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Albertan

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Blue Grouse, photo by Duane Rosenkranz

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2018 Deer Hunters

Your Role in CWD Surveillance

The ongoing Chronic Wasting Disease Surveillance Program targets CWD risk areas in wildlife management units (WMUs) along the Alberta/Saskatchewan border, as indicated on the map. Although CWD continues to expand geographically and numerically, the risk of harvesting an infected deer remains low. In 2017, 327 of 6340 (5.2%) heads tested had CWD: 280 mule deer, 46 white-tails, and 1 elk. The majority of cases (67%) were male mule deer. Prevalence was 8.2% in 3417 mule deer and 1.9% in 2489 white-tailed deer.

It is MANDATORY to submit DEER heads from WMUs

102, 116, 118, 119, 124, 138, 142, 144, 148, 150, 151, 152, 156, 158, 160, 162, 163, 164, 166, 200, 202, 203, 204, 206, 208, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 500, 728, and 730

Note the three new units added for 2018: 250, 252, and 260.

Heads for testing must have a green CWD label that provides a unique identification number for each deer head submitted. Pick up labels and instructions after you shoot your deer. They are available at Fish and Wildlife offices or, during rifle seasons, at 24-hour freezers in CWD risk areas. COMPLETELY FILL OUT BOTH SIDES OF THE GREEN LABEL, PARTICULARLY A PRECISE KILL LOCATION AND YOUR WIN NUMBER. Heads should be kept frozen and dropped off at any Fish and Wildlife office or any of the freezers. Negative CWD test results are provided via email to hunters as soon as possible.

Hunting opportunities in the border areas are designed to maintain hunting pressure on deer populations and to standardize seasons and opportunities. Check the 2018 *Alberta Guide to Hunting Regulations* for specific details.

For more detailed information about CWD, visit the Alberta Environment and Parks, wildlife diseases website http://www.aep.alberta.ca/fish-wildlife/wildlife-diseases/ Note: Stars or contact Dr. M. Pybus (780) 427-3462. Dial 310-0000 first for toll-free long Please check

distance calls.

Note: Stars indicate 2017 freezer locations. Please check for changes before 2018 seasons start.

Health authorities state that CWD is not known to infect humans. However, as a precaution authorities, including the World Health Organization (WHO), advise against eating animals infected with any prion disease.

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More information on human health aspects of CWD available at health.alberta.ca





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Capital Power at the Genesee Generating Station and Mine, south west of Edmonton, is continuing their hunting program that includes black powder rifles, cross bows, shotguns, and archery. This program provides excellent hunting opportunities for the public in an area well known for its Whitetail and Mule Deer populations.

The program, in partnership with Hunting for Tomorrow, is open to all eligible hunters. There is no cost to participate, but there are specific rules that all participants must adhere to regarding site access.

Public access to Capital Power's land at Genesee is only permitted through the Hunting for Tomorrow program.

The mentorship hunting program is also still active. This program pairs youth participants and first time hunters with a qualified mentor to receive one-on-one hunting instruction and opportunities.

Genesee staff are on the land 24-hours a day and at risk if you hunt in unauthorized areas.

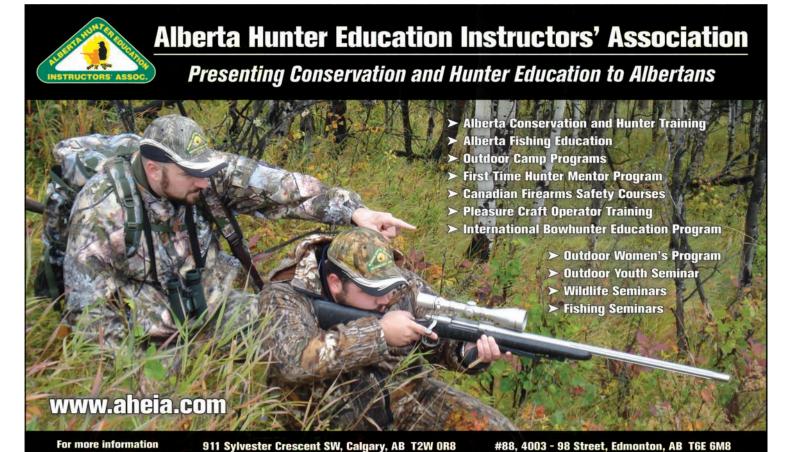
Please protect yourself and others. We appreciate your cooperation.

Hunting for Tomorrow administers all hunting on Capital Power land. For more information or to apply to hunt at Genesee contact: Chuck Strong, chuck@aheia.com

Tel. 780-466-6682 Toll Free: 1-866-282-4342 Website: www.huntingfortomorrow.ca



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403.252.8474 • 1.866.852.4342



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RACK UP SOME POINTS.



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Notice to Hunters

Fish and Wildlife of Alberta Environment and Parks frequently conducts vehicle checks to assist in the management of Alberta's fish and wildlife resources and to ensure compliance with existing legislation.

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Society to Prevent Dutch Elm Disease



Message from the Honourable Shannon Phillips



Hunting is an indelible part of the fabric of Alberta's cultural life and its history. It is both an important recreational activity, and for many, a way of life.

This is why it is crucial to ensure that the province's wildlife management strategies meet the needs of both current hunters, and the long-term goals of sustainability and environmental stewardship.

These 2018 regulations are informed by conversations with hunters, guided by Indigenous wisdom, and based on the best available scientific data.

This year, we are opening up additional opportunities to hunt cougar, which will allow managers to evaluate these populations going forward. These are exciting opportunities for hunters that will contribute to the management of a healthy and sustainable cougar population. We are very excited to announce for the first time, reduced hunting licence fees for Alberta seniors! This fall, Alberta hunters aged 65 and over will notice significant price reductions on their wildlife certificates, game bird and white-tailed deer licences. Alberta seniors are encouraged to take advantage of this opportunity to reinvigorate their hunting passion and to pass along their hunting knowledge to potential new hunters.

Regulations have been updated to allow the use of only approved weapons, such as rifles, shotguns, and archery equipment for hunting big game in Alberta, preventing potentially inhumane and unsafe activities.

Some wildlife management unit boundaries – particularly 248/250 and 523/936 – have been altered to address public safety concerns, while maintaining hunting opportunities.

Three wildlife management units have been added to the list of those in which it is mandatory to submit heads from harvested deer for testing for chronic wasting disease. This will enhance the ability of our wildlife managers to track the distribution and prevalence of the disease in deer populations.

Alberta continues to be one of the best places in North America for hunters to participate in this important cultural activity. Your responsible hunting practices today will ensure that we continue to enjoy hunting opportunities tomorrow – and for generations to come.

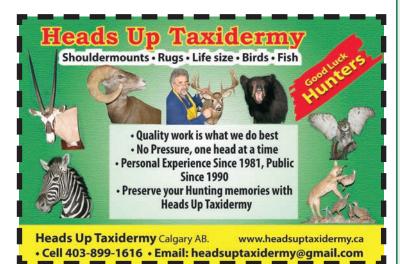
I wish you all the best and a safe and successful season.

Sincerely,

Shannon Phillips

Minister of Environment and Parks





ONLINE TAGS

To purchase your licence online, you must have a pre-numbered Government of Alberta paper tag and wire before you begin your purchase.

CALL 1-888-944-5494 to have online tags mailed to you.

ONLINE
TAGS
AVAILABLE
AT THE
FOLLOWING
LOCATIONS



In Edmonton and Area:

- Alberta Professional
 Outfitters Society
 #100, 3802 49 Avenue, Stony Plain 780-414-0249
- Alberta Hunter Education #88, 4003-98 Street, Edmonton – 780-466-6682
- Alberta Fish and Game Association 6924-104 Street, Edmonton 780-437-2342
- Information Centre Main Floor
 9920-108 Street, Edmonton 780-422-2079
- Sports Scene Publications Inc.
 10450 174 Street, Edmonton 780-413-0331
- Alberta Conservation Association
 101-9 Chippewa Road, Sherwood Park 780-410-1999

In Calgary:

Alberta Hunter Education
 911 Sylvester Cr. SW, Calgary – 403-252-8474

In Lethbridge:

Alberta Conservation Association
 #400, 817-4 Ave South, Lethbridge – 403-388-7769

ALSO AVAILABLE AT ALL FISH AND WILDLIFE OFFICES AND LICENCE ISSUERS

Note: Lost/Stolen tags can be replaced at any Fish and Wildlife office once you have completed a statutory declaration. See page 13 to find an office near you.

AlbertaRELM

Alberta Environment and Parks uses your contact information on AlbertaRELM.com to send out important information regarding hunting and sportfishing opportunities. Please visit AlbertaRELM.com and confirm that your contact information (including your email address) is current to ensure that you receive messages regarding upcoming opportunities and information on licences that you have purchased.

Disclaimers

This pamphlet is neither a legal document nor a complete listing of current Alberta hunting regulations. It is a summary of the regulations and is published annually by Sports Scene Publications Inc. to help hunters understand the rules of hunting. Details of the regulations may be obtained from the nearest Fish and Wildlife office (page 13).

The Alberta Guide to Hunting Regulations is published by Sports Scene Publications Inc., 10450 - 174 Street, Edmonton, AB T5S 2G9.

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RICHARD A. FRITZE

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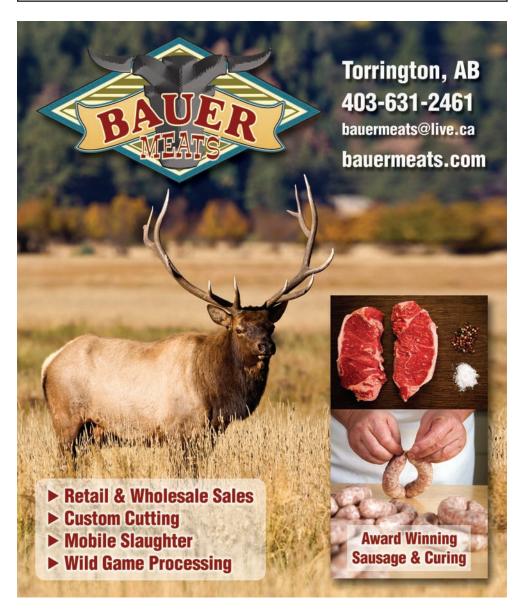
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IMPORTANT CHANGES FOR 2018

GENERAL

- All lands previously within WMU 926 have been transferred to WMU 523.
- Lands previously in Strathcona County and within WMU 250 have been transferred to WMU 248 due to public safety concerns.
- Within the Town of Canmore, under Municipal bylaws, the discharge of weapons, including archery, is prohibited in specific areas due to public safety concerns. This includes the area locally known as Larch Island.
- The process for obtaining an undersubscribed special licence has been simplified by eliminating the need to purchase an application before buying the licence. Undersubscribed licences must now be purchased; online customers need to have tags in hand to purchase undersubscribed licences (refer to page 10 for instructions on how to obtain tags).
- Hunters aged 65 and older are now eligible for pricing discounts that were formerly reserved for youth hunters. This includes a Wildlife Certificate and game bird licence for \$8.30 and a white-tailed deer licence for \$8.25. All other licence pricing remains the same.
- According to *Parks Act* General Regulations, a hunter is required to have a discharge permit to hunt within a Provincial Park. This regulation applies to all Provincial Parks in Alberta where hunting is allowed for the 2018 hunting season. This includes Castle Provincial Park located in WMU 400. More information can be found at https://www.albertaparks.ca/albertaparksca/visit-our-parks/activities/hunting/firearms-discharge-permits/.

BIG GAME

- The Bison hunt has been suspended for the 2018-19 hunting season.
- WMU changes to Supplemental Antlerless White-tailed Deer Licence (see page 20).
- WMUs 250, 252 and 260 have been added to the list of mandatory deer head submissions for Chronic Wasting Disease Testing.
- Antlered Mule Deer in WMU 316 will require a special licence, and the new season dates are November 1-30.
- Fall Black Bear Seasons now closes October 31.
- Hunting extended from Monday through Saturday for the Either Sex Elk Special Licences in WMUs 116, 118, 119 and 624.

PROPOSED CHANGES

Alberta Environment and Parks is considering the following changes for 2019.

- Requiring submission of Game Harvest Reports.
- Requiring a Wildlife Certificate to apply on hunting draws.
- Extending of the Landowner Antlerless Elk Special Licence to be valid for all open seasons for which the licence is valid.
- Merging WMU 212 Elk draws (draw code 40) with the Antlerless Elk draw (draw code 19). All existing conditions would still be required.
- For the 2019 game bird season there will no longer be term licences for non-resident and non-resident aliens.

WMU DESCRIPTIONS

The WMU boundaries shown on the enclosed map are small-scale approximations of the actual units legally described in the *Wildlife Regulation* (AR 143/97) and subsequent amendments. The map enclosed in this Guide is provided to help you identify the WMU in which you wish to hunt. **It is your responsibility to know in which WMU you are hunting and the seasons, rules and regulations that govern hunting in that WMU.** Text descriptions of the WMU boundaries may be either read at your nearest Fish and Wildlife office or through the Alberta Queen's Printer website (www.qp.alberta.ca) or purchased from The Alberta Queen's Printer at the following address:

Alberta Queen's Printer

10611 - 98 Avenue, Edmonton, AB T5K 2P7

Telephone: (780) 427-4952

NOTE: The Queen's Printer does not sell maps.





