting, including; the concept of possession, gifting of harvested birds, labelling requirements, hunting methods and equipment, and the introduction of new permits.

New! Youth Migratory Game Bird Hunting (MGBH) Permit

Waterfowler Heritage Days have been abolished and replaced with a MGBH permit for youth, which is referred to as the Youth MGBH permit.

Hunters who are minors (less than 18 years old) may now hunt with a Youth MGBH permit. The Youth MGBH permit, as well as the Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation stamp, can be obtained through our online purchasing system, free of charge.

The Youth MGBH permit provides young hunters with the opportunity to practice their skills under the supervision of an adult mentor (in possession of a MGBH Permit) throughout the full open season and the special conservation season, and provides Youth MGBH Permit holders with their own daily bag and possession limits.

Mentors must possess their own MGBH permit, must have held such a permit in a previous year, and may accompany no more than two youth hunters. Mentors may carry a firearm, and may hunt. For more information on the new rules pertaining to hunting migratory game birds in the modernized *Migratory Birds Regulations, 2022*, please consult the Government of Canada website (www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/migratory-game-bird-hunting.html).

Murre (turr) hunters: This hunt is only open to residents of Newfoundland and Labrador. Murres are the only migratory bird that can be legally hunted from a boat that is moving due to its motor. Any occupant of a boat who shoots or retrieves murres, or anyone who operates a boat to pursue murres, is hunting as defined in the *Migratory Birds Regulations, 2022*, and is required to hold a Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit and a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp.

Enforcement

The *Environmental Violations Administrative Monetary Penalties Regulations* authorize game officers to use administrative monetary penalties (AMPs) to enforce the provisions of the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* (MBCA) and its associated regulations.

The fine regime and penalty provisions in the MBCA and the *Designation of Regulatory Provisions for Purposes of Enforcement (Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994) Regulations* allow courts to impose penalties that reflect the seriousness of offences following a conviction pursuant to the MBCA or its associated regulations.

For more information on AMPs and the fine regime, consult the *About the Environmental Enforcement Act* web page on the Government of Canada website (www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/environmental-enforcement/acts-regulations/about-act.html).



Game officers enforce the federal MBCA throughout Canada. This law regulates human interventions, such as hunting, that could adversely affect long-term wildlife conservation. For any questions, please contact Wildlife Enforcement by telephone or by email at the contact information at the end of this hunting summary.

Shot

- **Non-toxic shot must be used** to hunt all migratory game birds, except for murres (turrs).
- Within National Wildlife Areas that allow hunting, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all types of hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds.
- Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

To reduce your exposure to contaminants in meat, make sure, before cooking it, to:

- remove the shot from birds hunted with lead shot;
- remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds.

Species at Risk : Barrow's Goldeneye is listed in the *Species at Risk Act* as a species of special concern, and the **daily bag and possession limit is 1 bird**.

CRIME STOPPERS: Anyone wishing to report illegal hunting activities, illegal selling of birds or other offences related to migratory birds is asked to call Crime Stoppers at 1-800-222-TIPS (8477) or "Échec au crime" in the province of Quebec at 1-800-711-1800. Your call is anonymous, and you may be eligible for a cash reward.

OPEN SEASON AND DAILY BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS FOR MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS
AND MURRES IN NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

Area	Species	Open Season	Daily Bag Limit	Possession Limit
Northwestern Coastal Newfoundland Zone	Long-tailed Ducks, Eiders and Scoters, combined	November 1 to February 14	6	12
	Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, combined	October 10 to January 23	6	12
	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks, Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, Eiders and Scoters), combined	September 17 to December 31	6 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye) from September 17 to November 29	18 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye)
			6 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye and not more than 4 may be American Black Ducks) from November 30 to December 31	
	All Geese, combined	September 17 to December 31	5	10
	Snipe	September 17 to December 31	10	20
Avalon-Burin Coastal Newfoundland Zone, Northeastern Coastal Newfoundland Zone, Northern Coastal Newfoundland Zone, Southern Coastal Newfoundland Zone, and Southwestern Newfoundland Coastal Zone	Long-tailed Ducks, Eiders and Scoters, combined	November 25 to March 10	6	12
	Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, combined	October 10 to January 23	6	12
	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks, Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, Eiders and Scoters), combined	September 17 to December 31	6 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye) from September 17 to November 29	18 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye)
			6 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye and not more than 4 may be American Black Ducks) from November 30 to December 31	
	All Geese, combined	September 17 to December 31	5	10
	Snipe	September 17 to December 31	10	20
Inland Newfoundland Zone	Long-tailed Ducks, Eiders and Scoters, combined	No open season	N/A	N/A
	Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, combined	October 10 to January 23	6	12
	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks, Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, Eiders and Scoters), combined	September 17 to December 31	6 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye) from September 17 to November 29	18 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye)
			6 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye and not more than 4 may be American Black Ducks) from November 30 to December 31	
	All Geese, combined	September 17 to December 31	5	10
	Snipe	September 17 to December 31	10	20
Northern Labrador Zone	All Eiders and Scoters, combined	September 3 to September 23, for Scoters only	6	12
		September 24 to December 17		
		December 18 to January 8, for Eiders only		
	Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, combined	September 3 to December 17	6	12
	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks, Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Eiders and Scoters), combined	September 3 to December 17	6 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye)	18 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye)
	All Geese, combined	September 3 to December 17	5	10
	Snipe	September 3 to December 17	10	20
Western Labrador Zone	All Eiders, combined	No open season	N/A	N/A
	All Scoters, combined	September 3 to December 17	6	12
	Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, combined	September 3 to December 17	6	12
	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks, Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Eiders and Scoters), combined	September 3 to December 17	6 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye)	18 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye)
	All Geese, combined	September 3 to December 17	5	10
	Snipe	September 3 to December 17	10	20
Southern Labrador Zone	All Eiders and Scoters, combined	September 3 to October 31, for Scoters only	6	12
		November 1 to December 17		
		December 18 to February 14, for Eiders only		

Central Labrador Zone	Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, combined	September 3 to December 17	6	12
	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks, Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Eiders and Scoters), combined	September 3 to December 17	6 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye)	18 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye)
	All Geese, combined	September 3 to December 17	5	10
	Snipe	September 3 to December 17	10	20
	All Eiders and Scoters, combined	September 3 to October 28, for Scoters only	6	12
		October 29 to November 26		
		November 27 to December 17, for Scoters only		
		January 7 to February 28, for Eiders only		
	Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, combined	September 3 to December 17	6	12
	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks, Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Eiders and Scoters), combined	September 3 to December 17	6 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye)	18 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye)
	All Geese, combined	September 3 to December 17	5	10
	Snipe	September 3 to December 17	10	20
Murre Zone No. 1	Murres	September 1 to December 16	20	40
Murre Zone No. 2	Murres	October 6 to January 20		
Murre Zone No. 3	Murres	November 25 to March 10		
Murre Zone No. 4	Murres	November 3 to January 10		
		February 2 to March 10		

The information presented here is a summary of the law. If there is a discrepancy between the law and this summary, the law prevails. For more information, consult the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994*, the *Migratory Birds Regulations, 2022*, the frequently asked questions for hunters, and other information on the Government of Canada website (www.canada.ca).

You may also direct your questions to:

Environment and Climate Change Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service
6 Bruce Street
Mount Pearl, Newfoundland and Labrador A1N 4T3
Tel.: 1-800-668-6767
enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca

REPORT YOUR MIGRATORY BIRD BANDS:
CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263) TO LEAVE A MESSAGE OR GO TO:
WWW.REPORTBAND.GOV

Canada



Summary of Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations

AUGUST 2022
TO JULY 2023



To hunt migratory game birds in Canada, you must possess:

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- a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp on the permit.

These two documents are issued by the federal government and are valid in all provinces and territories.

Most provinces and territories have additional licence requirements for hunting migratory birds and/or to carry firearms. To know what you require, and if there are further restrictions for hunting migratory birds, please verify the applicable regulations for the province/territory where you will be hunting. Municipalities may have additional restrictions on discharging firearms. Note that all required permits and licences must be in your possession while you are hunting.

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New! It is no longer required to sign the Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit (both physical and electronic forms). This allows you to carry your permit in a digital format, such as on a mobile device. If you choose to carry your permit on your mobile device, it must be in the PDF format provided by the e-permitting system (a photograph or screenshot of your permit is not valid). It is also your responsibility to be able to show the permit to a game officer immediately upon request.

Consultation Process and Migratory Birds Regulatory Reports

A national consultation process has been developed to provide an opportunity for everyone to participate in developing the migratory birds hunting regulations. For more information, consult the *Migratory Birds Regulatory Report Series* web page on the Government of Canada website (www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/migratory-game-bird-hunting/consultation-process-regulations.html).

Important Updates

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Waterfowler Heritage Days have been abolished and replaced with a MGBH permit for youth, which is referred to as the Youth MGBH permit.

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The Youth MGBH permit provides young hunters with the opportunity to practice their skills under the supervision of an adult mentor (in possession of a MGBH Permit) throughout the full open season and the special conservation season, and provides Youth MGBH Permit holders with their own daily bag and possession limits.

Mentors must possess their own MGBH permit, must have held such a permit in a previous year, and may accompany no more than two youth hunters. Mentors may carry a firearm, and may hunt. For more information on the new rules pertaining to hunting migratory game birds in the modernized *Migratory Birds Regulations, 2022*, please consult the Government of Canada website (www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/migratory-game-bird-hunting.html).

Enforcement

The *Environmental Violations Administrative Monetary Penalties Regulations* authorize game officers to use administrative monetary penalties (AMPs) to enforce the provisions of the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* (MBCA) and its associated regulations.

The fine regime and penalty provisions in the MBCA and the *Designation of Regulatory Provisions for Purposes of Enforcement (Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994) Regulations* allow courts to impose penalties that reflect the seriousness of offences following a conviction pursuant to the MBCA or its associated regulations.

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Game officers enforce the federal MBCA throughout Canada. This law regulates human interventions, such as hunting, that could adversely affect long-term wildlife conservation. For any questions, please contact Wildlife Enforcement by telephone or by email at the contact information at the end of this hunting summary.

Shot

- **Non-toxic shot must be used** to hunt all migratory game birds, except for woodcock.
- Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

To reduce your exposure to contaminants in meat, make sure, before cooking it, to:

- remove the shot from birds hunted with lead shot;
- remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds.

Species at Risk: Barrow's Goldeneye is listed in the *Species at Risk Act* as a species of special concern, and the **daily bag and possession limit is 1 bird**.

CRIME STOPPERS: Anyone wishing to report illegal hunting activities, illegal selling of birds or other offences related to migratory birds is asked to call Crime Stoppers at 1-800-222-TIPS (8477) or "Échec au crime" in the province of Quebec at 1-800-711-1800. Your call is anonymous, and you may be eligible for a cash reward.

