

2015 NOVA SCOTIA **HUNTING & FURHARVESTING**

SUMMARY OF REGULATIONS



Photo by Mark F. Elderkin



Deer Hunting Report Form 2015

NOTE: If you have successfully registered a deer, you have already reported for that licence.

If you held a licence for which you did not harvest a deer or did not hunt, you are required by law to fill out this report and submit online at *novascotia.ca/natr/hunt* or mail to the Department of Natural Resources by December 22, 2015.

Wildlife Resources Card No. (enter first 9 digits) _____ / _____ / _____ / _____

Check all that apply:

- ☐ I held a 2015 (General) Hunting Stamp for which ☐ I did not harvest a deer ☐ I did not hunt
☐ I held a 2015 (Archery and Muzzleloader) Hunting Stamp for which ☐ I did not harvest a deer ☐ I did not hunt

Deer Management Zone	County	Number of hours hunted with each weapon				Check all methods used				Abundance (0-4) 0 = none, 4 = very high
		Rifle	Shot gun	Bow	Crossbow	Muzzle Loader	<input type="checkbox"/> Tree Stand <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Still Hunting <input type="checkbox"/> Tree Stand <input type="checkbox"/> Still Hunting <input type="checkbox"/> Tree Stand <input type="checkbox"/> Still Hunting <input type="checkbox"/> Tree Stand <input type="checkbox"/> Still Hunting	<input type="checkbox"/> Ground Blind <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bait <input type="checkbox"/> Ground Blind <input type="checkbox"/> Bait <input type="checkbox"/> Ground Blind <input type="checkbox"/> Bait		
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This is a summary prepared for the information and convenience of anyone who plans to hunt or trap in Nova Scotia. The original Wildlife Act and Regulations should be consulted for all purposes of interpreting and applying the law.

These laws are subject to change at any time.

For a full copy of the Wildlife Act and Regulations, please check our website at novascotia.ca/natr/wildlife/laws/actsregs.asp

For detailed information please see our website at
novascotia.ca/natr/hunt

**Report illegal hunting
and/or trapping to your local
Natural Resources Office or
call 1-800-565-2224**



NOVA SCOTIA

Honourable Lloyd Hines
Minister

Frank Dunn
Deputy Minister

Please help the environment. Recycle this book.

Message from the Minister

This booklet outlines fees, bag limits, season dates, a summary of regulations, and other useful material for the 2015 hunting season. Also included, on behalf of the Mi'kmaq community, is information on First Nations hunting rights.

Increased revenue to the Habitat Conservation Fund, from the sale of Wildlife Habitat Stamps in recent years, has resulted in our ability to fund an increased number of projects; 20 projects received funding for 2015. The generosity of hunters via this Fund has been supporting projects that promote the sustainable management of wildlife and wildlife habitat since 2001.

This will be our third year with the two-licence system for deer hunting. The additional licence and season for hunting deer with muzzleloaders and archery equipment has dramatically increased the number of hunting days available for Nova Scotia deer hunters, with little impact on the overall deer harvest.

The Special Youth Season for hunting deer will take place from October 16-October 24 this year. Young Nova Scotians can also participate in Waterfowler Heritage Day on Saturday, September 19th. Each year these special hunts provide qualified young hunters with wonderful opportunities to be introduced to hunting and gain experience under the direct supervision and watchful eyes of experienced adult hunter mentors.

The issue of Sunday Hunting has been a challenging one. We made extensive efforts to engage, consult and listen to Nova Scotians of all perspectives on this question in order to arrive at a balanced approach to Sunday Hunting. After careful consideration of all interests and concerns, we are introducing limited Sunday hunting to Nova Scotia on the two Sundays immediately following the last Friday in October. We anticipate that this change will provide additional recreational hunting opportunity for all types of hunting without excessive undue impact on landowners and other recreational users. However I urge you to always remember to be mindful and respectful of the rights and concerns of private landowners and other users of Nova Scotia's forest and natural areas. Thoughtless behaviour by a few can cause problems for all.

Please review this booklet carefully and contact the Department of Natural Resources should you have any concerns or questions. On behalf of the Department of Natural Resources, I wish you a safe and successful 2015 hunting and furharvesting season.

Yours sincerely



Lloyd Hines, Minister of Natural Resources

Significant Changes for 2015

Hunting

1. Hunting on Sunday will now be allowed on the two Sundays immediately following the last Friday in October. Hunting will be allowed for all species, except moose, for which a season is open at that time. Note: Season opening dates do not change.
2. In 2015 a random sample of hunters will be contacted by DNR and advised that they must submit jawbones from any deer which they harvest this year. Most hunters will not be contacted, but it is mandatory to provide jawbones to DNR when requested to do so. All hunters who submit a jawbone will receive the 2015 deer crest. Other hunters who wish to voluntarily provide deer jawbones in exchange for the deer crest are still encouraged to do so.
3. A new Human Wildlife Conflict Stamp has been initiated which will better enable the engagement of hunters to assist in removing overabundant problem deer and bears from agricultural and other situations. These stamps will be very limited and only issued in situations approved by DNR where other non-lethal methods have not been effective. Hunters interested in these possible hunting opportunities, which at the same time assist farmers and landowners, should contact their local DNR office.
4. For the purposes of clarifying mandatory setbacks for hunting and discharge of weapons, as prescribed by the Firearm and Bow Regulations (see page 83), "woods operation" has now been defined in regulations as "any of the following sites when workers are present on the site: (i) a tree plantation, (ii) a Christmas tree management area, (iii) a special forestry study area, (iv) an area where activity is taking place on woodlands for the purpose of harvesting forest products or for silviculture". Agricultural buildings have also been added to the list of features to which these setbacks apply. These setbacks for hunting and discharge of weapons (particularly firearms) are integral to our overall responsibility to maintain respect for private landowners. Approximately 70% of Nova Scotia is privately owned and contributes tremendous opportunities for hunting and other outdoor recreation. Please see page 7 for further important information.

Furharvesting

1. The most current list of approved body gripping traps is available online at novascotia.ca/just/regulations/regs/wifurhrv.htm or by contacting your local Department of Natural Resources (DNR) office.
2. Submission of all harvested bobcat and fisher carcasses is mandatory. The pelts of both species must be presented at a DNR office and stamped before export.

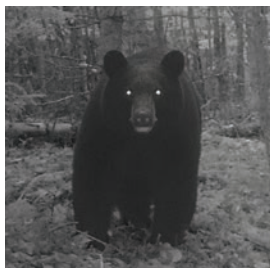
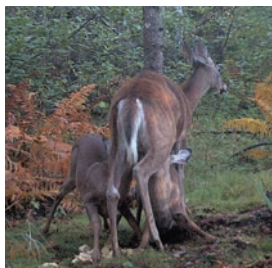
Other

1. The expiry date for all Wildlife Resources Cards has been extended to December 31, 2018. Therefore if the expiry date on your WRC is earlier than December 2018 it will remain valid until December 31, 2018.

Attention Nova Scotia Trail Camera Users!

You are invited to participate in the 2015 Deer and Bear Trail Camera Survey and photo competition. Again this year, DNR is asking trail camera operators to provide important data to help in the management of white-tailed deer and black bears in Nova Scotia. If you submit your survey, you can also enter the competition for best trail cam deer and bear photos.

For more information about the survey go to novascotia.ca/natr/hunt/



Winners - 2014 Trail Camera

Photos by Shawn Starratt (deer) and Bob Bergeron (bear)

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Respect for Private Landowners

Attention all Hunters and Trappers—with the province being 30% Crownland and 70% private land, it is important that hunters and trappers understand private property rights. Remember it is not permissible to build or leave structures, such as blinds, on private property. The province strongly encourages hunters and trappers to seek permission to enter private lands where practical.

The *Protection of Property Act* states that it is an offence to do any of the following activities on property without the permission or consent of the occupier:

- (a) enter on premises that is a lawn, garden, orchard, vineyard, golf course, or acreage managed for agricultural crops;
- (b) enter on premises that is apparently a tree plantation area or a Christmas tree management area;
- (c) enter on premises that is enclosed in a manner that indicates the occupier's intention to keep persons off the premises or to keep animals on the premises;
- (d) dump or deposit material of any kind or causes, or permit material to be dumped or deposited on premises;
- (e) enter on premises where entry is prohibited on the premises by notice;
- (f) engage in an activity that is prohibited on the premises by notice.

Upon conviction, a fine of up to five hundred dollars may be levied.

A notice given pursuant to this Act may be oral or in writing and may be given respecting any part of the land of an occupier.

It is an offence to remain on property after being directed to leave by the occupier or person authorized by the occupier.

However, no person may be prosecuted for contravening any notice under the act if that person is on forest land and is lawfully hunting, camping, berry picking or hiking.

"Forest land" means a wooded area, forest stand, tract covered by underbrush, barren ground, marsh or bog, but does not include:

- (a) an area which is apparently a tree plantation area or a Christmas tree management area;
- (b) a special forestry study area;
- (c) the immediate area where any activity is apparently being carried out on woodlands for the purpose of harvesting a forest product;
- (d) a commercial berry growing area.

For further information about the trespass laws, please refer to the *Protection of Property Act* online at [nslegislature.ca/legc/statutes/protect.htm](https://www.nslegislature.ca/legc/statutes/protect.htm) which is administered by the Department of Justice through local police departments.

While Nova Scotia Power holds a right-of-way over land on which its power lines are located, the company does not own the lands. Permission to use the right-of-ways for the purpose of hunting must be obtained from the property owner.

Additional information on regulations specifying setbacks for discharge of weapons around a school, dwelling, playground, golf course, athletic field, woods operation, place of business, or agricultural or public building may be found on page 83.

Setting Traps

No person shall set or place a trap or snare on cultivated land without permission of the owner or occupier. In addition no person may set or place a trap (except a box trap, **a snare set completely under ice**, a rat trap equipped with a hood or other device to prevent animals larger than a weasel from activating the trigger, or submarine trap) within 300 yards (274 m) of a dwelling, school, playground, athletic field, or place of business unless that person is the owner or occupier or has the permission of the owner or occupier, or is authorized in writing by a conservation officer for the purpose of trapping nuisance wildlife.

However, certain live trapping devices, in addition to box traps, (cable restraints and padded leghold traps) are now allowed within 274 m of a dwelling with permission from the owner of the land where the trap is set (these traps still need to be at least 182 metres from any other dwelling, playground, golf course, school or public building).

Traps or snares are not to be placed on privately owned forest land where the owner or occupier has posted a written notice prohibiting trapping or snaring. This does not apply to snares set for snowshoe hare.



Illegal Parking

Section 149 of the Motor Vehicle Act [nslegislature.ca/legc/sol/solp.htm](https://www.nslegislature.ca/legc/sol/solp.htm) states no person shall leave a vehicle standing on property of which he is not the owner or tenant without the consent of the owner or tenant of the property. When a peace officer is satisfied that a vehicle has been left standing on property for one hour or longer,

the officer may, on the request of the owner or tenant of the property, remove the vehicle and detain it until the expense of removal and detention are paid.

The Motor Vehicle Act is administered by Service Nova Scotia and enforced by the RCMP.

Important Reminder about Hunting and Trapping on Private Land

Under the *Protection of Property Act*, permission is required to hunt or trap on private land which is managed for agricultural crops, pasture, orchard, vineyard, commercial berry production, garden, Christmas tree production, tree plantation, lawn, or a golf course; or woodlands in the immediate area of an active forest products harvesting operation. On other private lands such as forests, brush or barren lands, marsh and bogs, permission is not required, provided that no hunting, trapping, or discharge of weapons may occur within the distances prohibited in regulations pursuant to the Wildlife Act from schools, dwellings or other features specified in regulations, except with the permission of the owner or occupier (see pages 7 and 8 Respect for Private Landowners, *Protection of Property Act*, pages 33 and 37 legal distance for traps and snares; page 83 legal distance for discharge of weapons, page 27–29 bear harvesting/bait.)

Report Waterfowl Bands

Each year thousands of waterfowl are banded in North America. It is now easier to report your bands.

3 Ways to Report Bird Bands

- Online www.reportband.gov
 Call toll free 1-800-327-BAND (2263)
 Write Bird Banding Laboratory
 12100 Beech Forest Road
 Laurel, MD 20708

By reporting North American Bird Banding Program bands, you will help in the management of our continental migratory birds. When you report your band number, you will be asked for information on when and where you encountered the bird or band. You can keep the band. You also will receive a Certificate of Appreciation for all reported bands.

If you report on-line, you will immediately receive feedback on the band number reported.



By online, phone or mail your information is wanted and needed.

Thank-you!

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT NEEDS YOUR HELP!



Complete your hunting/trapping activity report(s).

Submission deadlines for this year are:

Bear hunting/snaring	2 weeks after season closes
Deer hunting*	2 weeks after season closes
Small game	March 15 th
Furharvester	April 15 th
Moose	2 weeks after season closes

*Required for each Deer Hunting Licence you hold (General and/or Archery/Muzzleloader).

Help us do our part by doing yours;
submit your hunting/trapping activity
report(s) on time!

We encourage you to
report online at
novascotia.ca/natr/hunt/



Seasons and Bag Limits

EAGLES, HAWKS, FALCONS, OWLS, OSPREY, AND ANY OTHER WILDLIFE NOT SPECIFICALLY MENTIONED BELOW ARE PROTECTED AT ALL TIMES.

Big Game

Bear Hunting Season

**2ND MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER TO 1ST SATURDAY IN DECEMBER,
BAG LIMIT — ONE (1) BEAR**

Bear Snaring Season

**OCTOBER 1 TO 1ST SATURDAY IN DECEMBER
BAG LIMIT — TWO (2) BEAR**

To obtain a Bear Snaring Stamp, you must be a resident of Nova Scotia and certified as a qualified (FQ) or trained (FT) Furharvester. See page 28.



Moose Hunting Seasons

SEASON 1 - THE LAST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER UNTIL THE FOLLOWING SATURDAY

SEASON 2 - THE 1ST MONDAY IN OCTOBER UNTIL THE FOLLOWING SATURDAY

SEASON 3 - THE 2ND MONDAY IN OCTOBER TO THE FOLLOWING SATURDAY (ZONE 5 ONLY)

SEASON 4 - THE 3RD MONDAY IN OCTOBER TO THE FOLLOWING SATURDAY (ZONE 5 ONLY)

SEASON 5 - THE 4TH MONDAY IN OCTOBER TO THE FOLLOWING SATURDAY (ZONE 5 ONLY)

SEASON 6 - THE MONDAY FOLLOWING THE 4TH MONDAY IN OCTOBER TO THE FOLLOWING SATURDAY (ZONE 5 ONLY)

SEASON 7 - THE 2ND TUESDAY IN DECEMBER UNTIL THE FOLLOWING THURSDAY (ZONE 1 AND 5 ONLY)

BAG LIMIT — ONE (1) MOOSE

Moose hunting is only permitted in Inverness and Victoria counties.

Moose Hunting Licences are allocated through an application and random draw process. See page 71 or: novascotia.ca/natr/hunt.

2015 Moose Draw Entry Fee\$8.04 (+ HST)

Deer Hunting (General) Season

LAST FRIDAY IN OCTOBER TO 1ST SATURDAY IN DECEMBER

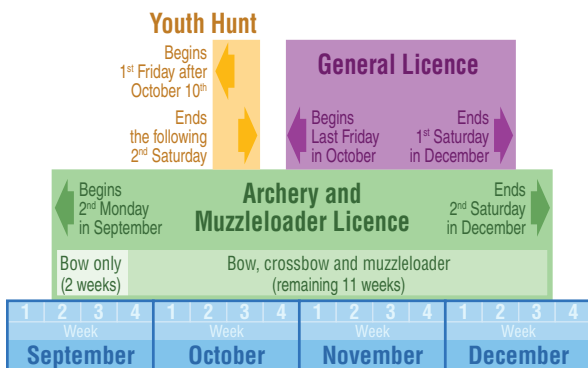
BAG LIMIT — ONE (1) DEER

Deer Hunting (Archery and Muzzleloader) Season

**2ND MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER TO 2ND SATURDAY IN DECEMBER,
NOTE: BOW ONLY FROM OPENING DAY UNTIL THE 2ND FOLLOWING
SATURDAY. THEREFORE, NO CROSSBOW OR MUZZLELOADER FOR
FIRST TWO WEEKS OF SEASON. BAG LIMIT — ONE (1) DEER**

Deer hunting is limited to antlered deer except:

- For hunters having a valid antlerless deer hunting stamp affixed to their deer hunting licence; or
- If hunting in zones 102, 105, 107, or 109 as these zones are open to one deer of either sex (antlered or antlerless) in 2015.



Special Youth Season for Hunting Deer

1ST FRIDAY IN OCTOBER AFTER OCTOBER 10 UNTIL THE

2ND SATURDAY FOLLOWING.

Persons 16 and 17 years of age may hunt deer during this season with any weapon permitted for use for the Deer Hunting Stamp they are hunting under, provided they are

- under the **immediate supervision** of a person over the age of 18 who is certified to hold a deer hunting licence and;
- hold a Wildlife Resources Card with appropriate certification (HT, CQ, CT or B) and;
- hold a Wildlife Habitat Stamp and;
- hold a Deer Hunting Stamp. See definition of “immediate supervision” on page 118.

Special Archery and Muzzleloader Hunting Season

3RD MONDAY IN OCTOBER UNTIL THE FOLLOWING SATURDAY (LISCOMB GAME SANCTUARY AND TOBEATIC WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS ONLY)
BAG LIMIT — AS PER SPECIES FOR WHICH THE PERSON POSSESSES A VALID LICENCE. SEE PAGE 86 FOR DETAILS.

SEE PAGE 85 FOR RULES PERTAINING TO USE OF BAIT IN THE TOBEATIC WILDERNESS AREA.

Small Game

Pheasant Preserve Hunting Season

AUGUST 1 TO MARCH 31

NO BAG LIMIT

A Wildlife Habitat Stamp (base licence) is required to shoot pheasants or quail on a licenced pheasant shooting preserve. A Wildlife Habitat Stamp and a Small Hunting Game Stamp are required to shoot other small game on a preserve. No person is to remove a pheasant or quail from a preserve unless the game bird(s) are identified with a band or tag bearing the licence number of the pheasant shooting preserve operator.

Ruffed Grouse Hunting Season

OCTOBER 1 TO DECEMBER 31

BAG LIMIT — FIVE (5) PER DAY, WITH POSSESSION LIMIT AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF TEN (10) AT ANY TIME.

A Wildlife Habitat Stamp and a Small Game Hunting Stamp are required.

Ring-necked Pheasant (Male) Hunting Season

**A) IN THE COUNTIES OF ANNAPOLIS, KINGS AND HANTS,
 NOVEMBER 1 TO DECEMBER 15**

**B) IN ALL OTHER COUNTIES OF THE PROVINCE,
 OCTOBER 1 TO DECEMBER 15**

**BAG LIMIT — TWO (2) MALE RING-NECKED PHEASANTS PER DAY,
 WITH A POSSESSION LIMIT AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF
 FOUR (4) BIRDS AT ANY TIME.**

A Wildlife Habitat Stamp and a Small Game Hunting Stamp are required. Persons transporting a ring-necked pheasant must leave at least one fully feathered wing and the tail attached to the bird. This does not apply to legally tagged pheasants taken from a licenced pheasant shooting preserve.

Rabbit (Snowshoe Hare)

HUNTING AND SNARING SEASON; NOVEMBER 1 TO THE LAST DAY OF FEBRUARY

NO BAG LIMIT

A Wildlife Habitat Stamp is required by all persons hunting and/or snaring rabbits (see page 21). A Wildlife Habitat Stamp and a Non-Resident Small Game Hunting Stamp is required by non-residents. The use of dogs to hunt snowshoe hare is prohibited from November 1 to November 15 inclusive. Rabbits may be snared on Sunday.

Hungarian Partridge

No open hunting season.

Migratory Game Birds

Only the following migratory game birds may be taken or hunted: ducks, geese, woodcock, and Wilson or common snipe. Seasons and bag limits are established by the federal government. To hunt migratory birds in Nova Scotia, you must obtain:

- a) Federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit and;
- b) Federal Habitat Conservation Stamp and;
- c) NS Small Game Stamp and;
- d) NS Wildlife Habitat Stamp

The federal permit can be obtained at your local post office or online at www.permis-permits.ec.gc.ca/

The summary of federal regulations can be obtained at your local post office or online at www.ec.gc.ca/rcom-mbhr/

See Legal Weapons and Ammunition—regarding Non-Toxic Shot requirement (page 87).

Waterfowler Heritage Day

A Waterfowler Heritage Day is scheduled province-wide for Saturday September 19, 2015. Only qualified young hunters from 12 to 17 years (inclusive) of age will be permitted to hunt in the company and guidance of a mentor who is a licensed adult hunter. Qualified young hunters must meet all mandatory federal and provincial safety requirements, including hunter and firearm training courses. During Waterfowler Heritage Days, participating young hunters will not need to purchase the federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit (MGBHP) or Small Game Hunting Stamp. They must however obtain a provincial Wildlife Habitat Stamp and comply with all other provisions of the Nova Scotia Wildlife Act, its Regulations and the Migratory Birds

Hunting Regulations (e.g. bag and possession limits, season dates, hunting methods, etc.).

Mentors must be at least 18 years of age and hold a valid MGBHP and Small Game Hunting Stamp. Each mentor may accompany up to two qualified young hunters. Mentors will not be permitted to have in their possession or use a firearm. Mentors are expected to focus their attention on providing guidance, advice on firearm safety and hunting etiquette, such as site selection, decoy setup and removal, dog handling, and bird retrieval. If young hunters elect to hunt at other times during the hunting season, they will be required to purchase the MGBHP and Small Game Hunting Stamp.

Belleisle Marsh Hunting Blind Lottery

A special draw will be held for waterfowl hunting on constructed wetlands of Belleisle Marsh, Annapolis County. Hunting on constructed wetlands during the first three days of the migratory bird hunting season (October 1–3, 2015) is permitted at registered blind sites only.

Applications for use of blind sites will be available online at novascotia.ca/natr/hunt/belleisle.asp and at DNR Offices starting August 1, 2015. Application deadline is August 31, 2015. The draw will be held on September 1, 2015 at the DNR office in Lawrencetown.

Belleisle Marsh Lead Shot Hunting Prohibition

It is an offence to possess lead shot while hunting on Belleisle Marsh (this includes hunting upland game).

Non-Toxic Shot

No person shall possess or use shot other than non-toxic shot for the purpose of hunting waterfowl or snipe. Within National Wildlife Areas it is an offence to possess shot other than non-toxic shot, and therefore you must use non-toxic shot for all hunting. See page 87 for definition and approved list.

Furbearers

NOVEMBER 1 TO MARCH 31 (FOR SPECIFIC SEASONS AND BAG LIMITS OF EACH SPECIES SEE PAGES 29 TO 31)

A Wildlife Habitat Stamp and a Furharvester Stamp are required to trap, shoot, or possess beaver, otter, mink, muskrat, fisher, raccoon, fox, bobcat, and weasel. Marten, lynx, and cougar are completely protected. Coyote, red squirrel, and skunk may be hunted as described in Other Harvestable Wildlife (see below).

Other Harvestable Wildlife

NO BAG LIMITS.

REQUIRES A WILDLIFE HABITAT STAMP.

Species

Coyote*
Red Squirrel
Crow
Bullfrog

Open Hunting Season

January 1 to December 31
November 1 to March 31
September 1 to March 31
July 15 to September 30

*Coyote

Coyotes may only be trapped by licenced furharvesters during the regular season when traps and snares may be used. Persons hunting coyotes are required to wear hunter orange from October 1 to the end of the general open season for hunting deer.

Consult section **Licence, Stamp and Permit Regulations — Other Harvestable Wildlife** (page 19) to see who may hunt them. See section on **Legal Weapons and Ammunition — Other Harvestable Wildlife** (page 100) for permitted weapons and ammunition.

For the purpose of preventing damage to property, the following “Other Harvestable Wildlife” may be taken or killed without a Wildlife Habitat Stamp, licence or permit but only by the owner/occupier of a property or an agent of the owner/occupier at any time of year.

“Other Harvestable Wildlife” Causing Property Damage:

Coyote	Crow
Mice and rats	English sparrow
Porcupine	Rock dove (Common pigeon)
Red squirrel and chipmunk	Starling
Skunk	Voles, moles and shrews (excludes
Woodchuck (Groundhog)	Long-Tailed Shrews, Gaspé Shrew and Maritime Shrews)

Licences and Permits: Fees and Location Availability

DNR Offices and Vendors

Wildlife Habitat Stamp\$5.15

-required to hunt/trap/snares all wildlife species including snowshoe hare (rabbits) and “other harvestable wildlife”

Bear Hunting Stamp*

Resident.....	\$26.57 (+HST)
Non-Resident.....	\$124.52 (+HST)
Resident Senior Citizen	no fee

**selected vendors- list available online at*

novascotia.ca/natr/hunt/retailvendors.asp

Deer Hunting Stamp (General)

Resident.....	\$27.87 (+HST)
Non-Resident.....	\$137.09 (+HST)
Resident Senior Citizen	no fee
Bonus Deer Hunting Stamp.....	\$5.57 (+ HST)

(not available this year)

Deer Hunting Stamp (Archery and Muzzleloader)*

Resident.....	\$27.87 (+HST)
Non-Resident.....	\$137.09 (+HST)
Resident Senior Citizen	no fee

**selected vendors- list available online at*

novascotia.ca/natr/hunt/retailvendors.asp

Small Game Hunting Stamp

Resident.....	\$17.26 (+HST)
Non-Resident.....	\$62.30 (+HST)
Resident Senior Citizen	no fee

Service Nova Scotia

1505 Barrington St., 9 North, Maritime Center Halifax, N.S.

Fur Buyer Licence\$31.17 (+HST)

Hide Dealer Licence\$12.48 (+HST)

Taxidermist Licence\$12.48 (+HST)

Guides Licence (1 year).....\$12.48 (+HST)

Pheasant Preserve Operator Licence \$62.26 (+HST)

Moose Hunting Stamp (Lottery/Draw only)

See page 71\$66.30 (+HST)

Companion Moose Hunting Stamp

See page 71 and 80\$24.96 (+HST)

DNR Offices Only (Addresses on page 111)

Antlerless Deer Hunting Stamp (Lottery/Draw only)

See page 51no fee

Special Permit to Guide (Resident Only)

(see Guides page 77)

Resident\$6.22 (+HST)

Bear Snaring Stamp

Resident Only\$26.57 (+HST)

Resident Senior Citizenno fee

Black Bear Gallbladder Seal\$6.22 (+HST)**Nuisance Wildlife Operator**\$6.22 (+HST)**Human Wildlife Conflict Stamp** (Bear or Deer)\$5.57 (+HST)**Raccoon Dog Night Training/Hunting Permit**no fee**Furharvester Stamp** (for trapping, snaring, hunting,
and possessing furbearers; Residents only)\$21.17 (+HST)**Replacement licences/stamps - contact your local DNR office**
(see page 20 and 111).**Canada Post Offices Only**(or online at www.permis-permits.ec.gc.ca/)**Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit**\$8.50 (+HST)

also requires purchase of

federal Habitat Conservation Stamp\$8.50 (+HST)

Licence, Stamp and Permit Regulations

General Licence Stipulations

1. All **resident** applicants for a hunting licence must be certified to obtain the licence or stamp for which they are applying and must present their Wildlife Resources Card to the licence vendor in order to obtain a licence. Resident hunters must carry their Wildlife Resources Card at all times when in wildlife habitat and in possession of a weapon or trapping devices. See page 25.

