















Table of Contents

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How to Use this Summary

This is a summary of information dealing with hunting licences and hunting laws. This summary is neither a legal document nor a complete collection of the current regulations. It is meant to be a convenient reference only. For complete details, see:

- a) the *Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1997*, and the regulations made under this act;
- b) the *Migratory Birds Convention Act (Canada)* and the *Migratory Birds Regulations*;
- c) the *Endangered Species Act, 2007*, and the regulations made under this act; see *Species at Risk* page 16;
- d) the *Species at Risk Act (Canada)*, with regard to federally listed species that are threatened, endangered or extirpated and their critical habitat; and
- e) the *Trespass to Property Act*.

Each game wildlife species or group of game species has a section in this summary. Each section deals with basic regulations on hunting the species, including open season tables (showing when and where you can hunt that species). The maps that show Wildlife Management Unit (WMU) boundaries appear on pages 6 to 11 of this summary.

See the Definitions on pages 86-87 for an explanation of terms found throughout this summary. You can obtain specific details of the regulations, including more accurate descriptions of Wildlife Management Unit boundaries, at ontario.ca/hunting.

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This publication is available at ontario.ca/hunting

A MESSAGE from the Government of Ontario

Each year, thousands of residents and visitors take part in the time-honoured tradition of hunting. In Ontario, hunters can pursue such species as deer, moose, bear, wild turkey, small game and more. It's an opportunity to experience nature, spend time with friends and family and, for those who harvest an animal, to gather their own food.

There are a number of exciting developments in the province's wildlife management program this year that will interest hunters. These include new direction for both elk and moose.

Following consultation with the public and stakeholders, the ministry is implementing a comprehensive elk management program to support healthy and self-sustaining elk populations. This includes the first modern-day elk hunt in the province, which will be held in the Bancroft-North Hastings area this upcoming fall. It also includes a management plan and guidelines to support sustainable management now and into the future. These developments are a testament to the success of the reintroduction of elk that began over a decade ago. The success of the restoration program would not have been possible without the many partners who supported these efforts.

The ministry's broad review of Ontario's moose program is also showing results. In response to overwhelming support from hunters, a new, stricter Moose Tag Transfer Policy that comes into effect in 2011 means a fairer system for all. In addition, the ministry is working to implement the new provincial Moose Management Policy and its associated guidelines. Hunters will continue to have opportunities to provide input as the new policy is implemented.

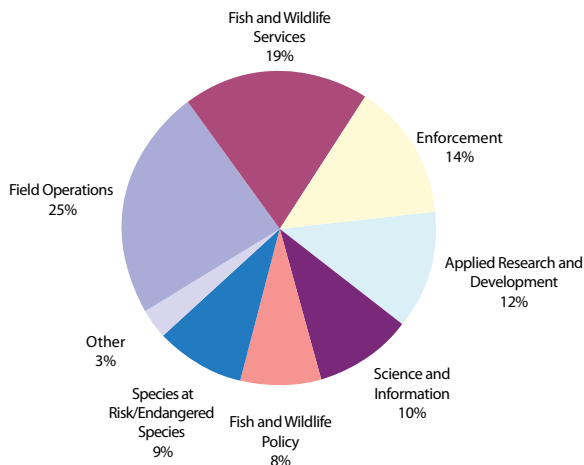
Updates on both of these initiatives are found in this summary and are also available at ontario.ca/hunting.

The Ontario government appreciates your ongoing support of the province's wildlife management programs. As we work together, we can help ensure the conservation of our wildlife for the benefit of this and future generations.

Ministry of Natural Resources Fish and Wildlife Funding

Since 1996, Ontario has put all licence fees, royalties and fines collected under the *Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act* into a Special Purpose Account that is used exclusively for fish and wildlife management.

For 2010/11, approximately \$65.7 million is planned to be sourced from the Fish and Wildlife Special Purpose Account. The remaining funding comes from other provincial sources.



ATTENTION HUNTERS

The Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) has contracted Active Outdoors to supply a new licensing system, which is a major step in our modernization plan. Active Outdoors has many years experience in fishing and hunting licence sales systems, with similar systems currently in operation in over 20 jurisdictions.

The system will improve customer service by offering:

- more consistent licence offerings at licence issuers
- more services on internet and the automated toll-free telephone system for all anglers and hunters (residents and non-Ontario residents)
- one-time accreditation for hunters
- easier replacement of Outdoors Cards and most licences.

An Outdoors Card, or a temporary Outdoors Card, will continue to be required to purchase most Ontario hunting and fishing licences, and existing customers' unique Outdoors Card numbers will make it much easier to access the system. Until the new system is fully implemented, anglers and hunters will continue to be able to apply for their initial Outdoors Card at any ServiceOntario counter or at any Ontario fishing and hunting licence issuer. There are more than 1,800 licence issuers located throughout the province.

The ministry is currently testing the system, and will pilot it prior to making it widely available. We will provide updates on the ministry's website; visit ontario.ca/hunting and follow the link to see Improvements Coming to Licensing Services. Please let us know your questions in the meantime, by emailing outdoorscard.mnr@ontario.ca.

Important Telephone Numbers and 2011 Dates for Ontario Hunters

General Inquiry Telephone Numbers

Outdoors Card Centre (lost or stolen cards and general card inquiries)	1-800-387-7011
Outdoors Card renewal (available all year).....	1-800-288-1155 or ontario.ca/outdoorscard
MNR Natural Resources Information Centre	1-800-667-1940 or (705) 755-2000

Automated Telephone Licensing Line* – 1-800-288-1155

Wild turkey licensing telephone system	available March 1 to April 30
Moose licensing and draw application system	available April 20 to May 31
Antlerless deer licensing and draw application system.....	available March 1 to June 30
Elk hunt draw application system	available May 2 to June 10
Controlled deer hunt draw application system	available August 1 to August 31
Additional deer game seals telephone system	available July 18 to August 2

Draw Results Telephone Line* – 1-800-288-1155

Moose draw results	available August 1 to December 31
Elk hunt draw results	available August 2 to December 31
Antlerless deer draw results	available August 8 to December 31
Controlled deer hunt draw results	available October 11 to December 31

* Please note that these are automated systems and you must enter information using your telephone keypad.

Please listen carefully, and follow the instructions when using this system.

Other Important Telephone Numbers

TIPS-MNR (Natural Resources Violation Reporting Line).....	1-877-TIPS-MNR (847-7667)
Canadian Firearms Program.....	1-800-731-4000
Environment Canada Wildlife Enforcement Division (waterfowl seasons).....	1-905-336-6410
Banded Birds Reporting	1-800-327-2263
Crime Stoppers (anonymous tips, report a poacher Canada-wide)	1-800-222-TIPS (8477)
Forest Fires in the 705/249 area code (north of the French/Mattawa rivers)(this number does not work on satellite phones)	310-FIRE (3473)
Forest Fires in the 807 area code (northwestern Ontario).....	(this number does not work on satellite phones) 310-FIRE (3473)
Ontario Hats for Hides Program.....	1-877-295-7277

Important Dates for Ontario Hunters

Wolf/coyote resident and non-resident mandatory questionnaire deadline.....	January 15 of the following year
Wild turkey automated telephone licensing	available March 1 to April 30
Wild turkey and big game paper licences become available	March
Elk hunt draw paper applications available at select ServiceOntario counters.	May 2
Elk hunt draw automated telephone application	May 2 to June 10
Elk hunt draw deadline.....	June 10
Moose automated telephone licensing and draw application	available April 20 to May 31
Moose validation tag draw deadline.....	May 31
Moose surplus validation tag information from 5:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. (ET) – 1-800-363-3730.....	August 15
Black bear second game seals available	August
Antlerless deer automated telephone licensing and draw application	available March 1 to June 30
Antlerless deer validation tag draw deadline.....	June 30
Controlled deer hunt draw automated telephone application	available August 1 to August 31
Controlled deer hunt draw paper application becomes available	August 2
Controlled deer hunt draw application deadline.....	August 31
Additional deer game seals automated telephone sales line.....	available July 18 to August 2
Black bear non-resident mandatory questionnaire deadline	November 30
Black bear resident mandatory questionnaire deadline	December 15

The Ontario Hunter Education Program

The Ontario Hunter Education Program is administered by the Ministry of Natural Resources in partnership with the Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters (O.F.A.H.). The Ontario Hunter Education Course and exam are delivered by approximately 300 certified instructors across the province. To find a hunter education instructor in your area, please contact a ServiceOntario Centre, or the O.F.A.H. at (705) 748-5785 or www.ohep.net. To purchase *Ontario's Hunter Education Manual*, contact an instructor or the O.F.A.H.