OPEN SEASON AND DAILY BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS FOR MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Area	Species	Open Season	Daily Bag Limit	Possession Limit
Throughout Prince Edward Island	Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, Eiders and Scoters, combined	October 1 to December 31	6 (not more than 4 may be Eiders and not more than 4 may be Scoters)	12 (not more than 8 may be Eiders and not more than 8 may be Scoters)
	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks, Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, Eiders and Scoters), combined	October 1 to December 31	6 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye) from October 1 to November 30	18 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye)
			6 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye and not more than a total of 4 may be American Black Duck and Mallard-American Black Duck hybrids in any combination) from December 1 to December 31	
	All geese, combined	September 1 to September 15 October 1 to December 31	5 (plus an additional 5 Canada Geese or Cackling Geese in any combination)	20
			5, from October 1 to November 14	
			3, from November 15 to December 31	
	Woodcock	September 26 to December 10	8	16
	Snipe	October 1 to December 31	10	20

The information presented here is a summary of the law. If there is a discrepancy between the law and this summary, the law prevails. For more information, consult the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994*, the *Migratory Birds Regulations, 2022*, the frequently asked questions for hunters, and other information on the Government of Canada website (www.canada.ca).

You may also direct your questions to:

Environment and Climate Change Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service
17 Waterfowl Lane
P.O. Box 6227
Sackville, New Brunswick E4L 1G6
Tel.: 1-800-668-6767
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Summary of Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations

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Hunting Districts

Zone No. 1 means the counties of Antigonish, Pictou, Colchester, Cumberland, Hants, Kings, and Annapolis.

Zone No. 2 means the counties of Digby, Yarmouth, Shelburne, Queens, Lunenburg, Halifax, Guysborough, Cape Breton, Victoria, Inverness, and Richmond.

Most provinces and territories have additional licence requirements for hunting migratory birds and/or to carry firearms. To know what you require, and if there are further restrictions for hunting migratory birds, please verify the applicable regulations for the province/territory where you will be hunting. Municipalities may have additional restrictions on discharging firearms. Note that all required permits and licences must be in your possession while you are hunting.

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Use of bait prior to and during the migratory bird hunting season is restricted; please consult the *Migratory Birds Regulations, 2022*, for restrictions regarding deposition of bait. Check your permit and provincial hunting regulations for additional restrictions, such as Sunday closures and minimum required distances from residences and businesses.

National Wildlife Areas located in Nova Scotia are administered under the *Canada Wildlife Act*. Refer to the schedule I.1 of the *Wildlife Area Regulations*, for area-specific rules.

Important Updates

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Enforcement

The *Environmental Violations Administrative Monetary Penalties Regulations* authorize game officers to use administrative monetary penalties (AMPs) to enforce the provisions of the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* (MBCA) and its associated regulations.

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Game officers enforce the federal MBCA throughout Canada. This law regulates human interventions, such as hunting, that could adversely affect long-term wildlife conservation. For any questions, please contact Wildlife Enforcement by telephone or by email at the contact information at the end of this hunting summary.

Shot

- **Non-toxic shot must be used** to hunt all migratory game birds except for woodcock.
- Within National Wildlife Areas that allow hunting, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all types of hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds.
- Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

To reduce your exposure to contaminants in meat, make sure, before cooking it, to:

- remove the shot from birds hunted with lead shot;
- remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds.

Species at Risk: Barrow's Goldeneye is listed in the *Species at Risk Act* as a species of special concern, and the **daily bag and possession limit is 1 bird**.

CRIME STOPPERS: Anyone wishing to report illegal hunting activities, illegal selling of birds or other offences related to migratory birds is asked to call Crime Stoppers at 1-800-222-TIPS (8477) or "Échec au crime" in the province of Quebec at 1-800-711-1800. Your call is anonymous, and you may be eligible for a cash reward.

OPEN SEASON AND DAILY BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS FOR MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS IN NOVA SCOTIA

Area	Species	Open Season	Daily Bag Limit	Possession Limit
Zone No. 1	Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, Eiders, and Scoters, combined	October 1 to November 8. This is not an open season for Eiders	5 (not more than 4 may be Scoters)	10 (not more than 4 may be Eiders and not more than 8 may be Scoters)
		November 9 to January 7	5 (not more than 2 may be Eiders, of which not more than 1 may be female, and not more than 4 may be Scoters)	
	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks, Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, Eiders and Scoters), combined	October 1 to January 7	6 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye) from October 1 to November 30	18 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye)
			6 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye and not more than 4 may be American Black Ducks) from December 1 to January 7	
	All Geese, combined	September 1 to September 15	5 (plus an additional 5 Canada Geese or Cackling Geese in any combination)	20
		October 1 to December 31	5	
	Woodcock	October 1 to November 30	8	16
Zone No. 2	Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, Eiders and Scoters, combined	October 8 to November 16. This is not an open season for Eiders	5 (not more than 4 may be Scoters)	10 (not more than 4 may be Eiders and not more than 8 may be Scoters)
		November 17 to January 15	5 (not more than 2 may be Eiders, of which not more than 1 may be female, and not more than 4 may be Scoters)	
	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks, Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, Eiders and Scoters), combined	October 8 to January 15	6 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye) from October 8 to December 7	18 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye)
			6 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye and not more than 4 may be American Black Ducks) from December 8 to January 15	
	All Geese, combined	September 1 to September 15	5 (plus an additional 5 Canada Geese or Cackling Geese in any combination)	20
		October 16 to January 15	5	
	Woodcock	October 1 to November 30	8	16
	Snipe	October 1 to November 30	10	20

The information presented here is a summary of the law. If there is a discrepancy between the law and this summary, the law prevails.
For more information, consult the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994*, the *Migratory Birds Regulations, 2022*, the frequently asked questions for hunters, and other information on the Government of Canada website (www.canada.ca).

You may also direct your questions to:

**Environment and Climate Change Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service**

17 Waterfowl Lane
P.O. Box 6227
Sackville, New Brunswick E4L 1G6
Tel.: 1-800-668-6767
enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca

**REPORT YOUR MIGRATORY BIRD BANDS:
CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263) TO LEAVE A MESSAGE OR GO TO:
WWW.REPORTBAND.GOV**

Canada



Summary of Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations

AUGUST 2022
TO JULY 2023



To hunt migratory game birds in Canada, you must possess:

- a valid Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit;
- a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp on the permit.

These two documents are issued by the federal government and are valid in all provinces and territories.

Hunting Zones

Zone No. 1

Means the portion of Saint John County lying south of No. 1 Highway and west of Saint John Harbour, and the portion of Charlotte County lying south of No. 1 Highway, including the islands of the Grand Manan and Campobello Island, except the following area, which is closed to hunting: the area in the Bay of Fundy known as The Wolves, including the surrounding waters.

Zone No. 2

Means the remainder of the Province of New Brunswick, except the following, which are closed to hunting: the area of the Tabusintac River Estuary in Northumberland County; Bathurst Basin and most of Bathurst Harbour (two islands remain open); and the Dalhousie shoreline from the eastern tip of Dalhousie Island to the mouth of the Miller Brook and extending one kilometre offshore.

Most provinces and territories have additional licence requirements for hunting migratory birds and/or to carry firearms. To know what you require, and if there are further restrictions for hunting migratory birds, please verify the applicable regulations for the province/territory where you will be hunting. Municipalities may have additional restrictions on discharging firearms. Note that all required permits and licences must be in your possession while you are hunting.

You can purchase your Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit by visiting the Government of Canada website (www.permis-permits.ec.gc.ca)

New! It is no longer required to sign the Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit (both physical and electronic forms). This allows you to carry your permit in a digital format, such as on a mobile device. If you choose to carry your permit on your mobile device, it must be in the PDF format provided by the e-permitting system (a photograph or screenshot of your permit is not valid). It is also your responsibility to be able to show the permit to a game officer immediately upon request.

Consultation Process and Migratory Birds Regulatory Reports

A national consultation process has been developed to provide an opportunity for everyone to participate in developing the migratory birds hunting regulations. For more information, consult the *Migratory Birds Regulations, 2022* web page on the Government of Canada website (www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/migratory-game-bird-hunting/consultation-process-regulations.html).

Use of bait prior to and during the migratory bird hunting season is restricted; please consult the *Migratory Birds Regulations, 2022* for restrictions regarding deposition of bait. Check your permit and provincial hunting regulations for additional restrictions, such as Sunday closures and minimum required distances from residences and businesses.

National Wildlife Areas located in New Brunswick are administered under the *Canada Wildlife Act*. Refer to the *Wildlife Area Regulations*, or to notices posted at entrances for area-specific rules.

Important Updates

The format of the Summary has changed. The *Migratory Birds Regulations* have been modernized. Many important clarifications and changes have been made to the regulations regarding migratory game bird hunting, including: the concept of possession, gifting of harvested birds, labelling requirements, hunting methods and equipment, and the introduction of new permits.

New! Youth Migratory Game Bird Hunting (MGBH) Permit

Waterfowler Heritage Days have been abolished and replaced with a MGBH permit for youth, which is referred to as the Youth MGBH permit.

Hunters who are minors (less than 18 years old) may now hunt with a Youth MGBH permit. The Youth MGBH permit, as well as the Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation stamp, can be obtained through our online purchasing system, free of charge.

The Youth MGBH permit provides young hunters with the opportunity to practice their skills under the supervision of an adult mentor (in possession of a MGBH Permit) throughout the full open season and the special conservation season, and provides Youth MGBH Permit holders with their own daily bag and possession limits.

Mentors must possess their own MGBH permit, must have held such a permit in a previous year, and may accompany no more than two youth hunters. Mentors may carry a firearm, and may hunt. For more information on the new rules pertaining to hunting migratory game birds in the modernized *Migratory Birds Regulations, 2022*, please consult the Government of Canada website (www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/migratory-game-bird-hunting.html).

Enforcement

The *Environmental Violations Administrative Monetary Penalties Regulations* authorize game officers to use administrative monetary penalties (AMPs) to enforce the provisions of the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* (MBCA) and its associated regulations.

The fine regime and penalty provisions in the MBCA and the *Designation of Regulatory Provisions for Purposes of Enforcement (Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994) Regulations* allow courts to impose penalties that reflect the seriousness of offences following a conviction pursuant to the MBCA or its associated regulations.

For more information on AMPs and the fine regime, consult the *About the Environmental Enforcement Act* web page on the Government of Canada website (www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/environmental-enforcement/acts-regulations/about-act.html).



Game officers enforce the federal MBCA throughout Canada. This law regulates human interventions, such as hunting, that could adversely affect long-term wildlife conservation. For any questions, please contact Wildlife Enforcement by telephone or by email at the contact information at the end of this hunting summary.

Shot

- **Non-toxic shot must be used** to hunt all migratory game birds, except for woodcock.
- Within National Wildlife Areas that allow hunting, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all types of hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds.
- Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

To reduce your exposure to contaminants in meat, make sure, before cooking it, to:

- remove the shot from birds hunted with lead shot;
- remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds.

Species at Risk

Barrow's Goldeneye is listed in the *Species at Risk Act* as a species of special concern, and the **daily bag and possession limit is 1 bird**.

