



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.

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.

If you are hunting on private lands (Inuit Owned Lands), ensure you have permission from the Regional Inuit Association.

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).

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.

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 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	No limit for residents of Canada
			8 for non-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	No limit for residents of Canada
			5 for non-residents of Canada (not more than 2 may be White-fronted Geese)	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)
			15 for residents of Canada (not more than a total of 5 may be Canada Geese or Cackling Geese in any combination)	No limit for residents of Canada
	Canada Geese, Cackling Geese, White-fronted Geese and Brant, combined	September 1 to December 10	5 for non-residents of Canada (not more than a total of 2 may be White-fronted Geese)	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
	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)
			15 for residents of Canada	20 for residents of Canada
	Canada Geese, Cackling Geese, White-fronted Geese and Brant, combined	September 1 to December 10	5 for non-residents of Canada (not more than 2 may be White-fronted Geese)	20 for non-residents of Canada (not more than 6 may be White-fronted Geese)
			Coots	September 1 to December 10
	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.

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**

5019, 52 Street
P.O. Box 2310
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories X1A 2P7
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 