Two classes of Ontario Outdoors Cards and Hunter Apprenticeship Safety Cards are available to residents – one for gun hunters and one for non-gun hunters.

Consent Required

Individuals under the age of 16 must file a consent signed by one parent or guardian **before** attending the Ontario Hunter Education Course or the Ontario Wild Turkey Hunter Education Course. Consent forms can be obtained by visiting ontario.ca/hunting.

Class H1 Outdoors Card – Residents

The H1 card permits the cardholder to hunt with all methods permitted under the *Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1997*. Applicants for this version of Outdoors Card will have to provide documentation that they have passed both the Ontario Hunter Education Course exam and the Canadian Firearms Safety Course exam. These courses are normally delivered in a “One-Stop” combined course; however, both courses are available independently if desired. “One-Stop” graduates will meet provincial training requirements to hunt with a gun or bowhunting equipment and the federal training requirements for firearm possession, acquisition and ownership.

Any person with a hunting version of an Ontario Outdoors Card, Ontario Hunting Licence or Hunter Education Exam Report indicating a pass issued after January 1, 1968, and before January 1, 2006, will be eligible for the H1 Outdoors Card.

Class H2 Outdoors Card – Residents Only

The H2 card permits the cardholder to hunt with all methods permitted under the Act except guns. Applicants for this version of the Outdoors Card will have to provide documentation that they have passed the Ontario Hunter Education Course exam.

Contacts

For information on the Ontario Hunter Education Program, contact the O.F.A.H. at (705) 748-5785 or www.ohep.net.

For information on the federal Firearms Act, contact the Canadian Firearms Program at 1-800-731-4000 or www.cfc-cafc.gc.ca.

HUNTER APPRENTICESHIP SAFETY PROGRAM – RESIDENTS ONLY

Ontario's Hunter Apprenticeship Safety Program allows individuals to safely develop their hunting skills while under the **direct and immediate supervision** of a qualified mentor. The program provides practical training for future hunters. Two classes of Ontario Hunter Apprenticeship Safety Cards are available: one for gun hunters and one for non-gun hunters.

Class A1 Hunter Apprenticeship Safety Card

The A1 Hunter Apprenticeship Safety Card permits the cardholder to hunt with all methods permitted under the Act and regulations. Applicants for this version of the Hunter Apprenticeship Safety Card must be 12 years of age or older and will have to provide documentation that they have passed both the Ontario Hunter Education Course exam and the Canadian Firearms Safety Course exam. These courses are available in a “One-Stop” combined course; however, both courses are available independently if desired. “One-Stop” graduates will meet provincial training requirements to hunt with a gun or bow-hunting equipment and the federal training requirements for firearms possession, acquisition and ownership. (**NOTE:** To own, acquire and register a gun, you must be 18 years of age or older.)

Class A2 Hunter Apprenticeship Safety Card

The A2 Hunter Apprenticeship Safety Card permits the cardholder to hunt with all methods permitted under the act and regulations except guns. Applicants for this version of the Hunter Apprenticeship Safety Card must be 12 years of age or older and provide documentation that they have passed the Ontario Hunter Education Course exam.

Other Hunter Apprenticeship Safety Program Requirements:

- Written parental consent is required from both parents if the apprentice resides with both parents or from one parent or guardian (if not living with both parents) if applicant is less than 16 years of age before they can be issued a hunting Outdoors or Apprentice Safety Card.
- The applicant must be a resident of Ontario.
- The apprentice, while hunting, must be under the **direct and immediate supervision** of a mentor who is 18 years of age or older, and who holds a valid Outdoors Card of the equivalent class and a valid hunting licence for the game species being hunted.
- The apprentice must share a **single firearm** with the mentor.
- An apprentice must possess a federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit to hunt migratory game birds.
- With the exception of migratory game birds, game wildlife taken by the apprentice must be added to the daily bag limit of the mentor.
- If wild turkey is being hunted, the apprentice must take the Ontario Wild Turkey Hunter Education Course and pass the exam.
- A Hunter Apprenticeship Safety Card is valid for three years.
- Apprentices must carry the Hunter Apprenticeship Safety Card with them while hunting.

General Regulations

Firearms

Firearms include rifles, shotguns, air or pellet guns, bows and crossbows. You may use semi-automatic or repeating firearms for hunting in Ontario, but not handguns that are restricted or prohibited firearms or fully automatic firearms. Air and pellet pistols with a muzzle velocity less than 152 metres (500 feet) per second may be used for hunting in Ontario (see restrictions on page 22).

Remember: Hunting carelessly is an offence. Hunters who handle or discharge firearms without due care and attention or consideration for persons and property are liable to a fine of up to \$25,000 or imprisonment for up to two years - or both. Depending on the circumstances, a person may also be subject to charges under the Criminal Code.

ANY injury caused by the discharge of a firearm while the firearm is possessed for the purpose of hunting or trapping and which results in treatment by a physician MUST BE reported to a conservation officer as soon as practical.

Before hunting, check local sunrise-sunset times. You may only hunt from half an hour before sunrise to half an hour after sunset (exceptions: night raccoon, spring wild turkey, and in some Wildlife Management Units [WMU], pheasant). If you are in an area usually inhabited by wildlife, during the period from half an hour after sunset to half an hour before sunrise, you must unload and encase any firearms (including air gun, pellet gun, bow or crossbow) in your possession.

To be considered encased, firearms must be enclosed on all six sides.

A firearm is considered to be loaded if it has a cartridge in the chamber or in a magazine that is attached to the firearm.

A **muzzle-loading gun** is a gun that is loaded through the muzzle. A percussion muzzle-loading gun is considered to be loaded if there is a charge of powder and a projectile in the barrel and a percussion cap on the nipple. A flint-lock muzzle-loading gun is considered to be loaded if there is a charge of powder and a projectile in the barrel and the vent is unplugged. An electronic muzzle-loading gun is considered to be loaded if there is a projectile in the barrel.

A **crossbow** is considered to be loaded if the bow is cocked and there is a bolt in the crossbow. A bow other than a crossbow is considered to be loaded if the bow is strung and an arrow is nocked.

The draw length of a **bow** (compound, recurve, long) is the measured distance from the outer edge of the main riser (handle), following the line of an arrow to the string at the anchor point.

The draw length of a **crossbow** is measured along the bolt ramp (where the bolt rests) from the outer edge of the main limb, to the anchor point (release latch mechanism) at full draw.