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OPEN SEASON AND DAILY BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS FOR MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Area	Species	Open Season	Daily Bag Limit	Possession Limit
Zone No. 1	Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, Eiders and Scoters, combined	October 15 to November 5. This is not an open season for Eiders.	6 (not more than 4 may be Scoters)	12 (not more than 4 may be Eiders and not more than 8 may be Scoters)
		November 6 to January 4	6 (not more than 2 may be Eiders, of which not more than 1 may be female, and not more than 4 may be Scoters)	
		February 1 to February 24. This is not an open season for Eider.	6 (not more than 4 may be Scoters)	
	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks, Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, Eiders and Scoters), combined	October 15 to January 14	6 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye) from October 15 to December 14	18 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye)
			6 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye and not more than 4 may be American Black Ducks) from December 15 to January 14	
	All Geese, combined	September 1 to September 15	5 (plus an additional 5 Canada Geese or Cackling Geese in any combination)	20
		October 15 to January 14	5	
	Woodcock	September 15 to November 30	8	16
Zone No. 2	Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, Eiders and Scoters, combined	October 1 to November 1. This is not an open season for Eiders.	6 (not more than 4 may be Scoters)	12 (not more than 4 may be Eiders and not more than 8 may be Scoters)
		November 2 to December 31	6 (not more than 2 may be Eiders, of which not more than 1 may be female, and not more than 4 may be Scoters)	
	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks, Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, Eiders and Scoters), combined	October 1 to December 31	6 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye) from October 1 to November 30	18 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye)
			6 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye and not more than 4 may be American Black Ducks) from December 1 to December 31	
	All Geese, combined	September 1 to September 15	5 (plus an additional 5 Canada Geese or Cackling Geese in any combination)	20
		October 1 to December 31	5	
	Woodcock	September 15 to November 30	8	16
	Snipe	October 1 to December 31	10	20

The information presented here is a summary of the law. If there is a discrepancy between the law and this summary, the law prevails.
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AUGUST 2022
TO JULY 2023



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These two documents are issued by the federal government and are valid in all provinces and territories.

The 2022 federal permit is also valid for the 2023 spring special conservation harvest for Snow Geese.

Hunting Districts

District A: Provincial Hunting Zones (PHZs) 17 and 22 to 24 inclusive.

District B: PHZs 19 south, 20 and 29 and that portion of PHZ 21 included in the electoral district of Duplessis that is situated opposite to PHZs 19 south and 20.

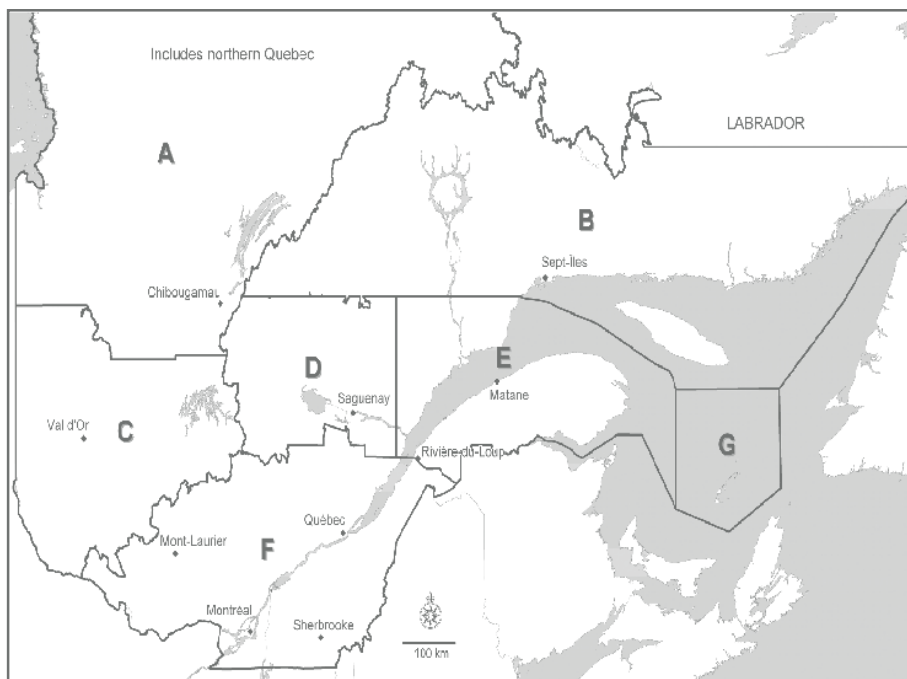
District C: PHZs 12 to 14 inclusive and 16.

District D: the portion of Quebec included in PHZs 18, 21 and 28 lying west of longitude 70°00' W and the portion of PHZ 27 lying west of longitude 70°00' W and north of the latitude at the Saint-Siméon wharf to Route 381 and from there to the northern limit of PHZ 27.

District E: PHZ 1; the portion of PHZ 2 lying east of Route 185 to its intersection with du Loup River and lying east of a line running along the centre of that river to the north end of the Rivière-du-Loup wharf; the portion of PHZ 28 lying east of longitude 70°00' W; the portion of PHZ 27 lying east of longitude 70°00' W and north of the latitude at the Saint-Siméon wharf; and the portion of PHZ 18 and the waters of the Saguenay lying east of the limit of District D, including the portion of the waters of Chaleur Bay and the St. Lawrence River lying east of the ferry crossing from Saint-Siméon to Rivière-du-Loup to the boundaries of Districts B and G.

District F: the portion of Quebec included in PHZ 2 lying west of District E; PHZs 3 to 11 inclusive, 15 and 26; and the portion of PHZ 27 lying south of Districts D and E, including the portion of the waters of the St. Lawrence River lying west of District E.

District G: the lands and waters included in the County of the Magdalen Islands in the Quebec.



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Mentors must possess their own MGBH permit, must have held such a permit in a previous year, and may accompany no more than two youth hunters. Mentors may carry a firearm, and may hunt. For more information on the new rules pertaining to hunting migratory game birds in the modernized *Migratory Birds Regulations, 2022*, please consult the Government of Canada website (www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/migratory-game-bird-hunting.html).

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Shot

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- Within National Wildlife Areas that allow hunting, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds.
- Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

To reduce your exposure to contaminants in meat, make sure, before cooking it, to:

- remove the shot from birds hunted with lead shot;
- remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds.

Species at Risk

- **Barrow's Goldeneye** is listed in the *Species at Risk Act* as a species of special concern, and **the daily bag and possession limit is 1 bird.**
- **Harlequin Duck** is listed in the *Species at Risk Act* as a species of special Concern. There is **no open season for this species.**

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OPEN SEASON AND DAILY BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS FOR MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS IN QUEBEC

Area	Species	Open Season	Daily Bag Limit	Possession Limit
District A	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks), combined	September 1 to December 16	6 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye and not more than 1 may be Blue-winged Teal)	18 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye and not more than 2 may be Blue-winged Teal)
	Canada Geese and Cackling Geese, combined	September 1 to September 25	10	No limit
		September 26 to October 31	3	
		November 1 to December 16	5	
	Geese (other than Snow Geese, Canada Geese and Cackling Geese), combined	September 1 to December 16	5	15
	Coots and Gallinules, combined	No open season	N/A	N/A
	Woodcock	September 1 to December 16	8 for residents of Canada	24
			4 for non-residents of Canada	
District B	Snipe	September 1 to December 16	10	30
	Mourning Doves	No open season	N/A	N/A
	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks), combined	September 17 to September 30, for ducks other than Eiders and Long-tailed Ducks	6 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye and not more than 1 may be Blue-winged Teal)	18 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye and not more than 2 may be Blue-winged Teal)
		October 1 to October 24		
		October 25 to November 14. This is not an open season for Eiders and Long-tailed ducks in locations that are on the North Shore and west of the Natashquan River.		

		November 15 to December 31		
		January 1 to January 14, only for Eiders and Long-tailed Ducks	6	
		January 15 to February 5, only for Eiders and Long-tailed Ducks in locations that are on the North Shore and west of the Natashquan River		
	Canada Geese and Cackling Geese, combined	September 17 to September 25	10	No limit
		September 26 to December 31	5	
	Geese (other than Snow Geese, Canada Geese and Cackling Geese), combined	September 17 to December 31	5	15
	Coots and Gallinules, combined	No open season	N/A	N/A
	Woodcock	September 10 to December 24	8 for residents of Canada 4 for non-residents of Canada	24
	Snipe	September 17 to December 31	10	30
	Mourning Doves	No open season	N/A	N/A
Districts C and D	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks), combined	September 17 to December 31	6 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye and not more than 1 may be Blue-winged Teal)	18 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye and not more than 2 may be Blue-winged Teal)
	Canada Geese and Cackling Geese, combined	September 1 to September 16. The season is open only on farmland	10	No limit
		September 17 to September 25		
		September 26 to October 31	3 (in District C) 2 (in District D)	
		November 1 to December 16	5	
	Geese (other than Snow Geese, Canada Geese and Cackling Geese), combined	September 17 to December 31	5	15
	Coots and Gallinules, combined	No open season	N/A	N/A
	Woodcock	September 17 to December 31	8 for residents of Canada 4 for non-residents of Canada	24
	Snipe	September 17 to December 31	10	30
	Mourning Doves	No open season	N/A	N/A
District E	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks), combined	September 17 to October 20	6 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye and not more than 1 may be Blue-winged Teal)	18 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye and not more than 2 may be Blue-winged Teal)
		October 21 to December 31. This is not an open season for Barrow's Goldeneye or Common Goldeneye in locations that are within PHZ No. 21 or are less than 100 m from that Zone.		
	Canada Geese and Cackling Geese, combined	September 1 to September 16. The season is open only on farmland.	10	No limit
		September 17 to September 25		
		September 26 to December 16	5	
	Geese (other than Snow Geese, Canada Geese and Cackling Geese), combined	September 17 to December 31	5	15
	Coots and Gallinules, combined	No open season	N/A	N/A
	Woodcock	September 17 to December 31	8 for residents of Canada 4 for non-residents of Canada	24
	Snipe	September 17 to December 31	10	30
	Mourning Doves	No open season	N/A	N/A
District F	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks), combined	September 24 to October 20	6 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye, not more than 1 may be Blue-winged Teal, and in locations south of Route 148 and west of Highway 15, not more than 2 may be American Black Ducks)	18 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye and not more than 2 may be Blue-winged Teal)

		October 21 to January 7. This is not an open season for Barrow's Goldeneye or Common Goldeneye in locations between Pointe Jureux (Saint-Irénée) and Gros Cap à l'Aigle (Saint-Fidèle) from routes 362 and 138 and extending 2 km within Provincial Hunting Zone 21.	6 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye, not more than 1 may be Blue-winged Teal and, in locations south of Route 148 and west of Highway 15, not more than 2 may be American Black Ducks)	
	Canada Geese and Cackling Geese, combined	September 6 to September 23. The season is open only on farmland	10	No limit
		September 24 and September 25		
		September 26 to October 31	3 (in locations west of Highway 15 and its northerly extension consisting of Route 117)	
			2 (in locations east of Highway 15 and its northerly extension consisting of Route 117)	
		November 1 to December 21	5	
	Geese (other than Snow Geese, Canada Geese and Cackling Geese), combined	September 24 to January 7	5	15
	Coots and Gallinules, combined	September 24 to January 7	4	12
	Woodcock	September 17 to December 31	8 for residents of Canada	24
			4 for non-residents of Canada	
	Snipe	September 24 to January 7	10	30
District G	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks), combined	September 24 to October 31. This is not an open season for Eiders or Long-tailed Ducks.	6 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye and not more than 1 may be Blue-winged Teal)	18 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye and not more than 2 may be Blue-winged Teal)
		November 1 to December 26		
		December 27 to February 14. This is an open season only for Eiders and Long-tailed Ducks.	6	
	Canada Geese and Cackling Geese, combined	September 24 to December 26	5	No limit
	Geese (other than Snow Geese, Canada Geese and Cackling Geese), combined	September 24 to December 26	5	15
	Coots and Gallinules, combined	No open season	N/A	N/A
	Woodcock	September 24 to December 26	8 for residents of Canada	24
			4 for non-residents of Canada	
	Snipe	September 24 to December 26	10	30
	Mourning Doves	No open season	N/A	N/A