2. All **non-resident** applicants for a hunting licence must provide proof that they have been certified to hunt in Nova Scotia or another jurisdiction. Non-residents can apply for a Non-Resident Wildlife Resources Card See page 26.
3. Any licence obtained by means of false or misleading statements made in respect to any information required for the issuance of said licence shall be deemed to be void and of no effect.
4. No licence shall be valid unless the date, name and signature of the person to whom it is issued is plainly and legibly written on the Wildlife Habitat Stamp. The Wildlife Resources Card number or address (Non-Residents only) are also required on all other stamps.
5. Except as allowed in the Act or regulations, no person shall purchase more than one of the same type of licence, stamp or permit.
6. If a licence, stamp and/or tag is lost or destroyed or needs to be replaced for any other reason, a replacement may be issued upon proof that is deemed to be satisfactory to the Department and supported by an affidavit. Replacements are only obtainable from the Department of Natural Resources. There is a replacement fee.

Big Game

1. You must be 18 years of age or older to purchase a Deer Hunting, Bear Snaring or a Bear Hunting Licence, or; if you have attained the age of 16 but not 18 years, you may obtain a Deer Hunting, Bear Hunting or Bear Snaring Licence if it is secured for you by your parent or guardian. In this case, you may hunt deer or bear, or snare bear only under the immediate supervision of a responsible adult of 18 years of age or older who is certified to hunt wildlife in Nova Scotia with a firearm or bow or crossbow.
See **Definitions — Immediate Supervision** (page 118).
2. Non-resident hunters require the services of a guide or a resident over the age of 18 who has a Special Permit to Guide to hunt any wildlife in Nova Scotia. See **Guides** (page 77).
3. Antlerless Deer Hunting Stamps are currently only available through a special application and lottery draw process. Application Information is available on page 51 or online at novascotia.ca/natr/hunt/.
4. Moose Hunting Stamps are currently only available through a special application and lottery draw process. Application information is available on page 71 or online at novascotia.ca/natr/hunt/.

5. For rules specific to hunting in the Tobetic Wilderness Area, see page 86.
6. No person shall, while in a wildlife habitat, possess or use a product that contains or purports to contain any body part of a member of the deer family, including urine, blood or other fluids. This regulation has been put in place in an effort to prevent the introduction of Chronic Wasting Disease to our deer population in Nova Scotia.
7. To hunt big game with a crossbow, the crossbow must have a draw weight of 150 pounds (68 kilograms) or greater and bolts with heads measuring more than 2.2 centimeters in diameter.

Small Game

1. A valid Small Game Hunting Licence authorizes the licensee to hunt during the open season for: ring-necked pheasants (male), ruffed grouse, woodcock, snipe, and waterfowl, (ducks and geese). To hunt woodcock, snipe, and waterfowl, you also require a Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit.
2. You must be 18 years of age or older to purchase a Small Game Hunting Licence, or,
3. If you have attained the age of 12 but not 18 years, you may obtain a Small Game Hunting Licence if it is secured for you by your parent or guardian. You may hunt small game provided you are under the immediate supervision of any responsible adult of 18 years of age or over who is certified as qualified to hunt with a weapon.
4. Non-resident hunters require either a licenced guide or a resident over the age of 18 who has a Special Permit to Guide.
5. A person may hunt small game with a raptor during the appropriate open season provided they are in possession of their Wildlife Resources Card, all required licences for the species being hunted, and a valid Falconry Permit.

Other Harvestable Wildlife and Snowshoe Hare

1. A person who is 18 years of age or over may hunt "Snowshoe Hare" or "Other Harvestable Wildlife", provided they possess a Wildlife Habitat Stamp and appropriate certification for any weapon used.

2. Any person who is less than 18 years of age and not less than 12 years of age may hunt "Other Harvestable Wildlife" or snowshoe hare provided:
 - the person holds a valid Wildlife Habitat Stamp and the appropriate certification for any weapon used **and**;
 - the person is under the immediate supervision of any other responsible person 18 years of age or over who is certified to hunt with a weapon.
3. A resident of any age may snare snowshoe hare (rabbits) provided they possess a valid Wildlife Resources Card with a minimum of an "O" certification and a Wildlife Habitat Stamp.

Licencing Requirements and Education Courses

To Hunt with a Firearm

First time hunters who intend on hunting with a firearm in Nova Scotia must:

- a) Successfully complete the NS Hunter Education Safety Course and;
- b) Successfully complete the Canadian Firearms Safety (Non-Restricted) Course

Hunter Education Course

Available online (available for students 14 years of age or older) and in a classroom setting (available to students 12 years of age or older).

Canadian Firearms Safety (Non-Restricted) Course

- Available in a classroom setting
- Available to students 12 years of age and over

To Hunt with a Bow (excludes crossbow)

First time hunters who intend on hunting with a bow and arrow in Nova Scotia must successfully complete the International Bowhunter Education Program (IBEP) Course

Bowhunter Course

- Available in a classroom setting to students 12 years of age and older
- Students must register (online) by August 1st. Applications received after that date will not be guaranteed a seat in the current year course but will be held over until the following year.

To Hunt with a Crossbow

First time hunters who intend on hunting with a crossbow in Nova Scotia must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- a) Hold both a recognized NS firearm hunting certification and a bowhunting certification issued prior to September 1, 2012 or;
- b) Provide proof of crossbow training from another jurisdiction or;
- c) Provide proof that he/she has hunted with a crossbow in another jurisdiction within the last five (5) years or;
- d) Successfully complete the online Crossbow Course (see below).

Crossbow Course

- Available online only
- Available to students 12 years of age and older with a Wildlife Resources Card showing HT, HQ or B certification.

To Trap in Nova Scotia

First time trappers who intend on furharvesting in Nova Scotia must successfully complete the Furharvester Education Course.

Furharvester Education Course

- Available in a classroom setting or home-study option (practical component required) to students 12 years of age and over
- Students must register (online) by August 1st. Applications received after that date will not be guaranteed a seat in the current year course but will be held over until the following year.

Nuisance Wildlife Operator (Test)

Available to individuals who hold a Wildlife Resources Card with Furharvester Certification (FT or FQ).

Registration for hunting/trapping/firearm course is available online.

Register for a Course

Register for a Bowhunter, Furharvester, Hunter Education, Crossbow, Firearm Safety Course, or Nuisance Wildlife Operator Test online at novascotia.ca/natr/hunt. A credit card is required. Individuals without access to the internet and/or credit card may contact their local DNR office. Classroom courses (where applicable) are offered throughout the year based on student demand and instructor availability. See next page for course pricing.

NS Hunter Education	\$30.00 (+ HST)
Canadian Firearms Safety(non-restricted)	\$50.00 (+ HST)
NS Bow Hunter Education	\$40.00 (+ HST)
Crossbow Hunter Education	\$29.95 (+ HST)
NS Furharvester Education	\$40.00 (+ HST)
Nuisance Wildlife Operator (test)	\$6.83 (+ HST)

New to Hunting/Trapping: Licencing Requirements

Nova Scotia Resident Requirements:

1. Possess the appropriate training, as defined above and;
2. Order a Wildlife Resources Card (see page 26). Individuals with proof of training from other jurisdictions can email proof of training to the Hunter Education Coordinator at huntersed@novascotia.ca and;
3. Purchase a Wildlife Habitat Stamp (base licence) and;
4. Purchase appropriate wildlife harvesting stamp(s)

Note to Minors: If you have reached the age of 12 but are not yet 18, you must have a parent or guardian accompany you to purchase your licence.

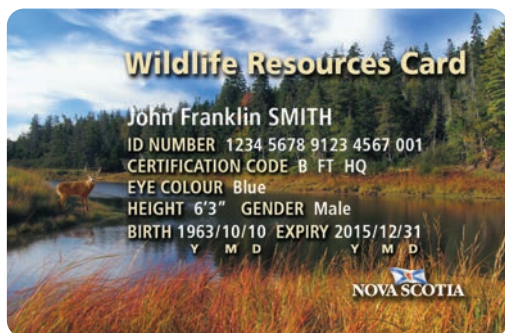
Note to Firearms Hunters: In addition to the above requirements, individuals hunting with a firearm are also required to possess one of the following valid federal Firearms licences: Possession Only Licence (POL) or Possession and Acquisition Licence (PAL) or Minors Firearm Licence (persons under the age of 18). More information is available online at www.rcmp.gc.ca/cfp-pcaf/fs-fd/index-eng.htm or by calling the Canadian Firearms Center: 1-800-731-4000.

Non-Residents Requirements:

Non-Residents have the same requirements as listed above for residents but are:

1. Required to have a Guide or a resident over the age of 18 who has a Special Permit to Guide in order to hunt and;
2. Not required to have a Wildlife Resources Card unless they are purchasing a commercial licence (eg: Furbuyer, Taxidermist, etc).

Wildlife Resources Card



The Wildlife Resources Card (WRC) is an identification card issued to eligible persons who wish to engage in various activities licensed or authorized under the *Wildlife Act* and Regulations such as hunting, trapping, snaring rabbits, applying for wildlife harvesting related draws, and booking shooting ranges, etc in Nova Scotia. WRC's carry a nine-digit client identification number that is unique to each individual and provides a record of an individual's hunting/trapping related training. The Wildlife Resources Card is the only acceptable form of identification for Nova Scotia residents who want to purchase hunting, trapping and other wildlife harvesting types of licences.

Renewal Notice: Please be advised that you are not required to renew your WRC at this time. The expiry date of all existing Wildlife Resources Cards has been extended to December 31, 2018. Therefore, if the expiry date printed on your WRC is earlier than December 2018, it will remain valid until December 31, 2018.

Wildlife Resources Cards are required for:

1. Residents wishing to purchase a Wildlife Habitat Stamp (base licence) or any resident hunting, snaring or furharvesting licence.
2. Residents wishing to snare snowshoe hare or harvest "Other Harvestable Wildlife" (see page 21)
3. Residents wishing to purchase a Guide licence, Nuisance Wildlife Operator licence, or any other wildlife related commercial licence (see page 17–19)
4. Residents wishing to purchase a falconry permit.
5. Residents wishing to enter any DNR harvesting related limited entry hunt draw.
6. Non-residents wishing to purchase a Nova Scotia commercial licence (Guide, Furbuyer, Hide Buyer, etc.) or Falconry Permit.
7. Booking a DNR shooting range using the online booking system (see page 27).

Wildlife Resources Cards are optional for:

Non-residents wishing to purchase non-resident hunting licences.

To Order a Wildlife Resources Card (applicable to residents and non-residents):

Two options: (available 24 hours a day/7 days a week)

1. Online at novascotia.ca/natr/hunt
 - Application fee (\$7.78 + HST)
 - Requires credit card
2. Phone: 1-900-565-7418
 - Application fee (\$7.78 + HST) charged to phone
 - Charged every time you call
 - Cannot use cell phone

Wildlife Resources Card Customer Service

1. Online at novascotia.ca/natr/hunt
2. Phone Toll Free: 1-888-896-1207

Shooting Ranges

An online booking system for shooting range use has been in place since August 2013. It is available 24 hours a day/7 days a week and allows the public to view a list of DNR shooting ranges, their location and availability. Wildlife Resources Card holders may book a shooting range online at their convenience and also edit/delete/update their bookings. Individuals who do not hold a Wildlife Resources Card may book a range by contacting their local DNR office. The online shooting range booking system is available at novascotia.ca/natr/srbs

Bear Harvesting Regulations (Summary Only)

Anyone exporting bears or bear parts out of Canada may require a CITES (Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species) Export Permit. Residents of the United States or Canada do not need a CITES permit to export black bear trophies to the United States in a fresh, frozen or salted condition if the personal, sport-hunted trophy is part of the hunters accompanying baggage and is for personal use. Contact your local Department of Natural Resources office for further information.

All persons with a Bear Hunting and/or Bear Snaring licence are **required by law** to submit their completed Bear Report Form(s), within 2 weeks of the season's closure, regardless of whether they successfully harvest a bear(s). Submit online at novascotia.ca/natr/hunt/ or to your local Department of Natural Resources office. Hunters and trappers who harvest a bear are additionally required by law to **submit the lower jaw or full skull** of the bear for extraction of a pre-molar tooth. If requested, the jaw or skull will be returned to the hunter.

Bear Gallbladder Seal

Black bear gall bladders must be sealed with a permanently attached locking seal prior to sale or export. This seal can be purchased at any Department of Natural Resources office. The gall bladder must be presented in order to be sealed.

Note: Hunters are encouraged to phone their local DNR office prior to submitting a bear gall bladder to ensure that appropriate staff will be available.

ATTENTION !

Wildlife meat should be thoroughly cooked before it is consumed by humans or pets.

Bear Snaring

1. Only a cable foot snare is to be used for snaring bear.
2. No snares are to be set within 30 m of the boundaries of any common or public highway.
3. No person shall set out bait for the purpose of attracting bears within those distances prohibited under the Firearm and Bow Regulations for discharging a weapon near a dwelling, school, playground, athletic field, or place of business (see page 83) unless that person is the owner or occupier of the dwelling, or has the permission of the owner or occupier or is authorized in writing by a Conservation Officer for the purpose of trapping nuisance wildlife.
4. No person shall at any time discharge a weapon within 804 m of a school. See Legal Weapons and Ammunition (page 98) for stipulations on use of firearms and page 83 for more information on where a weapon may be discharged.
5. Non-residents are not allowed to snare bear in Nova Scotia.
6. Only a Nova Scotia resident with valid furharvester certification (FQ or FT) may purchase a Bear Snaring Licence.
7. When the holder of a Bear Snaring Licence has notified DNR in writing that they are snaring in partnership with another licenced bear snarer, that person may tend snares set by the partner and must carry the licence of the partner and must complete the tagging requirements when an animal has been captured.

Bear Hunting and Bait Sites

1. No person who holds a Bear Hunting Licence shall take, hunt or kill or attempt to take, hunt or kill a female bear which is accompanied by one or more cubs.
2. All bait sites for the purposes of attracting bears must be outside the distances stipulated under the Firearm and Bow Regulations for discharging a firearm or bow near a school, dwelling, or other places listed. (See Some General Regulations, page 83)

The Bowhunters Association of Nova Scotia offers information on how to increase your skill and achieve success when bear hunting as an archer. See www.bans.ca.

Transporting Bear

1. The licence holder shall ensure that the detached Bear Hunting Tag or Bear Snaring Tag remains with the bear carcass until it is prepared for consumption. The licence holder may keep the tag on their person provided they stay with the carcass while it is being transported.
2. During the Open Season for bear, no person shall be in possession of, or transport, a bear carcass killed by another person unless:
 - the carcass has attached to it, the tag of the Bear Hunting Licence or Bear Snaring Licence issued to the person who killed the bear.
 - or, you are snaring bear in partnership with another licenced bear snarer.

Furharvesting Seasons and Bag Limits

Beaver

**NOVEMBER 1 TO MARCH 31, BOTH DATES INCLUSIVE;
BAG LIMIT, OF NOT MORE THAN THE NUMBER OF BEAVER
PRESCRIBED IN THE LIMITS FOR THE ZONE IN WHICH THE
TRAPPER IS A PERMANENT RESIDENT.**

The holder of a furharvester licence may set traps in any zone. However, licenced furharvesters cannot take more than the number of beaver prescribed in the bag limit for the zone in which they are a permanent resident. Also, furharvesters may not take, in any one zone, more beaver than the bag limit for that zone.

Beaver Zone	Bag Limits	Counties in Zone
1	30	Cape Breton, Inverness, Richmond, Victoria
2	20	Antigonish, Colchester, Cumberland Guysborough, Halifax, Hants, Pictou
3	20	Annapolis, Kings, Lunenburg
4	20	Digby, Queens, Shelburne, Yarmouth

Mink, Muskrat, Red Squirrel, Skunk and Weasel

NOVEMBER 1 TO MARCH 31

NO BAG LIMIT.

Otter

NOVEMBER 1 TO THE LAST DAY OF FEBRUARY

NO BAG LIMIT.

Bobcat

NOVEMBER 1 TO THE LAST DAY FEBRUARY

BAG LIMIT—FIVE (5) BOBCAT

Bobcat carcasses must be turned in and pelts stamped at the appropriate DNR office. (see Furbearer Specimens To Be Turned In page 41)

Fox and Coyote

OCTOBER 15 TO MARCH 31

NO BAG LIMITS.

Harvesters are requested to turn in coyote carcasses to their local DNR office (voluntary collection).

Coyote, Red Squirrel and Skunk

These animals are classed as "Other Harvestable Wildlife" and their pelts can be legally possessed throughout the year without a permit, but:

- (a) cannot be trapped or snared without a Furharvester Licence or a Nuisance Wildlife Permit, except that a box trap may be used where they are a nuisance;
- (b) cannot be poisoned;
- (c) require a permit in order to export the pelt (or other parts) from the province.

Under a Pelt Incentive Program instituted in 2010 to increase furharvester effort directed towards coyotes, DNR has paid \$20 per coyote pelt sent to market. The 5 year incentive program ended March 31, 2015. The results are currently under analysis before any decisions can be made about this piece of our aggressive coyote management strategy.

Raccoon Hunting

TRAINING OF RACCOON DOGS AT NIGHT.

JULY 1 TO MARCH 31

Killing of raccoons is not permitted until October 15. No permit is required for training, unless a light of greater than 4.5 volts will be used. To use a light greater than 4.5 volts a Raccoon Dog Night Training/Hunting Permit, available at DNR, is required. The permit

holder must hold a Nova Scotia Wildlife Resources Card with FQ or FT certification. The consent of the owner or occupier of privately owned lands must be obtained when training raccoon dogs at night.

Night Hunting of Raccoons

OCTOBER 15 TO MARCH 31

NO BAG LIMIT.

Requires a Raccoon Dog Night Training/Hunting Permit and a Wildlife Habitat Stamp and a Furharvester Stamp. The consent of the owner or occupier of privately owned lands must be obtained when hunting raccoons at night.

Raccoon Trapping

NOVEMBER 1 TO MARCH 31

NO BAG LIMIT.

Requires a Wildlife Habitat Stamp and a Furharvester Stamp. Raccoons taken accidentally in a trap lawfully set for fox or coyote prior to the raccoon season may be kept.

Lynx, Marten, Cougar and Fisher

CLOSED SEASON.

Accidentally caught animals must be released or reported, and immediately turned in to a DNR office, except one (1) fisher may be kept if taken accidentally in a trap lawfully set for another species.

Fisher carcasses must be turned in and pelts stamped at a DNR office. (See Furbearer Specimens To Be Turned In, page 41 and accidental harvest form).

Black Bear

SNARING — SEE THE SECTION ON BEAR HARVESTING PAGE 27.

BAG LIMIT — TWO (2).

Rabbits (Snowshoe Hare)

Not defined as a furbearer—it is illegal to use a body-gripping or leghold trap to take rabbits.

Furharvester Licence

Furharvester Licences are only issued to individuals who:

- a) are Nova Scotia residents and;
- b) have a Wildlife Resources Card with FQ or FT certification

Individuals with FQ certification on their Wildlife Resources Card must purchase at least one Furharvester Licence every four years. Otherwise, they will be required to take the Furharvester Education Course before another licence is issued.

A Furharvester Licence is required before trapping, snaring, hunting, shooting, or possessing any wild furbearer including the following: beaver, otter, muskrat, mink, raccoon, bobcat, fox, fisher or weasel.

A valid Furharvester Licence is also required before you can legally possess traps and snares (except rabbit snares, cage traps for nuisance wildlife or traps to catch mice or house rats) in wildlife habitat.

The Furharvester Licence may be obtained from any local office of the Department of Natural Resources.

If you are under the age of 19, you may register as an apprentice with a person 19 years of age or older. Between 16 and 19 years of age you can, if you wish, purchase your own Furharvester Licence.

If under the age of 16, you cannot purchase a Furharvester Licence, but you can take furbearers as an apprentice of a person 19 years of age or over who holds a valid Furharvester Licence. You must possess a valid Wildlife Habitat Stamp and the Wildlife Resources Card number of the supervising Furharvester Licence holder must be entered in the space provided in the Furharvester Stamp block of the base licence. While trapping, any apprentice must at all times be under the immediate supervision of the person holding the Furharvester Licence.

Trappers may trap together in a partnership provided they notify the Department of Natural Resources in writing that they are trapping in partnership with one or more licenced furharvesters identified in the notice. Both partners must have valid Furharvester Licences.

A person may set and tend traps marked with a partner's Trap Identification Number (TIN).

Furharvester Licence Stipulations

1. Your Furharvester Report Form and your pink receipt slips received from the fur buyer must be returned at the end of the furharvesting season, not later than April 15, showing the total number of furbearers of each species taken under authority of the licence. We encourage you to submit your Furharvester Report via the internet on the form which can be found at novascotia.ca/natr/hunt/. You are not required to submit your pink furbuyer slips if you file your report via the internet. You should include **all** furbearers harvested by county (including

animals turned in to DNR). The total number of furbearers which will be retained in your possession after April 15 should be recorded in the 'Kept' column of the Report. No other permit is required to retain furs (see also page 40, Possession and Export of Pelts). The total number of furbearers turned in to the Department of Natural Resources (e.g. animals accidentally captured in excess of your bag limit or for which there is no open season) should be recorded in the column labelled 'Turned in'. This year we are continuing to ask for your help in advising us on the population levels of harvested species. We are asking trappers to provide information on the number of traps set and the number of nights trapped to gain a measure of trapping effort for each species.

2. "Apprentice" refers to persons under 19 years of age, covered under a Furharvester Licence that has been purchased by a person 19 years of age or older. All fur taken by apprentice trappers must be included on the licensee's harvest report and is part of the bag limit of the licensee.
3. Many licenced furharvesters trap together and often sell or ship their fur as a single unit. To avoid duplication, please be sure you report such combinations to a local office of the Department of Natural Resources when selling, shipping, or declaring your fur.
4. The Minister may cancel or refuse to issue at any time any Furharvester Licence or furharvester certification issued by or under the authority of the Minister upon such terms and conditions as the Minister considers just.

Traps and Snares

No trap shall be placed in a wildlife habitat except during the period from October 15 through March 31 in the year following, both dates inclusive.

No killing snares shall be set for any furbearer except during the period **November 25 through the last day in February** in the year following, both dates inclusive, unless the snare is set underwater or is a squirrel snare made of 20 gauge or smaller copper, brass or stainless steel wire.

Traps or snares are not to be placed on privately owned forest land, where the owner or occupier has posted a written notice prohibiting trapping or snaring. This does not apply to snares set for snowshoe hare.

Only the following types of traps or snares may be set within 15 m of the traveled surface of a publicly managed trail (trail means a hiking or walking trail that is (i) managed by a registered public body authorized to manage the trail, and (ii) marked with signs that indicate that trapping is not permitted on or within 15m of the travelled surface of the trail) or highway

- (a) a body-gripping trap with a jaw spread of 12 cm or less that is completely submerged in water;
- (b) a box trap;
- (c) a snare set completely underwater;
- (d) a snare made of copper, brass or stainless steel set for snowshoe hare or red squirrel;
- (e) a submarine trap;
- (f) a rat trap.

Despite the restrictions above on traps and snares which may be set within 15 m of highways and designated trails, a person may set a trap on or within 15m of the traveled surface of a trail or highway if that person has a Conservation Officer's written permission to set that particular type of trap in that location for the purpose of trapping nuisance wildlife. (see page 8)

1. No person shall set a trap or snare for a fur-bearing animal unless it is clearly and permanently marked with that person's Wildlife Resources Card number, except traps or snares set for red squirrels or fur-bearing animals that are trapped as nuisance wildlife in accordance with the General Wildlife Regulations made under the Wildlife Act.

Note: Persons who have held a Furharvester Licence in 2005 or earlier years may, after notification of their local Department of Natural Resources office of their intention to do so, use their old Furharvester Code Number as an alternate number for marking traps and snares.

Acceptable means of marking traps and snares include permanently stamping the identification number into some part of the trap or snare or securely attaching a permanently marked tag to the trap or snare. Please consult your local Department of Natural Resources office for further advice on appropriate marking of traps and snares.

2. No body-gripping trap having a jaw spread greater than 4.7 inches (12 cm) (e.g. conibear 160, 220, 330) can be set for any furbearer except
 - (a) in or over water or
 - (b) five feet (1.5 m) above the ground or
 - (c) in a dog proof enclosure. (see Definitions, page 117).