Roads – Possession and Discharge of Firearms

Restriction	Geographic Areas
No possession of a loaded firearm within eight metres of the travelled portion of a road (or roadside fenceline where one exists) at any time AND no discharge of a firearm from or across a right of way for the passage of vehicular traffic at any time.	Brant, Bruce, Chatham-Kent, Dufferin, Durham, Elgin, Essex (except the single-tier municipality of Pelee), Frontenac (except the lower-tier municipalities of Central and North Frontenac), Grey, Haldimand, Halton, Hamilton, Hastings (except the lower-tier municipalities of Bancroft, Carlow/Mayo, Deseronto, Faraday, Hastings Highlands, Limerick, Madoc, Marmora and Lake, Tudor and Cashel and Wollaston), Huron, Kawartha Lakes, Lambton, Lanark, Leeds and Grenville, Lennox and Addington (except the lower-tier municipality of Addington Highlands), Middlesex, Niagara, Norfolk, Northumberland, Ottawa, Oxford, Peel, Perth, Peterborough (except the lower-tier municipalities of Galway-Cavendish-Harvey and North Kawartha), Prescott and Russell, Prince Edward, Simcoe, Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Toronto, Waterloo, Wellington, York.
No possession of a loaded firearm within eight metres of the travelled portion of a road (or roadside fenceline where one exists) during an open gun season for deer AND no discharge of a firearm from or across a right of way for the passage of vehicular traffic at any time.	Lower-tier municipalities of Central and North Frontenac in the geographic area of Frontenac, Haliburton, Hastings (except the single-tier municipalities of Belleville and Quinte West; and lower-tier municipalities of Centre Hastings, Stirling-Rawdon, Tweed and Tyendinaga), the lower-tier municipality of Addington Highlands in the geographic area of Lennox and Addington, Muskoka, the lower-tier municipalities of Galway-Cavendish-Harvey and North Kawartha in the geographic municipality of Peterborough, Renfrew, the single-tier municipalities of Aliberton, Chapple, Dawson, Emo, Fort Frances, La Vallee, Morley, Rainy River and the geographic townships of Morson, McCrosson, Tovell, Dance (excluding Lyons Bay Road and Lost Creek Road), Kingsford (excluding Fleming Road), Miscampbell (excluding Boffin Road), Pratt, Nelles, Spohn and Sutherland all within the Territorial District of Rainy River, and the single-tier municipality of Kenora, geographic townships of Boys, Ewart, Forgie, Gidley, Glass, Gundy, Kirkup, Pellatt and the unorganized area south and east of the geographic township of Boys township, south of the geographic township of Pellatt and west of the single-tier municipality of Kenora to the shore of Lake of the Woods all within the Territorial District of Kenora.
No discharge of firearms from or across the travelled portion of a right of way.	Any part of the province not listed above.

NOTE: The restrictions above do not apply to an unmaintained right of way.

Summary of Firearms Restrictions for Hunting in Ontario

Game Species & Season	Centre-Fire Rifle	Rim-Fire Rifle	Shotgun	Muzzle-loader	Bows See page 21 for measurement instructions.	
					Bow (compound, recurve, long)	Crossbow
Moose – Rifles, Shotguns, Bows and Muzzle-loaders	Yes	No	Yes, but no person shall use a shotgun smaller than 20 gauge when loaded with shot or any shotgun loaded with shot smaller than SG (No. 1 buck).	Yes	Bows must have a draw weight of at least 22 kilograms (48.5 lb.) at draw length of 700 mm (27.6 in.) or less. Arrows must be at least 600 mm (23.6 in.) long and have at a minimum a 22 mm (0.87 in.) wide arrow head with at least two sharp cutting edges.	Crossbows must have a draw length of at least 300 mm (11.8 in.) and a draw weight of at least 54 kilograms (119 lb.). At a minimum bolts must have a 22 mm (0.87 in.) wide bolt head with at least two sharp cutting edges.
Moose – Bows and Muzzle-loaders Only	No	No	No	Yes		
Moose – Bows-Only	No	No	No	No		
Elk - Rifles, Shotguns, Bows and Muzzle-loaders	Yes	No	Yes, but no person shall use a shotgun smaller than 20 gauge when loaded with shot or any shotgun loaded with shot smaller than SG (No. 1 buck).	Yes		
Black Bear	Yes	No	Yes, but no person shall use a shotgun smaller than 20 gauge when loaded with shot or any shotgun loaded with shot smaller than SG (No. 1 buck).	Yes		
Deer – Rifles, Shotguns, Bows and Muzzle-loaders	Yes	No	Yes, but no person shall use a shotgun smaller than 20 gauge when loaded with shot or any shotgun loaded with shot smaller than SG (No. 1 buck).	Yes	Bows must have a draw weight of at least 18 kilograms (39.7 lb.) at a draw length of 700 mm (27.6 in.) or less. Arrows must be at least 600 mm (23.6 in.) long and have at a minimum a 22 mm (0.87 in.) wide arrow head with at least two sharp cutting edges.	Crossbows must have a draw length of at least 300 mm (11.8 in.) and a draw weight of at least 45 kilograms (99.2 lb.). At a minimum bolts must have a 22 mm (0.87 in.) wide bolt head with at least two sharp cutting edges.
Deer – Shotguns, Bows and Muzzle-loaders Only	No	No	Yes, but no person shall use a shotgun smaller than 20 gauge when loaded with shot or any shotgun loaded with shot smaller than SG (No. 1 buck).	Yes		
Deer – Bows and Muzzle-loaders Only	No	No	No	Yes		
Deer – Bows-Only	No	No	No	No		
Wild Turkey	No	No	Not larger than 10 gauge or smaller than 20 gauge. Shot size must be 4, 5 or 6.	Muzzle-loading shotgun not larger than 10 gauge or smaller than 20 gauge. Shot size must be 4, 5 or 6.		
Deer – Rifles, Shotguns, and Muzzle-loaders Only	Yes	No	Yes, but no person shall use a shotgun smaller than 20 gauge when loaded with shot or any shotgun loaded with shot smaller than SG (No. 1 buck).	Yes	No	No
Deer – Shotguns and Muzzle-loaders Only	No	No		Yes	No	No
Deer – Muzzle-loaders Only	No	No	No	Yes	No	No

NOTE: See appropriate sections for complete details. If you are hunting small game in an area where there is an open season for deer, moose, elk or black bear, you may not possess or use a rifle of greater muzzle energy than 400 ft-lbs or shells loaded with ball or with shot larger than No. 2 shot, unless you possess a valid licence to hunt

deer, moose, elk or black bear as the case may be. When hunting deer, elk or moose, you may only use or carry the type of firearms allowed. See new changes under Important Messages for Hunters on pages 4 and 5.

NOTE: The criteria for broadheads used for bow hunting big game and wild turkey have been simplified. A broadhead used for these species must be at least 22 mm wide and have at least two sharp cutting edges.

The length of an arrow is measured from the base of the arrowhead to the bottom of the nock slot.

You must plug a **semi-automatic or repeating shotgun** so that it will not hold more than a total of three shells in the chamber and magazine combined.

On the Aulneau Peninsula (WMU 7A), from August 15 to December 15, you must not use a shotgun loaded with ball or with shot larger than number 2 lead shot, steel shot that is not larger than triple BBB shot, bismuth shot that is not larger than double BB shot or a rifle of greater muzzle energy than 400 ft-lbs.

Under the Criminal Code of Canada you cannot possess any clip/magazine that holds more than five shots for a semi-automatic centre fire non-restricted firearm unless that clip/magazine has been specifically exempted, pursuant to the Firearms Regulations.

Contact the Canadian Firearms Program at **1-800-731-4000** (or www.cfc-cafc.gc.ca) for information about the requirements for firearm ownership, licensing, storage and transportation. Some municipalities have by-laws restricting the discharge of firearms. Check with the local municipal office for details.

Hunter Orange

The objective of the hunter orange regulation is to maximize hunter safety without negatively impacting hunting success. Under this regulation, **all licensed hunters, including bow hunters and falconers**, hunting during the **gun** season for deer, elk or moose, are required to wear hunter orange. This requirement does not apply to persons who are hunting migratory game birds, except woodcock.

In addition, all licensed black bear hunters hunting during the open season for black bear are required to wear hunter orange except when in a tree stand.

Where there is a gun season for moose, elk, or deer concurrent with an open black bear season, then the only persons exempted from wearing hunter orange are migratory game bird hunters as indicated above.

A hunter orange garment and head cover must be worn. The hunter orange garment must cover a minimum of 400 square inches above the waist and be visible from all sides. Open mesh or camouflage hunter orange must not be part of the 400 square inches. A hunting coat or vest generally meets this requirement. The hunter orange head cover may have: open mesh; a peak or brim colour other than hunter orange, and a crest or logo which does not completely cover the hunter orange on the side where it is affixed. The head cover must not contain camouflage material.

Hunter orange colour standards are generally consistent across North America. Manufacturers can provide information regarding clothing compliance with this standard.

As a best practice to protect hunter safety, hunters using ground blinds should take steps to make their blind clearly visible to other hunters that may be in the area. Use of hunter orange material on the outside of the blind is an appropriate method to mark a ground blind.