SPECIAL MEASURES FOR OVERABUNDANT SPECIES IN QUEBEC

Area	Species	Open Season	Daily Bag Limit	Possession Limit	Additional Hunting Method or Equipment
District A	Snow Geese	September 1 to December 16	20	No limit	Electronic bird calls of Snow Geese may be used. While hunting that species with those calls, any other species of migratory bird for which it is the open season may be hunted.
		May 1 to June 30			Electronic bird calls of Snow Geese may be used.
District B	Snow Geese	September 17 to December 31	20	No limit	Electronic bird calls of Snow Geese may be used. While hunting that species with those calls, any other species of migratory bird for which it is the open season may be hunted.
Districts C and D	Snow Geese	September 1 to September 16. The season is open only on farmland.	20	No limit	Electronic bird calls of Snow Geese may be used. While hunting that species with those calls, any other species of migratory bird for which it is the open season may be hunted.
		September 17 to December 31			Electronic bird calls of Snow Geese may be used.
		March 1 to May 31. The season is open only on farmland.			
District E	Snow Geese	September 1 to September 16. The season is open only on farmland.	20	No limit	i) Electronic bird calls of Snow Geese may be used. While hunting that species with those calls, any other species of migratory bird for which it is the open season may be hunted.
		September 17 to December 31			ii) Hunting with bait that is crops that are cut and left on the ground in the fall is permitted if the Minister has given consent.
		March 1 to May 31. The season is open only on farmland.			i) Electronic bird calls of Snow Geese may be used. ii) Hunting with bait in the spring is permitted if the Minister has given consent.

District F	Snow Geese	September 6 to September 23. The season is open only on farmland.	20	No limit	i) Electronic bird calls of Snow Geese may be used. While hunting that species with those calls, any other species of migratory bird for which it is the open season may be hunted. ii) Hunting with bait that is crops that are cut and left on the ground in the fall is permitted if the Minister has given consent.
		September 24 to January 7			
		March 1 to May 31, the season is open only on farmland that is not within the following locations: i) south of the St. Lawrence River and north of the road right-of-way of Route 132 between the western limit of the municipality of Montmagny and the eastern limit of the municipality of Cap-Saint-Ignace, other than in lots 4 598 472, 2 611 981 and 2 611 982 of the cadastre of Quebec (located in the municipality of Montmagny); ii) north of the St. Lawrence River and south of a line that is 1000 m north of Highway 40 between Montée St- Laurent and the Maskinongé River, or; iii) south of the St. Lawrence River and north of the railroad right-of-way located near Route 132 between the Nicolet River in the east and Lacerte Road in the west.			i) Electronic bird calls of Snow Geese may be used. ii) Hunting with bait in the spring is permitted if the Minister has given consent.
District G	Snow Geese	September 24 to December 26	20	No limit	Electronic bird calls of Snow Geese may be used. While hunting that species with those calls, any other species of migratory bird for which it is the open season may be hunted.

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For more information, consult the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994*, the *Migratory Birds Regulations, 2022*, the frequently asked questions for hunters, and other information on the Government of Canada website (www.canada.ca).

You may also direct your questions to:

Environment and Climate Change Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service
801-1550 D'Estimaux Avenue
Québec, Québec G1J 0C3
Tel.: 1-800-668-6767
Fax: 418-649-6591
enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca

REPORT YOUR MIGRATORY BIRD BANDS:
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Canada



Summary of Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations

AUGUST 2022
TO JULY 2023



To hunt migratory game birds in Canada, you must possess:

- a valid Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit;
- a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp on the permit.

These two documents are issued by the federal government and are valid in all provinces and territories.

The 2022 federal permit is also valid for the 2023 spring special conservation harvest for Snow Geese and Ross's Geese.

Hunting Districts

1. Hudson–James Bay District

Wildlife Management Units (WMUs) 1A, 1B, and the portions of WMUs 1D, 25, and 26 lying north of latitude 51° and east of longitude 83°45'.

2. Northern District

WMU 1C, those portions of WMU 1D, 25 and 26 lying south of latitude 51° and west of longitude 83°45', as well as WMUs 2 to 24 inclusive, 27 to 41 inclusive, and 45.

3. Central District

WMUs 42 to 44 inclusive, 46 to 50 inclusive, and 53 to 59 inclusive.

4. Southern District

WMUs 60 to 95 inclusive.



For more information on WMUs, contact the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry and see this link: www.ontario.ca/page/find-wildlife-management-unit-wmu-map.

Note that south of the French and Mattawa rivers, Sunday gun hunting is permitted by provincial regulations in some municipalities, but not all. Season dates for Canada Geese and Cackling Geese in the Southern District may differ between municipalities where Sunday gun hunting is permitted and those where it is not. Hunters should consult the provincial regulations for information about WMUs and a list of municipalities where Sunday gun hunting is permitted.

Most provinces and territories have additional licence requirements for hunting migratory birds and/or to carry firearms. To know what you require, and if there are further restrictions for hunting migratory birds, please verify the applicable regulations for the province/territory where you will be hunting. Municipalities may have additional restrictions on discharging firearms. Note that all required permits and licences must be in your possession while you are hunting.

You can purchase your Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit by visiting the Government of Canada website (www.permis-permits.ec.gc.ca)

New! It is no longer required to sign the Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit (both physical and electronic forms). This allows you to carry your permit in a digital format, such as on a mobile device. If you choose to carry your permit on your mobile device, it must be in the PDF format provided by the e-permitting system (a photograph or screenshot of your permit is not valid). It is also your responsibility to be able to show the permit to a game officer immediately upon request.

Consultation Process and Migratory Birds Regulatory Reports

A national consultation process has been developed to provide an opportunity for everyone to participate in developing the migratory birds hunting regulations. For more information, consult the *Migratory Birds Regulatory Report Series* web page on the Government of Canada website (www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/migratory-game-bird-hunting/consultation-process-regulations.html).

Important Updates

The format of the Summary has changed. The *Migratory Birds Regulations* have been modernized. Many important clarifications and changes have been made to the regulations regarding migratory game bird hunting, including; the concept of possession, gifting of harvested birds, labelling requirements, hunting methods and equipment, and the introduction of new permits.

New! Youth Migratory Game Bird Hunting (MGBH) Permit

Waterfowler Heritage Days have been abolished and replaced with a MGBH permit for youth, which is referred to as the Youth MGBH permit.

Hunters who are minors (less than 18 years old) may now hunt with a Youth MGBH permit. The Youth MGBH permit, as well as the Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation stamp, can be obtained through our online purchasing system, free of charge.

The Youth MGBH permit provides young hunters with the opportunity to practice their skills under the supervision of an adult mentor (in possession of a MGBH Permit) throughout the full open season and the special conservation season, and provides Youth MGBH Permit holders with their own daily bag and possession limits.

Mentors must possess their own MGBH permit, must have held such a permit in a previous year, and may accompany no more than two youth hunters in all regions except Ontario. In Ontario, according to provincial law, a mentor may accompany no more than one youth. Mentors may carry a firearm, and may hunt. For more information on the new rules pertaining to hunting migratory game birds in the modernized *Migratory Birds Regulations, 2022*, please consult the Government of Canada website (www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/migratory-game-bird-hunting.html).

Enforcement

The *Environmental Violations Administrative Monetary Penalties Regulations* authorize game officers to use administrative monetary penalties (AMPs) to enforce the provisions of the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* (MBCA) and its associated regulations.

The fine regime and penalty provisions in the MBCA and the *Designation of Regulatory Provisions for Purposes of Enforcement (Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994) Regulations* allow courts to impose penalties that reflect the seriousness of offences following a conviction pursuant to the MBCA or its associated regulations.

For more information on AMPs and the fine regime, consult the *About the Environmental Enforcement Act* web page on the Government of Canada website (www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/environmental-enforcement/acts-regulations/about-act.html).



Game officers enforce the federal MBCA throughout Canada. This law regulates human interventions, such as hunting, that could adversely affect long-term wildlife conservation. For any questions, please contact Wildlife Enforcement by telephone or by email at the contact information at the end of this hunting summary.

Shot

- **Non-toxic shot must be used** to hunt all migratory game birds, except for woodcock.
- Within National Wildlife Areas that allow hunting, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all types of hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds.
- Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

To reduce your exposure to contaminants in meat, make sure, before cooking it, to:

- remove the shot from birds hunted with lead shot;
- remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds.

Species at Risk

- **Barrow's Goldeneye** is listed in the Species at Risk Act as a species of special concern, and **the daily bag and possession limit is 1 bird**.
- There is no open season for **Harlequin Ducks, King Rails and Yellow Rails**.

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OPEN SEASONS AND DAILY BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS FOR MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS IN ONTARIO

Area	Species	Open Season	Daily Bag Limit	Possession Limit
Hudson-James Bay District	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks), combined	September 1 to December 16	6 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye and not more than 4 may be American Black Ducks)	18 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye)
	Canada Geese and Cackling Geese, combined	September 1 to December 16	5	No limit
	Snow Geese and Ross's Geese, combined	September 1 to December 16	50	No limit
	Geese (other than Canada Geese, Cackling Geese, Snow Geese and Ross's Geese), combined	September 1 to December 16	5	15
	Rails (other than Yellow Rails and King Rails), Coots and Gallinules, combined	September 1 to December 16	10 (not more than 8 may be Coots and not more than 4 may be Gallinules)	30
	Woodcock	September 15 to December 16	8	24
	Snipe	September 1 to December 16	10	30
	Mourning Doves	No open season	N/A	N/A
Northern District	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks), combined	September 10 to December 25	6 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye and not more than 4 may be American Black Ducks)	18 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye)
	Canada Geese and Cackling Geese, combined	September 1 to September 9	10 (in WMUs 8, 10, 13, 36, 37, 39, 41 and 45)	No limit
		September 10 to December 16	5 (in other WMUs)	
	Snow Geese and Ross's Geese, combined	September 1 to December 16	20	No limit
	Geese (other than Canada Geese, Cackling Geese, Snow Geese and Ross's Geese), combined	September 1 to December 16	5	15
	Rails (other than Yellow Rails and King Rails), Coots and Gallinules, combined	September 10 to December 25	10 (not more than 8 may be Coots and not more than 4 may be Gallinules)	30