3. No person while in a wildlife habitat shall possess or use a trapping device or set a trap unless it is one of the following:
 - (a) a box trap,
 - (b) a body-gripping trap which kills quickly,
 - (c) a submarine trap,
 - (d) a non powered neck or body killing snare,
 - (e) a cable restraint,
 - (f) a steel-jawed trap with jaw spread of less than 7.5 inches (19 cm) or
 - (g) an egg trap or other type of foot-encapsulating trap.
4. A person who sets cable restraints or traps designed to catch animals alive must examine each trap or snare set at least **once every day**.
5. No person shall use any trap equipped with a spearing device, teeth, serrations, or hooks.
6. No person shall set spring poles or running poles unless they are equipped with a killing trap or killing snare.
7. No person shall set a suspended killing snare for the purpose of taking a furbearing animal, except squirrels, unless the snare has a locking mechanism which prevents the snare from expanding or the snare is set entirely underwater.
8. No person shall set a leg or foot hold trap to take a fur-bearing animal unless:
 - (a) the trap is set for beaver, otter, mink or muskrat and is attached to a device that is designed to submerge the animal and prevent it from resurfacing;
 - (b) the trap is set for muskrat or mink and is sufficiently heavy to submerge the mink or muskrat and prevent the animal from resurfacing;
 - (c) the trap is set for weasel, red squirrel or mink and is set in such a manner as to kill the animal immediately upon springing the trap;
 - (d) the trap is set for a raccoon and has jaws which are padded with rubber compound specifically designed to reduce injury to the animal or is a foot encapsulating trap;
 - (e) the trap is set for fox; or
 - (f) the trap is set for bobcat or coyote and has been modified to improve humaneness by such means as laminating the jaws, off-setting the jaws, padding the jaws, using a trap that incorporates a cable restraint, or other similarly effective means of improving humaneness.

9. No person shall set a snare for coyote, fox, or bobcat within 50 metres of a bait unless the bait is camouflaged or concealed in a manner sufficient to render the bait undetectable from the air.
10. No person shall set or maintain a trap or snare for squirrels or weasels during the month of March in any year, except a snare of 20 gauge or smaller wire, a rat trap or a box trap.
11. No person shall set or maintain a trap for mink during the month of March in any year, unless the trap is at least fifty percent submerged in water or is a box trap.

Use of Lights

Licensed furharvesters may use lights of up to 12 volts while they are checking traps, or dispatching trapped animals at night. Licensed furharvesters hunting raccoons, or training raccoon dogs, when in possession of a valid Raccoon Dog Night Training/Hunting Permit, may use lights of any voltage. Lights greater than 4.5 volts used at night for the above purposes must not be connected to the electrical system of a vehicle.

Accidental Catches

Any furbearer accidentally trapped in excess of the bag limit, out of season, or for which there is no season, and which could not be released, must be reported immediately to a local office of the Department of Natural Resources **or by calling 1 800-565-2224**. An Accidental Harvest form (available in this booklet) must also be completed before the animal is removed from the trap site.

General Furharvesting Regulations

1. No person may damage, disturb, or destroy the den or usual place of habitation of a furbearer or a beaver dam.
2. No person shall take any furbearing animal by means of poison or deposit or set out poison in any place frequented by furbearing animals.
3. No person shall kill or take any muskrat, beaver, mink, or otter by means of any weapon unless the animal is restrained by a trap.
4. Only licensed furbuyers can legally deal in or buy furbearer pelts for the purpose of resale. All such furbuyers must provide an official receipt at the time any fur is purchased. In the cases of

bobcat and fisher, the dried pelt must be stamped by the department before it can be legally sold to a furbuyer (See section **Furbearer Specimens To Be Turned In**, page 41).

5. All furharvesters and those accompanying them shall wear a cap or hat and shirt, vest or coat of hunter orange or camouflage orange that is plainly visible from all sides, unless they are not on forested land and provided that they only possess a .22 calibre rim fire rifle or smaller.
6. Furharvesters do not require hunter orange after the close of the general open season for hunting deer.
7. Except as otherwise provided in the Fur Industry Act, no person shall keep live furbearing animals whether bred in captivity or not, for the purpose of sale, barter, exchange, preservation, consumption, or propagation, without first obtaining a permit from the Minister.
8. In order for Nova Scotia to be in compliance with commitments made by Canada under the Agreement on International Humane Trapping Standards (AIHTS), body-gripping traps used for beaver, raccoon, fisher and muskrat must meet the requirements of the AIHTS. Traps used for these species must be chosen from those listed as approved for that species in the table below (for most up to date lists see also novascotia.ca/just/regulations/regs/wifurhrv.htm), or for muskrat traps used underwater, must prevent the animal from re-surfacing.
9. Except for box traps, submarine traps, snares completely under ice or rat traps equipped with a hood or other device to prevent animals larger than weasels from activating the trigger, no person shall set or place a trap or snare within 274 m of a dwelling, school, playground, athletic field, or place of business unless that person is the owner or occupier of the dwelling or has the permission of the owner or occupier or is authorized in writing by a conservation officer for the purpose of trapping nuisance wildlife.
10. Certain live trapping devices, in addition to box traps, (cable restraints and padded leghold traps) are now allowed within 274 m of a dwelling with permission from the owner of the land where the trap is set (these traps still need to be at least 182 metres from any other dwelling, playground, golf course, school or public building).
11. See pages 27–28 for bear harvesting regulations.

Approved Body-Gripping Traps

Fisher

TRAPS APPROVED FOR USE ON LAND:

Bélisle Super X 120	Rudy 120 Magnum
Bélisle Super X 160	Rudy 160 Plus
Bélisle Super X 220	Rudy 220 Plus
Koro #2	Sauvageau 2001-5
LDL C160 Magnum	Sauvageau 2001-6
LDL C220 Magnum	Sauvageau 2001-7
	Sauvageau 2001-8

Beaver

TRAPS APPROVED FOR USE UNDERWATER AND ON LAND:

Bélisle Classic 330	Rudy 330
Bélisle Super X 280	Sauvageau 1000-11F
Bélisle Super X 330	Sauvageau 2001-11
B.M.I. 330 Body Gripper	Sauvageau 2001-12
B.M.I. 280 Body Gripper	Sauvageau 2001-08
B.M.I. BT 300	Species-Specific 330
Bridger 330	Dislocator Half Magnum
Duke 330	Species-Specific 440
LDL C280	Dislocator Half Magnum
LDL C330	Woodstream Oneida Victor
LDL C280 Magnum	Conibear 280
LDL C330 Magnum	Woodstream Oneida Victor
Rudy 280	Conibear 330

Raccoon

TRAPS APPROVED FOR USE ON LAND:

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

Muskrat

TRAPS APPROVED FOR USE ON LAND:

Bélisle Super X 120	Ouell RM
B.M.I. 120	Rudy 120 Magnum
B.M.I. 120 Magnum	Sauvageau 2001-5
B.M.I. 126 Magnum Body Gripper	Sauvageau C120 Magnum
	Sauvageau C120 "Reverse Bend"
Bridger 120	Triple M
Duke 120	Woodstream Oneida Victor
Koro Muskrat	Conibear 110
LDL B120 Magnum	Woodstream Oneida Victor
Ouell 411-180	Conibear 120

In order for Nova Scotia to be in compliance with commitments made by Canada under the Agreement on International Humane Trapping Standards (AIHTS), body-gripping traps used for weasel must meet the requirements of the AIHTS by 2015 and otter by 2016.

Possession and Export of Pelts

Holders of a valid Furharvester Licence can legally possess pelts of beaver, otter, mink, muskrat, weasel, fisher, and bobcat from November 1 to April 15, and fox and raccoon from October 15 to April 15.

Furharvesters who fail to declare their furs by the end of the possession period (April 15th) are in violation of the Wildlife Act and regulations made pursuant to that Act, and are subject to prosecution. Furharvesters who wish to retain their legally-taken raw pelts, carcasses, or parts thereof beyond these dates must register these in the appropriate '**Kept**' column of the Furharvester Report, which must be submitted online or to a local DNR office by April 15.

An export permit is required from the Department of Natural Resources if you wish to ship your furs directly out of the province. It is not required if the furs are sold or consigned to a licenced furbuyer in the province.

A valid Furbuyers Licence authorizes the possession of legally taken raw furs year round provided they can be accounted for through the furbuyer book receipts.

Coyote, skunk, and squirrel pelts may be possessed year round but an export permit is required to transport outside of province.

Export

The following may serve as your export permit for the game legally taken under that licence:

- (a) Your Resident or Non-Resident Deer Hunting licence/tag (upon proof of registration)
- (b) Your Resident or Non-Resident Bear Hunting licence
- (c) Your Resident or Non-Resident Small Game Hunting licence

In order to export bears or bear parts out of Canada, you may also require a CITES Export Permit (see page 27).

Furbearer Specimens To Be Turned In

The whole skinned carcasses of bobcat and fisher must be turned in to the local office of the Department of Natural Resources and the corresponding pelts must be exhibited and stamped.

Information that must be declared includes the Wildlife Resources Card number, date of capture, location of capture, and method of kill.

A person other than the furharvester may bring in the carcass and pelt provided they can supply all of the above information.

A bobcat or fisher can be sold in the round provided the furbearer is first exhibited at the local office of the Department of Natural Resources, all of the required information collected, and a Round Permit is obtained.

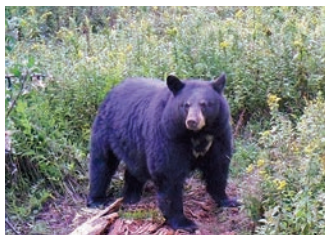
Trappers are also requested to turn in coyote carcasses to their local DNR Office again this year.

Taxidermists

Any person employing the services of a Taxidermist for the purpose of preserving or mounting any wildlife must provide:

- the date animal was taken and
- the name, address and WRC# of the owner and
- licence number or authority under which it is possessed.

To preserve or mount any protected mammal or bird that was not taken under authority of a licence, you must first contact the Department of Natural Resources for authorization.



Trail Cam Photo by Daniel Taylor



Dear Fellow Harvesters:

We are proud to be able to include in this handbook an introduction to the Mi'kmaq concept and tradition of Netukulimk.

The Mi'kmaq have been harvesting animal, fowl, fish and plant life in and around Mi'kma'ki, our traditional territory - part of which is present day Nova Scotia - for well over 10, 000 years. The Constitution Act, 1982 has recognized Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and as a result, the courts have upheld the right to harvest natural resources in Nova Scotia.

Harvesting has always been an important part of our culture and Netukulimk remains the heart of everything we do. We have been taught how a single animal can provide an abundance of support—including shelter, clothing, tools, medicines and food. As Mi'kmaq we have an inherent right to access and use the resources but, we also know that we have a responsibility to use them in a sustainable way.

Netukulimk is a culturally rooted concept of responsible co-existence and interdependence with the Earth's resources and each other. It is best described as the use of the natural bounty provided by the Creator for the self-support and well-being of the individual, and the community at large. Netukulimk is about achieving adequate standards of community nutrition and economic well-being without jeopardizing the integrity, diversity, or productivity of our environment.

Our culture is built on long-term vision – being mindful that decisions made today will impact the next seven generations. Conservation and management of resources has been, and continues to be, an important part of Mi'kmaq culture.

We have agreed to co-exist and share these lands and resources, and we hope that you will help to ensure that all our children will have the same rights and privileges to access animal, fowl, fish and plant life in the future.

The Mi'kmaq, partnered with the Federal and Provincial governments, continue to lead the path to a holistic management approach in Nova Scotia. We need to see that care is taken to assure that Nova Scotia's harvesting areas are not exhausted.

Together, we can guarantee that our children, your children and next seven generations, will never be without.

The Assembly of Nova Scotia Mi'kmaq Chiefs





Nova Scotia Federation of Anglers and Hunters

The Nova Scotia Federation of Anglers and Hunters (NSFAH) is a volunteer, non-profit, non-government organization of hunters, trappers, anglers, and outdoor people dedicated to conservation and the wise use of our natural resources. NSFAH has been the voice for trappers, anglers and hunters since 1930. Your support is needed to ensure that quality trapping, hunting and fishing continues in the future.

Announcing the 23rd Licence of a Lifetime Lottery from NSFAH!

Two (2) lifetime licences awarded annually.

Winners are entitled to a free:

- a) Fishing licence (excludes salmon) **and**;
- b) Small Game licence (excludes Migratory Bird Licence) **and**;
- c) any **ONE** of the following:
 - Deer Hunting • Bear Hunting
 - Bear Snaring • Furharvester licence

Ticket Fees:

1 Ticket	\$2.00
3 Tickets	\$5.00
6 Tickets	\$10.00

**Licence
of a
Lifetime
LOTTERY**

Rules:

- Must be 16 years or older to enter
- Open to Nova Scotia residents only
- Lifetime licence(s) are **NOT** transferrable and may be cancelled, suspended or forfeited in accordance with the law
- Incomplete, illegible, or improperly completed entries will not be accepted and entrants will not be notified
- All entry fees are non-refundable
- Entries must be postmarked no later than December 8th 2015
- Draw date is December 15th, 2015
- Lifetime licence(s) subject to the laws respecting fishing and hunting.

P.O. Box 654 Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 2T3
 Tel: 902-477-8898
 Email: fedpres@nsfah.ca
 Web: www.nsfah.ca

Membership Application Information

Membership with NSFah entitles you to all membership benefits including membership card and recognition tag.

Single Membership - \$20.00

Family Membership - \$30.00 (spouse + children under 18)

To join NSFah, complete and mail the form below, along with membership fee, to address listed above.

☐ I'd like to join the NSFah

Membership Type: ☐ Single ☐ Family

For Family Memberships, record additional names here:

☐ I'd like to buy "Licence of a Lifetime" ticket/s

_____ # of tickets

Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City/Town: _____

Postal Code: _____

Telephone: _____

Payment type ☐ Cheque/money order ☐ VISA ☐ M/C

Credit card number _____

expiry date _____

Card holder Signature _____

Make cheques/money orders payable to:

Nova Scotia Federation of Anglers and Hunters

Form to be completed in ink only

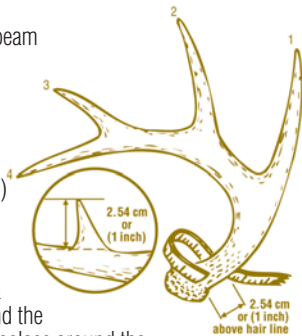
WANTED: Antler Measurements and Deer Jawbones

Information on buck antler size and circumference can be used as an indication of herd condition. Age data is just as important. Without the jawbone to determine deer age, the antler information is of little value. To collect this information **we need assistance from YOU, the hunter**. The three most important pieces of information to collect from your deer are:

1. the circumference of the antler beam
2. the number of antler points
3. the lower jawbone

Follow the steps below to record this information:

1. Measure the **circumference** (distance around each antler beam) about **2.54cm (1 inch) above the hair line**. Record the circumference in **centimetres** in the space provided below. a) use a soft tape to directly measure around the antler base OR b) wrap a string/shoelace around the antler about 2.54cm (1 inch) above the hair line and then measure the length of string by using the measuring tape available on page 79.



2. Count the **number of points** on each antler. Antler points less than 2.54cm (1 inch) DO NOT count as a point. Record this measurement in the space provided below.
3. Remove the **lower jawbone** of your buck or doe. Remove all meat and air dry for two days. Please do not package in plastic.
4. **Submit both the antler information and jawbone** at your local DNR office to receive a crest! Remember: without the jawbone to determine deer age, the antler information is of no value.

Circumference

- right antler: _____ cm
- left antler: _____ cm

Number of points

- right antler: _____
- left antler: _____

NEW for 2015

A random sample of hunters will be contacted by DNR and advised that they must submit jawbones from any deer which they harvest this year. If you are contacted, **it is mandatory to provide jawbones to DNR when requested to do so.** All hunters who submit a jawbone will receive this year's deer crest. As in the past, other hunters who wish to voluntarily provide deer jawbones in exchange for the deer crest are still encouraged to do so.

**Thank you for helping to manage your deer herd.
HUNTERS CARE!**

Mandatory Deer Reporting and Registration

For every type of Deer Hunting Licence you hold (includes General, Archery and Muzzleloader, Human Wildlife Conflict, and Bonus, when available), **you must follow these steps to ensure compliance with the Wildlife Act and Regulations:**

1. Immediately, upon killing a deer, remove the appropriate Deer Hunting Tag from appropriate Licence Card. The detached Deer Hunting Tag must remain with the deer **and**;
2. Record the month and date of kill by cutting out the appropriate triangles along outside edge of Licence Card. Separate Day/Month cut-outs are provided for both Deer Hunting (General) and Deer Hunting (Archery and Muzzleloader) licences. In years when a bonus deer is permitted, ensure the Bonus Deer Hunting Stamp is also detached from Licence Card as it is independent of any other licence.
3. Keep the antlered head attached to at least one front quarter of the deer until it has been registered and processed for storage or consumption.
4. Register your deer within 24 hours of killing the deer or within 24 hours after leaving a camp used to hunt the deer. There are two ways to register your deer. See next section.
5. The detached TAG must remain with the animal but not necessarily on it. If you remain with the deer carcass, keep the TAG on your person until you have taken it home or to a meat cutter for processing. If you are not with the carcass, the TAG must be attached to the carcass until prepared for consumption.

Deer Registration Option #1:

Register your deer online at novascotia.ca/natr/hunt/

- a) Enter your Wildlife Resources Card number and PIN number and follow the steps to complete your deer registration
 - Once complete, you will receive a Deer Registration Confirmation Number
- b) Record your confirmation number in **two locations**:
 - (i) in the space provided on the appropriate Deer Hunting Tag and;
 - (ii) in the appropriate "Online Deer Registration" space on the Licence Card.

OR

Deer Registration Option #2:

Transport your deer to a deer registration station (see page 107–110). You will be charged a \$1.00 plus HST administration fee.

Note: You must be with the deer you killed when it is being transported and in order to register at a deer registration station.

- a) Present your Wildlife Resources Card, Licence Card, and detached Deer Hunting Tag to the registration station agent.
- b) Confirm that the information the agent entered in the "Weekly Deer Harvest Form" is correct. **Sign in the space provided.**
- c) Ensure the agent records the correct date of registration and registration station name and number on your Licence Card.

NOTE:

- Your detached Deer Hunting Tag becomes a legal transport permit for the deer carcass and must remain with the carcass until it is prepared for consumption.
- Your Deer Hunting Licence becomes your permit to keep the meat of your deer until April 30 only if the deer registration information has been entered in the appropriate spaces of your Licence Card.
- Your Deer Hunting Licence and Deer Hunting Tag, together constitute a legal export permit for your deer.
- **A person must not process a deer carcass for consumption unless the deer hunting tag shows that the deer has been registered in accordance with the Deer Hunting Regulations.**

For any Deer Hunting Licence you have acquired and for which you have not registered a deer kill, you are required to complete a Deer Hunting Report Form. Complete online at novascotia.ca/natr/hunt/ or by filling out the report form attached to this summary. No report form is necessary for any Licence where you have already registered a deer.

Disposal of Deer Hides and Preventing the Spread of Blacklegged Ticks

Blacklegged ticks, *Ixodes scapularis*, are the main transmitters of Lyme disease to people. Blacklegged ticks are now endemic in Nova Scotia, with population hotspots in Yarmouth, Pictou, Lunenburg, Halifax and Shelburne counties. Further work is being done to determine any other areas where Blacklegged ticks may be established. Blacklegged ticks can be carried on migratory birds, therefore, they have been found in many areas of Nova Scotia. Hunters will be provided more information as it becomes available.

Adults of the blacklegged tick are active during the fall months (late September until snow is permanently on the ground) which overlaps with much of the deer hunting season in Nova Scotia. Adult blacklegged ticks have a preference to attach to and feed on white-tailed deer. Typically blacklegged ticks mate upon the host. After being fertilized, female ticks will engorge on blood for about 5 to 7 days at which point they drop from the host to eventually lay eggs. Males remain on the host and await the arrival of other females to fertilize. In areas of Nova Scotia where populations of blacklegged ticks are established, white-tailed deer can be infested with 10s to 100s of adult blacklegged ticks. When an infested deer is harvested, many of the male ticks and a portion of the female ticks (the ones that have only recently attached or ones nearly full of blood) will abandon or drop off the carcass. Tick drop off can occur over several days so hunters may inadvertently spread blacklegged ticks to new areas of the province by transporting and improperly disposing of the deer heads and hides.

To minimize this potential mechanism of tick dispersal, hunters are advised to take the following precautions:

- 1) If practical, skin harvested animals in the same general area where the animal was killed (for example, harvested near Lunenburg, skin it and dispose of the hide before leaving Lunenburg area). All of the hide portions of the animal should be placed in a strong plastic bag which should be delivered to the local landfill. Alternatively, these parts can be buried to ensure that any live ticks are killed.
- 2) If the carcass must be transported intact, wrap it securely in a tarp or rolled in plastic which can be examined for ticks or disposed of with the hide once the animal is skinned. Skin the animal as soon as possible upon arrival at your destination and dispose of hide as described in 1) above.

- 3) If there is a preference to hang the intact carcass for several days prior to skinning it, hang the animal over a tarp or plastic sheet which can be periodically (daily) examined for detached ticks. Any detached ticks can be killed by burning them or placing them in a container of alcohol (isopropyl alcohol). Once the deer is skinned, dispose of hide as described in 1) above.
- 4) If the hide is to be tanned, make sure you inform the tanner that the animal was collected from an area where blacklegged ticks are present so they can take appropriate steps to further minimize the spread of blacklegged ticks.

Blacklegged ticks will often cluster on the head and neck area of a deer. If you don't see any, however, it doesn't mean they aren't present. These ticks are very small and difficult to find.

Following the steps above will ensure that you don't accidentally introduce blacklegged ticks into new areas of Nova Scotia. The area you are protecting from these ticks is likely your own community! If you have any questions, please contact your local DNR office. For information about Lyme disease please see novascotia.ca/dhw/CDPC/lyme.asp

AS A HUNTER... BE RESPONSIBLE.

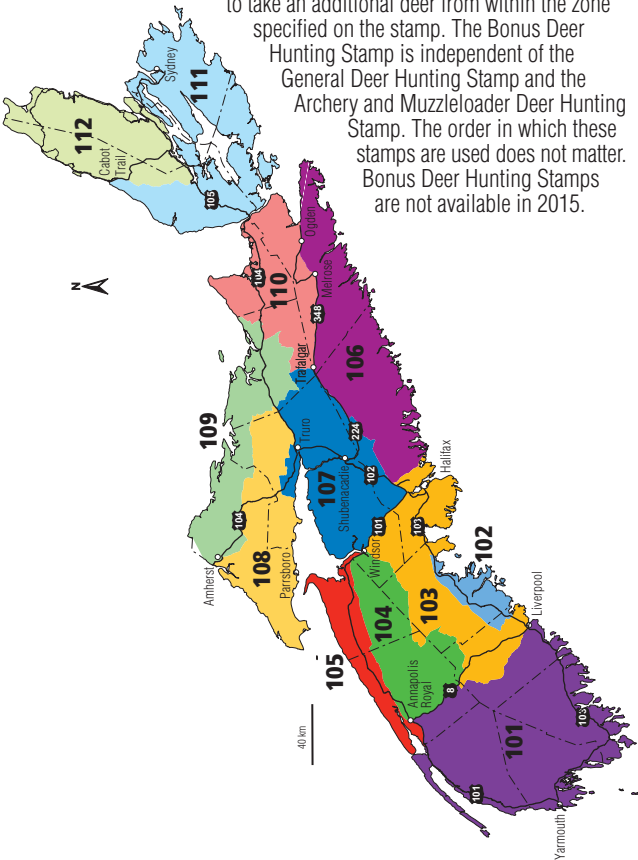


Trail Cam Photo by Dennis Ross

Deer Management Zones

Deer Hunting in Nova Scotia

- 1. Deer Management Zones 102, 105, 107, and 109 are open for either sex (antlered or antlerless) in 2015. Persons hunting within Deer Management Zone 102, 105, 107, or 109 are not required to have an Antlerless Deer Hunting Stamp. They must, however, have a Wildlife Habitat Stamp and a valid Deer Hunting Stamp.
- 2. A Bonus Deer Hunting Stamp, when available, authorizes the holder to take an additional deer from within the zone specified on the stamp. The Bonus Deer Hunting Stamp is independent of the General Deer Hunting Stamp and the Archery and Muzzleloader Deer Hunting Stamp. The order in which these stamps are used does not matter. Bonus Deer Hunting Stamps are not available in 2015.



Antlerless Deer Hunting

The number of "Antlerless Deer Hunting Stamps" available each fall is determined by considering up-to-date information on herd condition, age/sex structure and deer abundance. Antlerless Deer Hunting Stamps are allocated annually through an application/lottery system that generally runs from late July to late August. This year, Zones 102, 105, 107, and 109 are open to either sex (antlered or antlerless) so Antlerless Deer Hunting Stamps are not required in those zones.

2015 Antlerless Deer Draw

Applications will be accepted from August 1st, 2015 to August 31st, 2015 at midnight. To be eligible for the draw applicants must

- have a Wildlife Resources Card with HT, HQ, B, CT or CQ certification
- be 16 years of age or older
- qualify as a resident of Nova Scotia
- not have any current hunting suspensions

Apply online at novascotia.ca/natr/hunt/ or by calling 1-900-565-3337. There is a non-refundable application fee of \$8.04 + HST. Only one application per person will be accepted. Have your Wildlife Resources Card number and choice of zone ready before applying. Mail-in applications are also accepted. Send your Wildlife Resources Card number, choice of deer management zone and cheque (or money order) for \$11.70 + HST to:

Antlerless Deer Draw,
Answer 365, 2829 Agricola Street,
Halifax, NS B3K 4E5

Note: The cost of mail-in application reflects increased staff time required to process these applications.