Party Hunting

A person may hunt moose, deer or black bear in a party even if the person has previously attached his or her game seal to a moose, deer or black bear. A person may also hunt elk in a party with some restrictions in addition to the conditions listed below - see page 52 for more information on Modified Party Hunting for Elk. The term "Party Hunting" means two or more persons hunting during an open season for moose, elk, deer or black bear under all of the following conditions:

- Each person has a valid licence to hunt the big game species being hunted.
- The total number of moose, elk, deer or black bear killed by the party does not exceed the total number of game seals held by the members of the party licensed to hunt that species.
- The total number of moose, elk, deer or black bear of a specified sex, age or type killed by the party does not exceed the total number of game seals validated for that sex, age, or type that are held by members of the party.
- All members of the party hunt together in the same Wildlife Management Unit or portion thereof for which the game seal is valid.
- Each member of the party hunts within five kilometres of the person who holds the game seal that is valid for the wildlife being hunted.
- Each member of the party must be able to reliably and immediately communicate with other members of the party.
- All members of the party, including the person who holds the seal that is valid for the wildlife that the party is hunting, actively participate in the hunt and hunt co-operatively.

The person who kills the wildlife while hunting in a party shall immediately notify all other members of the party that the wildlife has been killed and the game seal holder shall immediately affix the game seal to the wildlife in the manner prescribed on the game seal.

At this point, party members at the kill site must determine the category of animals that may still be hunted. You must then make sure your other party members, who did not come to the kill site, are informed. The hunter in your party who killed the animal and the hunter who attached the game seal may continue hunting provided other members of your party possess valid, unused game seals for the wildlife being hunted.

If you have questions about party hunting, the best time to get answers is before the hunt begins. Contact a conservation officer at the ministry office in the district in which you will be hunting. A list of ministry offices and phone numbers is found on page 88.

Use of Vehicles, Boats or Aircraft

(see Definitions, page 86)

Aircraft may not be used while hunting. Snowmobiles, vehicles or boats may not be used for chasing, pursuing, harassing, capturing, injuring or killing any wildlife.

It is illegal to have a loaded firearm in or on, or discharge a firearm from, an aircraft, vehicle (including snowmobile and all-terrain vehicle) or motorboat or anything towed by the boat. An exception to this rule is that a person may obtain an authorization through the local ministry office if the person's mobility is impaired and the person meets one of the following criteria:

1. A paraplegic or hemiplegic
2. A single (above the knee) lower limb amputation or a double (below the waist) amputation
3. Suffers severe disability, and cannot hunt without the use of a wheelchair or similar means of locomotion. In this case, the hunter must provide a medical certificate stating disability.

The authorization is valid for a period of up to five years for a person with a permanent disability.

A loaded firearm may be carried in, and discharged from, a canoe or boat that is being paddled, with no motor attached.

MOTORBOATS: Under the *Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1997*, a motorboat means a boat **with a motor that is attached to the boat** (see Definitions on page 86). There is an exception to this rule if you are hunting waterfowl in accordance with the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994*.

Sunday Gun Hunting

Sunday gun hunting is permitted in areas north of the French and Mattawa rivers. In areas south of the French and Mattawa, Sunday gun hunting is regulated on a municipality basis. Changes will periodically occur to the areas where gun hunting on Sundays is allowed south of the French and Mattawa rivers.

To hunt with a gun on Sunday, you must ensure:

- the season is open for the species and type of gun you want to use
- gun hunting is allowed on Sundays in the municipality where you wish to hunt
- the municipality does not have a "no discharge of firearms" by-law in the area where you wish to hunt.

To confirm the status of the municipality in which you want to hunt, please check the Sunday gun hunting information available at ontario.ca/hunting.

Dogs

All dogs to be used to hunt deer, moose or black bear must be licensed. There is no limit on the number of dogs that may be licensed and used. Dogs may not run at large in an area inhabited by deer, moose, elk or black bear during the closed season. Dogs may not be used to hunt elk.

You must have an authorization or licence issued from the local ministry office to conduct dog training and field trials on game mammals and game birds during the closed season, or an appropriate hunting licence during the open season.

NOTE: There is no authorization or licence that allows the chasing of wolf or coyote in the townships around Algonquin Park where there is a year-round closed season for those species.

To hunt raccoon at night, you must be accompanied by a dog licensed for raccoon hunting and you must have a resident small game licence and a licence to hunt raccoon at night. Only one dog licence is required while hunting raccoon at night regardless of the number of dogs used.

For a dog coming into Canada from the United States, you must have a certificate, signed by a veterinarian licensed in Canada or in the United States, stating that the dog has been vaccinated against rabies during the preceding 36 months. The certificate must have a reasonably complete and legible description of the dog and the date of the vaccination. For more information, check with Canada Customs.

Snares

Snares cannot be used for hunting, except by the holder of a resident small game licence taking varying hares north of the French and Mattawa rivers with a snare constructed of copper or brass wire between 22 and 24 gauge. The opening of the snare wire loop must be 10 cm (4 in.) or less in diameter.

Licensed trappers may use snares under conditions specified in the trapping regulations.

Poison and Adhesives

It is illegal to use poison and adhesives to kill, injure or capture wildlife.

Big Game – Swimming

You may not hunt moose, elk, deer or black bear while they are swimming.

Trespassing

A person is trespassing if the person enters onto property or engages in an activity on property where notice has been given that entry or the activity is not allowed. Notice may be given in a variety of ways; some of the common ones are verbally, signs, symbols or fences. Lands under cultivation are also considered to be notice against entry.

A hunting licence does not give a hunter the right to enter private property.

ALWAYS ask for permission and obey signs. Signs may be in three formats:

- Red or yellow markings of such a size that a circle of 10 cm (4 inches) can be contained wholly within them. Red means no entry is permitted. Yellow markings mean no entry is permitted except for activities that may be allowed.
- Graphic representation of a permitted or prohibited activity.
- A written sign.

If it is not evident what activities are allowed, ask for permission from the landowner or occupier. Not all land is signed. Unsigned lands may be private land as well. (For example if the property is fenced, no access is permitted without permission of the landowner.) It is your responsibility to find out who owns the land you wish to hunt on and obtain permission. If unsure, stay out. **Positive landowner or occupier/hunter relationships are important to the future of hunting in Ontario.**

Be sure you are familiar with the *Occupiers' Liability Act* and the *Trespass to Property Act* before entering private land. (You may obtain these two acts from Publications Ontario or online at ontario.ca/e-laws.) If you are on private property for the purpose of hunting or fishing and the occupier asks you to leave, if you do not do so immediately, or if you do not obey signs prohibiting trespassing, then you will also be violating the *Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1997*.

You may not enter private land in a party of more than 12 persons without the express permission of the occupier if any member of the party possesses a firearm or other hunting device.

Before hunting on Indian Reserves, ask the permission of the Band Council.

If you wish to hunt elk on private land you must have with you a valid elk licence and the written consent of the landowner on the form provided by the ministry. If you wish to hunt deer on Barrie Island, Cockburn Island or Manitoulin Island, you must have with you a valid deer licence and the written consent of the landowner or occupier on the form provided by the ministry. If you wish to hunt moose in WMU 65, you must have a moose licence, the appropriate validation tag and, if hunting on private land, written consent of the landowner on the form provided by the ministry.

Crown Lands

In Ontario, travel for recreational purposes on Crown lands and waters is generally free and unrestricted. On most Crown land, camping is allowed free for Canadian residents for up to 21 days at one site. Campers can camp for an additional 21 days on a second site if the second site is located at least 100 metres from the first site. Please note, camping may be prohibited or restricted

on some areas of Crown land; these locations are signed and regulated under the authority of the *Public Lands Act*. **As well, some Crown lands may have restricted-travel zones for forest fire prevention, officially closed forest-access roads or specific areas posted with signs to prohibit all or certain kinds of uses or travel.**

Non-residents of Canada, except those using a camping unit rented from a person who carries on an Ontario-based business (commercial outfitter), require a permit to camp on Crown land in northern Ontario (north of the French and Mattawa rivers). A camping unit is defined as equipment used for the purpose of outdoor accommodation and includes a tent, trailer, tent-trailer, recreational vehicle, camper-back and any watercraft equipped for overnight accommodation. Contact a ServiceOntario Centre or licence issuer for permits.