Central District	Woodcock	September 15 to December 16		8	24	
	Snipe	September 10 to December 25		10	30	
	Mourning Doves	No open season		N/A	N/A	
	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks), combined	September 17 to January 1		6 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye and not more than 4 may be American Black Ducks)	18 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye)	
	Canada Geese and Cackling Geese, combined	September 1 to September 16		10	No limit	
		September 17 to December 16		5		
	Snow Geese and Ross's Geese, combined	September 1 to December 16		20	No limit	
	Geese (other than Canada Geese, Cackling Geese, Snow Geese and Ross's Geese), combined	September 1 to December 16		5	15	
	Rails (other than Yellow Rails and King Rails), Coots and Gallinules, combined	September 17 to January 1		10 (not more than 8 may be Coots and not more than 4 may be Gallinules)	30	
Woodcock	September 15 to December 16		8	24		
Southern District	Snipe	September 17 to January 1		10	30	
	Mourning Doves	September 1 to November 30		15	45	
	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks), combined	September 24 to January 8		6 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye and not more than 2 may be American Black Ducks)	18 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye)	
	Canada Geese and Cackling Geese, combined	In municipalities where hunting with guns on Sunday is permitted by provincial regulations.	September 8 to September 18	10 (in WMUs 60 to 81, 83, 86 to 92 and 95) 8 (in WMUs 82, 84, 85, 93 and 94)	No limit	
			September 24 to December 28	5 (in WMUs 60 to 64, 66 to 81, 83, 86 to 92 and 95, from September 24 to October 28)		
				3 (in WMUs 65, 82, 84, 85 and 93, from September 24 to October 28)		
				5 (in WMUs 60 to 93 and 95 from October 29 to December 28)		
				3 (in WMU 94)		
		In municipalities where Sunday gun hunting is not permitted by provincial regulations.	September 8 to September 18	10 (in WMUs 60 to 81, 83, 86 to 92 and 95) 8 (in WMUs 82, 84, 85, 93 and 94)		
September 24 to January 7			5 (in WMUs 60 to 64, 66 to 81, 83, 86 to 92 and 95, from September 24 to October 28)			
			3 (in WMUs 65, 82, 84, 85 and 93, from September 24 to October 28)			
			5 (in WMUs 60 to 93 and 95 from October 29 to December 28)			
			3 (in WMU 94)			
Excluding any Sunday in these periods.		February 25 to March 4	10 (in WMUs 60 to 81, 83, 86 to 92 and 95) 8 (in WMUs 82, 84, 85 and 93)			
			No open season in WMU 94			
		Snow Geese and Ross's Geese, combined	September 24 to January 8. This open season excludes Sundays in municipalities where hunting with guns on Sunday is not permitted by provincial regulations. February 25 to March 4, excluding Sundays, in municipalities where hunting with guns on Sunday is not permitted by provincial regulations.			20
Geese (other than Canada Geese, Cackling Geese, Snow Geese and Ross's Geese), combined		September 24 to January 8		5		15
Rails (other than Yellow Rails and King Rails), Coots and Gallinules, combined	September 24 to January 8		10 (not more than 8 may be Coots and not more than 4 may be Gallinules)	30		
Woodcock	September 15 to September 24. The season is only open in WMUs 60 to 67 and 69B.		8	24		
	September 25 to December 20. The season is only open in WMUs 60 to 95.					
Snipe	September 24 to January 8		10	30		
Mourning Doves	September 1 to November 30		15	45		

SPECIAL MEASURES FOR OVERABUNDANT SPECIES IN ONTARIO

Area	Species	Open Season	Daily Bag Limit	Possession Limit	Additional Hunting Method or Equipment
Southern District (only WMUs 65, 66, 67 and 69B)	Snow Geese and Ross's Geese, combined	September 24 to January 8	20	No limit	Electronic bird calls of Snow Geese and Ross's Geese may be used. While hunting those species with those calls, any other species of migratory bird for which it is open season may be hunted.
		February 25 to March 4, excluding Sundays, in municipalities where hunting with guns on Sundays is not permitted by provincial regulations.			
		March 1 to May 31			

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The 2022 federal permit is also valid for the 2023 spring special conservation harvest for Snow Geese, Ross's Geese and Canada Geese. The Province of Manitoba requires spring Snow Goose and Ross's Goose hunters, and spring Canada Goose hunters to obtain a free electronic license, available at www.manitobaecensing.ca/.

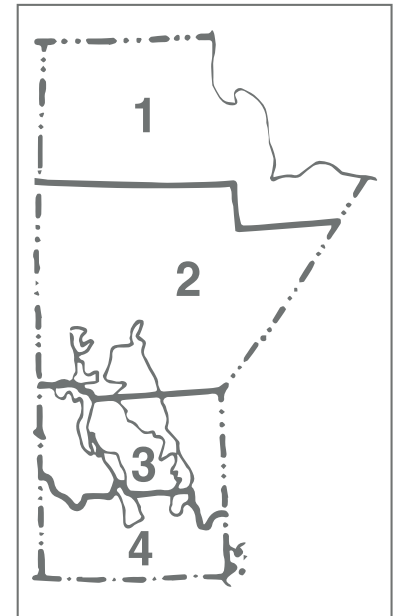
Hunting Zones

Zone No. 1 means the portion of Manitoba lying north of latitude 57°N and the portion lying east of longitude 94°W and north of latitude 56°N.

Zone No. 2 means the portion of Manitoba lying between Provincial Game Bird Hunting Zone No. 1 and the following line: commencing at the intersection of the boundary between Manitoba and Saskatchewan and latitude 53°N; from there easterly along that parallel of latitude to the east shore of Lake Winnipegosis; from there southeasterly along the shoreline of that lake to the northern limit of Township 43; from there easterly along the northern limit of that township to the boundary between Manitoba and Ontario.

Zone No. 3 means the portion of Manitoba lying between Provincial Game Bird Hunting Zone No. 2 and Provincial Game Bird Hunting Zone No. 4.

Zone No. 4 means Provincial Game Hunting Areas No. 22, 23, 24, 25A, 25B, 27, 28, 29, 29A, 30, 31, 31A, 32, 33, 34, 34A, 34B, 34C, 35, 35A, 36 and 38 as described in Manitoba's *Hunting Areas and Zones Regulation*, M.R. 220/86, made under *The Wildlife Act*, C.C.S.M., c. W130.



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Mentors must possess their own MGBH permit, must have held such a permit in a previous year, and may accompany no more than two youth hunters. Mentors may carry a firearm, and may hunt. For more information on the new rules pertaining to hunting migratory game birds in the modernized *Migratory Birds Regulations, 2022*, please consult the Government of Canada website (www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/migratory-game-bird-hunting.html).

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OPEN SEASON AND DAILY BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS FOR MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS IN MANITOBA

Area	Species	Open Season	Daily Bag Limit	Possession Limit
Game Bird Hunting Zone No. 1	All ducks, combined	September 1 to October 31	8	24
	Canada Geese, Cackling Geese, White-fronted Geese and Brant, combined	September 1 to October 31	8	24
	Sandhill Cranes	September 1 to November 30	5	15
	Coots	September 1 to October 31	8	24
	Woodcock	No open season	N/A	N/A
	Snipe	September 1 to October 31	10	30
Game Bird Hunting Zone No. 2	All ducks, combined	September 1 to September 7, for residents of Canada only	8	24
		September 8 to November 30		
	Canada Geese, Cackling Geese, White-fronted Geese and Brant, combined	September 1 to September 7, for residents of Canada only	8	24
		September 8 to November 30	8 for residents of Canada	24 for residents of Canada
			5 for non-residents of Canada	15 for non-residents of Canada
	Sandhill Cranes	September 1 to November 30	5	15
	Coots	September 1 to September 7, for residents of Canada only	8	24
		September 8 to November 30		
	Woodcock	No open season	N/A	N/A
	Snipe	September 1 to September 7, for residents of Canada only	10	30
		September 8 to November 30		
Game Bird Hunting Zone No. 3	All Ducks, combined	September 1 to September 23, for residents of Canada only	8	24
		September 24 to December 6		

	Canada Geese, Cackling Geese, White-fronted Geese and Brant, combined	September 1 to September 23, for residents of Canada only	8	24
		September 24 to December 6	8 for residents of Canada	24 for residents of Canada
			5 for non-residents of Canada	15 for non-residents of Canada
	Sandhill Cranes	September 1 to December 6	5	15
	Coots	September 1 to September 23, for residents of Canada only	8	24
		September 24 to December 6		
	Woodcock	September 8 to December 6	8 for residents of Canada	24 for residents of Canada
			4 for non-residents of Canada	12 for non-residents of Canada
	Snipe	September 1 to September 23, for residents of Canada only	10	30
		September 24 to December 6		
Game Bird Hunting Zone No. 4	All Ducks, combined	September 1 to September 23, for residents of Canada only	8	24
		September 24 to December 6	8 for residents of Canada	24 for residents of Canada
			8 for non-residents of Canada (not more than 4 may be Redheads or Canvasbacks in any combination)	24 for non-residents of Canada (not more than 12 may be Redheads or Canvasbacks in any combination)
	Canada Geese, Cackling Geese, White-fronted Geese and Brant, combined	September 1 to September 23, for residents of Canada only	8 (plus an additional 4 in Provincial Game Hunting Area 38)	24
		September 24 to December 6	8 for residents of Canada	24 for residents of Canada
			5 for non-residents of Canada	15 for non-residents of Canada
	Sandhill Cranes	September 1 to December 6	5	15
	Coots	September 1 to September 23, for residents of Canada only	8	24
		September 24 to December 6		
	Woodcock	September 8 to December 6	8 for residents of Canada	24 for residents of Canada
			4 for non-residents of Canada	12 for non-residents of Canada
	Snipe	September 1 to September 23, for residents of Canada only	10	30
		September 24 to December 6		

SPECIAL MEASURES FOR OVERABUNDANT SPECIES IN MANITOBA

Area	Species	Open Season	Daily Bag Limit	Possession Limit	Additional Hunting Method or Equipment
Game Bird Hunting Zone No. 1	Snow Geese and Ross's Geese, combined	August 15 to August 31	50	No limit	Electronic bird calls of Snow Geese and Ross's Geese may be used.
		September 1 to October 31			Electronic bird calls of Snow Geese and Ross's Geese may be used. While hunting those species with those calls, any other species of migratory bird for which it is the open season may be hunted.
		April 1 to June 15			Electronic bird calls of Snow Geese and Ross's Geese may be used.
Game Bird Hunting Zone No. 2	Snow Geese and Ross's Geese, combined	September 1 to September 7, for residents of Canada only	50	No limit	Electronic bird calls of Snow Geese and Ross's Geese may be used. While hunting those species with those calls, any other species of migratory bird for which it is the open season may be hunted.
		September 8 to November 30			
		March 15 to May 31			Electronic bird calls of Snow Geese and Ross's Geese may be used.
Game Bird Hunting Zone No. 3	Snow Geese and Ross's Geese, combined	September 1 to September 16, for residents of Canada only	50	No limit	Electronic bird calls of Snow Geese and Ross's Geese may be used. While hunting those species with those calls, any other species of migratory bird for which it is the open season may be hunted.
		September 17 to December 6			
		March 15 to May 31			Electronic bird calls of Snow Geese and Ross's Geese may be used. From March 15 to April 10, electronic bird calls of Canada Geese may be used. While hunting those species with those calls, any other species of migratory bird for which it is the open season may be hunted.
	Canada Geese	March 1 to April 10	8	24	Electronic bird calls of Canada Geese may be used. From March 15 to April 10, electronic bird calls of Snow Geese and Ross's Geese may be used. While hunting those species with those calls, any other species of migratory bird for which it is the open season may be hunted.

Game Bird Hunting Zone No. 4	Snow Geese and Ross's Geese, combined	September 1 to September 16, for residents of Canada only	50	No limit	Electronic bird calls of Snow Geese and Ross's Geese may be used. While hunting those species with those calls, any other species of migratory bird for which it is the open season may be hunted.
		September 17 to December 6			Electronic bird calls of Snow Geese and Ross's Geese may be used. From March 15 to April 10, electronic bird calls of Canada Geese may be used. While hunting those species with those calls, any other species of migratory bird for which it is the open season may be hunted.
		March 15 to May 31			
	Canada Geese	March 1 to April 10	8	24	Electronic bird calls of Canada Geese may be used. From March 15 to April 10, electronic bird calls of Snow Geese and Ross's may be used. While hunting those species with those calls, any other species of migratory bird for which it is the open season may be hunted.