A computerized random draw will occur on September 1st, 2015. Winners will receive formal notification and their Antlerless stamp in the mail. Applicants can also check their individual results:

- a) Online at novascotia.ca/natr/hunt/ beginning September 2nd, 2015 by noon or;
- b) By calling the toll free results line; **1-877-535-1234** or **902-493-1412** (HRM local area calls) from September 9th through 16th, 2015.

Holders of an Antlerless Deer Hunting Stamp must:

1. Purchase a Wildlife Habitat Stamp and;
2. Purchase a Resident Deer Hunting Stamp (either General or Archery and Muzzleloader) and;

3. Affix both the Antlerless Deer Hunting and Resident Deer Hunting Stamps in the designated areas of your Licence Card. Holders of an Antlerless Deer Hunting Stamp, attached to a Deer Hunting Licence, may hunt antlerless deer within the Deer Management Zone specified directly on the Antlerless Deer Hunting Stamp. An Antlerless Deer Hunting Stamp does not increase your bag limit. It allows you the opportunity to harvest either an antlerless deer or antlered deer under the Deer Hunting licence you hold. In 2015, an Antlerless Deer Hunting Stamp is not required in Zones 102, 105, 107, or 109.

When you harvest an antlerless deer you must immediately follow these steps:

1. Cut out the Deer Hunting Tag for the Deer Hunting Licence under which you are hunting on Licence Card 2 and affix it to the deer and;
2. Cut out the date and month the deer was harvested and;
3. Cut out the triangle notch at the bottom of the Antlerless Deer Hunting Stamp on Licence Card 1.
4. Your Antlerless Deer Hunting Stamp and Deer Hunting Stamp under which you harvested the deer will now no longer be valid.
5. Register your harvest online at novascotia.ca/natr/hunt/ or at a deer registration station.

DEER MANAGEMENT ZONE DESCRIPTIONS

See novascotia.ca/natr/hunt/ for Zone descriptions online.

Deer Management Zone 101 includes certain lands within Nova Scotia, and being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the centre of the Mersey River in Queens County where it intersects with the centre line of Highway No. 103; thence northerly along the centre line of the Mersey River through Lake Rossignol and continuing along the centre line of the Mersey River to the southern boundary of Kejimikujik National Park; thence easterly and northerly following the boundaries of Kejimikujik National Park to the western boundary of Highway Trunk No. 8 in Annapolis County; thence continuing to the centre line of Highway Trunk No. 8 in Annapolis County; thence northerly along the centre line of Trunk No. 8 to its intersection with the centre line of Highway No. 101 in Annapolis County; thence southwesterly along the centre line of Highway No. 101 to the centre of the Bear River; thence downstream along the centre of Bear River to the Annapolis Basin said point also being the Digby—

Annapolis county line; thence northerly along the Digby County line, through the Digby Gut to the Bay of Fundy; thence westerly, southerly and easterly along the coastline of Nova Scotia to the mouth of Liverpool Bay; thence northerly along the centre of said Liverpool Bay to the Mersey River; thence northerly up the centre of said Mersey River to its intersection with the centre line of Highway No. 103 being the place of beginning. Together with all inland and offshore islands.

Deer Management Zone 102 includes certain lands within Lunenburg and Queens Counties, Nova Scotia and are more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the centre line of the East River, Lunenburg County, where it intersects with the northern most edge of the multi-line power transmission corridor running from Halifax County to Queens County and being approximately 1 km south of Whistler Lake; thence southwesterly along the northern most edge of the said power transmission corridor to an angle point where the power transmission corridor separates into 2 lines; thence, following the north branch of the said transmission corridor southwesterly, passing the Gold River Indian Reserve to the north, continuing on past Lower New Cornwall to an angle point about 1 km west of the LaHave River near Cookville; thence southerly along the western edge of the said corridor, to a juncture point with the transmission line running westerly from Maitland; thence southwesterly along the northern edge of the said transmission corridor, passing to the north of Wiles Lake and Lapland, and extending to the western bank of the Medway River; thence southeasterly downstream following the western bank of the Medway River and the western shoreline of Medway Harbour to a point on the ordinary high water mark east of the navigation light at Medway Head; thence northeasterly in a straight line to a point on the ordinary high water mark of the most southerly part of Toby Island; thence northeasterly in a straight line to a point on the ordinary high water mark of the most southerly part of Cape LaHave Islands at Cape LaHave Point; thence northeasterly in a straight line to a point on the ordinary high water mark of the most eastern point of West Ironbound Island; thence northeasterly in a straight line to a point on the ordinary high water mark of the most eastern point of Cross Island; thence northeasterly in a straight line to a point on the ordinary high water mark of the most eastern point of Big Duck Island; thence northeasterly in a straight line to a point on the ordinary high water mark of the most eastern point of East Ironbound Island; thence northwesterly in a straight line to a point on the ordinary high water mark of the most northeasterly point of Little Tancook Island; thence northwesterly in a

straight line to the midpoint of the mouth of East River Bay northwest from East River Point; thence northeasterly in a straight line to a point at the centre line of the mouth of East River; thence northerly following the centre line of East River to the place of beginning. Together with all inland and offshore islands.

Deer Management Zone 103 includes certain lands within Nova Scotia, and being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the centre of the Mersey River in Queens County where it intersects with the centre line of Highway No. 103; thence northerly along the centre line of the Mersey River through Lake Rossignol and continuing along the centre line of the Mersey River to the southern boundary of Kejimikujik National Park; thence easterly and northerly following the boundaries of Kejimikujik National Park to the western boundary of Highway Trunk No. 8 in Annapolis County; thence continuing to the centre line of Highway Trunk No. 8 in Annapolis County; thence southeasterly following the various courses of Highway Trunk No. 8 and crossing the Queens County line to the intersection with the centre line of the Old Westfield Road, Authority No. 499; thence northeasterly following the various courses of the centre line of the Old Westfield Road, Authority No. 499, to its intersection with the centre line of Highway No. 208 at North Brookfield; thence following the various courses of the centre line of Highway No. 208, and crossing the county line into Lunenburg County to its intersection with the centre line of Trunk No. 10 in New Germany; thence following the centre line of Trunk No. 10, and crossing the county line into Annapolis County, continuing through Springfield to the intersection with the centre line of the Falkland Ridge Road, Authority No. 566; thence following the centre line of the Falkland Ridge Road No. 566 to its intersection with the centre line of the East Dalhousie Road, Authority No. 567; thence following the centre line of the East Dalhousie Road to its intersection with the Kings–Annapolis county line; thence crossing the Kings–Annapolis county line into Kings County and following the centre line of the East Dalhousie Road, Authority No. 735, to the intersection with the Kings–Lunenburg county line; thence crossing the Kings–Lunenburg county line into Lunenburg County where the East Dalhousie Road name changes to the Forties Road; thence following the centre line of the Forties Road, Authority No. 694, to the intersection of the centre line of the Forties Road and the Windsor Road, Authority No. 686; thence following the various courses of the centre line of the Windsor Road No. 686 to the Lunenburg–Hants county line where the name of the Forties Road changes to the New Ross Road; thence following along the centre line of the New Ross

Road, Authority No. 709, to the intersection with the centre line of Trunk 14; thence following the centre line of Trunk 14 to its intersection with the centre line of King Street in the Town of Windsor; thence following the centre line of King Street in a general northwesterly direction to its intersection with the centre line of Upper Water Street; thence following the centre line of Upper Water Street to the intersection with the centre line of Highway No. 101; thence following the centre line of Highway No. 101 to its intersection with the centre line of Highway No. 102 in Halifax County; thence northeasterly following the centre line of Highway No. 102 to a point perpendicular to the north end of the ordinary high water mark of Miller Lake; thence easterly and perpendicular to the centre line of Highway No. 102 to the ordinary high water mark of Miller Lake; thence following the ordinary high water mark of Miller Lake to a small brook joining Miller Lake and Soldier Lake; thence following the various courses of said brook to the western ordinary high water mark of Soldier Lake; thence following the various courses of the said ordinary high water mark of Soldier Lake in a general southerly direction to a brook known as Soldier Lake Gullies; thence following Soldier Lake Gullies in a southeasterly direction to the ordinary high water mark of Lake Major; thence following the western ordinary high water mark of Lake Major in a southeasterly direction to Little Salmon River; thence following the various courses of Little Salmon River to its intersection with the centre line of Highway No. 207; thence following the various courses of Highway No. 207 to its intersection with Lawrencetown Lake or the Atlantic Ocean; thence westerly along the Atlantic Coast to the mouth of the East River in Lunenburg County; thence in a northerly direction along the centre of the East River also being the east boundary of Deer Management Zone 102 to the intersection of the centre of the East River and the northern most edge of the multi-line power transmission corridor running from Halifax County to Queens County and being approximately 1 km south of Whistler Lake (said transmission line being the northern boundary of Deer Management Zone 102); thence southwesterly along the northern most edge of the said power transmission corridor to an angle point where the power transmission corridor separates into 2 lines; thence following the north branch of the said transmission corridor southwesterly, passing the Gold River Indian Reserve to the north, continuing on past Lower New Cornwall to an angle point about 1 km west of the LaHave River near Cookville; thence southerly along the western edge of the said corridor to a juncture point with the transmission line running westerly from Maitland; thence southwesterly along the northern edge of the said transmission corridor, passing to the north of Wiles Lake and Lapland, and extending to the western

bank of the Medway River (being the western boundary of Deer Management Zone 102); thence southeasterly downstream following the western bank of the Medway River and the western shoreline of Medway Harbour; thence westerly along the Atlantic coast to the intersection of Liverpool Bay and the centre of the Mersey River; thence northerly upstream along the centre of said Mersey River to its intersection with the centre line of Highway No. 103 being the place of beginning. Together with all inland and offshore islands.

Deer Management Zone 104 includes certain lands within Nova Scotia, and being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the centre line of Trunk No. 8 at Lequille, Annapolis County, said point also being on the centre line of a transmission line at or near the intersection of Trunk No. 8 and the West Dalhousie Road, Authority No. 515; thence in a general northeasterly direction following the various courses of the said transmission line to its intersection with the Annapolis—Kings county line; thence in a general northeasterly direction, crossing into the County of Kings and remaining on the centre line of the transmission line to the intersection of the centre line of the transmission line and the centre line of Highway No. 101; thence following the centre line of said Highway No. 101 in a general southeasterly direction to the intersection with the Kings—Hants county line; thence easterly continuing along the centre line of said Highway No. 101, into the County of Hants and crossing the Avon River to its intersection with the centre line of Upper Water Street in the Town of Windsor; thence southerly following the centre line of Upper Water Street to its intersection with the centre line of King Street; thence southeasterly following the centre line of King Street to its intersection with the centre line of Trunk No. 14 (the Chester Road); thence southwesterly following the centre line of Trunk No. 14 (the Chester Road) to its intersection with the centre line of the New Ross Road, Authority No. 709, near Lower Vaughn; thence following the centre line of the New Ross Road No. 709 in a southwesterly direction to the county line between the counties of Hants and Lunenburg; thence crossing the said county line into the County of Lunenburg where the name of the New Ross Road changes to the Windsor Road; thence following the centre line of the Windsor Road, Authority No. 686, across the Gold River to its intersection with the Forties Road, Authority No. 694, at New Ross; thence following the various courses of the centre line of the Forties Road No. 694 to the Lunenburg—Kings county line; thence crossing the county line into Kings County where the name of the Forties Road changes to the East Dalhousie Road; thence following the

centre line of the East Dalhousie Road, Authority No. 735, to the Kings—Annapolis county line; thence crossing the county line into Annapolis County and following the centre line of the East Dalhousie Road, Authority No. 567, to its intersection with the centre line of the Falkland Ridge Road, Authority No. 566; thence northwesterly and westerly following the centre line of the Falkland Ridge Road to its intersection with the centre line of Trunk No. 10, 3.3 km northwest of Springfield, Annapolis County; thence following the centre line of Trunk No. 10 in a general southerly direction and crossing the Annapolis—Lunenburg county line, entering into Lunenburg County to the intersection with the centre line of Highway No. 208 at New Germany; thence following the various courses of the centre line of Highway No. 208, Crossing the Lunenburg—Queens county line and entering into Queens County to the intersection of Authority No. 499, the Old Westfield Road, at North Brookfield; thence northwesterly following the various courses of the centre line of the Old Westfield Road No. 499 to the intersection with the centre line of Trunk No. 8; thence in a general northwesterly direction following the various courses of the centre line of Trunk No.8, crossing the Queens—Annapolis county line, and entering into Annapolis County to Lequille, the place of beginning. Together with all inland and offshore islands.

Deer Management Zone 105 includes certain lands within Nova Scotia, and being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the centre line of Trunk No. 8 at Lequille, Annapolis County, said point also being on the centre line of a transmission line at or near the intersection of Trunk No. 8 and the West Dalhousie Road, Authority No. 515; thence in a general northeasterly direction following the various courses of the said transmission line to its intersection with the Annapolis—Kings county line; thence in a general northeasterly direction, crossing into the County of Kings and remaining on the centre line of the transmission line to the intersection of the centre line of the transmission line and the centre line of Highway No. 101; thence following the centre line of said Highway No. 101 in a general southeasterly direction to the intersection with the Kings—Hants county line; thence crossing into the County of Hants and following the centre line of said Highway No. 101 to its intersection with the centre line of the Mouth of the Avon River; thence northerly along the western coastline of the Minas Basin to Cape Split; thence westerly along the Bay of Fundy to Digby Gut; thence easterly and westerly by Annapolis Basin to the centre line of Bear River; thence southeasterly by the centre line of Bear River to its intersection with the centre line of Highway No. 101; thence in a

general northeasterly direction following the various courses of the centre line of Highway No. 101 to its intersection with the centre line of Trunk No. 8; thence in a general northerly direction following the centre line of Trunk No. 8 to the place of beginning. Together with all inland and offshore islands.

Deer Management Zone 106 includes certain lands in the Counties of Halifax and Guysborough, Nova Scotia, and being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the point of intersection of the southeast boundary of Highway No. 102 with the ordinary high water mark of the northern boundary of Miller Lake; thence following the ordinary high water mark of Miller Lake to a small brook joining Miller Lake and Soldier Lake; thence following the various courses of said brook to the western ordinary high water mark of Soldier Lake; thence following the various courses of the said ordinary high water mark of Soldier Lake in a general southerly direction to a brook known as Soldier Lake Gullies; thence following Soldier Lake Gullies in a southeasterly direction to the ordinary high water mark of Lake Major; thence following the western ordinary high water mark of Lake Major in a southeasterly direction to Little Salmon River; thence following the various courses of Little Salmon River to its intersection with the centre line of Highway No. 207; thence following the various courses of Highway No. 207 to its intersection with Lawrencetown Lake or the Atlantic Ocean; thence following the various courses of the Atlantic Coast in a general easterly direction to the mouth of Chedabucto Bay; thence westerly along the southern coastline of said Chedabucto Bay to the mouth of the Salmon River in Guysborough County; thence upstream along the centre of the said Salmon River to the bridge on Highway No. 400, South River Lake Road at Ogden; thence northwesterly along the centre line of said South River Lake Road No. 400 to its intersection with Highway No. 451, the Guysborough-Country Harbour Road at Salmon River Lake; thence southwesterly along the Highway No. 451, the Guysborough Country Harbour Road to Highway No. 480, the Country Harbour to Melrose Road (locally known as the Nine Miles Wood Road) at Country Harbour Crossroads; thence westerly along the centre line of the Melrose Country Harbour Road locally known as the Nine Mile Woods Road to its intersection with Trunk No. 7 at Melrose; thence westerly along the centre line of Route No. 348 to its intersection with the Cameron Settlement Road at Caledonia; thence westerly along the centre line of said Camero Settlement Road to its intersection with Route No. 374 at Trafalgar; thence westerly along the centre line of said Route No. 374 to its intersection with the Dean Settlement Road/St.

Mary's Road; thence westerly along the centre line of the said Dean Settlement Road/St. Mary's Road through a portion of Colchester County into Halifax County to the Lemon Hill Road at Chaplin; thence southwesterly along the Lemon Hill Road to its intersection with Route No. 336 at Dean; thence southerly along the centre line of Route No. 336 to its intersection with Route No. 224 at Upper Musquodoboit; thence westerly along the centre line of Route No. 224 to its intersection with Highway No. 427 at Elmsvale; thence southerly along Highway No. 427 to the intersection with Highway No. 425 the Higginsville Road at Newcomb Corner; thence westerly along the centre line of the Higginsville Road to Highway No. 624 the South Road at Brookvale; thence westerly along the South Road to the intersection with the centre line of Highway No. 357; thence westerly along the centre line of Highway No. 357 to the centre line of Highway No. 608, Wyse Road; thence in a general northwesterly direction following the centre line of Wyse Road to the centre line of Highway No. 212, the Old Guysborough Road, at Wyse Corner; thence westerly along the centre line of the Old Guysborough Road to its intersection with the centre line of Pratt and Whitney Drive; thence southerly along the centre line of Pratt and Whitney Drive to its intersection with the centre line of Aerotech Drive; thence following the centre line of Aerotech Drive to its intersection with the centre line of Highway No. 102; thence along the centre line of Highway No. 102 to a point being perpendicular to northern shore of Miller Lake; thence southeasterly and perpendicular to the centre line of Highway No. 102 to the northern shore of Miller Lake, the place of beginning. Including all inland and offshore islands.

Deer Management Zone 107 includes certain lands within Nova Scotia, and being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the point where the centre line of Highway No. 101 meets with the centre line of Highway No. 102; thence northwesterly along the centre line of Highway No. 101 to its intersection with the Avon River; thence northerly downstream along the centre of the said Avon River to the Minas Basin; thence easterly and westerly along the coastline of the Minas Basin and the Cobequid Bay to the Portapique River; thence northerly along the centre of the said Portapique River to the centre line of Highway 2; thence easterly along the centre line of Highway 2 to its intersection with Route 685 at Portapique; thence northerly along the centre line of Route 685 to its intersection with Route 684 near Montrose; thence northerly along the centre line of Route 684 to Lornevale; thence easterly along the centre line of Route 684 to its intersection with Route 744 at Londonderry; thence easterly along the centre line of Route 744 to its intersection with Highway 4

near Folly Mountain; thence southerly along the centre line of Highway 4 to its intersection with Route 662; thence easterly along the centre line of Route 662 to its intersection with Route 648 at Debert; thence northerly along the centre line of Route 648 to its intersection with Route 627; thence easterly along the centre line of Route 627 to its intersection with Route 620 at Staples Brook; thence southerly , easterly and southerly along the centre line of Route 620 to its intersection with Route 624 at Belmont; thence easterly along the centre line of Route 624 to its intersection with Route 612; thence easterly along the centre line of Route 612 to its intersection with Route 614; thence southerly along the centre line of Route 614 to its intersection with Highway 104; thence easterly along the centre line of Highway 104 to its intersection with Route 821 (Cove Road); thence southerly and easterly along the centre line of Route 821 (Cove Road) to its intersection with Route 814 at Watervale; thence southerly along the centre line of Route 814 to its intersection with Route 803 at West River Station; thence easterly along the centre line of Route 803 to its intersection with Route 859; thence easterly and southeasterly along the centre line of Route 859 to its intersection with Highway 289; thence southerly along the centre line of Highway 289 to its intersection with Dryden Lake Road; thence easterly along the centre line of Dryden Lake Road to its intersection with Route 620; thence easterly along the centre line of Route 620 to its intersection with Highway 374; thence southerly along the centre line of Highway 374 to its intersection with the Dean Settlement Road/St. Mary's Road; thence westerly along the centre line of the said Dean Settlement Road/St. Mary's Road to its intersection with Route No. 336 at Dean; thence southerly along the centre line of Route No. 336 to its intersection with Route No. 224 at Upper Musquodoboit; thence westerly along the centre line of Route No. 224 to its intersection with Route 427 at Elmsvale; thence southerly along the centre line of Route 427 to its intersection with Route 425 at Newcomb Corner; thence westerly along the centre line of Route 425 to its intersection with Route 624 at Brookvale; thence westerly along the centre line of Route 624 to its intersection with Highway 357; thence southwesterly along the centre line of Highway 357 to its intersection with Route 608; thence northwesterly along the centre line of Route 608 to its intersection with Highway 212; thence westerly along the centre line of Highway 212 to its intersection with Pratt and Whitney Drive; thence southerly along the centre line of Pratt and Whitney Drive to Aerotech Drive; thence southerly and westerly along the centre line of Aerotech Drive to its intersection with Highway No. 102; thence southwesterly along the centre line of Highway No. 102 to its intersection with the centre line of Highway No. 101 being the place of beginning. Together with all inland and offshore islands.

Deer Management Zone 108 includes certain lands within Nova Scotia, and being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point at the mouth of the Parrsboro River, where it meets the Minas Basin; thence westerly following the coastline of the Minas Basin to Cape Chignecto; thence in a general northeasterly direction following the coastline of the Cumberland Basin to centre line of the mouth of the Missaguash River; thence following the various courses of the centre line of the Missaguash River to its intersection with the centre line of Highway No. 104; thence following the various courses of the centre line of Highway No. 104 in a general southeasterly direction to its intersection with the centre line of Trunk Highway No. 2; thence following the centre line of Trunk Highway No. 2 and the centre line of Junction Road to its intersection with the centre line of Highway No. 142; thence following the centre line of Highway No. 142 in a general northeasterly direction to its intersection with the centre line of Highway No. 104; thence following the various courses of the centre line of Highway No. 104 to its intersection with the centre line of Highway No. 4; thence following the various courses of the centre line of Highway No. 4 in a general easterly and southerly direction to its intersection with the centre line of Highway No. 246; thence following the various courses of Highway No. 246, and crossing the county line into Colchester County to the intersection with the centre line of Highway No. 583; thence following the centre line of Highway 583 in a southerly direction to its intersection with the centre line of Highway No. 256; thence following the various courses of the centre line of Highway No. 256 in a general easterly direction to Highway No. 311 at the Falls; thence southerly along the centre line of Highway No. 311 to Highway No. 256; thence easterly along the centre line of Highway No. 256 to Highway No. 326 at McBains Corner; thence southerly along the centre line of Highway No. 326 to Highway No. 256; thence easterly along Highway No. 256 and crossing over the county line into Pictou County, to Highway No. 736, the Loganville Road at West Branch River John; thence following the various courses of the centre line of Highway No. 736 in a general southerly direction to Highway No. 740, the Dalhousie Road; thence southerly along the centre line of Dalhousie Road to the centre line of Highway No. 739, the Glen Road at Diamond; thence following the various courses of the centre line of said Highway No. 739 in a general southerly direction to its intersection with the centre line of Trunk Highway No. 4; thence following the centre line of Trunk Highway No. 4 in a general northeasterly direction to its intersection with the centre line of Highway No. 818, the Mount Thom Road; thence following the centre line of the said Mount Thom Road in a southwesterly direction to its intersection with the centre line

of Highway No. 821 the Cove Road; thence following the centre line of Highway No. 821 to its intersection with Highway No. 104; thence westerly along the centre line of Highway No. 104 to its intersection with the centre line of Route No. 614; thence northerly along the centre line of Route No. 614 to its intersection with the centre line of Route No. 612; thence westerly along the centre line of Route No. 612 to its intersection with the centre line of Route No. 624; thence westerly along the centre line of Route No. 624 to its intersection with the centre line of Route No. 620 at Belmont; thence northerly, westerly and northerly along the centre line of Route No. 620 to its intersection with the centre line of Route No. 627 at Staples Brook; thence westerly along the centre line of Route No. 627 to its intersection with the centre line of Route No. 648; thence southerly along the centre line of Route No. 648 to its intersection with Route No. 662 at Debert; thence westerly along the centre line of Route No. 662 to its intersection with the centre line of Highway No. 4; thence northerly along the centre line of Highway No. 4 to its intersection with the centre line of Route No. 744 near Folly Mountain; thence westerly along the centre line of Route No. 744 to its intersection with the centre line of Route No. 684 at Londonderry; thence westerly along the centre line of Route No. 684 to Lornevale; thence southerly along the centre line of Route No. 684 to its intersection with the centre line of Route 685 at Montrose; thence southerly along the centre line of Route No. 685 to its intersection with the centre line of Highway No. 2 at Portapique; thence westerly along the centre line of Highway No. 2 to its intersection with the centre line of the Portapique River; thence southerly following the centre line of the Portapique River to the coastline of the Cobequid Bay; thence following the coastline of Cobequid Bay, and Minas Basin in a general westerly direction to the mouth of the Parrsboro River, the place of beginning. Together with all inland and offshore islands.