FURTHER INQUIRIES

The following sources are available for further information about these regulations or other matters concerning fish or wildlife management:

 Information Centre
 780-944-0313

 Toll free
 1-877-944-0313

 E-mail:
 aep.info-centre@gov.ab.ca

Websites - albertaregulations.ca or mywildalberta.ca

Fish and Wildlife Head Office Mailing Address

Fish and Wildlife Great West Life Building 9920 – 108 Street, Edmonton, Alberta T5K 2M4

Fish and Wildlife District Office Telephone Numbers

Note: These may be offices with Alberta Environment and Parks or Alberta Justice and Solicitor General.

For toll-free access within Alberta to most Alberta Government offices, call 310-0000.

Office hours vary, please contact the individual office for hours of operation.

Hinton
Lac La Biche780-623-5247
Lethbridge
Manning
Medicine Hat
Nordegg403-721-3965
Oyen
Peace River
Pincher Creek
Ponoka
Provost
Red Deer
Rocky Mountain House 403-845-8230
Slave Lake
Smoky Lake
Spirit River
St. Paul
Stettler
Stony Plain (Spruce Grove) 780-960-8190
Strathmore
Sundre
Valleyview
Vegreville780-632-5410
Vermilion
Vulcan
Wetaskiwin
Whitecourt

MAPS

Maps providing information about access, topography and land ownership can be purchased at several locations throughout the province.

Contact your local Map Dealer. Map Dealer locations are highlighted on the Map Distribution Centre external website at aep.alberta.ca

Provincial and Federal Maps

Provincial and federal access and topographical maps are available from various private map dealers throughout the province.

County and Other Municipal Maps

Hunters are reminded to check with county and municipal offices for detailed maps showing land ownership status. These maps are available for a nominal fee and are useful for determining land status and ownership, which can help you obtain permission for access.



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DEFINITIONS

The following definitions will help you understand this Guide:

Antlered – a white-tailed deer, mule deer moose or elk having an antler exceeding 10.2 cm (4 in.) in length.

Antlerless – a white-tailed deer, mule deer, moose or elk that is not "antlered" (as defined above).

Bait – any substance that consists of a food attractant, including any mineral and any representation of a food attractant.

Big Game Designated Guide – a person designated by the Alberta Professional Outfitters Society to commercially guide big game hunters in Alberta. A Designated Guide may guide not more than two Non-resident (Canadian) and non-resident alien big game hunters at a time in any part of Alberta, provided that each Non-resident (Canadian) or Non-resident alien has contracted the hunt through an Outfitter-guide. The two-hunter limit does not include Resident hunters.

Big Game Outfitter-guide – a person who is the holder of a valid Outfitter-guide Permit, and who provides outfitting and guiding services to big game hunters in Alberta.

- Class S Outfitter-guide an Outfitter-guide who holds Non-resident (Canadian)/Nonresident Alien allocations for Trophy Sheep Special Licences. A Class S Outfitter-guide may also hold allocations for other big game special licences.
- Class T Outfitter-guide an Outfitter-guide who holds allocations valid for Non-resident (Canadian) and Non-resident Alien big game special licences other than those for trophy sheep.

Bird Game Designated Guide – a person designated by the Alberta Professional Outfitters Society to commercially guide game bird hunters in Alberta.

Bird Game Outfitter-guide – a person who is the holder of a valid Bird Game Outfitter-guide Permit issued by the Alberta Professional Outfitters Society and who provides outfitting and guiding services to non-resident and non-resident alien game bird hunters in Alberta.

Either Sex Special Elk – authorizes the hunting of any age, size, or gender of elk in a specific WMU.

Green Area – forest lands not available for agricultural development other than grazing. In general, the Green Area is public land outside the parkland and prairie regions or roughly in the northern half of the province and within a strip running along the Rocky Mountains and foothills.

Hunter Host — an adult resident who is the holder of a valid Hunter Host Licence. To obtain this licence, the adult must hold a valid WIN and be eligible to hold recreational hunting licences. A Hunter Host may not provide services for gain or reward or accept a fee for services, directly or indirectly.

The licence authorizes the holder (usually a relative or friend of the hunters to be hosted) to host a maximum of two non-residents (Canadian) or non-resident aliens* named on the host's licence to hunt wolf, coyote and big game throughout the province.

* Non-resident alien hunters are referred to Outfitting and Guiding Requirements (page 18) for additional conditions and restrictions.

Loaded Firearm – A firearm in or on a vehicle, aircraft or boat is considered loaded if it has live ammunition in the breech, chamber **or magazine**. Cartridges are permitted in a magazine that is not attached to the firearm.

Non-resident (Canadian) – a person who is not a Resident, but who makes his or her home and is ordinarily present in Canada, and who has lived in Canada for the 12-month period immediately preceding the relevant date.

Non-resident Alien – a person who is neither a Resident nor a Non-resident.

OHV (Off-Highway Vehicle) – any motorized vehicle designed for cross-country travel on land, water, snow, ice, marsh or swamp land, or on other natural terrain.

[Exceptions: motor boats, as well as four-wheel-drive vehicles and motorcycles registered in accordance with the *Traffic Safety Act.*] OHVs include the following kinds of vehicles when they are designed for cross-country travel as described above:

- four-wheel drive or low pressure tire vehicles.
- motorcycles and related two-wheel vehicles,
- amphibious machines,
- all-terrain vehicles,
- miniature motor vehicles,
- snow vehicles,
- minibikes, or

 any other means of transportation that is propelled by any power other than muscular power or wind.

Partner Licence – a licence issued to an eligible hunter that allows him or her to hunt a specific species in a specified WMU and season under the direct authority of a Special Licence held by another hunter successful in a draw

Resident – a person who either

- has his or her only or primary residence in Alberta and
 - 1) is a Canadian citizen or is admitted to **permanent** residence in Canada, or
 - has lived in Canada for the 12-month
 period immediately preceding the relevant
 date; or
- is on full-time service with the Armed Forces of Canada and would, if an election were held under the *Elections Act* (Canada), be eligible to vote in Alberta under that Act.

Special Licence – a licence obtained through a draw process, or for Non-resident and Non-resident Alien hunters, through an Outfitterguide. It permits hunting of a specific type or class of game only in specific areas during a specified season (page 17).

Weapon – a firearm or any other device that propels a projectile by means of an explosion, spring, air, gas, string, wire or elastic material or any combination of those things.

White Geese - snow and Ross' geese.

WMU – Wildlife Management Unit, a geographical area prescribed in legislation.

WIN – Wildlife Identification Number, a permanent registration number issued to each hunter and angler.

Month Abbreviations

The following defines the month abbreviations used in this guide:

- A August S September O October N November D December
- $\begin{array}{cccc} J-January & F-February & M-March\\ Ap-April & Ma-May & Ju-June \end{array}$



LICENSING

PURCHASING A LICENCE AND LICENCE REQUIREMENTS

Aspira manages the sale of all recreational hunting and fishing licences in Alberta. Licences are sold through private licence issuers or online at Albertarelm.com.

Albertarelm.com is a website for hunters and anglers. By registering on the site individuals can purchase their licences.

Costs of licences are the same online or at an issuer, no service fees are added. Cost will vary according to the type of licence.

For Online Purchases:

To purchase an online licence you will need a valid credit card, an email address, access to a computer with an internet connection and a printer to print your licences.

Credit cards accepted are Visa, MasterCard and American Express. If you purchase a licence online that requires a tag(s), you obtain a paper tag. Tags are available by calling 1-888-944-5494 at Fish and Wildlife district offices and Licence Issuers

Licence Issuers

A list of Licence Issuers and locations can be located on albertarelm. com or contact the call centre/help desk toll-free in North America at 1-888-944-5494. Email inquiries can be sent to albertarelmsupport@aspiraconnect.com

REQUIREMENTS

WIN Card

Hunters and anglers in Alberta must possess a 10-digit Wildlife Identification Number (WIN) to apply for draws, purchase wildlife certificates, licences and replacements. The cost is \$8.00 plus GST and is valid for five years; renewal fee is also \$8.00.

If purchasing at an Issuer please bring your WIN Card. Please keep your information up to date; address changes can be made online or at an issuer.

Wildlife Certificate

Hunters must possess a valid Wildlife Certificate and the applicable hunting licence to hunt big game or game birds. Licences and applicable tags must be carried on their person while hunting. A Wildlife Certificate is not required to apply on the hunting draws.

Licensing requirements for first-time hunters

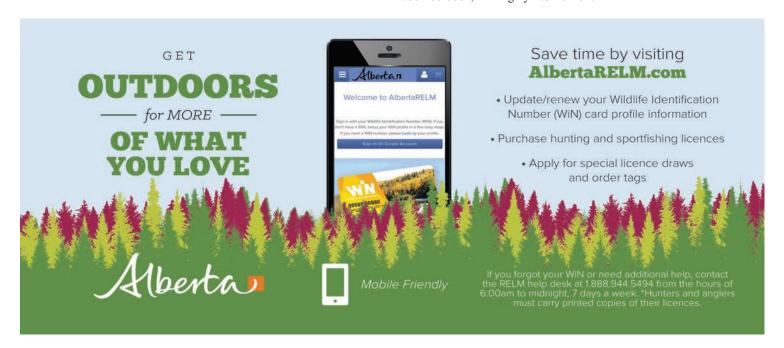
NOTE: All new first-time hunters who have qualified for obtaining recreational hunting licences by successfully completing the Alberta Conservation and Hunter education course, will be required to provide on their WIN application form, their hunter certificate number that is issued to each course graduate, in order to be eligible to purchase a hunting licence.

A first-time hunter is a hunter who 1) has not previously held a hunting licence in Alberta or elsewhere, or 2) has not prior to April 1, 2010, met Alberta first-time hunter criteria, or 3) has not successfully completed a hunter education course in Alberta or elsewhere.

Non-resident and non-resident alien hunters (12 years of age or older) are exempt from the first-time hunter eligibility requirement if they are accompanied by a Hunter Host or a Designated Guide while hunting in Alberta.

Youth first-time hunters must be at least 12 years old to hunt under the authority of any hunting licence in Alberta. All hunters under the age of 16 years must have written permission from a parent or guardian to purchase hunting licences. Hunters who are 11 years old may apply in the draws for licences if they meet the above criteria, but they must be 12 years old anytime before or during the open season for that draw. They may not hunt until they are 12 years old. To hunt with a firearm, hunters under 18 years of age must be accompanied by a parent, a legal guardian or by a person 18 years of age or older who has the written permission of the parent or legal guardian. If a youth turns 18 during the hunting season, they can continue to hunt using their valid licence.

If you are interested in taking the Alberta Conservation and Hunter Education course, call the Alberta Hunter Education Instructors' Association toll-free in Alberta at 1-866-852-4342, Edmonton 780-466-6682, or Calgary 403-252-8474.





Accessing Agricultural Leased Land

Before entering onto leased land, you must contact the leaseholder.

Detailed maps, leaseholder contact information and access conditions for leased land are found on the Recreational Access Mapping Tool through the Environment and Parks website at:

recagpublicland.alberta.ca

or by calling 1-866-279-0023.

- Park vehicles so they do not block lease access
- Leave gates as they were found
 Ask leaseholder permission before lighting a fire

Failing to follow these regulations can be costly, with penalties for recreational users ranging up to \$500.

Leaseholders must allow recreational access, but can restrict or deny this access if:

- Livestock are present in the field A crop has not yet been harvested You wish to discharge a firearm or use explosives near
- A fire ban is in effect
- You wish to camp

Access to Provincial Grazing Reserves

Recreationalists are welcome on grazing reserves, although there may be seasonal restrictions. For information about recreational use on provincial grazing reserves, contact the regional grazing reserve office (internet search 'Provincial Grazing Reserve Contacts') or visit the grazing reserve webpage (internet search 'PGR Information and Maps').



ATTENTION:

All Black Bear and Non-resident (Canadian) and Non-resident Alien Wolf/Coyote Hunters

If you purchase one of these licences for the spring season, it can be used for the following fall of the same calendar year. This applies for any of the following: Wildlife Certificate, Black Bear Licence (Resident or Non-Resident [Canadian]), Black Bear Special Licence (Non-resident [Canadian] or Non-Resident Alien), Supplemental Black Bear Licence (Resident or Non-Resident [Canadian]) or a Non-Resident (Canadian)/Non-Resident Alien Wolf/Coyote Licence.

DON'T DISCARD IT!

It can be used for the following fall season.

FEDERAL FIREARMS LEGISLATION

All hunters should be aware of federal laws surrounding the acquisition, possession, transportation and use of weapons and ammunition. For further information contact your local police service or the Canadian Firearms Centre at 1-800-731-4000 or visit the Centre's website at http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/cfp-pcaf/ index-eng.htm.



Resident Youth Hunting Licences

Subject to the age limitations and conditions above, a resident 12 to 17 years of age may purchase a Resident Youth Wildlife Certificate, including a Game Bird Licence, for \$8.30. The holder of a valid Resident Youth Wildlife Certificate who has not yet attained the age of 18 years may also purchase a Youth White-tailed Deer Licence and a Youth Mule Deer Licence, each for \$8.25. These licences are valid during the seasons that do not require one of the Special Licences obtained through a draw. This person may also purchase an Antlerless Mule Deer Special Licence (available through a draw, see Draws for Special Licences, below) for \$8.25. Partner Licences are also available to resident youths if designated by the holder of any special licence. See this page.

Resident Senior Hunting Licences

A resident 65 years of age or older, at the time of acquiring the following licences may purchase a Resident Youth/Senior Wildlife Certificate, including a Game Bird Licence, for \$8.30. The holder of a valid Resident Youth/Senior Wildlife Certificate may also purchase a Youth/Senior White-tailed Deer Licence for \$8.25. These licences are only vaild during the seasons that do not require one of the special licences obtained through a draw.