NOTE: During the period that begins on the first day of an open season set out in the above table “Open Season and Daily Bag and Possession Limits for Migratory Game Birds” in respect of Canada Geese, Cackling Geese, White-fronted Geese or Brant and ends on the second Sunday of October, the period during which hunting — in those parts of Game Bird Hunting Zone No. 4 or in Provincial Game Hunting Areas 13A, 14 and 14A, that portion of Area 16 south of the north limit of Township 33 and Areas 18, 18A, 18B, 18C, 19, 19A, 19B, 20, 21A, 23A and 25 — by non-residents of Canada for those species is prohibited begins at noon local time on any day and ends half an hour before sunrise the next day.

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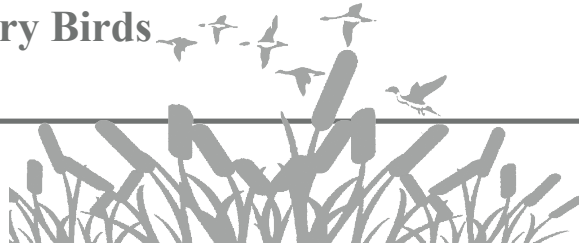
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These two documents are issued by the federal government and are valid in all provinces and territories.

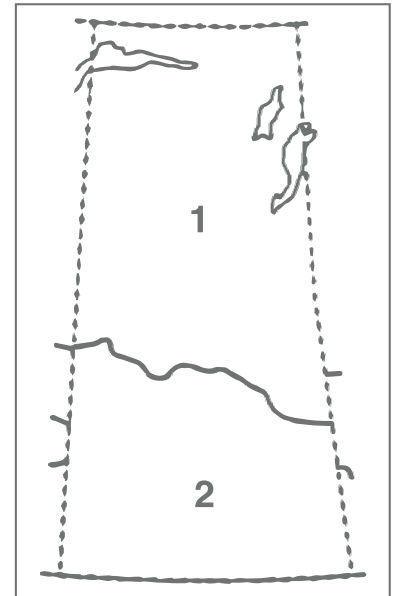
The 2022 federal permit is also valid for the 2023 spring special conservation harvest for Snow Geese and Ross's Geese.

Hunting Districts

District No. 1 (North) Provincial Wildlife Management Zones (WMZ) 43 and 47 to 76 inclusive.

District No. 2 (South) Provincial WMZ 1 to 42 and 44 to 46, and the Saskatoon and Regina–Moose Jaw Provincial WMZ.

Most provinces and territories have additional licence requirements for hunting migratory birds and/or to carry firearms. To know what you require, and if there are further restrictions for hunting migratory birds, please verify the applicable regulations for the province/territory where you will be hunting. Municipalities may have additional restrictions on discharging firearms. Note that all required permits and licences must be in your possession while you are hunting.



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Consultation Process and Migratory Birds Regulatory Reports

A national consultation process has been developed to provide an opportunity for everyone to participate in developing the migratory birds hunting regulations. For more information, consult the *Migratory Birds Regulatory Report Series* web page on the Government of Canada website (www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/migratory-game-bird-hunting/consultation-process-regulations.html).

Important Updates

The format of the Summary has changed. The *Migratory Birds Regulations* have been modernized. Many important clarifications and changes have been made to the regulations regarding migratory game bird hunting, including: the concept of possession, gifting of harvested birds, labelling requirements, hunting methods and equipment, and the introduction of new permits.

New! Youth Migratory Game Bird Hunting (MGBH) Permit

Waterfowler Heritage Days have been abolished and replaced with a MGBH permit for youth, which is referred to as the Youth MGBH permit.

Hunters who are minors (less than 18 years old) may now hunt with a Youth MGBH permit. The Youth MGBH permit, as well as the Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation stamp, can be obtained through our online purchasing system, free of charge.

The Youth MGBH permit provides young hunters with the opportunity to practice their skills under the supervision of an adult mentor (in possession of a MGBH Permit) throughout the full open season and the special conservation season, and provides Youth MGBH Permit holders with their own daily bag and possession limits.

Mentors must possess their own MGBH permit, must have held such a permit in a previous year, and may accompany no more than two youth hunters. Mentors may carry a firearm, and may hunt. For more information on the new rules pertaining to hunting migratory game birds in the modernized *Migratory Birds Regulations, 2022*, please consult the Government of Canada website (www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/migratory-game-bird-hunting.html).

IMPORTANT UPDATE TO THE HUNTING REGULATIONS FOR SASKATCHEWAN

The daily bag limit for White-fronted Geese increases to 8 birds per day, and the possession limit increases to 24. The aggregate limit for Canada Geese, Cackling Geese, and White-fronted Geese combined is 8 in the daily bag and 24 in the possession limit.

Enforcement

The *Environmental Violations Administrative Monetary Penalties Regulations* authorize game officers to use administrative monetary penalties (AMPs) to enforce the provisions of the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* (MBCA) and its associated regulations.

The fine regime and penalty provisions in the MBCA and the *Designation of Regulatory Provisions for Purposes of Enforcement (Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994) Regulations* allow courts to impose penalties that reflect the seriousness of offences following a conviction pursuant to the MBCA or its associated regulations.

For more information on AMPs and the fine regime, consult the *About the Environmental Enforcement Act* web page on the Government of Canada website (www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/environmental-enforcement/acts-regulations/about-act.html).



Game officers enforce the federal MBCA throughout Canada. This law regulates human interventions, such as hunting, that could adversely affect long-term wildlife conservation. For any questions, please contact Wildlife Enforcement by telephone or by email at the contact information at the end of this hunting summary.

Shot

- **Non-toxic shot must be used** to hunt all migratory game birds.
- Within National Wildlife Areas that allow hunting, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all types of hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds.
- Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

To reduce your exposure to contaminants in meat, make sure, before cooking it, to:

- remove the shot from birds hunted with lead shot;
- remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds.

Cranes

Where the Regional Director of the Prairie Region of the Canadian Wildlife Service or the Chief Provincial Wildlife Officer of Saskatchewan is of the opinion that Whooping Cranes may be in an area of the province during the open season for Sandhill Cranes, either may prohibit the hunting of Sandhill Cranes in that area for the remainder of that calendar year.

CRIME STOPPERS: Anyone wishing to report illegal hunting activities, illegal selling of birds or other offences related to migratory birds is asked to call Crime Stoppers at 1-800-222-TIPS (8477) or “Échec au crime” in the province of Quebec at 1-800-711-1800. Your call is anonymous, and you may be eligible for a cash reward.

OPEN SEASON AND DAILY BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS FOR MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS IN SASKATCHEWAN

Area	Species	Open Season	Daily Bag Limit	Possession Limit
District No. 1 (North) and District No. 2 (South)	All ducks, combined	September 1 to December 16	8	24
	Canada Geese, Cackling Geese and White-fronted Geese, combined	September 1 to December 16	8	24
	Sandhill Cranes	September 1 to December 16	5	15
	Coots	September 1 to December 16	10	30
	Snipe	September 1 to December 16	10	30

SPECIAL MEASURES FOR OVERABUNDANT SPECIES IN SASKATCHEWAN

Area	Species	Open Season	Daily Bag Limit	Possession Limit	Additional Hunting Method or Equipment
District No. 1 (North) and District No. 2 (South)	Snow Geese and Ross's Geese	September 1 to December 16	20	No limit	Electronic bird calls of Snow Geese and Ross's Geese may be used. While hunting those species with those calls, any other species of migratory bird for which it is the open season may be hunted.
		March 15 to June 15			Electronic bird calls of Snow Geese and Ross's Geese may be used.

NOTE: The open season for Canada Geese, Cackling Geese and White-fronted Geese in District No. 2 (South), and the portion of District No. 1 (North) consisting of Provincial WMZ 43, 47 to 59 and 67 to 69, from the opening date up to and including October 14 includes only that part of each day from one half-hour before sunrise until noon, local time, and, after that period, from one half-hour before sunrise until one half-hour after sunset. The open season for Snow Geese and Ross's Geese province-wide includes only that part of each day from one half-hour before sunrise until one half-hour after sunset.

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For more information, consult the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994*, the *Migratory Birds Regulations, 2022*, the frequently asked questions for hunters, and other information on the Government of Canada website (www.canada.ca).

You may also direct your questions to:

**Environment and Climate Change Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service**

115 Perimeter Road
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 0X4
Tel.: 1-800-668-6767
enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca

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Canada



Summary of Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations

AUGUST 2022
TO JULY 2023



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Hunting Zones

Zone No. 1

Wildlife Management Units (WMUs) 200, 202 to 204, 206, 208, 216, 220 to 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336 to 340, 342, 344, 346 to 360, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416 to 418, 420, 422, 426, 428 to 430, 432, 434, 436 to 442, 444 to 446, 500 to 512, 514 to 532, 534 to 537, 539 to 542, 544, 841, and 936.

Zone No. 2

WMUs 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 116, 118, 119, 124, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 148, 150 to 152, 156, 158, 160, 162 to 164, 166, 210, 212, 214, 300, 302 to 306, 308, 310, 312, and 314.

Hunters are advised to pay particular attention to the Alberta Hunting Guide to ensure that they are hunting for the correct species in the correct provincial WMU during the permitted times and dates. Note that these zone numbers do not correspond to provincial WMUs as presented in the Guide. If you need more information to determine in which zone you are located, please visit: www.albertaregulations.ca/huntingregs/season-wmus.html.



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Mentors may carry a firearm, and may hunt. For more information on the new rules pertaining to hunting migratory game birds in the modernized *Migratory Birds Regulations, 2022*, please consult the Government of Canada website (www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/migratory-game-bird-hunting.html).

IMPORTANT UPDATE TO THE HUNTING REGULATIONS FOR ALBERTA

The daily bag limit for White-fronted Geese increases to 8 birds per day, and the possession limit increases to 24. The aggregate limit for Canada Geese, Cackling Geese, and White-fronted Geese combined is 8 in the daily bag and 24 in the possession limit.