Deer Management Zone 109 includes certain lands within the Counties of Cumberland, Colchester, and Pictou and in Nova Scotia, and being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the point where the centre line of Highway No. 104 and the Missaquash River intersect also being on the border between the Province of Nova Scotia and the Province of New Brunswick and being in the County of Cumberland; thence northeasterly along the said border to Baie Verte; thence southeasterly along the coastline of the Northumberland Strait to the mouth of the Knoydart Brook at Knoydart Point; thence southerly along the centre of Knoydart Brook to the centre of Highway No. 245; thence westerly along Highway No. 245, 60.96 m to Highway No. 452 MacGee Road; thence southerly along the

centre of Highway No. 452, MacGee Road to the Ardness to Baileys Brook Road; thence along the centre of the Ardness to Baileys Brook Road to Highway No. 449 the Arbuckle Road; thence along the centre of the Highway No. 449 to Highway No. 444, the Barneys River Road; thence along the centre of Highway No. 444, the Barneys River Road, to Highway No. 4 at Barneys River Station; thence westerly along the centre of Highway No. 4 to Highway No. 502, the French River Road; thence southerly along the centre of Highway No. 502, the French River Road, to Highway No. 347; thence northerly and westerly along Highway No. 347 to the Highway No. 532, the Blanchard Road, at Blue Mountain; thence southerly along the centre of Highway No. 532, the Blanchard Road, to Highway No. 534, the Cummings Mountain Road; thence southerly along the centre of Highway No. 534, the Cummings Mountain Road, to Highway No. 581, the Sunnybrae to Eden Road; thence westerly along the centre of Highway No. 581, the Sunnybrae to Eden Road, to Highway No. 348; thence southerly along the centre line of Highway No. 348 to the East River West Side Road; thence westerly along the centre line of the East River West Side Road to Highway No. 604, the Elgin Road, at Bridgeville; thence westerly along Highway No. 604, the Elgin Road, to Highway No. 605, the Cameron Road, at the village of Elgin; thence westerly along the centre of Highway no. 605, the Cameron Road, to Highway No. 374; thence northerly along the centre of Highway No. 374 to Highway No. 620, the Glengarry Road; thence westerly along the centre of Highway No. 620, the Glengarry Road, to the Dryden Lake Road; thence southwesterly along the centre of the Dryden Lake Road to Highway No. 289 at Shepherders Junction; thence northerly along the centre of Highway No. 289 to the Landsdowne Road at the village of Landsdowne; thence northwesterly along the Landsdowne Road to the West River East Side Road No. 803; thence southwesterly along the centre line of the West River East Side Road to the West River Station Road, No. 814, at West River Station; thence northerly along the West River Station Road to the Cove Road at Watervale; thence westerly along the centre of the Cove road and passing under Trans Canada Highway No. 104 to the Mount Thom Road; thence northerly along the Mount Thom Road to Highway No. 4; thence westerly along Highway No. 4 to the Glen Road; then northerly along the centre of the Glen Road to the Dalhousie Road, No. 740; thence northerly following the centre line of the Dalhousie Road to the Loganville Road; thence northerly along the Loganville Road to Highway No. 256; thence westerly along Highway No. 256 to Highway No. 326 at McBains Corner in Colchester County; thence northerly following the centre line of Highway No. 326 to Highway No. 256 at East Earlton; thence westerly along the centre line of Highway No.

256 to Highway No. 311 at The Falls; thence northerly along the centre line of Highway No. 311 to Highway No. 256; thence westerly following the centre line of Highway No. 256 to its intersection with Highway No. 578, the Kennedy Hill Road; thence crossing the Kennedy Hill Road, and continuing along the centre line of Highway No. 256 in a westerly direction to its intersection Highway No. 583, the Warwick Mountain Road; thence northerly along the centre line of the Warwick Mountain Road to Highway No. 246 at West New Annan; thence westerly following the centre line of Highway No. 246 to its intersection with Highway No. 4 in Cumberland County; thence northerly along Highway No. 4 to Highway No. 104 at Thomsons Station; thence northwesterly along the centre line of Highway No. 104 to its intersection with Highway No. 142 at Salt Springs Station; thence following the centre line of Highway No. 142 in a southwesterly direction to its intersection with Junction Road at Springhill; thence northerly along the centre line of Junction Road to Highway No. 2 near Springhill; thence northwesterly following the centre line of Highway No. 2 to its intersection with Highway No. 104 at Upper Napan; thence following the centre line of Highway No. 104 in a northwesterly direction to the place of beginning. Together with all inland and offshore islands.

Deer Management Zone 110 includes certain lands within Nova Scotia, and being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the mouth of the Knoydart Brook at the Northumberland Strait on the Atlantic Ocean; thence northeasterly along the coastline of the Northumberland Strait to St Georges Bay; thence southeasterly along the western coastline of said St Georges Bay to the Strait of Canso; thence southerly along the centre of the said Strait of Canso to Chedabucto Bay; thence along the western coastline of the said Chedabucto Bay to the mouth of the Salmon River in Guysborough County; thence upstream along the centre of the said Salmon River to the bridge on Giants Lake Road at Ogden; thence northwesterly along the centre line of Giants Lake Road to its intersection with Highway No. 451, the Guysborough-Country Harbour Road, at Salmon River Lake; thence southwesterly along the Highway No. 451, the Guysborough-Country Harbour Road, to Highway No. 480, the Melrose Country Harbour Road (locally known as the Nine Miles Wood Road) at Country Harbour Crossroads; thence westerly along the centre line of the Melrose Country Harbour Road (locally known as the Nine Mile Woods Road) to its intersection with Trunk No. 7 at Melrose; thence westerly along the centre line of Route No. 348 to its intersection with the Cameron Settlement Road at Caledonia; thence westerly along the centre line of said Cameron Settlement Road to its intersection with

Route No. 374 at Trafalgar; thence northerly along the centre line of Highway No. 374 to Highway No. 605, the Cameron Road, near Lorne, Pictou County; thence easterly along the centre of the Cameron Road to Highway No. 604, the Elgin Road at the village Elgin; thence easterly along the centre of the Elgin Road to the East River West Side Road at Bridgeville; thence easterly along the East River West Side road to Highway No. 348; thence northerly along the centre line of Highway No. 348 to Highway No. 581 the Sunnybrae to Eden Road; thence easterly along the Sunnybrae to Eden road to Highway No. 534, the Cummings Mountain Road; thence northerly along the centre of Highway No. 534, the Cummings Mountain Road, to the Highway No. 532, the Blanchard Road; thence northerly along the centre of Highway No. 532, the Blanchard Road, to Highway No. 347 at Blue Mountain; thence easterly and northerly along the centre of Highway No. 347 to Highway No. 502, the French River Road; thence northerly along the centre of the French River Road to Highway No. 4; thence easterly along the centre of Highway No. 4 to Highway No. 444, the Barneys River Road, at Barneys River Station; thence along the centre of Highway No. 444, the Barneys River Road, to Highway No. 449, the Arbuckle Road; thence northeasterly along the centre of Highway No. 449, the Arbuckle Road, to the Ardness to Baileys Brook Road; thence northeasterly along the centre of the Ardness to Baileys Brook Road to Highway No. 452, the Magee Road; thence northerly along the centre of Highway No. 452, the MacGee Road, to Highway No. 245; thence easterly along the centre of Highway No. 245, 60.96 m more or less to intersection of Highway No. 245 and the Knoydart Brook; thence northerly along the centre of the Knoydart Brook to the Atlantic Ocean at Knoydart Point on the Northumberland Strait. This point being the place of beginning. Together with all inland and offshore islands.

Deer Management Zone 111 includes certain lands within Nova Scotia, and being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point at the centre of the Skye River at its intersection with the centre line of Highway No. 105; thence northeasterly along the centre line of Highway No. 105 to the centre line of Highway No. 252 (Mabou Road); thence northerly along the centre line of Highway No. 252 (Mabou Road) to Highway No. 395; thence northerly along the centre line of Highway No. 395 along the East side of Lake Ainslie to the intersection with Highway No. 19 at Southwest Margaree; thence northerly along the centre line of Highway No. 19 to the intersection with the Cabot Trail at Margaree Forks; thence northerly along the centre line of said Cabot Trail to where it crosses the

Margaree River at the mouth of said river; thence downstream along the centre of said Margaree River to the Gulf of St. Lawrence; thence westerly and southerly along the coastline of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and St. Georges Bay to the Strait of Canso; thence southeasterly along the centre of the Strait of Canso to Chedabucto Bay; thence easterly along the centre of Chedabucto Bay to the Atlantic Ocean; thence easterly, northerly and westerly along the coastline of the Atlantic Ocean to the mouth of Great Bras d'Or Channel; thence southwesterly along the centre of the Great Bras d'Or Channel to its mouth on the Great Bras d'Or; thence in a direct line to the eastern mouth of St. Patricks Channel; thence westerly along the centre of said St. Patricks Channel to the mouth of Whycocomagh Bay; thence northwesterly to the centre of the Skye River; thence northerly along the centre of the Skye River to its intersection with the centre line of Highway No. 105, being the place of beginning. Together with all inland and offshore islands.

Deer Management Zone 112 includes certain lands within Nova Scotia, and being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point at the centre of the Skye River at its intersection with the centre line of Highway No. 105; thence northeasterly along the centre line of Highway No. 105 to the centre line of Highway No. 252 (Mabou Road); thence northerly along the centre line of Highway No. 252 (Mabou Road) to Highway No. 395; thence northerly along the centre line of Highway No. 395 along the East side of Lake Ainslie to the intersection with Highway No. 19 at Southwest Margaree; thence northerly along the centre line of Highway No. 19 to the intersection with the Cabot Trail at Margaree Forks; thence northerly along the centre line of said Cabot Trail to where it crosses the Margaree River at the mouth of said river; thence downstream along the centre of the Margaree River to the Gulf of St. Lawrence; thence northeasterly along the coastline of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Cape St. Lawrence; thence easterly, southerly and westerly along the coastline of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Atlantic Ocean to the Atlantic mouth of the Great Bras d'Or Channel; thence southwesterly along the centre of the Great Bras d'Or Channel to its mouth on the Great Bras d'Or; thence in a direct line to the eastern mouth of St. Patricks Channel; thence westerly along the centre of St. Patricks Channel to the mouth of Whycocomagh Bay; thence northwesterly to the centre of the Skye River; thence northerly along the centre of the Skye River to its intersection with the centre line of Highway No. 105, being the place of beginning. Together with all inland and offshore islands.



*Win a
Marlin Rifle!*

Hunters Helping the Hungry is a joint initiative of the hunting community and **FEED NOVA**

SCOTIA, whereby hunters can donate a portion of their deer, moose or bear meat to help feed families who rely on food banks for support.

The Nova Scotia Federation of Anglers & Hunters continues to support the program, and this year they have organized a draw for a chance to win a Marlin 336Y .30-30, donated by the Canadian Firearms Institute. Every hunter that makes a donation will receive a ballot, and one ballot will be drawn at random at the end of hunting season. Ballots and details are available at each of the licensed meat cutter locations. Please refer to the poster outlining details of the draw date and location.

Thank you to the hunters who supported this program in the past. In 2014, hunters donated just over 1,000 kilograms of deer meat providing 10,000 servings of much-needed protein.

How does the program work?

1. Hunter registers deer/moose/bear.
2. Hunter takes deer/moose/bear to a licensed participating meat cutter.
3. Complete your order request and ballot, with **name** and **wildlife resource card number**.
4. **FEED NOVA SCOTIA** picks up donated meat and ballots from licensed meat cutters.



5. The draw will take place during the Outdoor Sport and RV Show in March, 2016.

Note: Meat processing is at hunter's expense.

How can I get involved?

Contact a participating licensed meat cutter. See list on following pages.

How much can I donate?

We will gladly accept any amount.

Are there any guidelines for donating deer and moose meat?

Yes. Participating meat cutters will ensure the meat has been handled properly to ensure food safety. For tips on proper handling of game meat, please refer to the Atlantic Provinces Hunter Education Student Manual.

List of Facilities (Permitted Foodshops or Licensed Abattoirs) Processing Wild Game

Reid's Meats & Kwik Way
1751 Melanson Rd.
Melanson, Kings Co. NS B4P
2R3
Kevin Reid
902-542-2108
Chez Dugue Meats,
4007 Chester Rd.,
RR3 Windsor, NS B0N 2T0
Sam Dugue 902-790-0538

Bonnars Meats
140 Queen Street
North Sydney, NS B2A 1B1
Albert Bonnar 902-794-3963
Riverview Meat Market
RR#3, 5700 Highway 3
Chester Basin, NS B0J 1K0
Sobey Sode Assaf 902-275-5401

Nova Traditional
6462 Old Merigonish Rd,
RR 1 Linacy
New Glasgow, NS B2H 5C4
Beverley Atwater 902-752-7419

Cavicchi Meats
5421 St. Margaret's Bay Road
Upper Tantallon, NS B3Z 2H9
Grant Cavicchi 902-826-7308

Chater Meat Market
250 Wyse Rd.
Dartmouth, NS B3A 1N2
902-464-4777

Vacheresses Meats
24 St. Andrew's Street
Antigonish, NS B2G 2H1
Jean or Robert Vacheresses
902-863-3620

R Bailey Meats & Mike's Pizza
3 Bruce Street
Dartmouth, NS B2W 1L3
Michel Klayme 902-435-4312

Abattoirs:

D'Aubin's Meat Market
604 Granville Street,
P.O. Box 190
RR#1 Bridgetown, NS B0S 1C0
Ralph and Jennifer D'Aubin
902-665-2848

Thanks for the generous donation!



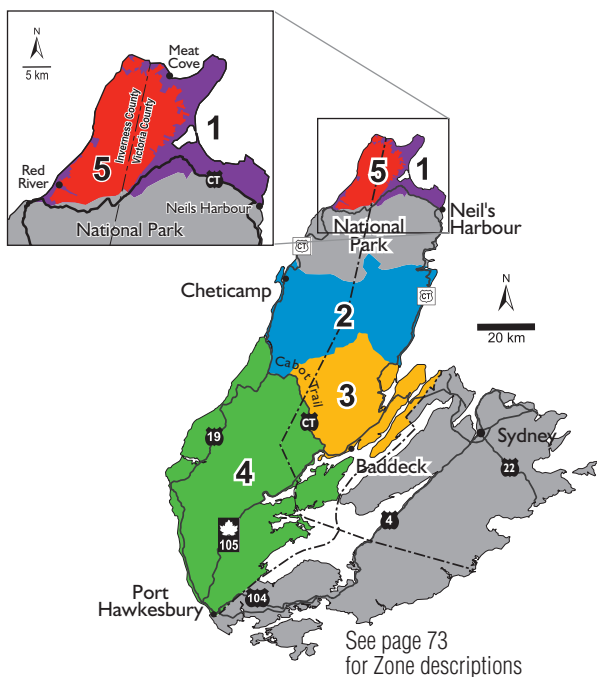
Canadian Firearms Institute
Institut canadien des armes à feu

Thanks to our partners!



Agriculture
Natural Resources

Moose Hunting and Annual Licence Draw



Moose hunting in Nova Scotia is administered on a Moose Management Zone basis (see map above) and is restricted to Inverness and Victoria counties of Cape Breton Island. There are currently five moose management zones (Zones 1–5).

Moose hunting licences are allocated through a lottery/draw process. Applications are accepted, annually each Spring, online at novascotia.ca/natr/hunt/ and by calling **1-900-565-3337**. There is a charge to apply.

To be eligible for the draw, applicants must:

- a) have a Wildlife Resources Card with firearm, bow or crossbow certification and;

- b) be 18 years of age or older by close of application period and;
- c) qualify as a resident of Nova Scotia and;
- d) not have held a Nova Scotia moose hunting licence in the past 5 years and;
- e) not have any current hunting suspensions

For season dates see page 12

Moose Management Zone 5

(Polletts Cove-Aspy Fault Wilderness Area)

- Vehicle use is not permitted
- Non-motorized hunt only
- Terrain is rugged and possible extreme conditions. The hunter is responsible for packing in all the gear that will be needed for the hunt and, if successful, s/he will have to pack out the moose in addition to the gear. It is important to have a good knowledge of Zone 5 geography and access limitations.

Persons hunting in Season 7 should additionally consider the following: moose calling season is over; mature bulls may have shed their antlers; few services are available during winter; travel and hunting conditions in northern Cape Breton can be challenging.

The moose draw occurs annually, generally in June. This public event generates great interest and is where winner names are randomly selected from all eligible entries. The draw can also be viewed online as it is streamed live via webcast. Moose draw winners will be notified by mail. Applicants can also check their individual results online, using their Wildlife Resources Card and PIN at novascotia.ca/natr/hunt/. Moose hunters can designate up to four companion hunters who each must purchase a Wildlife Habitat Stamp and Companion Moose Hunting Stamp to fully participate in the hunt. While hunting, designated companion hunters must be within hailing distance of the moose licence holder at all times. "Hailing distance" means a distance that permits effective and clear 2-way communication and is not farther than 2 km (radio communication may be used). Companion hunters who are 16 and 17 years of age must be under the immediate supervision of a person over the age of 18 who is certified to hunt big game in Nova Scotia. Additional information is available online at novascotia.ca/natr/hunt.

MOOSE MANAGEMENT ZONES DESCRIPTIONS

Moose Management Zone 1 includes certain lands within Nova Scotia and is more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point where the northern boundary of The Cape Breton Highlands National Park meets the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) of the northern shoreline of Neils Harbour; Thence, in a generally westerly direction following the northern boundary of the said Park across the northern peninsula of Cape Breton Island to the OHWM of the Gulf of St. Lawrence at the mouth of the MacKenzie River; Thence, in a northerly direction along the OHWM of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Cape St. Lawrence; Thence, in an easterly direction along the OHWM of the Cabot Strait and Bay St. Lawrence to Money Point; Thence, in a southerly direction along the OHWM of Aspy Bay, Cabot Strait and Neils Harbour to the Point of Beginning. Together with all inshore and offshore islands, and including all harbours, bays, coves, rivers and inlets. Saving and excepting all lands located in Moose Management Zone 5.

Moose Management Zone 2 includes certain lands within Nova Scotia and comprises parcels "A" and "B", being more particularly described as follows:

Parcel "A"

Beginning at a point where the southern boundary of The Cape Breton Highlands National Park meets the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) of the western shoreline of South Bay Ingonish; Thence, in a generally westerly direction along the southern boundary of the said Park across the northern peninsula of Cape Breton Island to the OHWM of the Gulf of St. Lawrence at the mouth of the Cheticamp River; Thence, in a generally southerly direction along the OHWM of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the mouth of the Margaree River; Thence, in a southeasterly direction along OHWM of the southern shoreline of the Margaree River to the Cabot Trail; Thence, in a southerly and easterly direction along the Cabot Trail to North East Margaree at a point where the road southerly from Kingross meets the Cabot Trail; Thence, in a northerly direction along the said Kingross Road a distance of approximately 4.5 km to Margaree Valley at a point where the Frasers Mountain Road to the Highlands joins the said Kingross Road; Thence, in a generally easterly direction along the said Frasers Mountain Road to the point where it meets the main road in the Highlands running northerly from Hunters Mountain; Thence, in a northerly direction along the main road through the Highlands a distance of approximately 2.5 km to a secondary road just past the Middle Branch North River,

the said road leading easterly to the MacDonalds Mountain fire tower; Thence, in an easterly and northerly direction along the said secondary road a distance of approximately 11 km to the point where it crosses the Barachois River; Thence, in a generally southeasterly direction downstream along the said River to the point where the said River meets the OHWM of St. Anns Bay; Thence, in a northeasterly direction along the OHWM of St. Anns Bay and the Atlantic Ocean to Stanley Point at the northerly edge of Cape Smokey; Thence, westerly along the OHWM of the southern and western shorelines of South Bay Ingonish to the Point of Beginning. Together with all inshore and offshore islands, and including all harbours, bays, coves, rivers and inlets .

Parcel “B”

Beginning at a point where the southern boundary of the Cape Breton Highlands National Park (CBHNP), just to the north of Ingonish, meets the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) of the Atlantic Ocean; Thence, in a westerly, southerly and easterly direction following the said boundary of the CBHNP, and enclosing the communities of Ingonish Centre and Ingonish, and the surrounding area, to a point where the said boundary meets the OHWM of the Clyburn Brook; Thence, in an easterly direction downstream along the OHWM of the Clyburn Brook to the point where the said Brook meets the OHWM of North Bay Ingonish. Thence, in a generally westerly, northerly, easterly and northerly direction following the OHWM of the western shoreline of North Bay Ingonish and the Atlantic Ocean to the Point of Beginning. Together with all inshore and offshore islands, and including all harbours, bays, coves, rivers and inlets.

Moose Management Zone 3 includes certain lands within Nova Scotia and is more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point where the Barachois River meets the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) of the western shoreline of St. Anns Bay; Thence, in a southerly and easterly direction following the OHWM of the western, southern and eastern shorelines of St. Anns Bay to Cape Dauphin; Thence, easterly in a straight line across the mouth of The Great Bras d'Or to Table Head; Thence, easterly along the OHWM of the Atlantic Ocean to the county boundary between Victoria and Cape Breton Counties; Thence, in a generally southwesterly direction along the said County boundary across Boularderie Island and the waters of St. Andrews Channel to a point where the waters of the St. Andrews Channel join the waters of the Great Bras d'Or; Thence, northwesterly in a straight line to a point midway between McKay Point to the south and Red Head to the north; Thence, in a westerly direction along the centreline of St. Patricks Channel to the mouth of Nyanza

Bay; Thence, northerly and easterly along the centreline of Nyanza Bay to the mouth of the Baddeck River; Thence, upstream along the centre of Baddeck River to its intersection with the centreline of Highway No. 105; Thence, northwesterly along the said Highway to its intersection with the Cabot Trail; Thence, northerly along the Cabot Trail to North East Margaree at a point where the road southerly from Kingross meets the Cabot Trail; Thence, in a northerly direction along the said Kingross Road a distance of approximately 4.5 km to Margaree Valley at a point where the Frasers Mountain Road to the Highlands joins the said Kingross Road; Thence, in a generally easterly direction along the said Frasers Mountain Road to the point where it meets the main road in the Highlands running northerly from Hunters Mountain; Thence, in a northerly direction along the main road through the Highlands a distance of approximately 2.5 km to a secondary road just past the Middle Branch North River, the said road leading easterly to the MacDonalds Mountain fire tower; Thence, in an easterly and northerly direction along the said secondary road a distance of approximately 11 km to the point where it crosses the Barachois River; Thence, in a generally southeasterly direction downstream along the said River to the point where the said River meets the OHWM of St. Anns Bay at the Point of Beginning. Together with all inshore and offshore islands, and including all harbours, bays, coves, rivers and inlets.

Moose Management Zone 4 includes certain lands within Nova Scotia and is more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point where the centre of Baddeck River intersects with the centerline of Highway No. 105; Thence, northwesterly along the said Highway to its intersection with the Cabot Trail; Thence, in a northerly, westerly and northerly direction along the Cabot Trail to the point where the Cabot Trail intersects the western shoreline of the Margaree River near Margaree Harbour; Thence, northerly along the said western shoreline to the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; Thence, in a generally southerly direction along the OHWM of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Hefferman Point on the northeastern shoreline of the Strait of Canso; Thence, in a southeasterly direction along the OHWM of the northeastern shoreline of the Strait of Canso to Grant Point near the mouth of Ship Harbour; Thence, in a southeasterly direction along the OHWM of the northeastern shoreline of Ship Harbour to the county boundary between Inverness and Richmond Counties; Thence, northeasterly along the said County boundary to the point where it meets the OHWM of West Bay; Thence, northerly along the said County boundary across the waters of West Bay and The Bras d'Or Lake to the county boundary line between

Victoria and Cape Breton Counties; Thence, in a northeasterly direction along the Victoria-Cape Breton County boundary through the Barra Strait to a point where the waters of the St. Andrews Channel join the waters of the Great Bras d'Or; Thence, northwesterly in a straight line to a point midway between McKay Point to the south and Red Head to the north; Thence, in a westerly direction along the centreline of St. Patricks Channel to the mouth of Nyanza Bay; Thence, northerly and easterly along the centreline of Nyanza Bay to the mouth of the Baddeck River; Thence, upstream along the centre of the Baddeck River to its intersection with the centreline of Highway No. 105 at the Point of Beginning. Together with all inshore and offshore islands, and including all harbours, bays, coves, rivers and inlets.

Moose Management Zone 5 includes certain lands within Nova Scotia known as the Polletts Cove-Aspy Fault Wilderness Area, and is more particularly described in Schedule B to Chapter 27 of the Acts of 1998, the Wilderness Areas Protection Act.

Guides

1. A non-resident, being a holder of a valid licence, is entitled to hunt, provided the non-resident is supervised by a licenced guide or a resident over the age of 18 who has a Special Permit to Guide.
2. A resident must appear in person at a DNR office to obtain a Special Permit to Guide (See Licence and Permit Fees, page 18).
3. A person acting as a guide under the authority of a Special Permit to Guide may not charge a fee for their service.
4. A Special Permit to Guide may be issued for the full hunting season if the non-resident hunter being guided is an immediate family member. (Immediate family member means mother, father, siblings, aunts and uncles).
5. Only one Special Permit to Guide, that is valid for a maximum of seven days, may be issued to a person to guide a non-resident hunter who is a "friend" but not an immediate family member.
6. Any person authorized to guide may not guide more than three(3) persons while hunting deer, or guide more than four(4) persons who are hunting species other than deer.
7. All licenced guides are required to report violations of the Wildlife Act or regulations by any person to the local office of the Department of Natural Resources or a local police department.
8. All guides are responsible for ensuring information returns and/or biological specimens from their clients are submitted, on time, to the Department of Natural Resources.



Trail Cam Photo by Scott Whynot

Receive a Deer Crest!

Successful deer hunters can receive an embroidered crest if they submit the following information to a local DNR office (excludes DNR Halifax):

- a) antler measurements, if applicable (see page 46) **and**;
- b) lower jawbone **and**;
- c) county and deer management zone of kill



Offer is only valid until the end of the current year.

The jawbone is used to determine deer age. Aging a sample of deer jawbones each year provides valuable information when making recommendations for seasons and bag limits and is especially important to monitor the effects of the deer hunting regulations.

Your cooperation and involvement is appreciated.

Skunked deer crests are also available each year through the NS Federation of Anglers and Hunters (NSFAH).

Cost is \$6.00 per skunked crest with proceeds going directly to NSFAH.

No jawbone required and no deadline to apply. Complete the form below to order Skunked Deer Crests.



Please send me _____ crests, for my buddies of course.

Name _____

Address _____

Postal Code _____ Telephone _____

☐ Cheque or money order ☐ Visa ☐ Mastercard

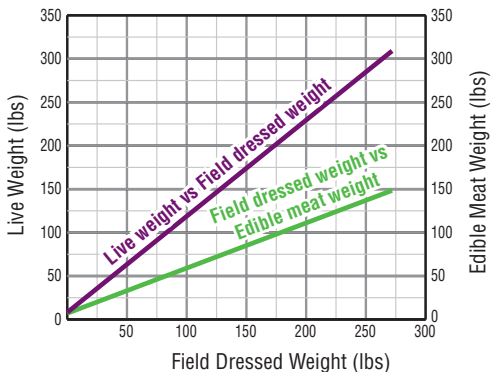
Card Number

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Signature _____ Expiry Date _____

Whitetail Deer Weights

Relationship between Live Weight vs
Field Dressed Weight vs Edible Meat



The following equations provide approximately same results as graph (2.5% error between two methods)

Live weight x 78% = Field dressed weight

Field dressed weight x 56.25% = Edible meat weight

Produced with permission using information from
*Pennsylvania State University Dept. of Dairy and Animal
Science and the Pennsylvania Game Commission
Division of Research*



Permit to Keep Meat

Deer

Any harvested deer must be registered online or at a deer registration station (see page 47–48). Any person in possession of deer meat must:

- a) retain their Deer Hunting Licence and;
- b) ensure a registration confirmation number or registration seal is recorded on their Deer Hunting Licence.