Hunters with Disabilities

Eligible individuals may obtain a special permit or licence relating to off-highway vehicle (OHV) use, discharging a weapon from an OHV and cross-bow use during archery only seasons. Contact a Fish and Wildlife office (page 13) for more information or online at mywildalberta.ca.

Mandatory Suspended Hunter Testing

A person whose right to hold a recreational hunting licence has been suspended in Alberta as a result of a conviction is required to pass a hunter-competency test before obtaining another recreational hunting licence. This test must be taken after the beginning of the suspension period. Mandatory hunter testing is intended to increase outdoor safety, awareness, skills and efficiency and to develop responsible attitudes in the field. Dates and times for testing are available at Fish and Wildlife offices (page 13).

Draws for Special Licences

When demand for hunting opportunities becomes excessive, season length and bag limits are often insufficient to conserve a game resource or to ensure a quality hunting experience. In such cases, Fish and Wildlife conducts lotteries or draws among eligible applicants for a limited number of special licences. Special licences allow successful applicants to hunt a specific type of game (e.g., antlerless elk) in defined areas during a specified season.

Only residents and, to a lesser extent, non-residents (Canadian) are eligible to apply in these draws. A non-refundable \$3.65 (plus GST) levy is charged for each application or group of applicants (maximum of four) for the same draw. This levy goes to the Alberta Conservation Association for programs. Although draws are used for specific wildlife management purposes (e.g., the goal in antlered mule deer draw areas is to develop a more balanced age structure in the herd by controlling the kill of bucks), other benefits include improved hunter success, increased opportunity to harvest a trophy animal, a more pleasant hunting experience with lower hunter densities, reduced disturbance of landowners, and a better distribution of the harvest.

Draw Application Deadline Dates — Hunters interested in special licence hunts for fall 2018 must have applied by June 21. Refer to the 2018 Alberta Hunting Draws booklet for more information on draws.

Hunters interested in the draw seasons for 2019 should obtain the *2019 Alberta Hunting Draws* booklet and apply during the month of June 2019. Copies are available at licence issuers, your local Fish and Wildlife office or online at mywildalberta.com or albertaregulations.ca.

Draw Results — Beginning July 12, draw results are available online at albertarelm.com. Written notification of your draw results are sent in the mail to applicants who do not have an email address. Results for antelope and goat draws are available August 8.

Landowner Special Licence

A person who qualifies may be eligible to obtain a special licence after having been unsuccessful in some draws. Availability of Landowner Special Licences may be limited or not available at all for some species in certain WMUs. Those available will be issued to eligible persons on a first-come, first-served basis. For details on eligibility and the application process, please consult the 2018 Alberta Hunting Draws booklet.

Partner Licence

The following Partner Licences are available:

- 1. A resident holder of an **Antlerless Moose** Special Licence or a **Bison** Special Licence has the option of designating one eligible resident hunter (adult or youth) to be a partner on the Special Licence, thereby allowing the designated hunter to obtain a Special Antlerless Moose Partner Licence, or a Special Bison Partner Licence.
- 2. A resident holder of an **Antlered Moose** Special Licence has the option of designating one eligible hunter, either a resident (adult or youth) or a non-resident (Canadian) (adult or youth), to be a partner on the Special Licence, thereby allowing the designated hunter to obtain a Special Antlered Moose Partner Licence. To qualify for a Partner Licence in a particular WMU, the non-resident (Canadian) must have been eligible to apply for the Special Licence in that WMU.

A non-resident (Canadian) holder of an Antlered Moose Special Licence obtained through the draw process has the option of designating one eligible resident (adult or youth) hunter to be a partner on the Special Licence, thereby allowing the designated hunter to obtain a Special Antlered Moose Partner Licence.

3. Resident hunters successful in drawing a Special Licence in any of the other Draws may designate one eligible resident youth (12 to 17 years of age) to be a partner on their Special Licence.

Rules for all Partners – A designated partner does not need any priority to qualify for a partner licence, does not need to have applied on the draw, and the purchase of the partner licence will not affect any existing priority of the partner. The intended partner must be eligible to hold a hunting licence. Refer to pages 19-23 regarding licence combinations and restrictions. The primary licensee may designate a partner at any time until the end of the season for which the Special Licence is valid. The designated partner hunts under the authority of the special licence and must be in direct communication (not including the use of any electronic devices) with the primary special licence holder while hunting to ensure that both stop hunting once the tag(s) are filled. The two hunters hunt as one.

The primary licensee must carry the tag(s) issued with the special licence and must tag the animal as soon as there is a kill. The primary licensee may hunt without the partner, but not vice versa.

To Designate a Partner – The Partner Licence is available online at albertarelm.com or at any licence issuer. The intended partner must provide the number of the Special Licence held by the primary hunter along with his or her own WIN. The Special Licence number authorizes the licensing system to issue a partner licence that is linked to the Special Licence. The intended partner may then purchase a Wildlife Certificate and the appropriate Partner Licence. If the intended partner is a non-resident, he/she must be accompanied by a licensed Hunter Host while hunting. The Partner Licence is valid for the same WMU and season as the Special Licence. No tag is issued with the Partner Licence.

Outfitting and Guiding Requirements for Non-residents (Canadian) and Non-resident Aliens

There is no requirement for non-resident (Canadian) and non-resident alien game bird hunters to contract their **game bird** hunts through a Bird Game Outfitter-guide. They may hunt game birds without an Outfitter-guide, a guide or Hunter Host. However, those who do choose to hire an outfitter-guide for such a hunt must do so through the holder of a valid Bird Game Outfitter-guide Permit.

In this section, the term "accompany" or "accompanied" means that the persons involved are close enough to each other to easily facilitate verbal communications without the need for electronic devices. It is acceptable, however, for the hunter to be placed in a stand location by the guide or hunter host, if they remain at that same location to be picked up later the same day.

Non-resident (Canadian) and Non-resident Alien hunters of **big game**, wolf and coyote must be accompanied by a licensed guide or a Hunter Host. Each of these hunters has two options:

- he or she may contract the holder of a valid Big Game Outfitter-guide Permit, be guided by a Big Game Designated Guide, and hunt under the authority of a licence allocated to an outfitter-guide (for information on outfitter-guides, contact the Alberta Professional Outfitters Society at apos.ab.ca), OR
- 2) he or she may be hosted by a Hunter Host (see this page) usually a relative or friend – and hunt according to the following restrictions and conditions:
 - Non-resident Aliens may hunt with any Hunter Host only if the non-resident alien has not done so in the previous two (2) fiscal years (April 1 - March 31).
 - Non-residents (Canadian) and Non-resident Aliens are limited to certain licences, as indicated in the Licence Availability sections on pages 22 and 23.
 - Non-resident Aliens hosted by Hunter Hosts may hunt big game only during seasons that do not require one of the special licences, obtained through a draw, indicated by a ■ in the season tables on pages 45 to 56 or listed under Additional Special Licence Draw Hunts on page 58.
 - A Non-resident Alien and his or her intended Hunter Host must apply at a Fish and Wildlife office for their licences and make a statutory declaration that he or she understands the terms and conditions of the licences (see Hunter Host Licence on this page).
 - A Non-resident Alien must not hunt bighorn sheep, cougar or trophy antelope while accompanied by a Hunter Host.
 - Further Restrictions for Non-resident Aliens Who are Not Relatives of the Hunter Host or the Hunter Host's Spouse
 - ➤ Relatives are defined as father, brother, son, uncle, nephew, grandfather, grandson, son-in-law, brother-in-law (and female equivalents) of the Hunter Host or spouse of the Hunter Host.
 - ➤ The Non-resident Alien and intended Hunter Host, if not related, must initiate an application at a Fish and Wildlife office for their licences, described above, by August 31 of the licence year, or by the following February 28 for the spring black bear hunt.
 - ➤ The Non-resident Alien may apply to hunt only two (2) species of big game and wolf/coyote.

A Hunter Host

- Must be an adult resident, and be eligible to hold recreational hunting licences.
- Must be the holder of a valid WIN and Hunter Host Licence (below).
- may not provide services for gain or reward, or accept remuneration, directly or indirectly, for such services.

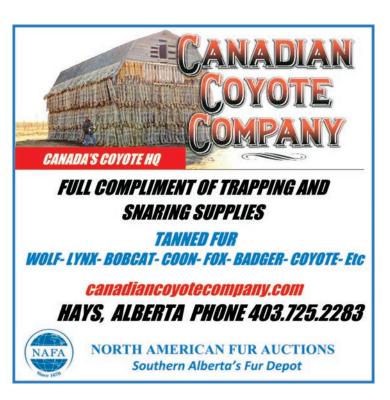
- may host a maximum of two (2) hunters/year, either Non-residents (Canadian), Non-resident Aliens or a combination thereof. If hosting 2 Non-resident Aliens, at least 1 must be a relative.
- may host Non-resident Aliens only if the host has not hosted a Nonresident Alien in the previous two (2) fiscal years (April 1 to March 31).
- must report to the Fish and Wildlife office by December 31 in the year of harvest all hunting activities by the Non-resident Aliens he or she hosted. A report must be submitted even if the hunter doesn't harvest an animal.
- must accompany the hunter(s) named on his or her Hunter Host Licence while they are hunting big game under the authority of the Hunter Host Licence.

Hunter Host Licence

A resident who wishes to be a Hunter Host may purchase a Hunter Host Licence online at albertarelm.com or at any licence issuer. You must have the WIN(s) of the non-resident(s) at the time of purchase. You **must** ensure that the hunters you host are named on your Hunter Host Licence. If you purchase your Hunter Host Licence naming one hunter and you decide to add a second hunter to your licence at a later date, you can do so at no additional charge. Return to albertarelm.com or to a licence issuer to have your licence amended. Once you have purchased your Hunter Host Licence, the hunters may purchase their licences.

A Hunter Host who plans to take a **non-resident alien** hunting must do the following:

- 1. Go to a Fish and Wildlife office (see page 13) in person and initiate an application (including statutory declaration). Sign it and have your signature sworn. If the Non-resident Alien is not a relative, you must start this process by August 31 or February 28 as described above.
- 2. Have the Non-resident Alien sign the application and have his or her signature sworn. If the Non-resident Alien does not have a WIN, have him fill out a WIN application at the same time.
- 3. Take the completed application to a Fish and Wildlife office. The application will be reviewed for final approval and keyed into the automated licensing system.
- 4. When you are notified that your application is approved, go online at albertarelm.com or to any licence issuer and purchase your Hunter Host Licence and the appropriate Wildlife Certificate and licences.



BIG GAME LICENCES

Resident Licence Costs and Combinations

NOTE: The 5% federal Goods and Services Tax (GST) is not included in the costs listed below.

Prior to purchasing any licence, each hunter must possess a valid WIN (see page 15) and a Wildlife Certificate which costs \$28.22 (or \$8.30 for a Resident Youth/Senior Wildlife Certificate, page 17). Hunters wishing to hunt with a bow and arrow must also purchase a Bowhunting Permit (not required for hunting with a cross-bow).

Licence	Price (\$)	Restrictions Applying to the Species	Maximum Licences Allowed Per Hunter
White-tailed Deer	39.95	A Resident Adult may obtain only 1 of the first	A Resident Adult, Senior or
Antlered White-tailed Deer Special Licence	39.95	2 licences.	Youth may obtain 4 different licences from this list of 25,
Youth/Senior White-tailed Deer ⁶	8.25	A Resident Youth may obtain only 1 of the last 3 licences.	but not more than 1 licence
Special Antlered White-tailed Deer Partner Licence (Youth)	12.00	A Resident Senior may obtain only the 2nd or 3rd licence.	from this list for any one species.
Mule Deer	39.95	A Resident Adult may obtain only 1 of the first	
Antlered Mule Deer Special Licence	39.95	2 licences.	
Youth Mule Deer ⁶	8.25	A Resident Youth may obtain only 1 of the last	
Special Antlered Mule Deer Partner Licence (Youth)	12.00	3 licences.	
Elk	39.95	A Resident Adult may obtain only 1 of the first	
WMU 300 Elk Special Licence	39.95	6 licences.	
Either Sex Elk Special Licence	39.95	A Resident Youth may obtain only 1 of these	
Cypress Hills Elk Archery ¹	39.95	10 licences.	
Antlerless Elk Special Licence	39.95		
Antlered Elk Special Licence	39.95		
Special WMU 300 Elk Partner Licence (Youth)	12.00		
Special Either Sex Elk Partner Licence (Youth)	12.00		
Special Antlerless Elk Partner Licence (Youth)	12.00		
Special Antlered Elk Partner Licence (Youth)	12.00		
Moose (Archery)	44.95	A Resident Adult may obtain only 1 of the	
Antlerless Moose Special Licence	44.95	first 6 licences.	
Antlered Moose Special Licence	44.95	A Resident Youth may obtain only 1 of these	
Calf Moose Special Licence	44.95	7 licences.	
Special Antlered Moose Partner Licence	12.00		
Special Antlerless Moose Partner Licence	12.00		
Special Calf Moose Partner Licence (Youth)	12.00		
Trophy Sheep	59.95	A Resident who killed a sheep, except a legal	A Resident Adult may obtain
WMU 408 Trophy Sheep Special Licence	59.95	non-trophy sheep, in 2017 may not purchase a	only 1 of the first 6 licences.
WMU 410 Trophy Sheep Special Licence	59.95	Trophy Sheep Licence in 2018.	A Resident Youth may
WMU 437 Trophy Sheep Special Licence	59.95		obtain only 1 of these 11
WMU 438 Trophy Sheep Special Licence	59.95		licences.
WMU 444/446 Trophy Sheep Special Licence	59.95		
Special WMU 408 Trophy Sheep Partner Licence (Youth)	12.00		
Special WMU 410 Trophy Sheep Partner Licence (Youth)	12.00		
Special WMU 437 Trophy Sheep Partner Licence (Youth)	12.00		
Special WMU 438 Trophy Sheep Partner Licence (Youth)	12.00		
Special WMU 444/446 Trophy Sheep Partner Licence (Youth)	12.00		continued on page 20