Enforcement

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OPEN SEASON AND DAILY BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS FOR MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS IN ALBERTA

Area	Species	Open Season	Daily Bag Limit	Possession Limit
Zone No. 1	All ducks, combined	September 1 to December 16	8 for residents of Canada 8 for non-residents of Canada (not more than a total of 2 may be Barrow's Goldeneye or Common Goldeneye in any combination)	24 for residents of Canada 24 for non-residents of Canada (not more than a total of 6 may be Barrow's Goldeneye or Common Goldeneye in any combination)
	Canada Geese, Cackling Geese and White-fronted Geese, combined	September 1 to December 16	8	24
	Sandhill Cranes	September 1 to December 16 (WMUs 200, 202 to 204, 206, 208, 220, 222, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260 and 500)	5	15
	Coots	September 1 to December 16	8	24
	Snipe	September 1 to December 16	8	24
Zone No. 2	All ducks, combined	September 8 to December 23	8 for residents of Canada 8 for non-residents of Canada (not more than a total of 2 may be Barrow's Goldeneye or Common Goldeneye in any combination)	24 for residents of Canada 24 for non-residents of Canada (not more than a total of 6 may be Barrow's Goldeneye or Common Goldeneye in any combination)
	Canada Geese, Cackling Geese and White-fronted Geese, combined	September 8 to December 23	8	24
	Sandhill Cranes	September 8 to December 23 (WMUs 102, 104, 106, 112, 116, 118, 119, 124, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 148, 150 to 152, 156, 158, 160, 162 to 164, 166 and 210)	5	15
	Coots	September 8 to December 23	8	24
	Snipe	September 8 to December 23	8	24

SPECIAL MEASURES FOR OVERABUNDANT SPECIES IN ALBERTA

Area	Species	Open Season	Daily Bag Limit	Possession Limit	Additional Hunting Method or Equipment
Zone No. 1	Snow Geese and Ross's Geese, combined	September 1 to December 16	50	No limit	Electronic bird calls of Snow Geese and Ross's Geese may be used. While hunting those species with those calls, any other species of migratory bird for which it is the open season may be hunted.
		March 15 to June 15	50		Electronic bird calls of Snow Geese and Ross's Geese may be used.
Zone No. 2	Snow Geese and Ross's Geese, combined	September 8 to December 23	50	No limit	Electronic bird calls of Snow Geese and Ross's Geese may be used. While hunting those species with those calls, any other species of migratory bird for which it is the open season may be hunted.
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Hunting Districts

1. Provincial Management Units (PMUs) Nos. 1-1 to 1-15 inclusive
2. PMUs Nos. 2-2 to 2-19 inclusive
3. PMUs Nos. 3-12 to 3-20, and 3-26 to 3-44 inclusive
4. PMUs Nos. 4-1 to 4-9, and 4-14 to 4-40 inclusive
5. PMUs Nos. 5-1 to 5-15 inclusive
6. PMUs Nos. 6-1 to 6-30 inclusive
7. PMUs Nos. 7-2 to 7-58 inclusive
8. PMUs Nos. 8-1 to 8-15 and 8-21 to 8-26 inclusive

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Shot

- **Non-toxic shot must be used** to hunt all migratory game birds, except for Band-tailed Pigeons and Mourning Doves.
- Within National Wildlife Areas that allow hunting, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all types of hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds.
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OPEN SEASON AND DAILY BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS FOR MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Area	Species	Open Season	Daily Bag Limit	Possession Limit
District No. 1	All ducks, combined	October 8 to January 22	8 (not more than 4 may be Northern Pintails, not more than 4 may be Canvasbacks, not more than 2 may be Goldeneyes and not more than 2 may be Harlequin Ducks)	24 (not more than 12 may be Northern Pintails, not more than 12 may be Canvasbacks, not more than 6 may be Goldeneyes and not more than 6 may be Harlequin Ducks)
	Canada Geese and Cackling Geese, combined	September 3 to September 13 (only in PMUs 1-1, 1-2 and 1-4 to 1-7)	10	30
		October 8 to November 20		
		November 21 to December 16 (only in PMUs 1-3 and 1-8 to 1-15)		
		December 17 to January 8		
		January 9 to January 22 (only in PMUs 1-3 and 1-8 to 1-15)		
		February 10 to March 10 (only in PMUs 1-1, 1-2 and 1-4 to 1-7)		
	White-fronted Geese	October 8 to January 22	5	15
	Snow Geese and Ross's Geese, combined	October 8 to January 22	5	15
	Brant	No open season	N/A	N/A
	Coots	October 8 to January 22	10	30
	Snipe	October 8 to January 22	10	30
District No. 2	Mourning Doves and Eurasian Collared Doves, combined	No open season	N/A	N/A
	Band-Tailed Pigeons	September 15 to September 30	5	15
	All ducks, combined	October 8 to January 22	8 (not more than 4 may be Northern Pintails, not more than 4 may be Canvasbacks, not more than 2 may be Goldeneyes and not more than 2 may be Harlequin Ducks)	24 (not more than 12 may be Northern Pintails, not more than 12 may be Canvasbacks, not more than 6 may be Goldeneyes and not more than 6 may be Harlequin Ducks)
	Canada Geese and Cackling Geese, combined	September 3 to September 13	10	30
		October 8 to November 20		
		December 17 to January 8		
		February 10 to March 10		
	White-fronted Geese	October 8 to January 22	5	15
	Snow Geese and Ross's Geese, combined	October 8 to January 3	10 (not more than 5 may be Ross's Geese). An additional 5 Geese may be killed or taken in PMUs 2-4 and 2-5	30 (not more than 15 may be Ross's Geese). An additional 15 Geese may be possessed in PMUs 2-4 and 2-5
		February 20 to March 10		
	Brant	March 1 to March 10 (only in PMU 2-4)	3	9
	Coots	October 8 to January 22	10	30
	Snipe	October 8 to January 22	10	30
	Mourning Doves and Eurasian Collared Doves, combined	No open season	N/A	N/A
	Band-Tailed Pigeons	September 15 to September 30	5	15

District No. 3	All ducks, combined	September 8 to December 23	8 (not more than 4 may be Northern Pintails, not more than 4 may be Canvasbacks, not more than 2 may be Goldeneyes and not more than 2 may be Harlequin Ducks)	24 (not more than 12 may be Northern Pintails, not more than 12 may be Canvasbacks, not more than 6 may be Goldeneyes and not more than 6 may be Harlequin Ducks)
	Canada Geese and Cackling Geese, combined	September 8 to September 20	10	30
		October 1 to December 23		
		March 1 to March 10		
	White-fronted Geese	September 8 to December 23	5	15
	Snow Geese and Ross's Geese, combined	September 8 to December 23	5	15
	Brant	No open season	N/A	N/A
	Coots	September 8 to December 23	10	30
	Snipe	September 8 to December 23	10	30
	Mourning Doves and Eurasian Collared Doves, combined	September 1 to September 30	5	15
District No. 4	Band-Tailed Pigeons	September 15 to September 30 (only in PMUs 3-13 to 3-17)	5	15
	All ducks, combined	September 8 to December 23	8 (not more than 4 may be Northern Pintails, not more than 4 may be Canvasbacks, not more than 2 may be Goldeneyes and not more than 2 may be Harlequin Ducks)	24 (not more than 12 may be Northern Pintails, not more than 12 may be Canvasbacks, not more than 6 may be Goldeneyes and not more than 6 may be Harlequin Ducks)
	Canada Geese and Cackling Geese, combined	September 8 to December 23	10	30
	White-fronted Geese	September 8 to December 23	5	15
	Snow Geese and Ross's Geese, combined	September 8 to December 23	5	15
	Brant	No open season	N/A	N/A
	Coots	September 8 to December 23	10	30
	Snipe	September 8 to December 23	10	30
	Mourning Doves and Eurasian Collared Doves, combined	September 1 to September 30	5	15
	Band-Tailed Pigeons	No open season	N/A	N/A
District No. 5	All ducks, combined	September 13 to December 25	8 (not more than 4 may be Northern Pintails, not more than 4 may be Canvasbacks, not more than 2 may be Goldeneyes and not more than 2 may be Harlequin Ducks)	24 (not more than 12 may be Northern Pintails, not more than 12 may be Canvasbacks, not more than 6 may be Goldeneyes and not more than 6 may be Harlequin Ducks)
	Canada Geese and Cackling Geese, combined	September 13 to December 25	10	30
	White-fronted Geese	September 13 to December 25	5	15
	Snow Geese and Ross's Geese, combined	September 13 to December 25	5	15
	Brant	No open season	N/A	N/A
	Coots	September 13 to December 25	10	30
	Snipe	September 13 to December 25	10	30
	Mourning Doves and Eurasian Collared Doves, combined	No open season	N/A	N/A
	Band-Tailed Pigeons	No open season	N/A	N/A
District No. 6	All ducks, combined	September 1 to September 30 (in PMUs 6-1, 6-2, 6-4 to 6-10 and 6-15 to 6-30)	8 (not more than 4 may be Northern Pintails, not more than 4 may be Canvasbacks, not more than 2 may be Goldeneyes and not more than 2 may be Harlequin Ducks)	24 (not more than 12 may be Northern Pintails, not more than 12 may be Canvasbacks, not more than 6 may be Goldeneyes and not more than 6 may be Harlequin Ducks)
		October 1 to November 30		
		December 1 to January 15 (only in PMUs 6-3 and 6-11 to 6-14)		
	Canada Geese and Cackling Geese, combined	September 1 to September 30 (only in PMUs 6-1, 6-2, 6-4 to 6-10 and 6-15 to 6-30)	10	30
		October 1 to November 30		
		December 1 to January 15 (only in PMUs 6-3 and 6-11 to 6-14)		

	White-fronted Geese	September 1 to September 30 (only in PMUs 6-1, 6-2, 6-4 to 6-10 and 6-15 to 6-30)	5	15
		October 1 to November 30		
		December 1 to January 15 (only in PMUs 6-3 and 6-11 to 6-14)		
	Snow Geese and Ross's Geese, combined	September 1 to September 30 (only in PMUs 6-1, 6-2, 6-4 to 6-10 and 6-15 to 6-30)	5	15
		October 1 to November 30		
		December 1 to January 15 (only in PMUs 6-3 and 6-11 to 6-14)		
	Brant	No open season	N/A	N/A
	Coots	September 1 to September 30 (only in PMUs 6-1, 6-2, 6-4 to 6-10 and 6-15 to 6-30)	10	30
		October 1 to November 30		
		December 1 to January 15 (only in PMUs 6-3 and 6-11 to 6-14)		
	Snipe	September 1 to September 30 (only in PMUs 6-1, 6-2, 6-4 to 6-10 and 6-15 to 6-30)	10	30
		October 1 to November 30		
		December 1 to January 15 (only in PMUs 6-3 and 6-11 to 6-14)		
	Mourning Doves and Eurasian Collared Doves, combined	No open season	N/A	N/A
	Band-Tailed Pigeons	No open season	N/A	N/A
District No. 7	All ducks, combined	September 1 to November 30	8 (not more than 4 may be Northern Pintails, not more than 4 may be Canvasbacks, not more than 2 may be Goldeneyes and not more than 2 may be Harlequin Ducks)	24 (not more than 12 may be Northern Pintails, not more than 12 may be Canvasbacks, not more than 6 may be Goldeneyes and not more than 6 may be Harlequin Ducks)
	Canada Geese and Cackling Geese, combined	September 1 to November 30	10	30
	White-fronted Geese	September 1 to November 30	5	15
	Snow Geese and Ross's Geese, combined	September 1 to November 30	5	15
	Brant	No open season	N/A	N/A
	Coots	September 1 to November 30	10	30
	Snipe	September 1 to November 30	10	30
	Mourning Doves and Eurasian Collared Doves, combined	No open season	N/A	N/A
	Band-Tailed Pigeons	No open season	N/A	N/A
District No. 8	All ducks, combined	September 23 to January 7	8 (not more than 4 may be Northern Pintails, not more than 4 may be Canvasbacks, not more than 2 may be Goldeneyes and not more than 2 may be Harlequin Ducks)	24 (not more than 12 may be Northern Pintails, not more than 12 may be Canvasbacks, not more than 6 may be Goldeneyes and not more than 6 may be Harlequin Ducks)
	Canada Geese and Cackling Geese, combined	September 20 to November 28	10	30
		December 20 to January 5		
		February 21 to March 10		
	White-fronted Geese	September 23 to January 7	5	15
	Snow Geese and Ross's Geese, combined	September 23 to January 7	5	15
	Brant	No open season	N/A	N/A
	Coots	September 23 to January 7	10	30
	Snipe	September 23 to January 7	10	30
	Mourning Doves and Eurasian Collared Doves, combined	September 1 to September 30	5	15
	Band-Tailed Pigeons	No open season	N/A	N/A

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You may also direct your questions to:

Environment and Climate Change Canada

Canadian Wildlife Service

Pacific Wildlife Research Centre

R.R. 1, 5421 Robertson Road

Delta, British Columbia V4K 3N2

Tel.: 604-350-1950

Toll free: 1-800-668-6767

enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca

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If you are hunting on private lands within an area with a settled land claim, you must ask permission first.