Once completed, the signed/sealed Deer Hunting Licence will serve as a valid meat storage permit, for the person who killed the deer, until April 30th of the following year. After April 30th, you must obtain a Storage Permit from Department of Natural Resources to store deer meat.

Moose

A Moose Hunting Licence and tags (4) serve as a permit to transport a moose from where it was legally killed to the licenced meat cutting facility or hunter's home. To legally possess moose meat at any residence, your Moose Hunting Licence and/or Companion Licence will now serve as a valid meat storage permit, until July 31st of the following year. After July 31st, you must obtain a Storage Permit from Department of Natural Resources to store moose meat.

Transfer of Meat

Any person who kills a deer or moose may legally transfer up to 15 pounds of meat to any one household. Deer meat may be stored, without a storage permit, until April 30th of the following year. Moose meat (less than 15 lbs) may be stored, without a storage permit, until July 31st of the year following the harvest. After April 30th (deer) and July 31st (moose), you must possess a valid storage permit; available at DNR offices.

A Storage Permit may be issued by the Department of Natural Resources for a non-aboriginal person to possess the meat of deer, moose or any small game animals, acquired from a Mi'kmaq person, provided:

- a) More than 15 pounds of meat are being acquired (no Storage Permit required for up to 15 lbs.).
- b) For moose meat, the applicant and the Mi'kmaq person appear at a Department of Natural Resources office with proper identification.

Note: Permits for moose meat will be restricted to 100 pounds per individual or household per calendar year.

Rabbits, Pheasants and Grouse (Partridge)

To keep legally killed rabbits and non-migratory game birds in cold storage after April 30th, you're required to obtain a Storage Permit from your local DNR Office (see page 111 for office locations).

Hunting with Mobility Limitations

A person who possesses a valid "Accessible Parking Identification Permit/Plate" from the Registry of Motor Vehicles may apply to the Department of Natural Resources for a Weapon Discharge Permit to hunt wildlife (during the open season for given species) from a parked vehicle.

Persons determined to be permanently disabled may be eligible for a "Disabled" designation on their Wildlife Resources Card so they don't have to obtain a Weapon Discharge Permit each year. Contact your local DNR office for further information.

Disabled Person means a person whose mobility is limited as a result of severe physical disability caused by paralysis, lower limb amputation, heart or lung disease, or other disability impairment to the extent that:

- (a) the person is unable to propel themselves without the aid of a wheelchair or walker, or a combination of two of the following: a crutch, cane, leg brace, or leg prosthesis; or
- (b) the person has significant cardio-pulmonary condition which results in severe shortness of breath with minimal physical activity; or
- (c) the person has a severe neuro-muscular or skeletal condition, and because of any of the conditions described in (a) or (b) is limited in mobility to 50 metres or less in outdoor weather conditions.

A disabled person authorized to hunt from a parked vehicle under a Weapons Discharge Permit or "Disabled" code on their Wildlife Resources Card must:

- a) Be able to satisfy a Conservation Officer that another person is available to retrieve any game taken;
- b) Obtain a hunting licence before hunting;
- c) Have the Weapon Discharge Permit or Wildlife Resources Card with Disabled designation on or near their person, and produce it to any conservation officer upon demand, when hunting from a vehicle;

- d) Comply with all applicable laws and regulations relating to the hunting or taking of wildlife;

Note: A Weapon Discharge Permit does not authorize the holder to shoot from any public highway as defined in the Public Highways Act.

Some General Regulations

1. No person shall have a loaded firearm in a vehicle. Special provisions apply to disabled persons. (see Hunting with Mobility Limitations, page 81).
2. You may carry a loaded firearm in a non-motorized vessel during an open season, however, if the vessel is equipped with a motor, the motor of the vessel must not be in operation and movement of the vessel caused by the motor must have ceased;
 - anyone lawfully hunting migratory game birds may carry a shotgun loaded with shot not larger than 0.24 inches (AAA or No. 4 Buckshot) in a vessel with a motor in operation provided the firearm is not discharged until the vessel is beached, resting at anchor, fastened within or tied immediately alongside a fixed hunting blind, or movement of the vessel has ceased.
3. Persons in possession of a valid hunting licence may possess and transport a firearm when hunting during an open season for hunting. They may also possess a firearm in wildlife habitat during the period from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise provided it is encased (see Sunrise and Sunset Times, page 115).
4. No person shall possess a firearm in or on a vehicle at any time at night unless it is encased. (This includes vehicles as defined in the Off-Highway Vehicles Act.) Some exceptions apply to licenced furharvesters.
5. No person shall enter any woods for the purpose of hunting unless that person possesses a compass in working order, a hand axe or hunting knife or jackknife, and a supply of waterproof matches or matches in a waterproof container or a source of flame. You must be able to demonstrate the ability to operate the compass to the satisfaction of a conservation officer.
6. No person shall at any time discharge any weapon:
 - within or across the travelled portion of any highway, or within 30 m of the boundary of any highway; or
 - between one-half hour after sunset and one-half hour before sunrise the following day (refer to page 115).

7. No person shall at any time:
 - hunt, take or kill, or attempt to hunt, take or kill wildlife with a weapon or discharge a weapon within 804 m of a school;
 - discharge a firearm loaded with a rifle cartridge, single ball, or slug within 402 m of a dwelling, playground, golf course, athletic field, woods operation, place of business, agricultural building, or public building other than a school;
 - discharge a shotgun loaded with shot, a crossbow or a bow within 182 m of a dwelling, playground, golf course, athletic field, woods operation, place of business, agricultural building, or public building other than a school;
 - hunt, take or kill, or attempt to hunt, take or kill wildlife that is within 182 m of a dwelling, playground, golf course, athletic field, woods operation, place of business, agricultural building, or public building other than a school.
8. The owner or occupier of a dwelling or person authorized by the owner or occupier who holds a valid licence may discharge a weapon, or hunt, take or kill wildlife within the distances stated if the point of discharge is not within the above prescribed distances of:
 - any other dwelling; or
 - a school, agricultural or public building, playground, golf course, athletic field, woods operation, or place of business.
9. It is an offence to have a firearm loaded in any place where the firearm cannot be legally discharged (criminal code).
10. A person who holds a valid licence to hunt or trap and who has wounded wildlife may discharge a weapon, for the purpose of taking wounded wildlife within the above prescribed distances, provided it is done in a safe manner and the consent of the owner or occupier of the land has been obtained.
11. No person, while hunting migratory game birds, shall possess a shotgun that has a capacity of more than three shells at any time in the magazine and chamber combined.
12. Except as authorized by the Wildlife Act or regulations, you cannot
 - hunt wildlife at night with a weapon except by special permit;
 - hunt wildlife by means of or with the assistance of any light, except by special permit;
 - hunt or carry a weapon in wildlife habitat on Sunday;
 - hunt moose or deer with a trap or snare or a setgun;
 - shoot a moose or deer while it is swimming;

- kill, take or hunt any moose, deer, or bear with a dog, except nuisance wildlife under permit from the Department of Natural Resources. However, a person may use a dog to recover a wounded moose, deer, or bear provided the dog used to track the wounded animal is on leash
 - kill, take or hunt with a weapon any wildlife that is within the boundaries of any highway. This does not prohibit the use of legally set traps by a licenced furharvester within highway boundaries. However, within 15 m of the traveled surface of any highway no person shall set any trap unless it is one of the following: (a) a body-gripping trap with a jaw spread of 12 cm or less that is completely submerged in water; (b) a box trap; (c) a snare set completely underwater; (d) a snare made of copper, brass or stainless steel set for snowshoe hare or red squirrel); (e) a submarine trap; (f) a rat trap.
13. Beginning fall 2015, hunting on Sunday will be allowed on the two Sundays immediately following the last Friday in October. Hunting will be allowed for all species, except moose, for which a season is open at that time.
 14. As a driver of a vehicle you cannot refuse or fail to comply with any order or visible signal or direction of any Conservation Officer in uniform.
 15. A Conservation Officer has the right to search any vehicle or vessel or box, bag, or container or any other receptacle if the officer has reason to believe a violation of the Wildlife Act or regulations has occurred.
 16. It is an offence to use any snare, net or trap to hunt, take or kill or attempt to hunt, take or kill a game bird.
 17. No non-resident shall enter any forest for the purpose of hunting without being supervised by a licenced guide or resident who has a Special Permit to Guide.
 18. No person shall shine a light having a voltage of more than four and one-half volts in or upon any wildlife habitat not owned by the person at times when hunting is not permitted. It is prima facie evidence that the light or lights of a vehicle are more than four and one-half volts when the source of energy for such light or lights is the electrical system of the vehicle.

Note: Some exceptions apply to licenced furharvesters. See Use of Lights page 36.

19. Within two (2) days before and two (2) days after an open season for wildlife or on Sunday during the open season, the holder of a

valid hunting licence may transport a weapon to and from a camp which that person is to occupy, providing the weapon is encased.

20. It is illegal to sell or buy the meat of deer, moose, ruffed grouse, pheasant, or bullfrog. Pen-reared pheasants may be sold.
21. No person may administer, attempt to administer or make available any drug or chemical to any wildlife species, except under a permit from the Director of Wildlife.

The Tobeatic Wilderness Area Management Plan, under authority of the *Wilderness Areas Protection Act*, prohibits the use of bait for hunting animals in the Tobeatic Wilderness Area (including deer and bear). This does not apply to bait for traps or snares legally set for furbearers.

For a copy of the management plan please contact:

Nova Scotia Environment - Protected Areas Branch

PO Box 442, 5151 Terminal Road

Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 2P8

website: novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas

email: protectedareas@gov.ns.ca

telephone: 902-424-2117

fax: 902-424-0501

The management plan may also be viewed at
novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_tobeatic.asp

Regulations controlling the possession and transport of firearms in National Parks are different from those of the Province.

For further information contact Parks Canada at:

Cape Breton Highlands National Park

- Ingonish Warden Office 902-285-2542
- Chéticamp Warden Office 902-224-3798

Fortress of Louisbourg 902-733-2280

Kejimikujik National Park 902-682-2772

Hunting in Provincial Wildlife Management Areas and Game Sanctuaries

Chignecto Sanctuary

Bowhunters with a valid licence and who are certified as qualified to hunt with a bow, may enter the Chignecto Game Sanctuary with a bow to hunt and take wildlife for which they hold a licence and for which the season is open, within the period which coincides with an open season for hunting deer. Hunter orange is not mandatory.

Tobeatic Wildlife Management Area (TWMA)

During the period from the 3rd Monday in October until the following Saturday, inclusive, a person may hunt in the TWMA with a muzzleloader, bow or crossbow, if they possess a valid Bear Hunting, Deer Hunting or Small Game stamp. Only wildlife for which a licence is held and for which the season is open may be hunted. There are rules specific to hunting in the Tobeatic Wilderness Area. See Page 85.

Note: The hunt in the TWMA is a primitive hunt. It is an offence for anyone entering the TWMA during this hunt to have in their possession any electric motor or internal combustion engine. Hunter orange is not mandatory.

Liscomb Game Sanctuary

During the period from the 3rd Monday in October until the following Saturday, inclusive, a person may hunt in the Liscomb Game Sanctuary with a muzzleloader, bow or crossbow if they possess a valid Bear Hunting, Deer Hunting or Small Game stamp. Only wildlife for which a licence is held and for which the season is open may be hunted. Hunter orange is not mandatory.

Survival in the Woods

The unforeseen can take you off the beaten trail. Even experienced woods travellers can easily lose their bearings. However, a “lost” incident that may be disastrous for a panic-struck novice may prove to be no more than a minor delay for someone who is prepared and does not panic.

Remember! Always tell someone where you plan to hunt.

Preparation

(See Some General Regulations, page 82)

It is an offence for any person to enter any woods for the purpose of hunting, unless that person possesses:

- a compass in working order and can demonstrate how to use it;
- a hand axe or hunting knife or jack-knife;
- a supply of waterproof matches or matches in a waterproof container or a source that is capable of producing a flame.

ABC's of a Night in the Woods

- A. **Do Not Panic: Sit down.** Think over your situation. It is unlikely to be as bad as it first appears. Do not try to walk out unless you are sure that you have recovered your direction and that you have ample time before dark.

- B. **Stay Put:** Usually it is best to stay close to where you got lost. Aimless wandering can exhaust, injure and kill. It can also put you out of reach of searchers who will soon be on your track if you left word of your destination. Choose as your campsite the driest and most sheltered place possible, with firewood nearby. Do not move on without leaving a note or sign giving direction.
- C. **Make Yourself Comfortable:** Staying overnight in the woods demands warmth and shelter. Shelter is your first concern. Cut several armfuls of green boughs and about a dozen saplings. Select for your bed the driest and most level spot. Over this, erect a slanting frame of interwoven saplings and roof it from the ground upward with overlapping evergreen boughs, tips downward. Under this lean-to, build a thick mattress of evergreen branchlets by placing the coarser ones topside down for a springy base and topping it with finer branchlets (fir if possible) laid topside up. Gather plenty of firewood to last the night. Build your fire safely and keep it burning all night.

Lead Bullet Fragments are Harmful to Your Health

Lead bullet fragments in game meat are a possible health risk to anyone who may consume wild meat. It has recently been learned that modern high velocity, lead ammunition often fragments on impact with a large animal, sending very small shards of lead into the meat and organs up to 18" from the visible bullet path. Even in very low quantities, lead is known to be poisonous and can cause physiological problems that often do not even result in noticeable sickness. Lead particles are often extremely small and cannot be detected by sight, touch (when chewing the meat) or taste. The following suggestions are provided to hunters, in the field and when processing big game, as a guide to help reduce the chances of consuming lead fragments.

- **Consider Alternative Ammunition.** Use bullets less likely to fragment and spread throughout the meat. Examples include;
 - Non-lead (Copper) ammunition
 - High-weight retention ammunition (also known as controlled expansion bullets)
 - Heavier and slower velocity ammunition

Lightly constructed bullets are not as durable and are more prone to fragmentation. Bullets traveling at a higher velocity will have a higher kinetic energy, most of which will go into fragmentation upon impact, therefore selecting relatively slower velocity bullets will also

reduce fragmentation. Shotgun slugs and muzzleloader bullets also leave less lead and generally travel slower than high-powered soft-point or rapid expanding rifle bullets. Be aware that bullets described as high-weight retention may still scatter lead fragments so make sure you understand how your bullet will behave when contacting the animal you are hunting.

- **Be Patient and Take Good Aim.** Practicing your marksmanship and shooting at non-running game will greatly improve your accuracy. Aiming for the heart and lung area creates the least amount of fragmentation. Conversely, shots into the hind-quarter (a high bone density area and meatiest part of the animal) will result in the most fragmentation.
- **Practice Good Field Care and Processing of Meat.** Whether you process your own meat or take it to a meat cutter, ensure a generous area around the wound channel is discarded (not retained for consumption). Also discard any meat that is bruised/hemorrhaged or discolored and may contain dirt, hair, grass, or bone fragments. Be especially careful with ground meat. The reason for this is that often people will include meat scraps, including portions that are slightly bruised or hemorrhaged, in what gets ground for burger or sausage. Studies have shown that lead levels in ground meat are much higher than that of whole muscle pieces. Make sure that you, or your meat processor, grind your meat separately from that of other hunters to reduce the spread of fragments from contaminated meat to uncontaminated meat. Also regularly check and clean your meat grinder and any other tools you may use to process your meat.
- **Do Not Rinse the Carcass.** Rinsing the carcass has been shown to do more harm than good by spreading lead fragments to parts of the meat that were not previously contaminated. Therefore, keep the area affected by the gunshot localized, trim liberally and discard the scraps, to reduce the risk of spreading lead fragments.
- **Use Proper Cooking Techniques.** Avoid the use of vinegar and other acidic substances when marinating or cooking your meat. These acidic substances make lead more soluble and therefore more easily absorbed by our bodies.
- **Beware of internal organs.** If the animal was shot in the area of the heart and lungs do not eat the heart, liver or kidneys that may be contaminated. If the animal was shot in the neck, then no problems should arise by eating the internal organs, however you may wish to discard the tongue.

Although there is no conclusive evidence linking lead fragmentation in large game animals to lead poisoning in humans, this does not mean there is no risk. Lead is particularly dangerous to children under the age of six and pregnant women so as a precautionary measure people in this category might want to avoid game meat altogether. Until there is more definitive information on this matter, it is suggested you follow these preventative measures to reduce the risk of lead poisoning.

Mandatory Hunter Orange

All persons hunting or attempting to hunt wildlife and any person accompanying them while hunting shall wear a cap or hat and a shirt, vest or coat of hunter orange or camouflage orange that is plainly visible from all sides. This also applies to all rabbit hunters and person snaring or trapping. It does not apply to persons who are:

- in a tree stand or blind while hunting deer during a season when deer hunting with a center-fire rifle is not permitted;
- licenced furharvesters who are not on forested land and who possess only a .22 calibre rim fire rifle or smaller;
- authorized to hunt raccoons at night;
- hunting waterfowl;
- hunting crows on cultivated lands;
- authorized to destroy nuisance wildlife;
- hunting with a bow and arrow in an area designated for bowhunting only;
- hunting between the last day of February and September 15 for "Other Harvestable Wildlife";
- hunting bear while standing or sitting in a stationary position at or near a bait site, during a season when deer hunting with a center-fire rifle is prohibited;
- hunting coyotes, except from October 1 to the end of the general open season for hunting deer;
- licenced furharvesters after the close of the general open season for hunting deer;
- attending a dog field trial or training a dog while carrying a firearm except if done on forested land during an open big or small game season; or
- hunting with a muzzleloader, bow or crossbow in the Tobeatic Wildlife Management Area and Liscomb Game Sanctuary.

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NOVA SCOTIA



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Youth Exchange Program

In 2014, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland participated in the 12th annual Atlantic Provinces Youth Exchange Program. This program encourages youth to hunt and fish. All Nova Scotian youth between the ages of 12 and 17 who successfully complete a Hunter Education Course during the year are automatically entered for an opportunity to receive an all-expenses-paid hunting or fishing trip for themselves and a parent or guardian to one of the other Atlantic Provinces. In 2015, Nova Scotia will exchange with Prince Edward Island.

Due to the generosity of sponsors, both winners receive an unforgettable experience to participate in hunting and fishing in another province led by an experienced guide. Nova Scotia's 2014 winner was 13 year old Jamie Decoste from Antigonish. Jamie and his dad went fishing for salmon and brook trout on the Humber River and Main River on the west coast of Newfoundland. See the photo below of Jamie with his catch. Newfoundland's winner was Adam Andrews. Adam and his grandfather spent three days hunting small game and waterfowl with guide Bradford Crouse of Bear Facts Outfitters in Queens County.

The Youth Exchange Program is a non-profit program which relies completely on donations and in-kind contributions. Acknowledgement

and thanks to the Hunter Education Instructors who support this program by donating a portion of the registration fee for each student taught during the year. Anyone wishing to donate to the Youth Exchange Program can contact the Hunter Education Coordinator at (902) 424-2351, or by email huntersed@gov.ns.ca.



Nova Scotia's 2014 winner Jamie Decoste

Habitat Conservation Fund and Wildlife Habitat Stamp

The Habitat Conservation Fund is authorized by the Wildlife Act for the conservation and enhancement of wildlife and wildlife habitat. The \$5.15 Wildlife Habitat Stamp is the primary funding mechanism for the fund. Project funding recommendations are made by a Board of Directors, with members from hunting, naturalist and academic organizations.

20 projects approved for funding for 2015 are as follows:

Chignecto regional wildlife connectivity analysis

Nature Conservancy Canada - Awarded: \$6,000.00

Wildlife connectivity is an essential ecological process that ensures genetic flow between populations and facilitates dispersal in response to environmental change. Using corridor mapping software, NCC will identify potential wildlife corridors through and beyond the Chignecto Isthmus into the Cobequid Hills in this highly fragmented landscape (Chignecto region). Results will inform future land conservation efforts as well as landscape and resource planning initiatives.

Consequences of nest habitat selection for tree swallows

Acadia University - Awarded: \$16,000.00

Tree swallow populations in northeastern North America have been declining for several years, but causes of those declines are not known. One possibility is that predator populations have increased, but tree swallows have not recognized features of the landscape associated with increased risk of predation. We will evaluate a suite of variables associated with habitat around nest sites, while simultaneously monitoring predation events.

Ecological significance of fungal symbionts of the endangered plant *Geum peckii* in Nova Scotia

Acadia University - Awarded: \$12,000.00

It is important for the recovery of the endangered plant *Geum peckii* in Nova Scotia to understand the habitats in which it occurs. Fungal endophytes have been identified worldwide as an ecologically important and understudied component of biodiversity in a variety of wildlife habitats. These beneficial microbial partners may have a role in augmenting habitat protection and restoration strategies through their interactions with native plants.

Factors influencing population decline of marine birds of Nova Scotia's Eastern Shore Islands

Acadia University - Awarded: \$9,000.00

This project will support a research assistant to work along the Eastern Shore of Nova Scotia to assist with three research efforts: a) deployment of nesting structures for Common Eiders in the Eastern Shore Islands Wildlife Management Area (ESIWMA); b) assessment of dietary overlap, specialization, and contaminants in ESIWMA breeding marine birds; and c) analysis of predation by voles on Leach's Storm-petrels on Country Island.

Forest lichens in NS: creating access to baseline collections data

New Brunswick Museum - Awarded: \$8,000.00

This project will contribute to the conservation of forest lichens and their habitats in Nova Scotia by creating access to habitat, locality, and species data from approximately 6,000 collections made between 1964 and 2004. The resulting baseline of information will enable the assessment of changes in species distributions and abundance. The project will also identify or highlight specific areas, forest types, stands, and species of conservation importance.

Fostering landowner stewardship and conservation for aerial insectivores

Bird Studies Canada - Awarded: \$10,000.00

Aerial insectivores (swifts, swallows, and nightjars) are facing some of the steepest population declines of any bird group in Canada. Their dependence on human influenced habitat for foraging and nesting provide a unique opportunity to engage the public in conservation activities. Through the proposed project, Bird Studies Canada will work with landowners to address threats and develop a network of aerial insectivore stewards and monitors across NS.

Garden Lots Salt Marsh interpretive site and youth education programs

Bluenose Coastal Action Foundation - Awarded: \$8,500.00

The Garden Lots Salt Marsh in Lunenburg County is a beautiful example of a salt marsh that has been restored by nature, and is an excellent location for an outdoor education and interpretive site. The site will be used to develop and promote salt marsh conservation and stewardship in the local community, as well as serve as a living laboratory for youth programs. Coastal Action will develop an interpretive site and associated youth education programs at this location.

Learn 2 Hunt – Leave No Trace

NS Association of Crossbow Hunters - Awarded: \$8,600.00

To teach new female and youth hunters, safe, ethical, leave no trace hunting skills and provide easy access opportunities for people with physical disabilities while limiting crop damage to farmers.

Mapping and tracking for adaptive management of endangered Eastern Mountain Aves on Brier Island

Dr. Nick Hill - Awarded: \$15,000.00

Big Meadow Bog, critical habitat for endangered, Eastern Mountain Aves, was ditched and forgotten as 1000s of gulls fouled the bog for 30 years. This project is a key piece for a major, funded, hydrological restoration of the bog and the Eastern Mountain Aves. The vegetation mapping provides the benchmark state of the Bog captured in 300 quadrats. It will be linked to available remote sensing imagery and allow for tracking recovery and adaptive management of the restoration.

Migration and staging and wintering habitat of Northern Saw-whet Owls in the Maritimes

Shawn Craik (Université Sainte-Anne), Randy Lauff (St. Francis Xavier University), and Phil Taylor (Acadia University) - Awarded: \$7,300.00

Banding data indicate that western Nova Scotia provides important staging and wintering habitat for large numbers of Northern Saw-whet Owls. Through tracking of radio-marked birds with the Motus Network, our study will provide the first information on landscape and stand- level habitat selection of saw-whets during migration and wintering in the Maritimes. Ultimately, this information will help guide conservation efforts for this species and habitat management practices in preferred saw-whet habitat.

Non – lead education and exchange program

Halifax Wildlife Association - Awarded: \$15,000.00

Lead is a poison and lead ammunition has been identified as significantly harmful to the environment and wildlife. Although significant headway has been made to move hunters towards using non-lead ammunition, more focused work is required. Emphasis this year shall be on education and acceptance and less on the actual exchange of ammunition. Education will focus on groups, clubs, associations and public gatherings while the exchange will be utilized to encourage first time users to convert. The education presentations will contain an exchange component and serve a dual role.

Population structure and distribution of Black Bears in Nova Scotia

Acadia University - Awarded: \$12,000.00

Estimate black bear population size, structure and distribution for Nova Scotia, based on application of molecular genetic microsatellite techniques for identifying individuals and genetic relationships which were developed in 2014/15. Hair samples will be collected by DNR personnel from bears trapped and shot throughout Nova Scotia.

Post-breeding dispersal of island-nesting Blackpoll Warblers

Acadia University - Amount Awarded: \$12,000.00

The southernmost populations of Blackpoll Warbler nest on Nova Scotia's south-western islands (Bon Portage Island, Seal Island). In 2014, we used the Motus telemetry array (www.motus-wts.org) to follow individuals during the post-breeding period. These studies revealed that many individuals move extensively throughout coastal areas of the Maritimes and Maine prior to embarking on their trans-oceanic migration to South America. Here we propose to undertake a second year of post-breeding movements of Yellow-rumped Warbler, which also nest on the southern Islands. We will compare post-breeding movements and habitat use of the two species across the entire Gulf of Maine and throughout the Maritimes.