Licence	Price (\$)	Restrictions Applying to the Species	Maximum Licences Allowed Per Hunter
Non-trophy Sheep Special Licence	29.95	A Resident Youth may obtain only 1 of	A Resident Adult may obtain 1 of
Special Non-trophy Sheep Partner Licence (Youth)	12.00	these 2 licences.	each of these 15 licences (excluding the Youth licences).
Antlerless White-tailed Deer Special Licence	18.70	A Resident Youth may obtain only 1 of	the routh neences).
Special Antlerless White-tailed Deer Partner Licence (Youth)	12.00	these 2 licences.	A Resident Youth may obtain 15 different licences from this list of 22,
Supplemental Antlerless White-tailed Deer ²	19.15		but not more than 1 licence from this
Strathcona White-tailed Deer8	18.70		list for any one species.
Foothills Deer ³	18.70		
Antlerless Mule Deer Special Licence (issued to a youth)	21.20 (8.25)	A Resident Youth may obtain only 1 of these 2 licences.	
Special Antlerless Mule Deer Partner Licence (Youth)	12.00		
Antlerless Deer (WMUs 212 & 248)	10.70		
Camp Wainwright Deer Special Licence	39.95	A Resident Youth may obtain only 1 of	
Special Camp Wainwright Deer Partner Licence (Youth)	12.00	these 2 licences.	
WMU 212 Antlerless Elk Archery	18.95		
WMU 212 Antlerless Elk Special Licence	39.95	A Resident Youth may obtain only 1 of	
Special WMU 212 Antlerless Elk Partner Licence (Youth)	12.00	these 2 licences.	
Black Bear	20.65		
Supplemental Black Bear ⁴	20.65		
Cougar	20.31		
Goat Special Licence ⁵	59.95	A Resident Youth may obtain only 1 of	
Special Goat Partner Licence (Youth)	12.00	these 2 licences.	
Bison Special Licence (N/A for the 2018 season)	59.95	A Resident may obtain only 1 of these 2	
Special Bison Partner Licence (N/A for the 2018 season)	12.00	licences.	
Antelope Archery Special Licence	59.95	None	A Resident Adult may obtain only 1
Non-trophy Antelope Special Licence	29.95		of the first 3 licences.
Trophy Antelope Special Licence	59.95		A Resident Youth may obtain only 1
Special Antelope Archery Partner Licence (Youth)	12.00		of these 6 licences.
Special Non-trophy Antelope Partner Licence (Youth)	12.00		
Special Trophy Antelope Partner Licence (Youth)	12.00		
Bowhunting Permit (not required for cross-bows)	9.20	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Hunter Host Licence	27.00		
WIN Renewal	8.00		
Licence Reprint ⁷	2.00		
Replacement WIN Card	4.00		

¹ This licence is only valid during the Cypress Hills Elk Archery Licence season, Sept. 1 - Oct. 15; WMU 116, 118 and 119.

Special Licences (listed above) are available only through draws which occurred in June of this year.

Please refer to the 2019 Alberta Hunting Draws booklet in June 2019 for information on how to apply in these draws next year.

The Supplemental Antlerless White-tailed Deer Licence is issued with two tags. The **FIRST** tag issued with the licence (but NOT the second tag) is valid for tagging a deer hunted in one of the following WMUs: 310-314, 337, 346-349, 351, 352, 354, 356, 357, 360, 503-510, 523, 526, 527, 535 and 537. Both tags are valid for tagging a deer(s) hunted in any of the following WMUs: 350, 353, 355, 440-446, 511, 512, 515-521, 524, 525, 528-531, 534, 536, 539-542 and 544.

³ When hunting under the authority of this licence, valid in WMU 212 only, hunters must carry written permission to hunt from a landowner involved.

⁴ This licence is only valid in the following WMUs where 2 black bear licences may be used: 224, 250, 258, 260, 320-360, 429, 445, 500-544 and 841.

⁵ As of 2002, drawn applicants cannot reapply in future years (once-in-a-lifetime opportunity).

⁶ These licences are valid during the seasons that do not require one of the special licences obtained through a draw.



- You are required to bring your licence to a Fish and Wildlife district office and complete a statutory declaration to authorize the tag replacement. You must then have your licence reprinted with the new tag number(s). Licences can be reprinted at a licence issuer for a \$2.00 fee or online at no charge.
- See Additional hunting opportunities in the Parkland WMUs on page 47 for more information.

Non-resident (Canadian) Licence Availability

All Non-resident hunters of big game, wolf or coyote require a Big Game Designated Guide or a Hunter Host. See Outfitting and Guiding Requirements on page 18.

Non-residents who hunt with a Hunter Host may obtain White-tailed Deer, Antlered Mule Deer, Antlered Moose, Antlered Elk, Black Bear, Supplemental Black Bear, Cougar, and Wolf/Coyote Licences (see table below) from private licence issuers or online at albertarelm.com. Some special licences may be obtained through the draw system that are described in the 2018 Alberta Hunting Draws booklet which was made available in June 2018.

Non-residents contracting a hunt with a Big Game Outfitter-guide may obtain Special Licences by using an allocation, available from their outfitter-guide. Wolf/ Coyote licences can be purchased without an allocation. Non-residents using the services of an outfitter-guide must be guided by a Big Game Designated Guide. These licences are only available at licence issuers.

Non-resident (Canadian) Licence Costs and Combinations

NOTE: The 5% federal Goods and Services Tax (GST) is not included in the costs listed below. Prior to purchasing any licence, each hunter must possess a valid WIN (see page 15) and a Wildlife Certificate, which costs \$28.22. Hunters wishing to hunt with a bow and arrow must also purchase a Bowhunting Permit (not required for hunting with a cross-bow).

All special licences shown in the following table are available through a Big Game Outfitter-guide. Some are also available through the draw system.

Licence	Price (\$)	Restrictions Applying to the Species	Maximum Licences Allowed Per Hunter				
White-tailed Deer	132.24	A Non-resident may obtain only 1 of	A Non-resident may obtain 4 different licences from this list of 9, but not more than 1 licence for any one species.				
Antlered White-tailed Deer Special Licence ¹	132.24	these 2 licences.					
Antlered Mule Deer	132.24	A Non-resident may obtain only 1 of					
Antlered Mule Deer Special Licence ¹	132.24	these 2 licences.					
Antlered Elk	154.66	A Non-resident may obtain only 1 of					
Antlered Elk Special Licence ¹	154.66	these 2 licences.					
Antlered Moose (Archery)	164.60	A Non-resident may obtain only 1 of					
Antlered Moose Special Licence ¹	164.60	these 3 licences.					
Special Antlered Moose Partner Licence	44.00						
Trophy Sheep Special Licence ^{1,2}	366.45	A Non-resident who killed a sheep in 2017 may not purchase a Trophy Sheep Special Licence in 2018.	A Non-resident may obtain 1 of each licence from this list of 3.				
Wolf/Coyote	12.40	See page 58 for dates and restrictions.					
Trophy Antelope Special Licence ³	213.10	None					
Black Bear Licence	83.90	A Non-resident accompanied by a Hunter Host may obtain both of these licences.	A Non-resident may obtain 1 of each licence from this list of 2. However, Non-residents purchasing 1 of these				
Supplemental Black Bear Licence ⁴	83.90	these needees.	two licences may not purchase a Black Bear Special Licence.				
Black Bear Special Licence ⁵	83.90	Non-residents must purchase this licence through an outfitter-guide.	Non-residents purchasing this licence may not purchase a Black Bear Licence or a Supplemental Black Bear Licence.				
Cougar	135.31	Non-residents hunting with a Hunter Host.	1 licence only from this list of 2.				
Cougar Special Licence	135.31	Non-residents must purchase this licence through an outfitter-guide.					
Bowhunting Permit (not required for cross-bows)	16.45	Not Applicable	Not Applicable				
WIN Renewal	8.00						
Licence Reprint ⁶	2.00						
Tag Replacement ⁷	0.00						
Replacement WIN card	4.00		Footnotes on next page				

- These licences are available through the draw system or through an outfitter-guide. Please refer to the sections that deal with Non-resident (Canadian) Licence Availability (page 22) and Outfitting and Guiding Requirements (page 18).
- Non-resident Trophy Sheep Special Licences are available through Class S Outfitter-guides or through a draw. Only 2 licences are available through a draw, and each hunter successful in the draw must be accompanied by a Hunter Host.
- Non-resident Trophy Antelope Special Licences are available through an outfitter-guide or through a draw. Please refer to the sections that deal with Non-resident (Canadian) Licence Availability (page 22) and Outfitting and Guiding Requirements (page 18).
- ⁴ This licence is valid only in the following WMUs where 2 black bear licences may be used: 224, 250, 258, 260, 320-360, 429, 445, 500-544 and 841. Please see page 56 for more information.
- ⁵ These licences are valid for 2 black bears if the Outfitter-Guide's allocation is valid for a WMU where the Supplemental Black Bear Licence is valid (i.e., 2-bear areas).
- All purchased licences can be reprinted either at a licence issuer for a \$2.00 fee or online at no charge.
- You are required to bring your licence to a Fish and Wildlife district office and complete a statutory declaration to authorize the tag replacement. You must then have your licence reprinted with the new tag number(s). Licences can be reprinted at a licence issuer for a \$2.00 fee or online at no charge.

Non-resident Alien Licence Availability

All Non-resident Alien hunters of big game, wolf or coyote require either a Big Game Designated Guide or a Hunter Host. See Outfitting and Guiding Requirements on page 18.

Non-resident Aliens who hunt with a Hunter Host may obtain Antlered White-tailed Deer, Antlered Mule Deer, Antlered Moose, Antlered Elk, Black Bear Special Licences and Wolf/Coyote Licences (see table below) online at albertarelm.com or at any licence issuers. See Outfitting and Guiding Requirements on page 18 for a summary of the circumstances under which these licences may be used and the limitations that apply.

Non-resident Aliens contracting a hunt with a Big Game Outfitter-guide must obtain Special Licences by using an allocation, available from their outfitter-guide. Wolf/Coyote licences can be purchased without an allocation. Non-resident Aliens using the services of an outfitter-guide must be guided by a Big Game Designated Guide. These licences are only available at licence issuers.

Non-resident Alien Licence Costs and Combinations

NOTE: The 5% federal Goods and Services Tax (GST) is not included in the costs listed below.

Prior to purchasing any licence, each hunter must possess a valid WIN (see page 15) and a Non-Resident Alien Wildlife Certificate, which costs \$68.22. Hunters wishing to hunt with a bow and arrow must also purchase a Bowhunting Permit (not required for hunting with a cross-bow).

Licence	Price (\$)	Restrictions Applying to the Species	Maximum Licences Allowed Per Hunter
Antlered White-tailed Deer Special Licence	203.841	None	A Non-resident Alien may obtain 1 of
Antlered Mule Deer Special Licence	203.841		each licence from this list of 9.
Antlered Elk Special Licence	291.431		
Antlered Moose Special Licence	310.301		
Black Bear Special Licence ²	105.021		
Trophy Sheep Special Licence ³	366.451	A Non-resident Alien who killed a sheep in 2017 may not purchase a Trophy Sheep Special Licence in 2018.	
Cougar Special Licence ³	254.971	None	
Wolf/Coyote Licence	12.401	See page 58 for wolf and coyote season dates and restrictions.	
Trophy Antelope Special Licence ³	253.021	None	
Bowhunting Permit (not required for cross-bows)	23.20	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
WIN Renewal	8.00		
Licence Reprint ⁴	2.00		
Tag Replacement ⁵	0.00		

If purchased through an outfitter-guide or the Alberta Professional Outfitter Society, an additional service fee is charged.

This licence is valid for 2 black bears where the Resident and Non-resident (Canadian) Supplemental Black Bear Licences are valid (2-bear areas).

³ Trophy Sheep, Cougar and Trophy Antelope Special Licences are available to Non-resident Aliens only through an outfitter-guide.

⁴ All purchased licences can be reprinted either at a licence issuer for a \$2.00 fee or online at no charge.

You are required to bring your licence to a Fish and Wildlife district office and complete a statutory declaration to authorize the tag replacement. You must then have your licence reprinted with the new tag number(s). Licences can be reprinted at a licence issuer for a \$2.00 fee or online at no charge.

GAME BIRD LICENCES

Resident game bird hunters require a WIN card and a Wildlife Certificate and:

- a Game Bird Licence to hunt grouse, partridge and ptarmigan;
- a Game Bird Licence and a Pheasant Licence to hunt pheasant;
- a Game Bird Licence and a Federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit to hunt waterfowl;
- a Merriam's Turkey Special Licence and a Game Bird Licence to hunt Merriam's turkey.
 (NOTE: Merriam's Turkey Special Licences are available only through a draw. See page 61 for more information.)

Non-resident (Canadian) game bird hunters require a WIN card and a Wildlife Certificate and:

- either a Game Bird Licence or a 3-Day Game Bird Licence to hunt grouse, partridge and ptarmigan;
- either a Game Bird Licence or a 3-Day Game Bird Licence, and a Pheasant Licence to hunt pheasant;
- either a Game Bird Licence or a 3-Day Game Bird Licence, and a Federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit to hunt waterfowl.