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Mentors must possess their own MGBH permit, must have held such a permit in a previous year, and may accompany no more than two youth hunters. Mentors may carry a firearm, and may hunt. For more information on the new rules pertaining to hunting migratory game birds in the modernized *Migratory Birds Regulations, 2022*, please consult the Government of Canada website (www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/migratory-game-bird-hunting.html).

Enforcement

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Shot

- **Non-toxic shot must be used** to hunt all migratory game birds.

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OPEN SEASON AND DAILY BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS FOR MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Area	Species	Open Season	Daily Bag Limit	Possession Limit
Throughout the Northwest Territories	All ducks, combined	September 1 to December 10	25 for residents of Canada	No limit for residents of Canada
			8 for non-residents of Canada	16 for non-residents of Canada
	Canada Geese, Cackling Geese, White-fronted Geese and Brant, combined	September 1 to December 10	15 for residents of Canada	No limit for residents of Canada
			5 for non-residents of Canada (not more than 2 may be White-fronted Geese)	10 for non-residents of Canada (not more than 4 may be White-fronted Geese)
	Coots	September 1 to December 10	25	No limit
	Snipe	September 1 to December 10	10	No limit for residents of Canada 20 for non-residents of Canada

SPECIAL MEASURES FOR OVERABUNDANT SPECIES IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Area	Species	Open Season	Daily Bag Limit	Possession Limit	Additional Hunting Method or Equipment
Banks Island and the portions of Victoria Island and of the Queen Elizabeth Islands that are in the Northwest Territories	Snow Geese and Ross's Geese, combined	September 1 to December 10	50	No limit	Electronic bird calls of Snow Geese and Ross's Geese may be used. While hunting those species with those calls, any other species of migratory bird for which it is the open season may be hunted.
		May 1 to June 30			Electronic bird calls of Snow Geese and Ross's Geese may be used.
Throughout the Northwest Territories except Banks Island, Victoria Island and Queen Elizabeth Islands	Snow Geese and Ross's Geese, combined	September 1 to December 10	50	No limit	Electronic bird calls of Snow Geese and Ross's Geese may be used. While hunting those species with those calls, any other species of migratory bird for which it is the open season may be hunted.
		May 1 to May 28			Electronic bird calls of Snow Geese and Ross's Geese may be used.

NOTE: No person shall hunt earlier than one hour before sunrise or later than one hour after sunset.

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Environment and Climate Change Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service
 5019, 52 Street
 P.O. Box 2310
 Yellowknife, Northwest Territories X1A 2P7
 Tel.: 1-800-668-6767
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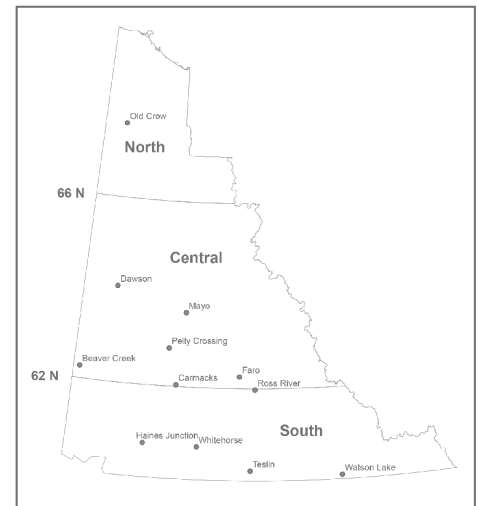
Hunting Zones

Northern Yukon territory: all that portion of Yukon lying north of latitude 66°N

Central Yukon territory: all that portion of Yukon lying between latitude 62° and 66°N

Southern Yukon territory: all that portion of Yukon lying south of latitude 62°N

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Mentors must possess their own MGBH permit, must have held such a permit in a previous year, and may accompany no more than two youth hunters. Mentors may carry a firearm, and may hunt. For more information on the new rules pertaining to hunting migratory game birds in the modernized *Migratory Birds Regulations, 2022*, please consult the Government of Canada website (www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/migratory-game-bird-hunting.html).

Enforcement

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Shot

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OPEN SEASONS AND DAILY BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS FOR MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS IN YUKON

Area	Species	Open Season	Daily Bag Limit	Possession Limit
Northern Yukon	All ducks, combined	August 15 to August 31, for residents of Yukon only	25	No limit
		September 1 to October 31		
	Canada Geese, Cackling Geese, White-fronted Geese and Brant, combined	August 15 to August 31, for residents of Yukon only	15	No limit
		September 1 to October 31		
	Sandhill Cranes	No open season	N/A	N/A
	Rails and Coots, combined	August 15 to August 31, for residents of Yukon only	25	No limit
		September 1 to October 31		
	Snipe	August 15 to August 31, for residents of Yukon only	10	No limit
		September 1 to October 31		
Central Yukon	All ducks, combined	August 15 to August 31, for residents of Yukon only	8	24
		September 1 to October 31		
	Canada Geese, Cackling Geese, White-fronted Geese and Brant, combined	August 15 to August 31, for residents of Yukon only	5	15
		September 1 to October 31		
	Sandhill Cranes	August 15 to August 31, for residents of Yukon only	2	4
		September 1 to October 31		
	Rails and Coots, combined	August 15 to August 31, for residents of Yukon only	25	No limit
		September 1 to October 31		
	Snipe	August 15 to August 31, for residents of Yukon only	10	30
		September 1 to October 31		
Southern Yukon	All ducks, combined	September 1 to October 31	8	24
	Canada Geese, Cackling Geese, White-fronted Geese and Brant, combined	September 1 to October 31	5	15
	Sandhill Cranes	September 1 to October 31	2	4
	Rails and Coots, combined	No open season	N/A	N/A
	Snipe	September 1 to October 31	10	30

SPECIAL MEASURES FOR OVERABUNDANT SPECIES IN YUKON

Area	Species	Open Season	Daily Bag Limit	Possession Limit	Additional Hunting Method or Equipment
Northern Yukon	Snow Geese and Ross's Geese, combined	August 15 to August 31, only for residents of Yukon	50	No limit	Electronic bird calls of Snow Geese and Ross's Geese may be used. While hunting those species with those calls, any other species of migratory bird for which it is the open season may be hunted.
		September 1 to October 31			
		May 1 to May 28			Electronic bird calls of Snow Geese and Ross's Geese may be used.
Central Yukon	Snow Geese and Ross's Geese, combined	August 15 to August 31, only for residents of Yukon	50	No limit	Electronic bird calls of Snow Geese and Ross's Geese may be used. While hunting those species with those calls, any other species of migratory bird for which it is the open season may be hunted.
		September 1 to October 31			
		May 1 to May 28			Electronic bird calls of Snow Geese and Ross's Geese may be used.
Southern Yukon	Snow Geese and Ross's Geese, combined	September 1 to October 31	50	No limit	Electronic bird calls of Snow Geese and Ross's Geese may be used. While hunting those species with those calls, any other species of migratory bird for which it is the open season may be hunted.
		May 1 to May 28			Electronic bird calls of Snow Geese and Ross's Geese may be used.

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Canadian Wildlife Service**

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Species at Risk

Barrow's Goldeneye is listed in the *Species at Risk Act* as a species of special concern, and the **daily bag and possession limit is 1 bird**.

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OPEN SEASON AND DAILY BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS FOR MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS IN NUNAVUT

Area	Species	Open Season	Daily Bag Limit	Possession Limit
Throughout Nunavut except the portion of the islands and waters of James Bay south of latitude 55°N	All ducks, combined	September 1 to December 10	25 for residents of Canada 8 for non-residents of Canada	No limit for residents of Canada 24 for non-residents of Canada
	Canada Geese, Cackling Geese, White-fronted Geese and Brant, combined	September 1 to December 10	15 for residents of Canada 5 for non-residents of Canada (not more than 2 may be White-fronted Geese)	No limit for residents of Canada 15 for non-residents of Canada (not more than 6 may be White-fronted Geese)
	Coots	September 1 to December 10	25	No limit
	Snipe	September 1 to December 10	10	No limit for residents of Canada 30 for non-residents of Canada
The portion of the islands and waters of James Bay south of latitude 55°N and west of longitude 80°15'W	All ducks, combined	September 1 to December 10	6 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye and not more than 2 may be American Black Ducks)	18 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye and not more than 6 may be American Black Ducks)
	Canada Geese, Cackling Geese, White-fronted Geese and Brant, combined	September 1 to December 10	15 for residents of Canada (not more than a total of 5 may be Canada Geese or Cackling Geese in any combination) 5 for non-residents of Canada (not more than a total of 2 may be White-fronted Geese)	No limit for residents of Canada 15 White-fronted geese and Brant, combined, for non-residents of Canada (not more than 6 may be White-fronted Geese) and no limit in respect of Canada Geese and Cackling Geese.
	Coots	September 1 to December 10	25	No limit
	Snipe	September 1 to December 10	10	No limit for residents of Canada 30 for non-residents of Canada
The portion of the islands and waters of James Bay south of 55°N latitude and east of 80°15'W longitude	All ducks, combined	September 1 to December 10	6 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye, not more than 1 may be Blue-winged Teal and not more than 4 may be American Black Ducks)	18 (not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye and not more than 2 may be Blue-winged Teal)
	Canada Geese, Cackling Geese, White-fronted Geese and Brant, combined	September 1 to December 10	15 for residents of Canada 5 for non-residents of Canada (not more than 2 may be White-fronted Geese)	20 for residents of Canada 20 for non-residents of Canada (not more than 6 may be White-fronted Geese)
	Coots	September 1 to December 10	25	No limit
	Snipe	September 1 to December 10	10	No limit for residents of Canada 30 for non-residents of Canada

SPECIAL MEASURES FOR OVERABUNDANT SPECIES IN NUNAVUT

Area	Species	Open Season	Daily Bag Limit	Possession Limit	Additional Hunting Method or Equipment
Throughout Nunavut	Snow Geese and Ross's Geese, combined	August 15 to August 31	50	No limit	Electronic bird calls of Snow Geese and Ross's Geese may be used.
		September 1 to December 10			Electronic bird calls of Snow Geese and Ross's Geese may be used. While hunting those species with those calls, any other species of migratory bird for which it is the open season may be hunted.
		May 1 to June 30			Electronic bird calls of Snow Geese and Ross's Geese may be used.

NOTE: No person shall hunt earlier than one half-hour before sunrise or later than one half-hour after sunset, except north of the 60th parallel, where no person shall hunt earlier than one hour before sunrise or later than one hour after sunset.

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