Promote and educate new trappers on sustainable natural renewable resources from Nova Scotia's fur bearing animals

Trappers Association of NS - Amount Awarded: \$10,000.00

Increase knowledge of young trappers on humane and current trapping methods and new and dog proof equipment and sets. Increase trapper participation through a highly functional mentoring process focusing on naturally renewable products from Nova Scotia's fur bearing animals. Make young trappers aware of sound habitat and wildlife management for constant renewal of natural resources for today, tomorrow and future generations.

The Geography of Diet: Population impacts of food available to a generalist species, the Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*)

Atlantic Lab for Avian Research - Awarded: \$10,000.00

We wish to understand how anthropogenic food subsidies impact our Herring Gull population. Following a successful pilot study in 2014, we propose work at two gull colonies which are influenced differently by human activity. Combining GPS tracking, diet analysis, and field observation, we will identify point sources of anthropogenic food which are important to gulls, providing fine-scale data to inform our gull management efforts.

Understanding population declines for four species of swallows

Dalhousie University - Awarded: \$6,000.00

This project will identify whether swallow breeding success is limited by declines or a mis-timing with peak aerial insect abundance, their main food source. This information can be used to direct recovery efforts for swallows through actions to manage aerial insects (e.g., habitat management and reduced insecticide use). In addition, we will determine the habitat characteristics of Bank Swallow roost sites for habitat protection.

Wetland conservation into the future

DU, Atlantic Region - Awarded: \$12,500.00

The program aims to increase youth awareness about the value of wetland habitats and inspire them to take action to protect these vital areas. DUC's wetland conservation education program offers these opportunities through experiential learning, mentorship and stewardship of local wetlands.

Wood turtle research, conservation, and stewardship in the Annapolis River watershed

Clean Annapolis River Project - Awarded: \$12,000.00

The goal of this project is to ensure the long-term persistence of the wood turtle, a species at risk, and to work with community members across the Annapolis watershed to implement actions and behaviours that work to conserve critical habitat for this species. This project will provide important data about the wood turtle, while creating the opportunity for community members of all ages to actively participate in research and stewardship efforts.

Young Naturalist Club: Observe and Conserve

Young Naturalist Club - Awarded: \$10,000.00

The YNC is a free club for youth and families that promotes the appreciation and conservation of nature. Members learn about Nova Scotia wildlife species and the importance of wildlife habitat conservation through interactions with adult naturalists and hands-on learning experience in local natural areas. Natural history knowledge and skills are passed from one generation to the other. Positive experiences in nature for youth can lead to the development of a lifelong conservation ethic.

Youth Hunter Mentorship Program

Hants West Wildlife Association - Awarded: \$6,000.00

Participants in the program will have developed the knowledge and skills to understand the importance of diverse wildlife habitat AND the role hunters play in conservation of wildlife habitats through experiential learning in an outdoor environment.

NOVA SCOTIA HABITAT CONSERVATION FUND

Contributions from Hunters and Trappers

Possession and Borrowing of Firearms and Ammunition Under the Age of 18 Years

The Criminal Code of Canada requires any person age 12 through 17, to secure a Minor's Licence from the Provincial Firearms Office in order to possess, carry, or handle a firearm or ammunition.

Borrowing a Rifle or Shotgun

You must have a valid Firearms Licence (Possession Only or Possession and Acquisition) or a Non-resident 60 day Possession Licence. A minor must have a Minor's Licence. If you do not have one of the above you may still borrow a firearm but must be under direct and immediate supervision of the licenced owner (One firearm between two people who keep approximately arms length apart).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING GUN CONTROL LAWS, INCLUDING PURCHASE, BORROWING OR IMPORTING FOR THE PURPOSE OF HUNTING, CONTACT THE CHIEF PROVINCIAL FIREARMS OFFICER (1-902-424-6689), OR CALL 1-800-731-4000 OR SEE WWW.RCMP-GRC.GC.CA/CFP-PCAF/INDEX-ENG.HTM.

Prohibited Weapons and Ammunition

No person shall possess at any time in wildlife habitat;

- a swivel or spring gun;
- a shotgun greater than 10 gauge;
- a device designed to deaden the sound of the report of a firearm;
- a magazine for a semi-automatic centre fire firearm which is capable of containing more than 5 rounds of ammunition.

Note: See also section Non-Toxic Shot page 16.

Legal Weapons and Ammunition

Big Game

1. During the general seasons for hunting deer, moose, and bear, holders of appropriate licences may use:
 - a rifle and ammunition of .23 calibre or greater;
 - a shotgun of .410, 28, 20, 16, 12, 10 gauge, using a single projectile; or buckshot having a diameter of 6.10 mm (.24 in.) or larger.
 - a muzzle loaded firearm of .45 calibre or greater; or
 - a bow with a draw weight of 50 pounds or greater within the draw length of the archer when hunting moose and 40 pounds or greater within the draw length of the archer when hunting big game other than moose; and any arrow fitted with a broadhead.
 - a crossbow with a draw weight of 150 pounds or 68 kilograms or greater and bolts with heads measuring more than 2.2 centimeters in diameter. See page 21 and 22 for certification requirements to use a crossbow.
2. During the open season for snaring bears, including Sundays, any person who holds a valid Resident Bear Snaring Licence may carry a .22 calibre or smaller rifle, or any weapon listed in 1. above in a vehicle and to and from that person's bear snare for the purpose of dispatching animals in snares.
3. No person shall take, carry, possess, or use a rifle or shotgun loaded with a slug or ball unless that person is the holder of a valid hunting licence or a permit to possess or transport the firearm.

Small Game

1. Persons possessing a valid Small Game Licence may, during the open season for hunting small game, have any of the following items:
 - a shotgun loaded with shot; or
 - a bow and arrows with or without broadheads
 - a crossbow and arrows or bolts with or without broadheads
2. (a) During the open season for hunting snowshoe hare, a person may possess any weapon listed in 1. as well as a rim fire rifle of .22 calibre or smaller or a muzzle loaded rifle of .40 calibre or less.

(b) In addition to the items described in clause (a), a person who holds the appropriate valid Deer or Bear, or Furharvesting Licence or Wildlife Habitat Stamp may use weapons legal for use under those licences to hunt snowshoe hare during the period when the open seasons overlap.
3. A person may possess and use a rifle/shotgun over-under combination firearm, in wildlife habitat during times when possession of a rifle is not permitted, provided they do not possess ammunition for the rifle.
4. No person shall use a firearm loaded with a single projectile (bullet or rifled slug) to kill or take game birds.

Furharvesting

1. For the purpose of dispatching animals in traps, licenced furharvesters are allowed to carry a .22 calibre rim fire or smaller rifle, including at night and on Sunday, during the season for harvesting furbearing animals.
2. Furharvesters legally hunting raccoon, bobcat, fox, squirrel or weasel during the day may use:
 - a shotgun loaded with shot ;
 - a bow and arrows fitted with broadheads;
 - a crossbow and bolts or arrows fitted with broadheads;
 - a rim fire rifle of .22 calibre or smaller or a muzzle loaded rifle of .40 calibre or less;
 - any weapon permitted for hunting deer or bear when a deer or bear hunting season overlaps, provided the person also possesses a valid Deer or Bear Hunting Licence.
 - in addition, following the closure of the general deer hunting season, any rimfire, center fire or muzzle loader rifle or shotgun with slugs or ball.

3. Furharvesters legally hunting raccoons at night may use:
 - a shotgun loaded with shot not larger than #2
 - a .22 calibre rim fire rifle or smaller; or
 - a bow and arrows fitted with broadheads.
 - a crossbow and bolts or arrows fitted with broadheads.
4. A furharvester with a Bear Snaring Licence may use any weapon permitted for hunting big game or a .22 calibre or smaller rifle to dispatch bears in snares. You may only carry the weapon directly to and from your bear snare set.
5. No person is allowed to possess a firearm in or on a vehicle at night unless it is encased. Licenced furharvesters using a rimfire rifle of .22 calibre or smaller to dispatch animals in traps are exempt if they are using an off-highway vehicle as defined in the Off-Highway Vehicle Act.

Other Harvestable Wildlife

1. While hunting "Other Harvestable Wildlife" you may possess:
 - a shotgun loaded with shot
 - a bow and arrows with or without a broadheads;
 - a crossbow and bolts or arrows with or without broadheads; or
 - a rifle of .23 calibre or smaller or a muzzle loaded rifle of .40 calibre or less from October 15 to the last day of March of the year following.
2. After the close of the season for hunting deer under a Deer Hunting Licence (General), until March 31 of the year following, a person may, while hunting coyote use a any center-fire, rimfire or muzzle loaded rifle or shotgun with slugs or ball.
3. Anyone who holds a valid big or small game hunting licence may, during the open season for big or small game, hunt "Other Harvestable Wildlife" with any weapon or ammunition permitted for hunting under those licences.

Automatic Forfeiture of Seized Items

A conviction under any of the following sections will result in the automatic forfeiture of all items seized:

Wildlife Act

- Section 26 Hunting or fishing without valid licence or permit.
- Section 31(2) Obtaining or applying for licence or permit after conviction.
- Section 32(2) Hunting while disqualified because of a hunting accident.
- Section 39(2) Hunting wildlife during a closed season.
- Section 39(2) Exceeding seasonal bag limit prescribed for wildlife.
- Section 50(1) Hunting, taking or killing protected wildlife.
- Section 68 Hunting wildlife by means of, or with assistance of, a light or flambeau.
- Section 69(1) Shining a light of more than 4 1/2 volts at night on wildlife habitat not owned by that person.
- Section 73(2) Hunting wildlife during hours other than those permitted by regulations.
- Section 73(2) Discharging a firearm, crossbow or bow during hours other than those permitted by regulations.
- Section 78(3) Hunting in an area designated as "no hunting" by the Minister of Natural Resources.
- Section 79 Possessing firearm, crossbow or bow in wildlife habitat contrary to Act or regulations.
- Section 80(4) Transporting or possessing uncased firearm, crossbow or bow in wildlife habitat at night during open season.
- Section 81 Using or possessing prohibited weapon or ammunition.
- Section 87(1) Possessing unencased firearm, crossbow or bow in wildlife habitat while impaired by alcohol or drugs.
- Section 87(2) Discharging or handling firearm, crossbow or bow without due care and attention.
- Section 88(a) Obstructing a conservation officer or person assisting.
- Section 88(d) Assaulting a conservation officer or person assisting.
- Section 109 Applying for licence or permit while disqualified.

Firearm and Bow Regulations

- Section 3(a) Possessing a swivel or spring gun in wildlife habitat.
- Section 3(b) Possessing a shotgun greater than 10 gauge in wildlife habitat.
- Section 3(c) Possessing a device designed to deaden the sound of the report of a firearm in wildlife habitat.

General Wildlife Regulations

- Section 11(2) Discharging firearm, crossbow or bow between 1/2 hour after sunset and 1/2 hour before sunrise contrary to the regulations.

Chignecto Game Sanctuary Regulations

- Section 3(1)(a) Hunting wildlife in Chignecto Game Sanctuary contrary to the regulations.

Liscomb Game Sanctuary Regulations

- Section 3(1)(a) Hunting wildlife in Liscomb Game Sanctuary contrary to the regulations.

Tobeatic Wildlife Management Area Regulations

- Section 3(1)(a) Hunting wildlife in Tobeatic Wildlife Management Area contrary to the regulations.

Additional

Any trap, snare, or net illegally used to hunt wildlife may be seized and upon conviction will be automatically forfeited to the Crown.

Automatic Licence Suspension Order

A person who is convicted of an offence listed below, may not obtain or apply for a hunting licence or permit under the Act or its regulations for 2 years from the date of their conviction.

Anyone convicted between September 1 and December 31 of the offences listed herein, will have their privilege of obtaining any hunting licence suspended for 2 years beginning the following year on January 1.

Conviction under Section 68 of the Wildlife Act will result in a 5 year suspension, beginning on the date of conviction.

Suspensions imposed while the person is currently suspended will run consecutive to the initial suspension.

Conviction of any three wildlife offences, whether or not the offences are listed herein, within a five year period, will result in a 5 year suspension of hunting privileges.

Wildlife Act

- Section 21(3) Hunting or trapping in area closed for wildlife management purposes.
- Section 26 Hunting or fishing without valid licence or permit.
- Section 32(2) Hunting while disqualified because of a hunting accident.
- Section 39(2) Hunting wildlife during a closed season.
- Section 39(2) Exceeding seasonal bag limit prescribed for wildlife.
- Section 39(2) Exceeding daily bag limit prescribed for wildlife.
- Section 40(1) Setting trap or snare for moose or deer.
- Section 50(1) Hunting, taking or killing protected wildlife.
- Section 62 Keeping wildlife or exotic wildlife in captivity contrary to act or regulations.
- Section 65 Selling or purchasing carcass of wildlife or any parts thereof.
- Section 67(1) Hunting with poison, drugs, explosives, deleterious substance.
- Section 68 Hunting wildlife by means of, or with assistance of, a light or flambeau.
- Section 69(1) Shining a light of more than 4 1/2 volts at night on wildlife habitat not owned by that person.
- Section 79 Possessing firearm, crossbow or bow in wildlife habitat contrary to act or regulations.
- Section 80(4) Transporting or possessing unencased firearm, crossbow or bow in wildlife habitat at night during open season.
- Section 84(2) Transporting loaded firearm on or in vehicle or vessel.
- Section 85 Discharging firearm, crossbow or bow across travelled portion of any highway or within 100 feet/30.48 m of travelled portion.
- Section 87(1) Possessing unencased firearm, crossbow or bow in wildlife habitat while impaired by alcohol or drugs.
- Section 87(2) Discharging or handling firearm, crossbow or bow without due care and attention.
- Section 88(a) Obstructing a conservation officer or person assisting.
- Section 88(b) Causing others to obstruct a conservation officer or person assisting.
- Section 88(c) Inciting others to obstruct a conservation officer or person assisting.
- Section 88(d) Assaulting a conservation officer or person assisting.

Deer Hunting Regulations

As a result of amendments to the Deer Hunting Regulations this section is currently under revision.

General Wildlife Regulations

- Section 11(2) Discharging firearm, crossbow or bow between one-half hour after sunset and one-half hour before sunrise contrary to the regulations.
- Section 14(1) Hunting or possessing firearm, crossbow or bow in wildlife habitat while disqualified.
- Section 14(4)(b) Using or possessing in wildlife habitat a trap or snare capable of taking or holding big game.

Moose Regulations

- Section 4(5) Hunting moose without a valid Moose Hunting Licence or a Companion Moose Hunting Stamp and valid Wildlife Resources Card with a firearm or bowhunting certification.
- Section 5(2) Hunting moose out of season.
- Section 5(3) Hunting or possessing a greater number of moose than the total prescribed bag limit.

Firearm and Bow Regulations

- Section 11(1) Hunting with or discharging a firearm or bow within 880 yards/804 m of a school.
- Section 11(2) Hunting with or discharging a firearm loaded with rifle cartridge, single ball or slug within 440 yards/402 m of dwelling, place of business, public building, or public place.
- Section 11(3) Discharging a shotgun loaded with shot, a crossbow or bow, within 200 yards/182 m of dwelling, place of business, public building.
- Section 11(4) Hunting wildlife with a shotgun loaded with shot, a crossbow or bow, within 200 yards/182 m of dwelling, place of business, public building.

REPORT A POACHER

Help protect your Natural Resources by reporting wildlife crime:

- Online at novascotia.ca/natr/enforcement/reportapoacher.asp
- By calling 1-800-565-2224

Angling and hunting regulations are designed to protect you as well as your fish and wildlife resources. A person who breaks these laws is a thief, stealing your resource. Poaching and other fish and wildlife offences concern the whole community. If you know of someone breaking fish or wildlife laws, report what you know. Often information that seems unimportant can be of the greatest value.

Help us, help you protect your resource.

Hunter Reports and Biological Submissions: Essential to Managing Game Species

It is not always practical or even possible to monitor wildlife populations every year via surveys or field studies. It is, however, practical to ask the hunters and trappers of the province to assist by providing information on their harvested species. Such data, collected by means of hunter/trapper report forms and biological samples, is invaluable and is used to evaluate health, condition and abundance of the species involved and is essential to determine if current levels of hunting are sustainable.

Proper management of game species, therefore, requires the involvement of those who hunt and trap these animals. We encourage you to submit your reports online at novascotia.ca/natr/hunt/. Report cards are also available in this summary booklet. Please do your part to ensure hunting and trapping remain a part of our future.

It is **required, by law**, for all hunters/trappers to comply with the following wildlife management projects:

Deer Report Form*	Submission of Bear tooth*
Deer Registration*	Small Game Report Form*▲
Submission of deer jaw**	Furharvester Report Form*▲
Moose Hunter Report Form	Furbuyer Receipt Slips
Submission of Moose Incisor/Jaw	Submission of Furbearer
Bear Hunting Report Form*▲	Carcasses (selected)
Bear Snaring Report Form▲	

* All hunters successful in taking a deer must register the deer either at a deer registration station or online novascotia.ca/natr/hunt

**Required if you receive notice from DNR with request to submit jawbone.

- Hunters/trappers who submitted a moose or bear tooth/jaw may call their local DNR office starting in October of the following year to request the age of their harvested animal. You must provide your Wildlife Resources Card number.

Remember: it is just as important to submit information on “no kills” as it is for successful kills. A conviction for failing to return Mandatory Information Returns may result in a penalty of up to \$2000.

Compliance with the following wildlife management projects is **voluntary. Success depends on your participation:**

Deer antler measurements*
 Moose Sighting Report Form*▲
 Woodcock Hunting and Wing Survey
 Waterfowl Hunting and Wing Survey

▲ We recommend that report forms be completed and submitted online at novascotia.ca/natr/hunt

* Mail-in report forms are also provided in this booklet.

Deer Registration Stations

Any changes to this list will be posted online at
novascotia.ca/natr/hunt

Annapolis

NAME/LOCATION/TELEPHONE

Lequille Country Store/Lequille/902-532-5362
 Needs Esso Convenience/Nictaux/902-825-2225
 Springfield Grocery Mart/Springfield/902-549-2929

Antigonish

NAME/LOCATION/TELEPHONE

Brendan's Fairway/Antigonish/902-863-5583
 Customer's Choice Variety/Monastery/902-232-2299
 Henry's Esso Station/Lower South River/902-863-2819
 MacEachern's Ultramar/Saltsprings/902-863-5677

Cape Breton

NAME/LOCATION/TELEPHONE

Church's Supermarket and Esso/Marion Bridge/902-727-2364
 Mullin Brother's/Shell/Albert Bridge/902-562-1070
 Seal Island Irving/Seal Island/902-674-2294

Colchester

NAME/LOCATION/TELEPHONE

Bev's Country Diner/Upper Stewiacke/902-671-2326
 East End Mini Mart/Truro/902-893-7544
 Le-a-pol Grocery/Lower Truro/902-895-1004
 MacKay's Wild Outdoor Adventures/Truro/902-899-1004
 Needs Convenience/Tatamagouche/902-657-3051

Cumberland

NAME/LOCATION/TELEPHONE

A&J Superette/Joggins/902-251-2194
 Advocate Harbour Rite Stop/Advocate/902-392-2292
 Langille's Esso/Pugwash/902-243-2114
 Lower Main Market/Oxford/902-447-3490
 Masstown Market/Lwr. Five Islands/902-254-2641
 Schiefer's Ultramar (Martin's)/Springhill/902-597-2701
 Shaw's Country Market/Port Greville/902-348-2245

Digby**NAME/LOCATION/TELEPHONE**

Fred Muise/Hectanooga/902-649-2739

Long Island Trading Post/Tiverton/902-839-2399

Guysborough**NAME/LOCATION/TELEPHONE**

Cook's Gas Bar and Robins/Guysborough/902-533-2993

Hanham's Gas and Convenience/Half Island Cove/902-358-2675

Rhynold's Petro Can/Stormont/902-328-2496

Whitney's Corner Store/Port Bickerton/902-364-2017

Halifax**NAME/LOCATION/TELEPHONE**

Gizmo's Variety/Moser River/902-347-2002

Hammond's Plains Irving/Hammond's Plains/902-835-5200

Mishoo's Variety/902-868-3000

Parker's Esso/Middle Musquodoboit/902-384-2844

Hants**NAME/LOCATION/TELEPHONE**

Frieze and Roy General Store/Maitland/902-261-2860

Hnatiuk's Taxidermy/Lantz/902-883-8890

Kennetcook Home Hardware/Kennetcook/902-362-2424

Lakeside Variety/Lower Vaughn's/902-798-3340

Martins Rite Stop/Shubenacadie/902-758-2862

Rawdon Country Store/South Rawdon Rd, Mount Uniacke/902-632-2551

Walton Variety Store/Walton/902-528-2051

Inverness**NAME/LOCATION/TELEPHONE**

Brook Village Grocery/Brook Village/902-945-2757

Maclean's General Store/River Denys/902-756-2780

Timmon's Store/Pleasant Bay/902-224-2174

Wayne's Variety/Judique/902-787-3404

Kings

NAME/LOCATION/TELEPHONE

Borden's/East Dalhousie/902-547-2741
 Cann's Kwik Way/Avonport/902-542-5417
 Degraff's Kwik Way/Canning/902-582-2099
 DNA Convenience Store/Hwy #12 Kentville/902-678-9362
 Greenwood Corner Store/Greenwood/902-765-8061
 Kerrigan Weihers Trucking and Escavating/Aylesford/902-847-9107

Lunenburg

NAME/LOCATION/TELEPHONE

Barry Russell's Esso/New Ross/902-689-2182
 Circle K Irving/Lunenburg/902-634-3641
 Midway Supply Store/Blockhouse/902-624-8620
 Newcombville Irving/902-543-2816
 Riverview Meat Market/Chester Basin/902-275-5401
 Robar's Gas and Convenience/New Germany/902-644-3450
 The Deck Convenience Store/Blandford/902-228-2112
 Woodwise Outfitters/Oakhill/902-543-7221

Pictou

NAME/LOCATION/TELEPHONE

Dean Sharpe's Service Station Ltd./Blue Acres/902-752-9918
 Ferguson's Corner Store and Sport Shop/Westville/902-396-5409
 Johns Country Canteen/Central West River/902-925-2151
 Leetik Service Center/River John/902-351-2515
 Millside General Inc./Pictou/902-485-4454
 Scotsburn County Store/Scotsburn/902-485-5047

Queens

NAME/LOCATION/TELEPHONE

Greenfield General Store/Greenfield/902-685-2026
 MacPherson's Liverpool/Liverpool/902-354-5054
 Mary Lake Home Hardware/Caledonia/902-682-2334
 New Grafton Variety/Kempt/902-682-2996
 Port Joli Post Office/Port Joli/902-683-2573
 Seascap Restaurant/Port Mouton/902-683-2626

Richmond**NAME/LOCATION/TELEPHONE**

Jeantie's Minimart/Arichat/902-226-2186

L'Ardoise General Store/Lower L'ardoise/902-587-2190

Shelburne**NAME/LOCATION/TELEPHONE**

Barrington Food Mart/Oak Park Rd./902-637-2326

Lyle's Grocery Ltd./106 Digby St/902-875-3186

Riverside Convenience/Clyde River/902-637-2253

Victoria**NAME/LOCATION/TELEPHONE**

Cabot Trail Food Market/Dingwall/902-383-2677

Fitzgerald's General Repair/Neil's Harbour/902-336-2108

MacKenzie's Country Store/Little Narrows/902-756-2985

S.J. MacRae & Son Ltd./Baddeck/902-295-2370

Wreck Cove General Store/Wreck Cove/902-929-2900

Yarmouth**NAME/LOCATION/TELEPHONE**

Arcadia Convenience Store/Arcadia/902-742-5893

Carl's Grocery/Tusket/902-648-2212

Carleton Country Outfitters/Carleton/902-761-3000

East Pubnico Convenience Store/Lower East Pubnico/902-762-0559

Shore Grocery/Port Maitland/902-649-2210

Department of Natural Resources Local Offices

Annapolis

Annapolis Office, Box 130, 108 Elliott Road, Lawrencetown, B0S 1M0.
Phone 902-584-2229.

Antigonish

Antigonish Office, 190 Beech Hill Road, R.R. 6 Antigonish, B2G 0B4.
Phone 902-863-4513.

Cape Breton

Coxheath Office, 300 Mountain Road, Sydney, B1L 1A9.
Phone 902-563-3370.

Colchester

Colchester Office, 626 College Road, Bible Hill, B2N 2R2.
Phone 902-893-5620.

Cumberland

Oxford Office, 4917 Main St, Oxford, B0M 1P0.
Phone 902-447-2115.

Parrsboro Office, 12057 Hwy 209 Crossroads, Parrsboro, B0M 1S0.
Phone 902-254-3241.

Digby

Digby Office, 173 Haida Street, Conrwallis. B0S 1S0.
Phone 902-638-2385.

Guysborough

Guysborough Office, 11210 Hwy 16, Boylston, B0H 1G0.
Phone 902-533-3503.

Stillwater Office, 9240 Hwy 7, R.R. #2, Aspen, B0H 1E0.
Phone 902-522-2024.

Halifax

Waverley Office, 2115 Waverley Road, Waverley, B2R 1Y8.
Phone 902-861-2560.

Sheet Harbour Office, 22835 Hwy 7, Sheet Harbour, B0J 3B0.
Phone 902-885-2377.

Jeddore Office, 9029 #7 Hwy, Head of Jeddore, BOJ 1P0.
Phone 902-889-2332.

Middle Musquodoboit Office, 12086 Hwy 224, Middle Musquodoboit,
BON 1X0. Phone 902-384-2290.

Hants

Windsor Office, 55 Wentworth Rd, Box 190, Windsor, BON 2T0.
Phone 902-798-2016.

Shubenacadie Office, 24 Creighton Rd, Box 130, Shubenacadie,
BON 2H0. Phone 902-758-3437.