Non-resident Alien game bird hunters require a WIN card and a Non-Resident Alien Wildlife Certificate and:

- an Upland Game Bird Licence to hunt grouse, partridge and ptarmigan;
- an Upland Game Bird and Pheasant Licence to hunt pheasant;
- a 6-Day Waterfowl Licence and a Federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit to hunt waterfowl.

NOTE: The 5% federal Goods and Services Tax (GST) is not included in the costs listed below.

Prior to purchasing any licence, each hunter must possess a valid WIN (see page 15) and a Wildlife Certificate. The Wildlife Certificate costs \$28.22 or \$68.22 for a Non-Resident Alien Wildlife Certificate, or \$8.30 for a Resident Youth/Senior Wildlife Certificate (see page 17). Hunters wishing to hunt with a bow and arrow (but not a cross-bow) must also purchase a Bowhunting Permit.

Licence Costs

Game Bird Licence	Price (\$)						
	Resident	Non-resident (Canadian)	Non-resident Alien				
Game Bird	15.80	46.76	Not Applicable				
Upland Game Bird	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	85.50				
6-Day Waterfowl ⁴	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	83.50				
3-Day Game Bird ⁴	Not Applicable	32.84	Not Applicable				
Pheasant	22.38	32.91	32.91				
Merriam's Turkey Special Licence ^{1,2}	29.95	Not Applicable	Not Applicable				
Special Merriam's Turkey Partner Licence (Youth) ¹	12.00	Not Applicable	Not Applicable				
Bowhunting Permit	9.20	16.45	23.20				
WIN Renewal	8.00	8.00	8.00				
Licence Reprint ⁵	2.00	2.00	2.00				
Tag Replacement ⁶	0.00	Not Applicable	Not Applicable				
Federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit ³	17.00	17.00	17.00				

- A Resident Youth may obtain only 1 of these 2 licences.
- Available only through a draw, page 61.
- ³ Available at Post Offices, certain private licence issuers or ordered online at www.permis-permits.ec.gc.ca/.
- ⁴ A hunter may purchase more than 1 of these licences.
- ⁵ All purchased licences can be reprinted either at a licence issuer for a \$2.00 fee or online at no charge.
- You are required to bring your licence to a Fish and Wildlife district office and complete a statutory declaration to authorize the tag replacement. You must then have your licence reprinted with the new tag number(s). Licences can be reprinted at a licence issuer for a \$2.00 fee or online at no charge.



Chronic Wasting Disease Management in Alberta

Alberta began addressing surveillance and management of CWD in 1998. Thus, with the results from 2017 we have completed 20yrs of ongoing hunter surveillance. The program evolved to have three primary objectives: detect CWD in wild cervids, try to limit the spread of CWD in wild cervids, and learn about CWD in Alberta landscapes and Alberta ecosystems. The results were applied to ongoing provincial deer management programs. A summary of all programs was prepared in 2012 and is available on the CWD Reports page of the Wildlife Diseases web site www.aep.alberta.ca/fish-wildlife/wildlife-diseases/.

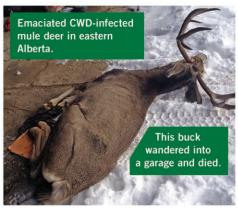


Photo: AB Fish and Wildlife

What follows is a brief overview of the surveillance program and current data.

Hunter harvest samples are the backbone of the wild cervid surveillance program, in addition to opportunistic samples associated with ongoing Fish and Wildlife activities such as responding to found dead, road-kill, and emaciated cervids. In over 67,000 heads tested, 919 cases of CWD were detected: 796 mule deer, 119 white-tails, one unknown deer, one moose, and two elk. This includes 327 cases identified in 6340 heads in 2017 (5.2%): 280 mule deer, 46 white-tails, and one elk. The disease occurs predominantly in mule deer, males, and proportionately more in deer collected during disease control programs conducted 2005-2008. Using weighted surveillance measures based on patterns in the Alberta data, prevalence in hunter samples is increasing over time with the overall prevalence in mule deer reaching 8.2% in 2017 (up from 5.4% in 2016).

Overall proportion of infected wild cervids remains low; however, as an indication of change over time, in 2013 prevalence in mule deer males in infected WMUs ranged 3-6%; in 2017 the average prevalence in 32 infected WMUs was 12.2%, with 14 WMUs >15% prevalence and reaching 27% in one unit.

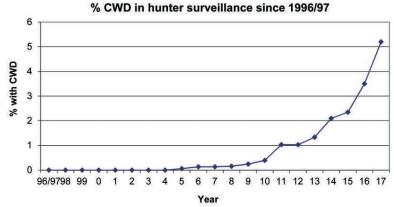
Highlights of analyses to date include the following. Risk models reveal increased geographic spread, largely in relation to riparian areas and proximity to previous cases. The Battle and Red Deer/South Saskatchewan watersheds are at the highest risk of CWD occurrence (altho CWD now also occurs in N. Saskatchewan, Bow, and Milk river drainages). Mandatory WMU designation significantly increases the number of heads submitted and please note that WMUs 250, 252, and 260 were added to the ongoing list of mandatory units for 2018.

In 2017/18 CWD was again detected in an elk in WMU 732 (CFB Suffield), only the 2nd case in over 2000 elk tested from Suffield since 2012. Also, a cluster of cases in mule deer was detected near Tofield (WMU 242) and infected deer were found well up the Bow River east of Strathmore (WMU 156).

Many wildlife managers and stakeholders across North America agree that Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) is the most significant disease concern facing big game populations across the continent. It destroys the brain and results in premature death of all infected deer. Long-term monitoring of local deer populations in established CWD areas indicates infected populations slowly shift towards younger deer, lower productivity, and fewer trophy males. The declines are attributed directly to the effects of CWD as the disease becomes more established. In Saskatchewan CWD is the single greatest cause of death in adult deer in an infected local population along the South Saskatchewan River.

The patterns of disease are consistent within the CWD risk area (=mandatory WMUs); however, ongoing surveillance improves our ability to track the occurrence and extent of the disease. With better information big game managers can more fully understand the potential effects of the disease, and hunters concerned about CWD can make fully informed decisions about their hunt.

yr	1996/97	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
yr#	96/97	98	99	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
# tested	75	186	185	385	800	1059	1231	1302	1660	2965	5170	4347	4817	5091	3194	3402	3667	4163	4929	5112	6340
# positive	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	7	7	12	20	33	35	49	86	116	179	327
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.13	0.14	0.16	0.25	0.39	1.03	1.03	1.34	2.1	2.35	3.5	5.2



Note that while there was a case of CWD in a road-kill moose near Medicine Hat in 2012, this is considered spillover from infected deer in the area. Thus deer remain the best surveillance sample to indicate disease occurrence. However, as always, the program will test the head of any cervid legally harvested in Alberta.

Ongoing support from the public, and hunters and outfitters in particular, is essential to CWD surveillance.

For more information on CWD surveillance in Alberta

CHECK PAGE 3 of this guide. For more information about

CWD contact your local Fish and

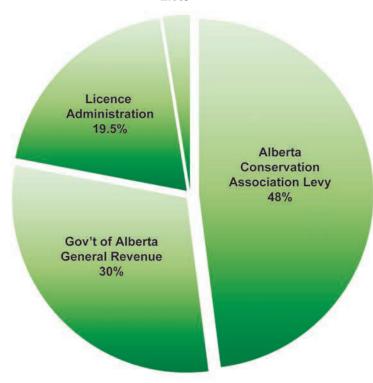
Wildlife Office or visit:

Government

www.aep.alberta.ca/fish-wildlife/ wildlife-diseases/

2017/18 ALBERTA HUNTING REPORT

Alberta Professional Outfitters Society Levy 2.5%*



Alberta Hunters

- 134,150 hunters hunted in Alberta in 2017.
- 10% of Alberta hunters are women.

Non-Resident Alien 5% Non-Resident 3% Youth 6% Adult 94% Resident 92%

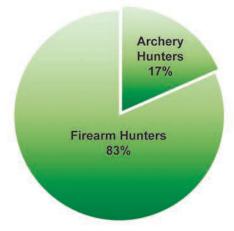
Where did your 2017/18 Hunting Licence Dollars go?

- Over \$20M in revenue was collected from the sale of hunting licences, hunting draw applications and WiN cards.
- Over 48% of hunting licence revenue goes directly to the Alberta Conservation Association levy in support of programming (For more information please visit www.ab-conservation.com).
- Licence and administration fees accounted for just over 19% and provides compensation to licence issuers, pays for licensing services including the annual hunter harvest & effort survey delivered through AlbertaRelm.com
- *The Alberta Professional Outfitter Society levies are applied solely to non-resident alien licences.
- The Government of Alberta receives 30% of hunting licence revenue collected; 22% goes to General Revenue while 8% of goes to a dedicated fund to deliver wildlife management programs such as annual ungulate surveys. For more information visit: http://aep.alberta.ca/fish-wildlife/fishinghunting-trapping/aerial-wildlife-survey-reports.aspx

For more information, visit mywildalberta.ca/BuyLicences/Annual-Sales-Statistics

Alberta Big Game Hunters

- Over 126,000 big game hunters in Alberta.
- 17% purchased Bowhunting Permits.



Hunter Hosts in Alberta in 2017

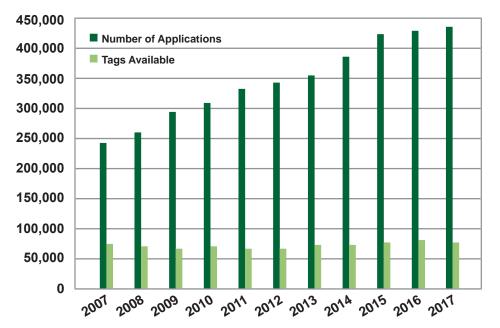
- In 2017, over 2,600 Albertans hosted over 3,300 friends and family to hunt with them in Alberta.
- 88% of hunters hosted were Canadian while 12% were from outside of Canada.

Youth Hunters in Alberta in 2017

- 7,900 Youth Wildlife Certificates were sold in 2017. A Youth Wildlife Certificate costs \$8.30 and includes a Game Bird Licence.
- 6,600 Youth White-tailed deer and 1,766 Youth Mule Deer Special Licences were sold in 2017 at a very reasonable fee of \$8.25.
- Did you know that you can legally share almost any big game Special Licence opportunity
 with a youth hunter using the Youth Partner Licence for only \$12.00. In 2017, 129 youth
 hunters took advantage of this mentorship opportunity allowing them to hunt elk, moose,
 bighorn sheep, pronghorn antelope and Merriam's turkey.

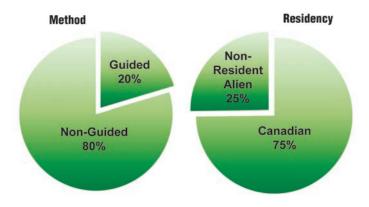


2017/18 ALBERTA HUNTING REPORT



Alberta Waterfowl Harvest

• Over 350,000 waterfowl were harvested in Alberta.



Hunter Activity and Harvest Reports

- 32% of Special Licence holders and 25% of General Licence holders completed over 82,000 harvest and effort surveys in 2017.
- Hunter harvest and effort information has been collected every year for over 20 years and is used to assist wildlife managers in making allocation decisions.
- Since 2014, one lucky hunter has been awarded a free special licence just for completing their hunter effort and harvest survey. For every survey completed their names were entered into the draw for the special licence.
- Starting 2017, submissions of hunter harvest information has been more convenient than ever before, allowing hunters to report harvest and effort in real-time at AlbertaRelm.com.
- Please visit mywildalberta.ca to see 2017 survey results.

This Just In! 2018 Special Licence Draws

- 111,456 hunters made over 419,500 draw applications with over 87% of applications being made online at AlbertaRelm.com
- Compared to last year, 6% fewer hunters participated; however, each hunter applied on less draws averaging 3.8 applications per hunter

ENFORCEMENT UPDATE

- Enforcement Officers will continue using the new tool designed to assist hunter/ angler licensing compliance.
- Officers are able to quickly scan a hunter's licences and tags to ensure that they are valid.



In 2017, 15,018 hunters were checked by officers resulting in 917 hunting related enforcement actions.

Also, there were 1,419 wildlife related enforcement actions resulting from reports received of illegal activity.

The top 5 offenses were:

- 1. Loaded firearm on vehicle/aircraft/boat
- 2. Fail to carry a licence while hunting
- 3. Hunting without a licence
- 4. Unlawful possession of wildlife
- 5. Fail to retain evidence of sex/species on animal carcass

Source: Fish and Wildlife Enforcement Branch, Justice and Solicitor General.





GENERAL REGULATIONS

Prohibitions

Note: Convictions for certain offences will result in the suspension of all recreational hunting licences for a period of 1 to 3 years, and may result in a suspension for as long as 5 or more years. This is in addition to the assessment of a fine, an order and/or imprisonment.