Non-residents of Canada are prohibited from camping on some specific areas of Crown land in northern Ontario at any time of year. These areas are generally well signed; however, hunters are advised to check with the local ministry office for complete information on areas where non-resident camping is prohibited. **Information about restrictions on Crown Land Camping for non-residents of Canada in WMUs 6, 7B, 9A and 9B can be found on page 60.**

Some Crown lands may also be posted against hunting and possession of firearms to protect forest workers or other resource users. Contact the local ministry office for the area in which you wish to hunt for further information.

Work Permits

The *Public Lands Act* states that you must have a work permit before you construct a new building, create trails or do other modifications on Crown land. Crown land also includes the bottom of most waterbodies. For information on work permits and the application process, visit ontario.ca/publiclandpermit. **Hunters are reminded that it is an offence under the *Public Lands Act* to leave any material, substance or thing on Crown land.**

Wildlife Management Areas – Wildlife Extension Landowner Agreement Area/ Provincial Wildlife Area

There are 34 Provincial Wildlife and Wildlife Extension Landowner Agreement Areas in Ontario which provide hunting opportunities. Some areas have daily or seasonal licence fees, while others may be used free of charge. See pages 7, 9 and 11 for listings. Some areas are only open on certain days of the week and for special hours and designated species. Detailed information on each area can be obtained from local ministry offices.

Crown Game Preserves

Except where stated in the regulations, you may not hunt or trap, or use or possess firearms, in Crown Game Preserves. You may possess firearms if you live on private land within a Crown Game Preserve, but you may not hunt or trap. There are Crown Game Preserves other than those shown on the maps. Contact a ministry office for more details.

Provincial Parks

You may not hunt (or take) any mammals, birds, amphibians or reptiles in provincial parks, or have a firearm with you, unless otherwise provided in the regulations. See below for more details on hunting in Ontario Provincial Parks. Generally, **hunting of wolves is prohibited in provincial parks.** Check with Algonquin Provincial Park for more details and for special permit requirements for hunting in Clyde and Bruton (WMU 54).

Conservation Officers

A conservation officer is appointed under the *Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1997*. The term “conservation officer” also includes a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, a police officer or First Nations constable appointed under the *Police Services Act*, a game officer designated under the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994*, a park warden designated under the *Canada National Parks Act*, and a person whose primary employment responsibility is enforcement of fish and wildlife laws in a border jurisdiction if he or she is acting under the direction of a conservation officer. Conservation officers have powers of inspection, arrest, search and seizure under the various statutes they

enforce, including the *Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1997*, the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994*, and the *Fisheries Act*. Conservation officers also have authority to enforce the *Off-Road Vehicles Act*, *Motorized Snow Vehicles Act*, *Liquor Licence Act*, and *Small Vessel Regulations*. When carrying out his or her duties, or investigating an offence under these statutes or the corresponding regulations, a conservation officer may do the following:

- Stop and/or inspect a vehicle, boat or aircraft
- Inspect firearms, ammunition, wildlife or fish
- Ask questions relevant to the inspection
- Inspect buildings or other places
- Search with a warrant
- Search without a warrant in circumstances requiring immediate action
- Seize items related to the offence
- Arrest anyone the conservation officer believes has committed, is committing or is about to commit an offence under these acts or any other legislation they may enforce.

Conservation officers operate “game check stations” throughout the year. At these stations, conservation officers collect information on game taken by hunters and make sure the regulations are being followed in order to better manage our wildlife resources.

Hunting in Ontario Provincial Parks

Hunting is permitted in the following provincial parks. **Hunters should ALWAYS check with the appropriate park office regarding areas open to hunting, species that can be hunted, and other restrictions that apply in each park.** Call 1-800-667-1940 for assistance.

Abitibi-De-Troyes	Esker Lakes	Mashkinonje	Rock Point
Albany River	Fawn River	Matinenda	Rondeau
Alexander Lake Forest	French River	Mattawa River	Ruby Lake
Algoma Headwaters	Fushimi Lake	McRae Point	Rushbrook
Algonquin Park	Goulais River	Missinaibi	Sandbar Lake
(Clyde, Bruton and Eyre Twps.)	Grant's Creek	Mississagi	Sandpoint Island
Amable du Fond River	Greenwater	Mississagi River	Severn River
Aubinadong-Nushatogaini Rivers	Groundhog River Waterway	Nagagamis	Silent Lake
Aubinadong River	Grundy Lake	Nakina Moraine	Silver Falls
Aubrey Falls	Gull River	Neys	Solace
Barron River	Halfway Lake	Nimoosh	South Bay
Batchawana River	Ivanhoe	Noganosh Lake	Spanish River
Big East River	Jocko Rivers	North Channel Inshore	St. Raphael
Biscotasi Lake	Kap-Kig-Iwan	Obabika River	Steel River
Bissett Creek	Kashabowie	Obatanga	Sturgeon River
Black Creek	Kawartha Highlands Signature Site	Obonga-Ottertotooth	Temagami River
Black Sturgeon River	Killarney	Ogoki River	The Massasauga
Blind River	Killarney Lakelands and Headwaters	Opeongo River	The Shoals
Blue Lake	Kopka River	Otoskwin-Attawapiskat River	Turtle River-White Otter Lake
Bon Echo	La Cloche	Ottawa River	Upper Madawaska River
Bonnechere River	Lake of the Woods	Oxtongue River-Ragged Falls	W.J.B. Greenwood
Brightsand River	Lake St. Peter	Pancake Bay	Wabakimi
Chapleau-Nemegosenda River	Lake Superior	Pigeon River	Wanapitei
Charleston Lake	LaMotte Lake	Pipestone River	Wenebagon River
(Blue Mountain area only)	Larder River Waterway	Point Farms	Westmeath
Chiniguchi Waterway	LaVerendrye	Polar Bear	West English River
Dana-Jowsey Lakes	Little Abitibi	Presqu'ile	West Montreal River
Darlington	Little Current River	Pretty River Valley	White Lake
Eagle Dogtooth	Little White River	Pukaskwa River	Whitesand
East English River	Long Point	Puzzle Lake	Widdifield Forest
Egan Chutes	Lower Madawaska River	Queen Elizabeth II Wildlands	Winisk River
Englehart River Fine Sand Plain and	Magnetawan River	Restoule	Woman River Forest
Waterway	Makobe-Grays River	River aux Sables	

Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1997

The *Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1997*, is the main provincial law regulating hunting and trapping. The *Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1997* is enforced by conservation officers and deputy conservation officers.

The penalties for offences under the *Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1997* can include:

- General offences:\$25,000,
1 year imprisonment, or both.
- Commercialization related offences: \$100,000,
2 years imprisonment, or both.

The *Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1997*, and regulations are available at ontario.ca/e-laws.

Reporting a Violation

If you see or suspect abuse of a natural resource, please call **1-877-TIPS-MNR (847-7667) toll-free any time to report a violation or call Crime Stoppers anonymously at 1-800-222-8477**. Be sure to include information on the exact location of the violation, date and time of the violation, and a description of the individuals and vehicles involved. Timely and accurate information will assist conservation officers in apprehending violators and **protect your natural resources**.

Specially Protected Wildlife

In Ontario, it is illegal to hunt or trap specially protected wildlife (see Definitions, page 87, for a list of these species). The ministry is interested in receiving information about any illegal acts involving specially protected wildlife. Please call 1-877-TIPS-MNR (847-7667).

Protection of Property

If you have reasonable grounds to believe that wildlife is damaging or is about to damage your property, you may harass, capture or kill wildlife on your own land to stop that wildlife from damaging your property. This does not apply to moose, caribou or other species listed as extirpated, endangered or threatened on the Species at Risk in Ontario List. White-tailed deer or American elk may only be killed, captured or harassed and black bear may only be trapped with an authorization from the ministry. You may also use an agent if the agent is authorized by the ministry or belongs to a class of agents prescribed by the regulations. There are exceptions to this. Contact a ministry office for further

information. A person may not use a body-gripping trap or be in possession of a body-gripping trap unless they are lawfully entitled to use the trap. A person who kills a black bear anywhere in the province, or a wolf or coyote in WMUs 1A, 1C, 1D-42, 46-50 and 53-58, in protection of property must immediately report having done so to a ministry office whether or not the carcass is kept. A person who kills a specially protected raptor or furbearing mammal, other than a wolf or coyote, in protection of property, and is planning to keep the carcass must report the acquisition.