Inverness

Whycocomagh Office, 110 Provincial Park Rd, Box 130, Whycocomagh,
BOE 3M0. Phone 902-756-2339.

Kings

Kentville Office, Provincial Building, 136 Exhibition Street, Kentville,
B4N 4E5. Phone 902-679-6097.

Lunenburg

312 Green St, PO Box 6000, Lunenburg, BOJ 2C0.
Phone 902-634-7555.

Pictou

New Glasgow Office, 459 Coalburn/McLellan's Brook Road, RR 4,
New Glasgow, B2H 5C7. Phone 902-922-4020.

Queens

Milton Office, 552 Main St, Box 190, Milton, BOT 1P0.
Phone 902-354-3462.

Richmond

St. Peter's Office, Provincial Building, 10258 Grenville St, Box 363,
St. Peters, BOE 3B0. Phone 902-535-2032.

Shelburne

Shelburne Office, 91 Goulden's Lane, Box 369, Churchover, Shelburne
County, BOT 1W0. Phone 902-875-2501.

Victoria

Baddeck Office, Provincial Building, 2 Campbell St, Box 610, Baddeck, BOE 1B0. Phone 902-295-2554.

Baddeck Depot, 8346 Shore Road, Baddeck, Phone 295-2300.

Yarmouth

Tusket Office, Box 99, 404 Hwy. 308 North, Tusket, BOW 3M0.
Phone 902-648-3540.

Clubs

The Nova Scotia Federation of Anglers and Hunters

P.O. Box 654

Halifax, NS B3J 2T3

Phone: 902-477-8898

Fax: 902-444-3883

www.nsfah.ca

All Terrain Vehicle Association of Nova Scotia

ATVANS

PO Box 46020 Novalea RPO

Halifax, NS B3K5V8

Phone: 1-877-288-4244

Email: execdirector@atvans.org

www.atvans.org

Archery Association of Nova Scotia (AANS)

Email: wcurrie@dal.ca (William Currie)

www.aans.ca/

Bowhunters Association of Nova Scotia

C/O President John Landry

PO Box 705

Lower Sackville, NS B4C 3J1

Email: john.landry@ppg.ca

www.nsfah.ca

Bowhunters Instructors Association of Nova Scotia

PO Box 445

Yarmouth, NS B5A 4B3

Phone: 902-430-6597

Email: philsarchery@ns.sympatico.ca

Traditional Archers Association of Nova Scotia

TAANS

PO Box 353

Musquodoboit Harbour, NS B0J 2L0

Conservation Enforcement Officers Association of Nova ScotiaEmail: stedmps@gov.ns.ca**Delta Waterfowl Association**www.deltawaterfowl.org/chapters/canada/NS/index.php**Nova Scotia Guides Association**www.nsguides.ca**Nova Scotia Houndsmen Association**

Phone: 902-545-2169 (Jason Hoeg)

Email: jayhoeg@hotmail.com**The Big Game Society of Nova Scotia**

P.O. Box 305

Windsor, NS B0N 2T0

Phone: 902-798-4036

Trappers Association of Nova Scotia

TANS

355 Meister Rd

New Ross, NS B0J 2M0

Phone/fax: 902-689-2528

Email: TrappersAssociationofNovaScotia@Hotmail.comwww.trappersassociationofnovascotia.ca/**Nova Scotia Association of Crossbow Hunters**

Post Office Box 207

Lower Sackville, NS B4C 2S9

Email: info@nsach.cawww.nsach.ca**Nova Scotia Bear Hunter's Association**

Blake Milbury, President

217 Upper River St.

Bear River, NS B0S 1B0

Phone: 902-467-3242

Email: contact.nsbha@gmail.comwww.nsbha.webs.com

Sunrise and Sunset Times

This table gives the approximate sunrise and sunset times. This should only be used as a guide for hunters.

		Yarmouth		Halifax		Sydney	
		Rise am	Set pm	Rise am	Set pm	Rise am	Set pm
Sept.	3	5:50	6:58	5:40	6:48	5:23	6:36
	7	5:54	6:51	5:44	6:41	5:28	6:28
	11	5:59	6:44	5:49	6:33	5:33	6:21
	15	5:03	6:37	5:53	6:26	5:38	6:13
	19	6:08	6:29	5:58	6:18	5:44	6:05
	23	6:12	6:22	6:02	6:11	5:49	5:57
	27	6:17	6:14	6:07	6:03	5:54	5:49
Oct.	1	6:21	6:07	6:12	5:56	5:59	5:41
	5	6:26	6:00	6:17	5:48	6:04	5:34
	9	6:31	5:53	6:22	5:41	6:09	5:26
	13	6:36	5:46	6:27	5:34	6:15	5:19
	17	6:41	5:39	6:32	5:27	6:20	5:11
	21	6:46	5:33	6:37	5:20	6:26	5:04
	25	6:51	5:26	6:43	5:14	6:31	4:58
	29	6:56	5:20	6:48	5:08	6:37	4:51
Nov.	**2	7:01	5:15	6:53	5:02	6:43	4:47
	6	7:07	5:10	6:59	4:57	6:48	4:40
	10	7:12	5:05	7:04	4:52	6:54	4:35
	14	7:17	5:01	7:10	4:48	7:01	4:30
	18	7:23	4:56	7:15	4:44	7:06	4:26
	22	7:28	4:53	7:20	4:41	7:11	4:22
	26	7:32	4:51	7:25	4:38	7:16	4:19
	30	7:37	4:49	7:30	4:36	7:22	4:19
Dec.	3	7:41	4:48	7:33	4:35	7:25	4:17
	7	7:44	4:47	7:37	4:34	7:29	4:15
	11	7:48	4:47	7:41	4:34	7:33	4:15
	15	7:51	4:47	7:44	4:35	7:36	4:15

For a specific day see the General Wildlife Regulations (novascotia.ca/just/regulations/regs/wigeneral.htm). All times listed are in Atlantic Standard Time where appropriate. **You must convert to Daylight Saving time where appropriate by adding one hour.**

** Daylight Savings Time ends at 2 am on the first Sunday in November.

Definitions

Act means the Wildlife Act, R.S.N.S. 1989, Chapter 504.

Antlered Deer means a deer having an antler extending not less than 3 inches (7.6 cm) in length from the head of the deer.

Antlerless Deer means a deer having no antlers or antlers extending less than 3 inches (7.6 cm) in length from the head of the deer.

Antlerless Deer Hunting Stamp means a stamp issued by the department which, when affixed to a deer hunting licence, confers on the holder the privilege of hunting an antlerless deer in the Deer Management Zone prescribed thereon.

Apprentice refers to persons under 19 years of age, covered under a Furharvester Licence that has been purchased by a person 19 years of age or older.

Big Game means bear, moose, deer, and any wildlife that may be designated as big game by the Governor in Council and includes any part of such wildlife.

Black Bear Gallbladder Seal is an individually identifiable permanent locking device issued by the Department of Natural Resources. It is required for the export or sale of black bear gallbladders.

Bonus Deer Hunting Stamp means a stamp issued by the Department that, when affixed to a Deer Hunting Licence, confers on the holder the privilege of hunting an additional deer in the specified Deer Management Zone.

Box Trap means any box shaped trap designed to capture an animal alive by being constrained only by the confines of the walls of the trap which may be made in any shape or size and of wood, metal, wire, netting or other material.

Crossbow means a tool for projecting arrows or bolts that consists of a bow fixed across a stock with a groove for an arrow or bolt and a mechanism for holding and releasing the bowstring.

Deer Management Zones are areas of the province established to effectively manage Nova Scotia's white-tailed deer. Refer to map (page 51) and page 53–67 for zone descriptions.

Dogs at large in wildlife habitat: “At large” means unaccompanied by the owner or handler. Unaccompanied is further defined as “not under the immediate control of the owner or handler; and not within sight of the owner or handler”. A dog is not considered to be illegally at large in wildlife habitat when the dog is being trained or used to hunt wildlife as permitted by the Act and the regulations made under the Act.

Dog Proof Enclosure means a special trap-holding enclosure designed to keep a dog away from a trap by creating a barrier to the trap allowing entry only through designated openings and

- 1) for any body-gripping trap (e.g. conibear type 160, 220 or 330), may be an enclosure placed so that no part of the opening of the enclosure is more than 12.7 cm (5 in.) off the ground; and
- 2) for body-gripping trap of not more than 17.78 cm x 17.78 cm (7 in. x 7 in.) dimensions (e.g. conibear 220 type or smaller), may be
 - a) for baited/scented trap sets, an enclosure with openings no higher than 17.78 cm above the ground or having a total area of no greater than 322.6 cm² (50 in.²) with the trap trigger set back at least 17.78 cm (7 in.) from any enclosure opening, or an enclosure with a 20.32 cm (8 in.) height by 25.4 cm (10 in.) width opening with the trap trigger set back at least 25.4 cm (10 in.) from any enclosure opening; or
 - b) for unbaited or unscented trap sets, an enclosure with openings no greater than 25.4 cm in height and 25.4 cm in width with the trap trigger set back at least 38.1 cm from any enclosure opening.

Encased means a firearm, bow or crossbow that is:

- in a case which is properly fastened; or
- completely wrapped in a material which is securely tied around the firearm or bow; or
- in the locked compartment of a vehicle and the contents of the compartment are not accessible to the occupant of the vehicle from inside the vehicle; or
- rendered inoperable by the attachment of a triggerlock to the firearm; or
- a bow rendered inoperable through disassembly or attachment of a lock to the bow.

Firearm means any barreled weapon from which any shot, bullet or other missile can be discharged and that is capable of causing serious bodily injury or death to a person, and includes any frame or receiver of such a barreled weapon and anything that can be adapted for use as a firearm.

Hailing Distance means a distance that permits effective and clear two-way communication (includes two-way radio) and is not farther than 2 km. Clear and effective two-way communication must be demonstrated when requested by a Conservation Officer.

Human Wildlife Conflict Stamp means a stamp issued to allow the hunting of nuisance deer or bear when it is necessary to remove overabundant problem deer and bears from agricultural and other situations approved by DNR.

Hunting means chasing, driving, flushing, attracting, pursuing, worrying, following after or on the trail of, searching for, trapping, attempting to trap, snaring or attempting to snare, shooting at, stalking, or lying in wait for any wildlife whether or not the wildlife is then or subsequently captured, killed, taken, or wounded. It does not mean stalking, attracting, searching for, or lying in wait for any wildlife by an unarmed person solely for the purpose of watching or taking pictures of it.

Immediate Supervision means that if you are hunting and under the age of 18 years you must be under the supervision and within sight of the supervising adult 18 years or older.

Muzzleloader means a firearm in which the charge and propellant can be loaded only from the muzzle of the barrel.

Non-Resident means any person who does not qualify as a resident of Nova Scotia.

Non-Toxic Shot - Approved non-toxic shot is steel shot, tungsten-polymer shot, tungsten-matrix shot, tungsten-iron shot, tin shot, or bismuth shot.

Protected, as applied to wildlife, means protected through the year or for any open or closed season, pursuant to the Wildlife Act or the regulations.

Rat Trap means a trap originally designed to kill house rats (*Rattus norvegicus*).

Resident at any time means a person permanently or ordinarily a resident in the province for the two (2) months immediately preceding that time and includes:

- an officer of the diplomatic or consular service of a foreign country stationed within the province;
- a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police or the Canadian Armed Forces stationed or born in the province;
- a person born in the province and the owner of real property in the province.

Senior Citizen means a resident who has reached the age of 65.

Vendor means a person or company who has been appointed a vendor of licences or permits by the Minister of Natural Resources.

Weapon means a firearm, a crossbow or a bow.

Wildlife means vertebrates that, in their natural habitat, are usually wild by nature and includes

- domestic organisms that are physically similar to their wild counterparts,
- exotic wildlife,
- hybrid descendants of wildlife or of wildlife and a domestic organism,
- the eggs, sperm or embryos of wildlife, and
- any other organism designated as wildlife by the Governor in Council in accordance with this Act and the regulations;

Wildlife Habitat means any water or land where wildlife may be found and the roads and highways thereon.

Wildlife Habitat Stamp constitutes the base licence which is required to hunt or trap/snare all wildlife species including snowshoe hare (rabbits) and "other harvestable wildlife."

Woods Operation means any of the following sites when workers are present on the site: (i) a tree plantation, (ii) a Christmas tree management area, (iii) a special forestry study area, (iv) an area where activity is taking place on woodlands for the purpose of harvesting forest products or for silviculture.

White-Tailed Deer Status, Harvest and Condition

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total Registered Harvest ¹	10,333	10,280	9,071	9,036	10,819	10,918
Total Antlered Deer Harvested	7,199	6,259	5,485	6,219	8,109	7,655
Total Antlerless Deer Harvested	3,081	4,021	3,575	2,736	2,705	3,252
Total License Sales	40,025	38,310	36,153	35,732	3,9834	40,682
Overall Hunter Success (%)	25.8	26.8	25.1	25.3	23.6	23.2
Bow Stamps* Issued	2,933	2,641	2,392	2,747	6,225*	6,354*
Harvest by Bow*	436	473	346	351	1,720*	2,611
Non-Resident Licenses	423	330	432	375	414	423
Fetuses per 100 Adult Does (≥ 2.5 yrs)	139	144	146	154	160	148
Mean Yearling Antler Beam Dia. (mm)	20.5	20.7	24.9	22.2	21.2	21.1
% Herd Nutritionally Stressed ²	25 (340)	14 (161)	24 (159)	17.6 (170)	17.6 (159)	16.1 (144)

*Note that in 2013, we had the introduction of the Deer Hunting (Archery and Muzzleloader) stamp instead of bow.

¹ Kills of unknown sex included in total

² Determined by assessing bone marrow fat content of dead deer found during 1 February through 15 May. When 25% or less fat is remaining, deer are considered in state of advanced starvation. The value displayed in parentheses () is the number of deer checked for condition in that year.

2014 Deer Harvest by Deer Management Zone

D.M. Zone	ADHS Available	Antlerless Deer Kill Reported	“Buck” Kill Reported	Total Reported Kill ¹
101	1,600	335	1,379	1,715
102	N/A	434	603	1,038
103	2,500	460	1,018	1,480
104	800	116	373	489
105	N/A	232	372	606
106	400	78	595	673
107	N/A	706	1,284	1,991
108	N/A	290	456	747
109	N/A	536	779	1,317
110	500	65	406	472
111	0	0	361	361
112	0	0	29	29
Total	6,600	3,252	7,655	10,918

¹ Kills of unknown sex included in total

Moose Harvest Breakdown by Sex

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
No. Licences Issued	345	346	346	347	345	345	345
Males	194	220	178	188	195	172	165
Females	80	59	53	63	68	81	55
M:F Ratio	2.4	3.7	3.5	2.4	2.6	2.1	3.0
Total Harvested (reported)	274	279	231	251	263	253	285 ¹

¹ Calculated harvest based on 290 reports received to date for 2013. Hunter compliance is an issue, likely a result of allowing the hunting licence to serve as the meat permit—hunters previously had to bring their report and jawbone to a DNR office in order to get a meat permit. We plan to add a requirement for the licence to be validated as the meat permit only after report and jaw are received.

Even though the harvest information is not yet complete, the data continue to show a stable situation with a high rate of hunter success.

Black Bear Harvest Summary 2008–2014

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Hunting License (Resident)	2,921	4,022	5,796	5,495	7,331	7,940	9,008
Hunting License (Non-Resident)	51	84	108	105	62	93	95
Total Calculated Hunter Harvest	695	1,083	1,102	1,436	1,305	1,898	2,321
Total Calculated Hunter Success	23.8%	26.1%	18.0%	21.4%	17.2%	21.4%	21.68%
Snaring Permits	154	185	312	274	275	159	161

Calculated Harvest = $\frac{\# \text{ Bears Reported Harvested}}{\# \text{ Reports Received}} \times \# \text{ of Licences issued}$

NOTE: Calculated Harvest also includes Bear Snaring harvest

Human Wildlife Conflict Program - Coyote Project

Coyote Harvest (trapping) 2014/15

County	Coyotes	Coyote trappers
Central Region	1024	176
Antigonish	120	10
Colchester	225	32
Cumberland	216	39
Guysborough	55	13
Halifax	105	24
Hants	179	27
Pictou	124	31
Eastern Region	352	46
Cape Breton	100	9
Inverness	77	10
Richmond	87	13
Victoria	54	6
Western Region	523	111
Annapolis	67	9
Digby	47	11
Kings	137	22
Lunenburg	100	31
Shelburne	42	18
Queens	56	9
Yarmouth	74	20
Province	1865	325

Coyote Pelt Incentive

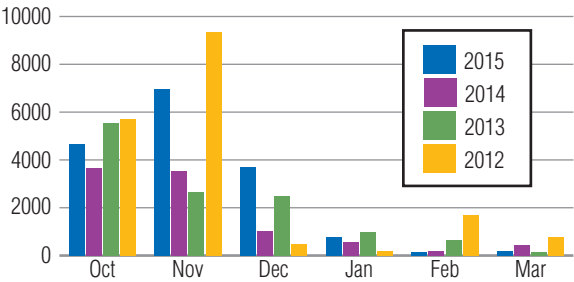
Pelt Incentive	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Pelts exported	3,324	2,175	1,588	1,865
Incentive paid	\$66,800	\$43,500	\$31,760	\$37,300
Trappers exporting	409	356	322	325

Coyote Harvest Effort 2014–15

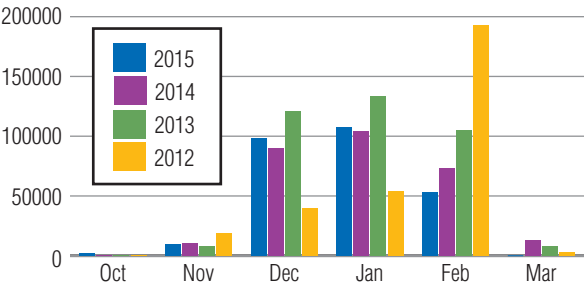
Month	Trap nights	Snare nights
October	4,674	1909*
November	6,961	9,462
December	3,682	98,580
January	789	107,701
February	162	53,132.00
March	208	1511*
Total	16,476	268,875

* Snare nights actually represent Cable Restraints as snaring season is closed

Coyote Harvest Effort 2012–15 Trap Nights By Month



Coyote Harvest Effort 2012–15 Snare Nights By Month



Upland Game Abundance Ranking

Each year NSDNR requests licensed small game harvesters to rank the abundance of upland game species. The rankings are based on these codes where 0 = none, 1 = low, 2 = medium, 3 = high, and 4 = very high.

County	Hare 14/15	Grouse 14/15	Pheasant 14/15
Central Region	1.83	1.78	1.55
Antigonish	3.00	2.23	0.44
Colchester	1.60	1.55	2.03
Cumberland	1.40	1.77	1.52
Guysborough	2.00	2.33	0.76
Halifax	2.11	1.68	1.82
Hants	1.50	1.55	1.81
Pictou	0	1.77	1.40
Eastern Region	2.00	2.56	0.33
Cape Breton	2.00	2.47	0.64
Inverness	0	2.45	0.12
Richmond	2.00	2.92	0.55
Victoria	0	2.30	0.11
Western Region	1.71	1.59	1.61
Annapolis	2.00	1.41	2.21
Digby	1.71	1.56	1.00
Kings	2.00	1.27	2.35
Lunenburg	1.50	1.72	0.83
Queens	0	1.86	0.75
Shelburne	2.00	2.00	0.60
Yarmouth	1.58	1.50	1.78
Provincial	1.76	1.88	1.40

Snowshoe Hare

Average Ranking	Year
1.07	2011/12
1.39	2012/13
1.71	2013/14
1.76	2014/15

Ruffed Grouse

Average Ranking	Year
1.40	2011/12
1.64	2012/13
1.89	2013/14
1.88	2014/15

Ring-necked Pheasant

Average Ranking	Year
1.52	2011/12
1.61	2012/13
1.89	2013/14
2.09	2014/15

Upland Game Calculated Harvest

County	Snowshoe hare			Ruffed Grouse			Ring-necked Pheasant		
	12/13	13/14	14/15	12/13	13/14	14/15	12/13	13/14	14/15
Central Region	22,324	34,101	48,798	26,244	24,499	28,063	2,948	2,151	3,422
Antigonish	502	3,181	5,985	616	3,212	2,388	16	201	20
Colchester	3,937	3218	10,627	5,362	539	4,633	545	356	1214
Cumberland	713	696	2,931	5,864	502	3,356	593	325	577
Guysborough	7,209	6,455	13,621	6,318	5864	7,454	352	429	418
Halifax	4,860	12,816	11,693	1,993	11,410	4,859	529	354	432
Hants	2,398	6,399	2,286	3,029	2,481	2,635	849	219	679
Pictou	2,705	1,336	1,655	3,062	490	2,738	64	267	82
Eastern Region	5,962	6,117	22,256	10,303	4,636	25,141	256	707	493
Cape Breton	1,879	2,202	4,623	3,451	1,411	5,745	16	154	41
Inverness	1,345	1,977	5,154	3,564	1,743	9,657	0	294	41
Richmond	2,673	1,336	11,390	2,041	955	5,106	240	52	412
Victoria	65	602	1,089	1,247	527	4,633	0	207	0
Western Region	35,187	29,191	46,677	7,273	9,182	12,024	2,435	595	3,232
Annapolis	6,561	4,028	7,126	2,932	697	3,850	401	213	988
Digby	5,330	5,458	2,821	1,004	1862	1,091	160	25	21
Kings	1,669	565	2,488	729	74	1,400	1,538	179	1,420
Lunenburg	3,742	5,232	9,673	632	1,192	1421	32	86	0
Queens	5,022	4,705	6,532	891	2,179	2,759	0	52	0
Shelburne	3,499	452	1,338	502	181	494	64	14	0
Yarmouth	9,364	8,751	16699	583	2,997	1,009	240	26	803
Provincial	63,473	70,311	105,830	43,820	38,319	65,229	5,639	3,453	6,774

Accidental Harvest Form

When a trapper catches an animal to which he/she is not entitled (i.e. animals over your legal bag limit or those which are completely protected or for which the season is closed) the trapper is left with three options.

1. The first is to release the animal alive back into the wild.
2. The second would be to leave the animal at the trap site until such time that the Department of Natural Resources has been notified and direction received from DNR staff as to how to handle the animal in question (outside of normal DNR office hours, you may contact 1-800-565-2224).
3. The third alternative available to trappers is to complete a copy of the Accidental Harvest Form which is at the back of this book. This form must be completed at the trap site, prior to taking possession of and transporting any animal taken to which you are not entitled. If you catch more than one such animal (even on the same day), each animal must be recorded as a separate entry. Upon arriving at your place of residence you must report your catch to a DNR office, either the local Area office or, if outside normal office hours, the toll free number (1-800-565-2224). When calling you should report what you have in your possession, time of day, date and location of capture.

Once a trapper uses the form and has notified a DNR office that an animal has been taken and the form completed, arrangements need to be made to deliver the animal to a local DNR Area office. At the time of delivery, a DNR staff person will sign in the space provided under the column marked 'Received by' to acknowledge having taken possession of the animal/s. Department staff will ensure that all regular carcass information is obtained and the appropriate metal tag is attached.

Any species which are inadvertently caught and recorded on this form must still be reported in the appropriate column on the Furharvester Report Form (found in the Nova Scotia Hunting and Furharvesting Summary of Regulations booklet and/or on the DNR website), which all furharvesters must submit following the end of the furharvesting season.

Mainland Moose Sighting Report Form

Please submit on-line at novascotia.ca/natr/wildlife/sustainable/msform.asp or mail this form to Wildlife Division, 136 Exhibition St., Kentville, NS B4N 4E5 or call your local DNR office.

Notes: The location of the sighting is very important, please be as specific as possible. We will only contact you if further location information or details are required.

Date M / D / Y	County of Sighting	Nearest Town and Landmark (lake, highway)	GPS Coordinates	Number of Moose Sighted			Sign Only Observed				
				Males (Bulls)	Females (Cows)	Calves	Unknown Sex	Moose Pellets	Moose Tracks	Moose Carcass/ Hair/Bone	
Jun 2, 2008	Anna	Horseshoe Lake	20T 303653 4922628		1	1					
Comments											

Return Wildlife Division
Address: 136 Exhibition Street,
Kentville, NS B4N 4E5

Name: _____
Email: _____

WRC No. _____
Phone: _____

_____/_____/_____



2015 Bear Hunting Report Form

You are required by law to submit this form by December 22, 2015 if you:

- a) held a 2015 bear hunting licence
- b) harvested a bear
- c) did not harvest a bear

Hunter's Wildlife Resources Card Number (enter first 9 digits): _____

Hunter's Bear Hunting Stamp number: 15-_____

Did you hunt bear in 2015? ☐ Yes ☐ No

In which Counties did you hunt bear?	# of hours hunting with a rifle/shotgun	# of hours hunting with a bow	# of hours hunting with a crossbow	# of hours hunting with a muzzleloader

Did you kill a bear in 2015? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Harvest Information	Sex of bear <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
Bear killed with	<input type="checkbox"/> Bow <input type="checkbox"/> Rifle/shotgun <input type="checkbox"/> Crossbow <input type="checkbox"/> Muzzleloader
County of kill	_____
Date of kill (dd/mm/yy)	____/____/____

On the basis of your observations, how plentiful do you feel bear are in your area:

☐ No Opinion ☐ None ☐ Low ☐ Medium ☐ High ☐ Very High

Don't forget to submit the lower jaw (or skull).



Hunter's Name (please print)

Hunter's Signature

Guide's Name (please print)

Guide's Signature (required for non-residents)

Biological Information:

Successful bear hunters are required to submit the lower jaw (or skull) to their local DNR office by December 22, 2015. Your bear age will be available in October 2016 by contacting a DNR office. Bear harvest summaries and online reporting at novascotia.ca/natr/hunt/



**Affix
Sufficient
Postage**



0194803299-B4N4E5-BR01

Wildlife Division
136 Exhibition Street
Kentville
Nova Scotia
B4N 4E5