General

It is unlawful to

- 1. apply on draws or obtain recreational licences in Alberta if:
 - i) your hunting privileges are under a licence suspension/cancellation in Alberta (or elsewhere) or
 - ii) if you fail to pay your fine after being convicted of a provincial hunting or provincial sportfishing offence.
 - carry or use another person's licence or tag or allow another person to use your licence or tag.
 - fail to carry a hunting licence when the hunter is hunting under the authority of that licence or when the hunter is transporting game taken under it.
 - fail to produce a licence when requested to do so by a wildlife officer.
- 2. harass, injure or kill any wildlife with a vehicle, aircraft or boat.
- 3. hunt any wildlife with or from an aircraft, or communicate, for the purpose of hunting, the signs or whereabouts of wildlife seen during a flight on an aircraft.
- 4. transport dead wildlife taken by others without an accompanying bill of lading (see page 64) signed by the licence or permit holder and providing the following details:
 - the kind and number of the licence under which the wildlife was killed or possessed,
 - a description of the wildlife,
 - the points of origin and destination, and
 - the date on which the wildlife is to be transported.
- set out, use or employ any of the following items for the purpose of hunting any wildlife:
 - an arrow equipped with an explosive head,
 - a firearm that is capable of firing more than one bullet during one pressure of the trigger or a firearm that can be altered to operate as such,
 - a light,
 - a shotgun of a gauge greater than 10,
 - a device designed to deaden the sound of the report of a firearm,
 - recorded wildlife calls or sounds, or an electronically operated calling device except; 1) when hunting migratory game birds with the use of calls or sounds that mimic snow geese, or 2) using electronic calls to hunt crows, magpies, coyote, red fox and wolf (using sounds that mimic these animals, rabbits, hares, or rodents).
 - a pistol or revolver unless
 - the person is a licenced trapper (holding a federal authorization) who is dispatching an animal caught in a trap, or
 - it is an air powered pistol or revolver that discharges a projectile at less than 500 feet per second (often used for hunting small game).
 - live wildlife.
 - a swivel set or spring gun, or
 - a poisonous substance or an immobilizing drug.
- abandon, destroy or allow flesh suitable for human consumption of any game bird or big game animal (except cougar or bear), to become unfit for human consumption.
- 7. have a loaded firearm (live ammunition in breech, chamber or magazine) in or on, or discharge a **weapon** from
 - a boat unless the boat is propelled by muscular power or is at anchor and the person is hunting, or
 - any kind of aircraft or vehicle whether it is moving or stationary.

- Note: Ammunition may be carried in a magazine that is not attached to the firearm. Refer to page 16 for contact information regarding federal firearms legislation.
- 8. discharge a **weapon** within 183 m (200 yards) or cause a projectile from a **weapon** to pass within 183 m (200 yards) of any occupied building. Owners, occupants, or persons authorized by the owner or occupant are excepted, subject to local bylaws.
- 9. discharge a firearm from or cause a projectile from a firearm to pass along or across:
 - a) a provincial highway (this designation applies to all former primary and secondary highways),
 - b) a road that is paved, oiled, graded or regularly maintained, unless
 - the road is held under any active disposition under the Public Lands Act or under an order under the Surface Rights Act, or
 - the person is hunting game birds with a shotgun under the authority of a licence.

Note: if there is no identifiable ditch or fence to mark the outside edge of the roadway, then the roadway extends 20 feet from the edge of the traveled portion.

- 10. hunt any wildlife while impaired by alcohol or drugs.
- hunt any wildlife or discharge a firearm between one-half hour after sunset and one-half hour before sunrise. (See sunrise/sunset table on page 48).
- 12. alter, destroy or remove any sign or notice that has been posted under the authority of the *Wildlife Act, Petty Trespass Act* or the *Migratory Birds Regulations*.
- 13. hunt any wildlife or discharge any firearm on or over occupied land or enter on to such land for the purpose of doing so without the consent of the owner or occupant of the land (page 32).

 NOTE: There is an additional requirement affecting access for guided hunts (page 32).
- possess a firearm of a calibre larger than .22 in a helicopter over WMUs 400-446.
- 15. hunt with a firearm if you are under 18 years of age and not accompanied by a parent, legal guardian or by a person 18 years of age or older who has the written permission of the parent or legal guardian. See page 16 for Canadian Firearms Centre contact information.
- 16. disturb traps, sets or trapping cabins.

Big Game

It is unlawful to

- 1. hunt big game with any weapon other than:
 - a bow or cross-bow, and arrow or bolt, that are lawful for hunting big game (see page 42),
 - a rifle and ammunition that are lawful for hunting big game,
 - a muzzle-loading firearm .44 calibre or greater, or
 - a shotgun and ammunition that are lawful for hunting big game.
- set out, use or employ any of the following items for the purpose of hunting big game:
 - ammunition of less than .23 calibre,
 - ammunition that contains non-expanding bullets,
 - an auto-loading firearm that has the capacity to hold more than 5 cartridges in the magazine,
 - a shotgun having a gauge of .410 or less,
 - a shotgun in a bird sanctuary,
 - bait, except as permitted for the hunting of black bears (page 56),
 - a rifle or shotgun in WMUs 212, 248 or 410 (persons hunting

under the authority of a Strathcona White-tailed Deer Licence, a Foothills Deer Licence, or an Antlerless Moose Special Licence in Strathcona County may hunt with a bow and arrow, cross-bow, muzzle loader or shotgun),

- a trap,
- a cross-bow and arrow that is not authorized (see page 59).
- 3. discharge a weapon at a big game animal while it is swimming.
- 4. discharge an arrow from a bow or cross-bow at big game, from, along or across a highway or road specified in Item 9 on page 28.
- 5. be accompanied by a dog while hunting big game or allow a dog to pursue big game except when hunting cougar under the authority of a Cougar Licence, from December 1 to the last day of February (the winter season).
- possess the carcass of a male elk, male antelope or male non-trophy sheep unless the complete skull plate, with horns or antlers intact, is also retained with the carcass until it is delivered to
 - the usual residence of the person who killed it, and the animal is butchered, cut and packaged for consumption, or
 - a premises in respect of which there is a Food Establishment Permit issued under the *Public Health Act* or a Licence for the Operation of an Abattoir issued under the *Meat Inspection Act*.
- possess the carcass of a calf moose taken under authority of a Calf Moose Special Licence unless its head is also retained with the carcass until it is delivered to
 - the usual residence of the person who killed it, and the animal is butchered, cut and packaged for consumption, or
 - a premises in respect of which there is a Food Establishment Permit issued under the *Public Health Act* or a Licence for the Operation of an Abattoir issued under the *Meat Inspection Act*.
- allow the skin of any bear or cougar to be wasted, destroyed, spoiled or abandoned. See exception for salvaging skin on page 32 – Access for Control of Livestock Predation.
- remove the distinctive evidence of sex and species from the carcass of any big game until
 - the carcass is delivered to a premises in respect of which there is a Food Establishment Permit issued under the *Public Health Act* or Licence for the Operation of an Abattoir issued under the *Meat Inspection Act*, or
 - the carcass is cut up and packaged for consumption at:
 - the usual residence of the person who killed the animal, or
 - the usual residence (a residence that is neither a business premises nor attached to such premises) of a resident of Alberta and that resident is in attendance.

In the case of cougar, the evidence of sex must remain attached and be retained until the animal has been registered (page 44).

10. remove the tag from the carcass of a big game animal until authorized (as outlined on page 41).

11. hunt:

- a black bear under the age of one year,
- a female black bear accompanied by a cub under the age of one year,
- a female cougar accompanied by a kitten with spotted fur, or
- a cougar kitten with spotted fur.
- transport big game hunters, except those requiring medical aid, or big game by helicopter over WMUs 400-446.
- 13. land or take off in a fixed-wing aircraft that is carrying big game, big game hunters or firearms of a calibre larger than .22 at or from any location in WMUs 400-446 except those locations where aircraft routinely land and take off.

- 14. hunt big game within 6 hours of having disembarked from an aircraft, except for a jet or turbo-propeller driven aircraft.
- 15. hunt big game on Sundays:
 - in WMUs 102 160,
 - in WMUs 624, 728, 730 and 936.
- 16. be within 50 yards of a vehicle when discharging a weapon at an antelope.

Game Bird

It is unlawful to

- 1. possess, before it has been transported to the usual residence of the person who killed it or is prepared for immediate cooking, a game bird which does not bear evidence of sex and species. Evidence of sex and species consists of one completely feathered wing attached to the carcass of the game bird, except for Merriam's turkey for which evidence of sex and species consists of the complete head and beard attached to the carcass (see page 61 for tagging instructions for Merriam's turkey).
- 2. hunt a migratory game bird using:
 - a firearm loaded with a single bullet,
 - shot, other than non-toxic shot,
 - a cross-bow,
 - a shotgun that is of a larger size than 10 guage.
- 3. hunt any game bird using:
 - a shotgun in which the magazine and chamber combined will hold more than three rounds of ammunition,
 - a trap, or
 - bait.

Note: see item 12 (below) for additional restrictions for hunting Merriam's turkey.

- have more than one shotgun, for personal use, at any time while hunting migratory game birds unless each shotgun, in excess of one, is unloaded and disassembled or unloaded and cased.
- 5. hunt game birds in WMU 410 with other than a bow and arrow or falconry bird.
- 6. hunt game birds in WMU 212 or 248 with other than a bow and arrow, a cross-bow, shotgun or falconry bird.
- 7. exceed the daily or possession limit for any game bird (see game bird bag limits on page 60).
- 8. hunt game birds within 400 m (1/4 mi.) of a baited lure area operated under the Crop Damage Control Program.
- 9. transport migratory game birds belonging to others unless the carcasses are affixed with a tag showing:
 - the signature, name and address of the owner,
 - the licence number under which the bird was taken, and
 - the date the birds were taken.
- 10. fail to make every effort possible to immediately retrieve a migratory game bird that a person has killed or wounded. A hunter must have adequate means to retrieve any migratory bird that he or she may kill, cripple or injure.
- 11. hunt Merriam's turkey using:
 - a weapon other than a shotgun, cross-bow or a bow and arrow,
 - a shotgun with a bore diameter smaller than 20 gauge, or
 - shot size smaller than No. 6 shot or larger than No. 2 shot.
- 12. remove the tag from a Merriam's turkey until authorized (page 61).

EXPORTING

Alberta Export Permit

All big game (including bison hunted under a Bison Special Licence), game birds, and furbearing animals require a provincial export permit (\$20.00 plus GST) when they are to be conveyed beyond the borders of Alberta, except under the following conditions:

- Hunters who lawfully harvest game birds, coyotes, white-tailed deer, mule deer, moose, elk, pronghorn antelope or black bear* under the authority of a hunting licence or a right that is protected under Canadian Constitution, may export those species without an Alberta export permit if
 - in the case of upland game birds, the bird has been processed as a mounted specimen, or
 - the export occurs within 30 days of the date the animal was killed or within 5 days of the close of the season, whichever occurs first, and
 - the shipment is accompanied by the hunter who killed the animal, and
 - the appropriate licence is carried by the hunter who killed the animal being exported.
 - * Alberta prohibits the export of gall bladder and paws of black bear. You may export red meat, hide with claws attached, head or skull with teeth attached, but no other parts. See CITES Export Permit at right.
- Coyote that have been lawfully hunted by residents do not require a provincial export permit.

Note: United States migratory bird hunting regulations state that it is unlawful for a person to import into the United States migratory game birds belonging to another person. Evidence of sex and species must remain attached to the bird until the final U.S. destination is reached. For further information on the export of wildlife, contact a Fish and Wildlife office (page 13).

Commercial Export of Wildlife to the U.S.

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (US FWS) regulates commercial shipments of wildlife that enter or leave the U.S. In particular, taxidermists and outfitter-guides may experience difficulties transporting wildlife to the U.S. unless such businesses are licenced with the US FWS for transporting commercial shipments of wildlife across the U.S. border.

For more details, contact the US FWS at 1-703-358-1949 or view information at: http://www.fws.gov/le/

CITES Export Permit - for more information (1-800-668-6767)

Persons exporting cougar, wood bison or wolf to points outside Canada must obtain a federal export permit issued in accordance with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES). In addition, provincial export permits must be obtained for exporting these species, except for tanned wolf skin. All black bear require CITES export permits, except for those exported by United States hunters as noted on this page. Black bears do not require the provincial export permit if they are exported as described in the Alberta Export Permit section.

U.S. Black Bear Hunters – A CITES export permit is no longer required for U.S. hunters to take their black bear hunting trophy home in a fresh, frozen or salted condition at the conclusion of their hunt. The trophy must be part of the accompanying baggage of the hunter who killed the animal. This exemption does not apply to taxidermized trophies. All provincial export requirements still apply (see Alberta Export Permit section) and the trophy and documentation must be presented to Customs at the border when the hunters exit. Only the following parts of black bear may be exported: red meat, the hide with claws still attached, the head or skull with teeth attached, but no other parts. Alberta prohibits the export of the gall bladder or paws of black bear. Note that the CITES permit exemption for fresh black bear trophies applies only to U.S. hunters returning home and not to other hunters. An individual must not sell or dispose of the black bear within 90 days after the date on which the CITES exemption is claimed.

Other circumstances for Black Bear: Claws of black bear may not be exported from Alberta if they are separated from the whole skin. Partial skins of black bear that are processed (tanned or otherwise permanently preserved), black bear skulls with teeth attached (when not accompanied by the hunter returning home as described above) or taxidermized black bear skins may still be exported but only under a provincial export permit with a CITES permit. A black bear skin that is not part of a returning hunter's baggage may still be shipped but requires both provincial and CITES export permits.

SALE OF WILDLIFE

The selling, buying, bartering, soliciting or trading in wildlife or wildlife parts, or offering to do so, is regulated under the *Wildlife Act* and Regulations. Many transactions are strictly prohibited, while others are regulated. For further information, contact a Fish and Wildlife office (page 13).

When conducting wildlife transactions over the internet, recognize that wildlife laws vary in many jurisdictions; wildlife (such as a naturally shed antler) that is legal to sell within Alberta may not be legal to sell to persons in the U.S.

FOUND DEAD WILDLIFE

When driving or walking, hunters often find dead wildlife that they would like to keep. In most cases it is unlawful to possess such wildlife or parts of wildlife without first obtaining a permit. Contact a Fish and Wildlife office to apply for such a permit before taking possession of the wildlife.