Caribou

There is no open season for caribou in Ontario.

Game Wildlife and Parts

You may not let the flesh of any harvested game wildlife (see Definitions, page 86) which is suitable for food be destroyed, spoiled or abandoned. This includes black bear. A hunter who kills a furbearing mammal shall not abandon the pelt or permit the pelt to be spoiled or destroyed.

It is illegal to buy, sell or barter any game wildlife or specially protected wildlife or their parts, except under the authority of a licence and as permitted by the regulations. The holder of a small game licence may sell the pelts of furbearing mammals lawfully harvested under that licence to a person who may lawfully buy these pelts. Contact a ministry office for more information.

In addition, for your own use or that of your immediate family, you may purchase the meat of furbearing mammals from a person licensed to take that furbearer. A person selling a carcass of a furbearing mammal for consumption must advise the buyer in writing that the meat has not been inspected under the *Food Safety and Quality Act, 2001*.

A person may buy or sell a single hide of a black bear (with head and claws attached), or a single hide of a moose or deer (without the head attached) and a single set of cast antlers of woodland caribou, white-tailed deer, American elk or moose per year if they were lawfully acquired.

A hunter or trapper may sell the hides of any black bear, deer or moose that they have lawfully harvested, or cast antlers.

A person who wishes to buy more than a single hide or single set of **cast antlers** must have a dealer's licence. Please contact a ministry office.

A Message from Ontario's Conservation Officers

Any structures erected by hunters on Crown land are subject to the 21 day camping rule and must be removed within this time period.

1-877-TIPS-MNR (847-7667)



The above regulations apply not only to meat and parts of Ontario wildlife, but also to meat and parts imported into Ontario from outside the province.

A charitable organization may apply for an Authorization to Hold a Fish and Wild Game Dinner issued by the ministry. For information on conducting wild game dinners, contact your local ministry office.

BLACK BEAR GALLBLADDERS: It is illegal to possess a gallbladder that has been removed from a black bear.

Possession of Accidentally Killed Animals

If you wish to keep the animals referenced below that have been killed by natural or other accidental causes including road kills, you must report the acquisition to the ministry. In the case of black bear, moose, deer, elk and caribou, you must report the acquisition to a ministry office immediately. In most cases, caribou may not be possessed. For specially protected raptors and furbearing mammals, you must make the report within two working days from when you acquired the animal. In addition, anyone who acquires a specially protected raptor (see Definitions, page 87) must contact a ministry office to arrange to take the carcass in for registration within five working days of the acquisition. For migratory birds, contact the Canadian Wildlife Service, Burlington at (905) 336-6410.

For information on keeping the carcass of a big game animal, a specially protected raptor or a furbearing mammal killed in protection of property, see Protection of Property, page 27.

There may be additional requirements regarding the possession of carcasses of species at risk. For more information, please visit ontario.ca/speciesatrisk.

Import, Export and Shipping

To prevent Chronic Wasting Disease, Ontario restricts the possession of high-risk carcass parts from all members of the deer family (including white-tailed deer, American elk, moose and caribou) harvested in other jurisdictions. Please see Important Messages for Hunters – Hunting Attractants and Importing Carcasses on page 4. For additional information on Chronic Wasting Disease, see page 74.

You must have an Ontario export permit to export moose, deer, black bear and furbearing mammals or any part thereof from Ontario (see Definitions, page 86).

An Ontario export permit for non-residents to export moose, white-tailed deer and black bear is \$35.00. For residents of Ontario, these export permits are issued at no charge. Export permits have sub-permits attached to them for exporting a part or parts of the animal for which an export permit has been issued. You may use up to three sub-permits for this purpose. You may obtain an export permit from most ServiceOntario Centres as well as from specific outside issuers.

You should obtain the necessary export permits before reaching a border point to avoid any inconvenience.

A resident may temporarily transport moose, deer or black bear out of Ontario without an export permit if the resident is on the way to a location in Ontario, and does not leave any of the wildlife outside Ontario.

You must have an Ontario export permit to export any furbearing mammal or its pelt from Ontario. Royalties are payable on all furbearers prior to their export from Ontario.

Receptacles containing game wildlife or specially protected wildlife that are being shipped or transported to points inside or outside Ontario must have the names and addresses of the sender and receiver, and a list of the contents written on the outside, unless accompanied by the hunter or trapper who lawfully harvested the animal.

NOTE: When planning their hunt, U.S. hunters should check on the status of requirements for the import of any wild meat or trophies from Canada to the United States, including hours of operation at ports of entry, to avoid delays when returning home with harvested game.

Similarly, Canadian hunters who wish to travel through the U.S. to reach a Canadian destination or hunt in the U.S. should check for any requirements for transporting meat before finalizing their travel itinerary. More information is available at the United States Department of Agriculture website at www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health. Follow the links for importation procedures for wild meat and trophies, as well as guidelines for what is/is not allowed for importation.

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) is an international agreement which regulates trade in a number of species of animals and plants, their parts and derivatives, and any articles made from them. You need a Canadian CITES export permit to export wolf, black bear and several other species from Canada.

The CITES permit requirement is waived for U.S. or Canadian residents in some instances (see page 76). In some instances both a CITES permit and a provincial export permit are required.

Please contact a ministry office to make arrangements to acquire CITES permits (available free of charge). **Please allow up to 10 days to obtain permit.**

It is an offence to possess wildlife that was killed, captured, taken, possessed, transported, bought, sold or removed from another jurisdiction contrary to the laws of that jurisdiction.

It is an offence to sell wildlife from another jurisdiction if the sale is not permitted in the jurisdiction from which it was originally exported.

Wildlife in Captivity

The *Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1997*, generally prohibits the possession of game wildlife or specially protected wildlife in captivity except under the authority of a licence or authorization to keep game wildlife and specially protected wildlife in captivity.

Field Dressing, Transporting and Preparing Wild Game

Proper handling of harvested game will help ensure a quality food product for the table. Always use a clean sharp knife and cutting tools and wear disposable gloves.

Big Game Field Dressing

Field dressing, or gutting, is the process of removing the entrails (internal organs) from the animal to promote cooling of the carcass and prevent the meat from spoiling.

- Always field dress game immediately after the kill.
- Move the animal to a clean site before field dressing.
- Roll the animal onto its back or side with head higher than the rump.
- Cut a line up from the crotch to the tip of the sternum (where the rib cage ends and the belly starts).
- It is best to cut with the blade up and out of the cavity to prevent cutting into internal organs.
- Free the colon by cutting around the anus and then tie a string just in front of the anus to prevent feces from entering the body cavity.
- Cut around the diaphragm.
- Free the windpipe at the throat and free any internal organs by cutting the tissue attaching them to the backbone.
- Do not cut open the rumen, intestines or bladder. If punctured, wipe cavity with paper towels.
- Position carcass to allow blood to drain out.
- Do not wash cavity with water from the field. It is often a source of bacteria.
- Prop open the body cavity to allow air flow and cooling.
- In warm weather remove the skin and apply cheesecloth to help keep meat clean and cool. In cold weather you can leave the skin on.

Transporting

- Avoid dragging game through water, mud or dirt.
- Wipe out body cavity with paper towel if dirt enters.
- Use cheesecloth to keep meat clean if quartering animal. Never use plastic or tarps.
- Keep carcass away from engine heat, gas, road dust and sun. Allow air circulation.

Hanging and Cooling

- Game carcasses should be cooled as soon as possible to a temperature not exceeding 7°C (45°F).
- Hang meat in a place that is cool and dry with good air circulation.
- Remove areas of blood clots or tissue damage with a clean knife.
- Use pepper and cheesecloth on carcass to deter insects in warmer weather.
- If you are not processing your own meat, make butchering arrangements before your hunt.

- If weather turns warm, inspect the carcass and take it to a butcher immediately if you cannot keep it cool.

Game Birds and Waterfowl

- Birds should have the entrails removed as soon as possible.
- Birds can be plucked or skinned.
- Keep free from dirt and untreated water in the field.
- Birds must be cooled as soon as possible to a maximum of 4°C (39°F).
- Remove any damaged meat and look for and remove any shot that remains in this area.
- Remember to leave one fully feathered wing on migratory birds when transporting.