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HUNTING PRIVILEGES ON OCCUPIED, PRIVATE AND PUBLIC LAND

Access to Public and Private Lands

Except under authority of a Game Bird Shooting Ground Licence, it is unlawful to directly or indirectly buy or sell, trade or barter, or offer to buy or sell access to any land for the purpose of hunting any big game, furbearing animals or game birds.

Hunting on privately owned lands without permission is a problem in Alberta. It generates anti-hunting sentiment among landowners and results in the prosecution of more than 200 hunters each year. Hunters should leave gates as they find them, avoid damaging facilities or property, avoid disturbing livestock and establish friendly relations with landholders.

NOTE: Important changes to the Petty Trespass Act took effect in 2004. See this page.

Although there is a moral obligation to pursue wounded game and a legal requirement to ensure game is retrieved and not wasted or abandoned. these obligations do not override the legal requirement to get permission to enter private land.

Access to Public Lands

Hunters are reminded that the privilege to access public lands is contingent upon courtesy and responsible conduct. It is the hunter's responsibility to know, understand and abide by access conditions that apply when using and enjoying these areas.

In addition to privately owned land, permission is always required before entering or crossing:

- Indian reserves (from appropriate band council),
- Métis settlements (from appropriate Métis settlement association)
- Public land under agricultural or grazing lease (from leaseholder), please see page 16.

While recreational 'foot' access is generally accepted on public land, hunters should be aware that:

- Off-highway vehicle (OHV) access is prohibited in most provincial parks and provincial recreation areas.
- Off-highway vehicle access may be limited or prohibited within counties, municipal districts or within special public land management areas such as Public Land Use Zones (PLUZs).
- Some PLUZs have designated OHV trail networks (i.e. Ghost Pluz). In these areas, hunters are required to operate OHVs only on designated trails, even when retrieving game.
- Special conditions, such as extreme fire hazard, may warrant additional temporary access limitations.

Regardless of intent or mode of travel, all recreationists are expected and encouraged to respect, take pride, and play a stewardship role in maintaining the quality and character of Alberta's natural resources.

For more information regarding access to Agricultural Leased Land and Provincial Grazing Reserves, refer to page 16.

For more information, please contact your local Alberta Environment and Parks office by dialing 310-0000 or visit aep.alberta.ca

Wildlife Act

Section 38 of the Wildlife Act specifies that no person shall hunt wildlife or discharge firearms on or over occupied lands, or enter onto such lands for the purpose of doing so without the consent of the owner or occupant.

The Wildlife Act defines "occupied lands" as follows:

- (a) privately owned lands under cultivation or enclosed by a fence of any kind and not exceeding one section in area on which the owner or occupant actually resides, and
- any other privately owned land that is within 1.6 km (1 mi.) of the section referred to in clause (a) and that is owned or leased by the same owner or occupant.

The occupied lands described in the above legislation do not need to be posted with signs to receive protection under Section 38 of the Wildlife Act. The black area in the map (right) shows an example of nine square miles of land that could contain land falling within the definition of "occupied

Petty Trespass Act

Amendments to the Petty Trespass Act came into force June 1, 2004. While it is still possible for a landowner to prohibit entry on to his or her land by giving oral or written notice or by posting signs prohibiting entry, the amendments now set out certain kinds of property where entry is prohibited without any notice required. These lands include



those privately owned lands (and leased public lands not associated with grazing or cultivation – these are addressed on page 16) that are under cultivation, fenced or enclosed by a natural boundary or enclosed in a manner that indicates the landholder's intention to keep people off the premises or animals on the premises. Importantly, hunters or others who access those lands must have permission before entering.

Federal Criminal Code

The **Criminal Code** (Section 41) provides that a person in peaceable possession of real property can require a trespasser to vacate the property.

Access for Guiding

A Hunter Host, Big Game Designated Guide or Bird Game Designated Guide, when guiding on any privately held land, requires permission authorizing access from the landholder for conducting those guiding services on that land. Such a guide or host is required to carry on his person the landholder's name, address (or legal land location of landholder's residence) and telephone number.

Access for Control of Livestock Predation

Black Bear and Coyote*

Any person who is (a) the owner or occupant of privately owned land, or (b) authorized to keep livestock on public land, or (c) a resident authorized by a person described in (a) or a resident authorized in writing by a person described in (b) may, without a licence, hunt (but not trap) black bear or coyote on such lands, at all times of the year.

Timber Wolf*

Any person who is (a) the owner or occupant of privately owned land, or (b) authorized to keep livestock on public land, or (c) a resident authorized by a person described in (a) or a resident authorized in writing by a person described in (b) may, without a licence and at all times of the year, hunt (but not trap) timber wolf on such lands, and on any lands within 8 km (5 mi.) of the above lands, provided he or she also has the right of access to these latter lands.

*Cougar

Any person who is the owner or occupant of privately owned land may at any time of year, hunt (but not trap) cougar on such lands without a licence. Hunting with dogs is prohibited under this authority. Under this authority, registration is required within one week of the kill by bringing the skin and skull (or intact carcass) to a Fish and Wildlife office (see page 13). A premolar tooth will be retained for aging.

* It is not legally necessary to salvage pelts of furbearing animals (includes coyote and wolf) or black bear taken in accordance with regulations authorizing the control of problem wildlife set out in this part. The skin and skull of cougar taken on privately-owned land as described must be submitted at time of registration as noted, but the cougar pelt does not need to be further salvaged. Refer to page 58 for information about seasons for coyote and wolf.

HUNTING IN ALBERTA PROVINCIAL PARKS AND PROTECTED AREAS

Alberta's Parks Division provides hunting opportunities on over 85% of the land base managed as a Provincial Park or Protected Area. In protected areas where hunting is allowed some activities are restricted in order to protect sensitive areas and species or to address public safety or wildlife management issues. Section 15 of the Provincial Parks (General) Regulation prohibits dogs off leash in Provincial Parks, Wildland Provincial Parks and Provincial Recreation Areas. Dogs need to be controlled via a restraining leash not greater than 2m long. For detailed information on hunting in Provincial Parks and protected areas contact your local Alberta Environment and Parks office or visit albertaparks.ca.

Classification of Protected Area	Hunting	Exceptions	OHV (including snowmobile) Use
Ecological Reserves	No	No	No
Wilderness Areas	No	No	No
Provincial Parks	No	Castle Provincial Park, Elk seasons in Cypress Hills	No
Provincial Recreation Areas (PRA)	No	Big game and game bird seasons in Blue Rapids, Cooking Lake-Blackfoot, Fickle Lake, Lakeland, North Bruderheim, Redwater, Sulphur Gates, and Wapiabi PRAs	Lakeland PRA - Yes on designated trails only. North Bruderhein PRA
Wildland Parks	Yes	Bison hunting is not permitted in Wildland Parks outside the Bison Hunting Zone	On designated trails in a select number of Wildland Parks. For a complete listing visit www.albertaparks.ca
Willmore Wilderness Park	Yes	No	No
Heritage Rangelands	Yes	Entry is subject to grazing lease access conditions	Subject to grazing lease access conditions
Natural Areas	Yes	Access and other management conditions may apply. For a complete listing visit www.albertaparks.ca	Dependant on access conditions. For a complete listing visit www. albertaparks.ca

Ecological Reserves

Ecological Reserves preserve and protect natural heritage in an undisturbed state for scientific research and education. The primary intent of this class of protected area is strict preservation of natural ecosystems, habitats, features and associated biodiversity. Hunting is prohibited in Ecological Reserves.

Wilderness Areas

Wilderness Areas preserve and protect natural heritage, where visitors are provided with opportunities for non-consumptive, nature based outdoor recreation. Hunting is prohibited in Wilderness Areas.

Provincial Parks and Recreation Areas

Provincial Parks preserve natural heritage; they support outdoor recreation, heritage tourism and natural heritage appreciation activities that depend upon and are compatible with environmental protection. Provincial Recreation Areas support outdoor recreation and tourism: they often provide access to lakes, rivers, reservoirs and adjacent crown land.

In general, hunting or discharging a firearm (or bow) is prohibited in Provincial Parks and Provincial Recreation Areas. Hunting is permitted in Castle Provincial Park and there are elk seasons in Cypress Hills Provincial Park. In addition, there are big game and game bird seasons in Blue Rapids, Fickle Lake, Wapiabi, Cooking Lake-Blackfoot, the northwest corner of Evan-Thomas, Sulphur Gates, and Lakeland Provincial Recreation Areas. Firearms discharge permits are required to hunt in all Provincial Parks and Provincial Recreation Areas other than Lakeland Provincial Recreation Area, Blue Rapids Provincial Recreation Area, Fickle Lake Provincial Recreation Area, and Wapiabi Provincial Recreation Area. Orientation sessions may also be required before hunting is permitted in a Provincial Park or Provincial Recreation Area. For more information on firearm discharge permits and orientation sessions for hunting in Provincial Parks or Provincial Recreation Areas please visit www.albertaparks.ca

If not in the process of hunting in a Provincial Park or Provincial Recreation Area that has an open season, all firearms must be unloaded, encased or dismantled.

Wildland Provincial Parks

Wildland Provincial Parks preserve and protect natural heritage and provide opportunities for backcountry recreation. Hunting is permitted in Wildland Provincial Parks. However, bison hunting in Wildland Provincial Parks is only permitted in the Hay-Zama Wildland Park, within the Bison Hunting Zone. Special access restrictions apply to all motorized vehicles.

Willmore Wilderness Park

Willmore Wilderness Park was established under its own legislation in 1959 and is similar in intent to Wildland Parks. Hunting is permitted in Willmore Wilderness Park; however, off-highway vehicle (and snowmobile) use is not permitted. Hunters are advised that the adjacent staging areas have different hunting and firearm storage regulations than Willmore Wilderness Park. Further information and maps are available at the Hinton Parks Division office at 780-865-8395.

Heritage Rangelands

Heritage Rangelands preserve and protect natural features that are representative of Alberta's prairies and grazing is used to maintain the grassland ecology. Two heritage rangelands have been established in Alberta - Black Creek Heritage Rangeland in the Whaleback area and OH Ranch Heritage Rangeland near Longview. These lands are cooperatively managed with Alberta Environment and Parks and grazing lease holders. Hunting is permitted, however entry is subject to grazing lease access conditions. For access conditions please visit aep.alberta.ca, select Recreation and Public Use, then select Recreation on Agricultural Public Land.

Natural Areas

Natural Areas preserve and protect sites of local significance and provide opportunities for recreation and nature appreciation activities. Hunting is permitted in Natural Areas, however, there are some sites with special management and safety considerations that restrict hunting and access, e.g. Wagner Natural Area, Riverlot 56, Sherwood Park Natural Area. For more information please visit www.albertaparks.ca . To find access conditions for Natural Areas that are subject to a grazing lease please visit aep.alberta.ca. Go to Recreation and Public Use.

Kananaskis Country

Kananaskis Country is a multi-use area comprised of both protected areas and public land; hunters must be aware of what type of land they are accessing. Access to some areas may be affected when roads and recreational trails are temporarily closed. Information and maps are available from Visitor Information Centres with in Kananaskis Country. For more information please visit albertaparks.ca.

Hunters - Please be Aware:

Baiting

Baiting of all wildlife, including bears, wolves and coyotes, is not permitted in all Provincial Parks, Provincial Recreation Areas and Wildland Provincial Parks. There are two exceptions: 1) A limited number of Registered Fur Management Area (RFMA) holders (registered trappers) and 2) A limited number of hunting guides who were historically authorized to conduct commercial guiding activities that used baits in an area prior to the area being established as a Wildland Provincial Park. Both exceptions are managed through permits and approvals issued by Alberta Environment and Parks. For more information contact your local Parks Division office.

Found Dead Wildlife in Parks

In Provincial Parks, Wildland Provincial Parks and Provincial Recreation Areas it may be unlawful to remove dead wildlife that you find. For more information please contact your local Parks Division office. To obtain a permit to possess found dead wildlife, contact your local Fish and Wildlife office.

Hanging and Storage of Big Game

Unless authorized by a Conservation Officer it is unlawful to dress, hang, or store big game in a Provincial Park or Provincial Recreation Area. Where these activities are permitted, please follow safe storage practices in order to prevent human-wildlife conflicts.

Be Respectful of Others

Provincial Parks and protected areas are multiple use sites and are used by a wide range of recreational users year round. When hunting in these locations, respect other users and recognize that there may be hiking, cycling, camping, picnicking or other activities going on in close proximity. Please use caution when transporting firearms and avoid the use of firearms for target shooting and sighting-in of rifles.

For more information on hunting in Provincial Parks and protected areas please visit albertaparks.ca or contact your local Alberta Environment and Parks office.

Edmonton: 780-427-3582

Northwest Region: 780-538-5350 Northeast Region: 780-623-5235 West Central Region: 780-960-8170 East Central Region: 403-340-7691 Kananaskis Country: 403-678-5508 South Region: 403-382-4097

RESTRICTED AREAS

Alberta has a variety of restricted areas. Please read the following sections carefully to determine how the various designations affect hunting opportunities.

ALL HUNTING

Wildlife Sanctuaries

Sanctuaries are intended to provide secure habitat for wildlife and thus allow populations to either increase or remain at desired levels. They include areas of high quality habitat, often where populations of some wildlife species have been significantly lowered or dispersed because of disturbance at some time in the past. Sanctuary status allows these areas to realize their potential to support wildlife and to act as core areas of production for animals that will disperse to surrounding areas. It also increases the opportunities for Albertans to view wildlife.

NOTE: Privately owned lands within wildlife sanctuaries are excluded from the sanctuaries.