Rabbits, Hares and Squirrels

- Peel the hide completely off and remove the tail before cutting the abdomen open and removing the entrails.
- Trim away any shot-damaged meat and look for and remove any shot that remains in this area.
- The carcass should be cooled and maintained at a temperature not exceeding 4°C (39°F), as soon as possible.

Preparing and Cooking Wild Meat for Consumption

- Always wash hands before and after preparing food and keep raw meat away from other food.
- Thaw your meat in the refrigerator, microwave or oven, not on the kitchen counter.
- Utensils, equipment and food contact surfaces must be cleaned and sanitized after each use. Disinfecting is especially important where wild game or fish is being prepared in the same kitchen as regular “store-bought” meat, poultry or fish. Disinfection must occur between the two types of preparations.
- You risk your health and the health of others when you do not thoroughly cook meat. Health officials indicate that meat must be cooked to a temperature of 82°C (180°F) or higher. Use a meat thermometer to check that meat is cooked all the way through. Clean the thermometer after each use. Red meat is cooked when it is brown or grey inside and birds are cooked when the juices run clear.
- Ensure that bear meat, whether frozen or fresh, is always cooked to this temperature (and always to a grey colour, not red or pink) to prevent any possibility of Trichinosis, a parasitic disease found in bears in North America. Public health officials advise that smoking, drying, or microwaving may not cook bear meat to a high enough temperature.
- For additional information on safe food handling and meat preparation, consult your local public health unit.
- More detailed guidelines on field dressing, skinning and processing wild game are available in the *Ontario's Hunter Education Manual* or at ontario.ca/hunting.

Definitions

ANTLERLESS DEER:

Deer that have no antlers or antlers that are both less than 7.5 cm (3 inches) long. Generally, antlerless deer include adult female deer and fawns of both sexes.

BEAR MANAGEMENT AREA:

An area of Crown land licensed to an operator for providing bear hunting services to non-resident bear hunters.

BIG GAME:

Includes black bear, white-tailed deer, American elk or moose.

BOWS:

Includes longbows, crossbows, compound bows and recurve bows.

CONTROLLED HUNT:

Hunts in which the total number of hunters is restricted. A hunter needs a controlled hunt validation tag to participate in a controlled hunt.

ELK HARVEST AREAS:

Numbered portions of a Wildlife Management Unit(s) used for elk harvest management. WMU and Harvest Area numbers are used in the table for elk open seasons, hunt codes and seal quotas to indicate the relevant area of the province in which an elk seal is valid.

ENCASED:

A firearm is encased if the firearm is completely contained in a case so that it cannot be readily accessed.

EXPORT PERMIT:

The permit required to take a moose, white-tailed deer, black bear or furbearing mammal, or any part of them, out of Ontario.

FURBEARING MAMMALS:

American badger, beaver, bobcat, coyote, fisher, arctic fox, grey fox, red fox (all phases), lynx, marten, mink, muskrat, opossum, otter, raccoon, red squirrel, striped skunk, weasel (least, long-tailed and short-tailed), wolf, wolverine and polar bear.

GAME WILDLIFE:

A furbearing mammal, game amphibian, game bird, game mammal or game reptile.

GAME AMPHIBIANS: Bullfrog.

GAME BIRDS:

Ruffed grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, spruce grouse, gray (Hungarian) partridge, ring-necked pheasant, rock ptarmigan, willow ptarmigan, wild turkey and Northern bobwhite.

GAME MAMMALS:

Black bear, woodland caribou, cottontail rabbit, white-tailed deer, American elk, European hare, varying hare, moose, gray (black) squirrel and fox squirrel.

GAME REPTILES: Snapping turtle.

HUNTING:

Includes lying in wait for, searching for, being on the trail of, pursuing, chasing or shooting at wildlife, whether or not the wildlife is killed, injured, captured or harassed. You need a hunting licence to do any of these things, except where the *Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1997*, states otherwise.

LICENCES, TAGS AND GAME SEALS:

ADDITIONAL GAME SEAL:

A game seal, purchased in addition to the game seal that comes with the deer or black bear licence, which allows the hunter to harvest an additional animal under certain conditions. An additional game seal is NOT a licence to hunt for the species. A licence must be purchased before the additional game seal is valid for use.

E-LICENCE:

E-licences are resident licences which are available over the Internet and must be printed by the angler or hunter. These licences, when accompanied by an Outdoors Card, allow the angler or hunter to immediately enjoy the open season.

GAME SEAL:

The seal that must be attached to a moose, elk, deer, wild turkey or black bear and to a wolf and coyote (see page 83) as soon as the animal is killed. The game seal must remain attached to the animal while it is transported.

LICENCE TAG:

A tag which, when it accompanies an Outdoors Card, constitutes a licence to hunt wildlife, or a class thereof, specified on the tag.

OUTDOORS CARD:

An Outdoors Card is a component of a licence to hunt the wildlife specified on the licence tag when that tag accompanies the card and any applicable paper hunting licences and game seals and/or validation tags.

VALIDATION TAG OR CERTIFICATE:

A tag or certificate which validates a licence to hunt game mammals of a specified number, age or sex or in a specified area.

VALIDATION CERTIFICATE: A validation certificate must be carried by non-resident black bear hunters.

VALIDATION TAG (NON-RESIDENTS):

A moose validation tag must be affixed to the back of the non-resident hunter's moose licence.

VALIDATION TAG (RESIDENTS):

A validation tag must be affixed to the front of the game seal to allow resident hunters to hunt adult moose or antlerless deer. In WMUs 48, 55A, 55B, 57 and 65, a specific calf validation tag is required to hunt calf moose. A validation tag is also required to take part in the controlled hunts for deer. A validation tag for a controlled deer hunt must be carried on your person.

Moose and deer licences obtained by telephone are validated by the ministry on the game seal itself. They are valid for calf moose or antlered deer in other WMUs except for calf moose in WMUs 48, 55A, 55B and 57, during the regular open season providing the game seal has not been used.

Elk licences are validated by the ministry on the game seal itself, including information about the sex and age of animal that may be harvested, and the WMU and Harvest Area in which it is valid during an open season for elk. It also contains information (licence tag numbers) for the hunters who are permitted to hunt under the authority of the seal.

MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS:

Waterfowl, common moorhens, American coots, common snipe, woodcock and rails (other than yellow and king rails which cannot be harvested).

MOTORBOAT:

A boat with a motor that is attached to the boat and that is capable of being used as a means of propulsion, and includes any floating object being towed by a motorboat.

MUZZLE-LOADING GUN:

A gun that is loaded through the muzzle. A percussion muzzle-loading gun is considered to be loaded if there is a charge of powder and a projectile in the barrel and a percussion cap on the nipple. A flint-lock muzzle-loading gun is considered to be loaded if there is a charge of powder and a projectile in the barrel and the vent is unplugged. An electronic muzzle-loading gun is considered loaded when there is a projectile in the barrel. Also known as a muzzle-loader.

NON-RESIDENT:

A person who does not qualify as a resident (see Resident). The ownership of property in Ontario does not qualify a person for a resident's licence.

PELT:

The untanned skin of a furbearing mammal, whether or not the skin is on a carcass.

RESIDENT:

An Ontario resident is a person whose primary residence is any part of Ontario and who has actually resided in any part of Ontario for a period of at least **six consecutive months during the immediately preceding 12 months**.

See NEW- Deemed Residents, on page 4.

SELECTIVE HARVEST SYSTEM:

The system that controls the harvest of breeding moose, elk and deer. The harvest of adult moose, elk and antlerless deer is restricted to those who hold the appropriate validation tag, which is obtained through a random draw. The harvest of calf moose in WMUs 48, 55A, 55B and 57 is restricted to those who hold the appropriate validation tag, which is obtained through a random draw.

SPECIALLY PROTECTED WILDLIFE:

A specially protected mammal, specially protected bird, specially protected reptile, specially protected amphibian or specially protected invertebrate.

SPECIALLY PROTECTED AMPHIBIANS:

Northern cricket frog, blue-spotted salamander, eastern tiger salamander, four-toed salamander, Jefferson salamander, northern dusky salamander, northern two-lined salamander, redback salamander, small-mouthed salamander, spotted salamander, Fowler's toad and gray treefrog.

SPECIALLY PROTECTED BIRDS (Raptors):

Bald eagle, golden eagle, peregrine falcon, northern goshawk, gyrfalcon, northern harrier, broad-winged hawk, Cooper's hawk, red-shouldered hawk, red-tailed hawk, rough-legged hawk, sharp-shinned hawk, American kestrel, American swallow-tailed kite, merlin, osprey, barred owl, boreal owl, burrowing owl, barn owl, eastern screech owl, great gray owl, great horned owl, long-eared owl, northern hawk owl, northern saw-whet owl, short-eared owl, snowy owl and turkey vulture.

SPECIALLY PROTECTED BIRDS (other than Raptors):

Brewer's blackbird, rusty blackbird, yellow-headed blackbird, blue jay, gray jay, belted kingfisher, American white pelican and common raven.

SPECIALLY PROTECTED INVERTEBRATES:

Karner blue, monarch, West Virginia white, mottled dusky wing, bog elfin, frosted elfin, black swallowtail, giant swallowtail, Old World swallowtail, pipevine swallowtail, spicebush swallowtail, Canadian tiger swallowtail, eastern tiger swallowtail and zebra swallowtail.

SPECIALLY PROTECTED MAMMALS:

Big brown bat, eastern pipistrelle bat, hoary bat, small footed bat, little brown bat, northern long-eared bat, red bat, silver-haired bat, eastern chipmunk, least chipmunk, northern flying squirrel, southern flying squirrel, arctic shrew, masked shrew, least shrew, northern short-tailed shrew, pygmy shrew, smoky shrew and water shrew.

SPECIALLY PROTECTED REPTILES:

Eastern foxsnake, Butler's gartersnake, smooth greensnake, massasauga, milksnake, queensnake, blue racer, gray ratsnake, common five-lined skink, eastern hog-nosed snake, spiny softshell, Blanding's turtle, eastern musk turtle, midland painted turtle, northern map turtle, spotted turtle, western painted turtle, wood turtle, Lake Erie watersnake and northern watersnake.

SPOUSE:

Either of two persons who are legally married to one another; or either of two persons who live together in a conjugal relationship outside of marriage.

VEHICLE:

Any kind of vehicle that is driven, propelled or drawn on land or ice by any kind of power, including muscular power, and includes the rolling stock of a railway.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT UNITS (WMUs):

Numbered divisions of the province used for wildlife management. WMU numbers are used in the tables for open seasons to indicate the relevant geographic areas of the province. For detailed information on WMU boundaries, go to ontario.ca/hunting.

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES SERVICES

ServiceOntario

Hunting and Fishing licences, as well as a variety of permits, are available at select ServiceOntario centres.

Please ensure you go to ServiceOntario.ca/findservices to find the centre nearest you or call ServiceOntario at 1-800-268-8758 (TTY 1-800-268-7095).

Fishing Licences – Ontario, Canadian and Non-Resident licences and Temporary Outdoors Cards.

Hunting – Resident licences, Non-Resident licences and Temporary Outdoors Cards, Duplicate licences, Hunter Safety Exam submission, Big Game Draw Application submission, Moose Tag Transfers, Non-Resident Moose Tag Validation Certificate (non-draw applicant only), Licence to Hunt Raccoon at Night (renewal only).

Permits – Big Game Export Permits, Non-Resident Crown Land Camping Permits, Blank Work Permit forms.

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

MNR Authorized Outside Issuers

Hunting licences are available at more than 900 licence issuers across the province. For the nearest location and service offering, contact your local Ministry of Natural Resources office.

Specialized services and information are available by:

- **Making an appointment** at a ministry office;
- Calling the Natural Resources Information Centre at 1-800-667-1940
- Visiting us at ontario.ca/mnr for information on the following:

Export Permits	Crown Land
CITES Permits	Game Preserves

OTHER INFORMATION

Fishing, hunting or general information:
Natural Resources Information Centre (NRIC)
1-800-667-1940

mnr.nric.mnr@ontario.ca

ontario.ca/mnr

Outdoors Card and Licences:
Outdoors Card Centre 1-800-387-7011

Report a Bear Problem:
1-866-514-2327 (TTY) 705-945-7641

Report a Resource Violation:
1-877-TIPS-MNR (847-7667)

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES DISTRICT OFFICES

Call for Appointment

To be transferred to local district offices please call 1-800-667-1940

SOUTHERN REGION

Greater Toronto Area/Aurora District (WMUs 72B, 73 [Durham Region Only] 78, 79)
Aurora MNR Office: (905) 713-7400

Aylmer District (WMUs 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95)
Aylmer MNR Office: (519) 773-9241
Chatham MNR Office: (519) 354-7340

Bancroft District (WMUS 51, 54, 55A, 56, 57, 60, 61, 62, 63)
Bancroft MNR Office: (613) 332-3940
Minden MNR Office: (705) 286-1521

Guelph District (WMUs 80, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89)
Guelph MNR Office: (519) 826-4955
Clinton MNR Office: (519) 482-3428
Vineland MNR Office: (905) 562-4147

Kemptville District (WMUs 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69B)
Kemptville MNR Office: (613) 258-8204

Midhurst District (WMUs 76, 77, 81, 82, 83, 84)
Midhurst MNR Office: (705) 725-7500
Owen Sound MNR Office: (519) 376-3860

Parry Sound District (WMUs 46, 47, 49, 50, 53)
Parry Sound MNR Office: (705) 746-4201
Bracebridge MNR Office: (705) 645-8747

Pembroke District (WMUs 48, 55B, 58, 59)
Pembroke MNR Office: (613) 732-3661

Peterborough District (WMUs 62, 68, 69A, 70, 71, 72A, 73, 74, 75)
Peterborough MNR Office: (705) 755-2001
Kingston MNR Office: (613) 531-5700

NORTHWEST REGION

Dryden District (WMUs 5, 8, 15A)
Dryden MNR Office: (807) 223-3341
Ignace MNR Office: (807) 934-2233

Fort Frances District (WMUs 9, 10, 11A, 12)
Fort Frances MNR Office: (807) 274-5337
Atikokan MNR Office: (807) 597-6971

Kenora District (WMUs 6, 7)
Kenora MNR Office: (807) 468-2501

Nipigon District (WMUs 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21A)
Geraldton MNR Office: (807) 854-1030
Nipigon MNR Office: (807) 887-5000
Terrace Bay MNR Office: (807) 825-3205

Red Lake (WMUs 2, 3)
Red Lake MNR Office: (807) 727-2253

Sioux Lookout District (WMUs 1C, 4, 16A, 16B)
Sioux Lookout MNR Office: (807) 737-1140

Thunder Bay District (WMUs 11B, 13, 15B, 16C)
Thunder Bay MNR Office: (807) 475-1471

NORTHEAST REGION

Chapleau District (WMU 31)
Chapleau MNR Office: (705) 864-1710

Cochrane District (WMUs 1A, 1B, 1D, 25, 26, 27)
Cochrane MNR Office: (705) 272-4365
Moosonee MNR Office: (705) 336-2987

Hearst District (WMUs 22, 23, 24)
Hearst MNR Office: (705) 362-4346
Kapusking MNR Office: (705) 335-6191

Kirkland District (WMU 28)
Kirkland Lake MNR Office: (705) 568-3222

North Bay District (WMUs 40, 41, 47)
North Bay MNR Office: (705) 475-5550

Sault Ste. Marie District (WMUs 35, 36, 37, 45)
Sault Ste. Marie MNR Office: (705) 949-1231
Blind River MNR Office: (705) 356-2234

Sudbury District (WMUs 38, 39, 42, 43, 44)
Sudbury MNR Office: (705) 564-7823
Espanola MNR Office: (705) 869-1330

Timmins District (WMUs 29, 30)
Timmins MNR Office: (705) 235-1300
Gogama MNR Office: (705) 894-2000

Wawa District (WMUs 21B, 32, 33, 34)
Wawa MNR Office: (705) 856-2396
Manitouwadge MNR Office: (807) 826-3225