Road Corridor Wildlife Sanctuaries

It is unlawful to hunt within 365 m (400 yards) of the centre-line of the road in a designated road corridor wildlife sanctuary (a corridor 730 m or 800 yards wide). No person shall possess a weapon in these sanctuaries unless the weapon, if it is a firearm, is unloaded **and** either dismantled, encased, or completely enclosed by another suitable covering. If crossing a road corridor wildlife sanctuary on horseback or on foot, a firearm must be unloaded and the person must be traveling in a direct route to leave the sanctuary.

There are 11 road corridor wildlife sanctuaries, shown in green on the enclosed WMU map. Eight are located in the Mountain and Foothills regions and three in the Boreal Region. Descriptions of the Road Corridor Wildlife Sanctuaries are as follows:

Mountain and Foothills

1. Highwood - within 365 m (400 yards) of the centre-line of

- (a) Highway 40 between the southern boundary of Peter Lougheed Provincial Park and Secondary Road 541,
- (b) Secondary Road 541 between Highway 40 and the eastern boundary of the Rocky Mountain Forest Reserve;
- Harold Creek within 365 m (400 yards) of the centre-line of that
 portion of the road locally known as the Harold Creek Road between
 the eastern boundary of the Rocky Mountain Forest Reserve and
 Secondary Road 734;
- Ya Ha Tinda within 365 m (400 yards) of the centre-line of the road locally known as the Ya Ha Tinda Ranch Road between the Red Deer River Provincial Recreation Area and the Ya Ha Tinda Ranch headquarters building;
- 4. Forestry Trunk Road within 365 m (400 yards) of the centre-line of Provincial Highway 734 between its intersection with the road locally known as the Lynx Creek Road in section 26, township 36, range 14, west of the 5th meridian and the Seven Mile Provincial Recreation Area;
- Cutoff Creek within 365 m (400 yards) of the centre-line of the road locally known as the Cutoff Creek Road between Provincial Highway 734 and the Cutoff Creek Equestrian Staging Forest Recreation Area;
- 6. North Ram within 365 m (400 yards) of the centre-line of that portion of Secondary Road 734 that is in Township 38, Range 15, West of the 5th Meridian and north of the North Ram River;
- Onion Creek Road within 365 m (400 yards) of the centre-line of the road locally known as the Onion Creek Road in section 9, township 36, range 14, west of the 5th meridian to its intersection with Provincial Highway 734;
- 8. Kootenay Plains within 365 m (400 yards) of the centre-line of that portion of Highway 11 between Allstones Creek and the eastern boundary of Banff National Park;
- 9. Nordegg within 365 m (400 yards) of the centre-line of Provincial Road 734 where it intersects the North Saskatchewan River in section 34, township 39, range 15, west of the 5th meridian to where it crosses

continued on page 36



Hunting is prohibited in national parks in Alberta, which include:

Banff — Waterton Lakes — Elk Island — Wood Buffalo* — Jasper

Close to the national park boundary?

It is your responsibility to know where you are in relation to the park boundaries. Not all areas are clearly marked. Unsure? Obtain appropriate maps from your nearest outdoor store or contact the national park closest to your planned hunting area.

It is illegal to:

- Possess a firearm within a national park, except in a vehicle on a through highway, or at a person's primary residence, where it must be unloaded and encased.
- Disturb, chase or entice wildlife to move outside national park boundaries.
- Take "shortcuts" through national park land while in possession of a firearm.
- Enter a national park while in the act of hunting, trapping, pursuing or searching for wildlife to hunt, even without a firearm.
- Remove or possess natural objects (e.g. antlers or skulls).

If you wound an animal and it enters a national park, DO NOT ENTER THE PARK. Contact Parks Canada immediately.

To report incidents, wounded animals or for more information:

Banff and Waterton Lakes: 1-888-927-3367 Elk Island and Jasper: 1-877-852-3100

Wood Buffalo: 1-867-872-0404

*This notice does not apply to Indigenous Rights' holders who are eligible to hunt and harvest in Wood Buffalo National Park. For more information, please contact 1-867-872-7900.







La chasse est interdite dans les parcs nationaux de l'Alberta, ce qui inclut les parcs nationaux suivants :

Banff — Lacs-Waterton — Elk Island — Wood Buffalo* — Jasper

À proximité de la limite d'un parc national?

Vous avez la responsabilité de vous informer à quel endroit se trouvent les limites du parc national. Toutes les limites ne sont pas clairement indiquées. Vous avez un doute? Obtenez les cartes appropriées auprès de votre magasin de plein air le plus près ou communiquez avec le parc national se trouvant à proximité de la zone où vous prévoyez de chasser.

Il est illégal:

- De se trouver en possession d'une arme à feu dans un parc national, sauf si elle se trouve dans un véhicule circulant sur une route de transit, ou dans la résidence principale d'une personne, où elle doit être déchargée et rangée dans un étui.
- De perturber, de pourchasser ou d'attirer un animal sauvage à l'extérieur des limites d'un parc national.
- De prendre des « raccourcis » à l'intérieur des limites d'un parc national tout en étant en possession d'une arme à feu.
- D'entrer dans un parc national pendant la pratique d'une activité de chasse, de piégeage, de poursuite ou de recherche d'animaux sauvages aux fins de la chasse, même sans arme à feu.
- D'enlever des objets naturels ou être en possession de tels objets (p. ex. bois de cervidés ou crânes).

Si vous blessez un animal et qu'il entre dans un parc national, N'ENTREZ PAS DANS LE PARC. Communiquez avec Parcs Canada immédiatement.

Pour signaler des incidents ou des animaux blessés, ou pour obtenir plus d'information :

Banff et Lacs-Waterton: 1-888-927-3367 Elk Island et Jasper: 1-877-852-3100 Wood Buffalo: 1-867-872-0404

*Le présent avis ne s'applique pas aux titulaires de droits ancestraux qui sont admissibles à la chasse et à la récolte dans le parc national Wood Buffalo. Pour plus d'information, téléphonez au 1-867-872-7900.





- Shunda Creek and within 365 m (400 yards) of the centre-line of Provincial Highway 11 from where it intersects Provincial Highway 734 to where it crosses Shunda Creek:
- 10. Highway 40/Little Smoky/Simonette within 365 m (400 yards) of the centre-line of that portion of Highway 40 between the Berland River and the Muskeg River.

Boreal Region

- 11. Whitemud Hills within 365 m (400 yards) of the centre-line of the Peace River Pulp Road locally known as the Whitemud Hills Haul Road from Highway 35 to the western boundary of Section 14, Township 85, Range 2, West of the 6th Meridian;
- 12. Sulphur Lake within 365 m (400 yards) of the centre-line of the Peace River Pulp Road locally known as the Sulphur Lake Haul Road from the southeast corner of Township 88, Range 1, West of the 6th Meridian to its junction with the road locally known as the Canfor East Road in Township 89, Range 3, West of the 6th Meridian;
- 13. Peace River Pulp Mill within 365 m (400 yards) of the centre-line of (a) the portion of secondary road 986 locally known as the Peace River Pulp Road between the Peace River Pulp Mill in township 85, range 21, west of the 5th meridian easterly to its junction with the road locally known as the Peace River Pulp Resource Road in the south-east quarter of section 17, township 85, range 19, west of the 5th meridian.
 - (b) the road locally known as the Peace River Pulp Resource Road from its intersection with secondary road 986 in the south-east quarter of section 17, township 85, range 19, west of the 5th meridian northerly to the centre of the north-east quarter of section 14, township 90, range 20, west of the 5th meridian.

Seasonal Sanctuaries

No person shall approach within 800 metres (0.5 mile) of any of the following seasonal sanctuaries between April 15 and September 15.



- The island known as Pelican Island in Newell Lake in Township 17, Range 15, W4M;
- 2. The unnamed island in Namur Lake in Sections 35 and 36, Township 97, Range 17, W4M;
- 3. The unnamed island in Beaverhill Lake in Section 5, Township 52, Range 17, W4M;
- 4. The unnamed island in the unnamed lake in Section 8, 9, 16 and 17, Township 95, Range 17, W4M;
- 5. The unnamed island in Scope Reservoir in LSD 2 and 3, Section 10, Township 13, Range 14, W4M.

No person shall enter the following seasonal sanctuaries between April 15 and September 15:

- 1. That portion of the unnamed island in Lower Therien Lake in the NW Quarter of Section 14, Township 57, Range 10, W4M;
- 2. That portion of Lower Therien Lake in Section 2, 3, 10 and 11, Township 57, Range 10, W4M;
- 3. The unnamed islands in the Slave River in the SW Quarter of Section 30, Township 126, Range 10, W4M, and the SE Quarter of Section 25, Township 126, Range 11, W4M;
- The island known as Bird Island in Buffalo Lake in Section 30, Township 40, Range 20, W4M;
- The unnamed island in Joseph Lake in Section 12, Township 50, Range 22, W4M.

No person shall enter the following seasonal sanctuaries between May 1 and August 15:

- 1. The following lands to the extent that, at any given time, they are not covered by any of the waters of Muriel Lake,
 - a) within township 59, range 5, west of the fourth meridian, the east half of legal subdivisions 9 and 16 of section 19; legal subdivisions 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 of section 20; legal subdivisions 13 and 14 of section 21; the northeast quarter of section 21; legal subdivisions 2, 3 and 4 of section 28; legal subdivisions 10 and 11 of section 29; the southeast quarter and the southwest quarter of section 29;
 - b) within township 60, range 5, west of the fourth meridian, legal subdivisions 5, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of section 1; legal subdivisions 8, 9, 15 and 16 of section 2; the southeast quarter and the northeast quarter of section 11; legal subdivisions 3 and 4 of section 12.
- 2. All areas within legal subdivisions 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 of section 35, township 68, range 15, west of the fourth meridian and legal subdivisions 9 and 16 of section 34, township 68, range 15, west of the fourth meridian.

Métis Settlements

In general, only a member of a Métis Settlement Association, formed under the *Métis Settlements Act*, may hunt or trap wildlife on a Métis Settlement. Hunting by non-members may be authorized under settlement by-laws.

Forest Recreation Areas

It is unlawful to discharge a firearm within a forest recreation area. It is also unlawful to "dress" a big game animal within a forest recreation area.

National Parks

Hunting is prohibited in national parks, and hunters should be especially careful about their locations when hunting near park boundaries. Firearms are prohibited in national parks except on through highways and in town sites where they must be unloaded and encased.

Other Restricted Areas

Except for the special seasons provided in WMUs 728, 730 and 732, hunting is not permitted in the following areas:

- Cold Lake Air Weapons Range (WMU 726),
- Canadian Forces Base Wainwright (WMUs 728 and 730),
- Canadian Forces Base Suffield (WMU 732),

- Ghost River Wilderness Area (WMU 734),
- Greene Valley Wildlife Management Unit (WMU 926),
- Siffleur Wilderness Area (WMU 736),
- White Goat Wilderness Area (WMU 738), and
- within 91 m (100 yards) of Highway 1 or Highway 1A in WMU 410.

BIG GAME HUNTING

The hunting of big game is not permitted in the following areas:

- the Gregg River Resources Coal Mineral Surface Lease in WMU 438, and
- the Cardinal River Coal Mineral Surface Lease in WMU 438.

Saskatoon Mountain Primitive Weapons Area

Only shotguns, muzzle loaders and archery equipment may be used to hunt big game in this area in WMU 357, located 20 km west of Grande Prairie on the north side of Highway 43 (see enclosed Wildlife Management Unit Map). For a more detailed map/description of area, please contact the Grande Prairie Fish and Wildlife office.

Restricted Areas for Trophy and Non-trophy Sheep

It is unlawful to hunt trophy or non-trophy sheep within the following areas:

- 183 m (200 yards) of the Canada Cement rock quarry at Exshaw.
- 0.8 km (0.5 mi.) of Highway 1A between the western boundary of the Stoney Indian Reserve and Canmore,
- 0.8 km (0.5 mi.) of Highway 3,
- 1.6 km (1 mi.) of the Sheep River from the eastern boundary of WMU 406 upstream to Dyson Creek,
- 1.6 km (1.0 mi.) of the Inland Cement Rock Quarry near Cadomin,
- 1.6 km (1.0 mi.) of the intersection of Whitehorse Creek and the main forestry trunk road south of Cadomin,
- 1.6 km (1.0 mi.) of where Highway 16 intersects the eastern boundary of Jasper National Park,
- 3.2 km (2.0 mi.) of the intersection of the Forestry Trunk Road and the South Ram River in Section 18, Township 36, Range 13, West of the Fifth Meridian.

GAME BIRD HUNTING

Game Bird Sanctuaries

Hunting game birds and carrying shotguns are prohibited in game bird sanctuaries except with a special permit. Descriptions of these sanctuaries are available from the Alberta Queen's Printer in Edmonton (page 12). Game bird sanctuaries are located in the following WMUs:

WMU	Sanctuary	WMU	Sanctuary
102	Pakowki Lake	242	Ministik Lake
148	Many Island Lake	242	Miquelon Lake
212	Inglewood	357	Saskatoon Lake
220	Red Deer	503	Lac La Biche
238	Birch Lake	530	Richardson Lake

Restricted Rivers

Hunting of migratory game birds on the following rivers, over any islands in these rivers or within 91 m (100 yards) of the edge of the waters of these rivers is prohibited until November 1:

- 1. Bow River downstream from the corporate limits of the City of Calgary to Highway 24.
- 2. Little Smoky River downstream from Highway 43.
- 3. Peace River.
- 4. Red Deer River downstream from the corporate limits of the City of Red Deer.
- 5. Smoky River downstream from the mouth of the Wapiti River.
- 6. South Saskatchewan River downstream from the corporate limits of the City of Medicine Hat.

Restricted Lakes

Hunting game birds on the following lakes, over any island in these lakes or within 0.8 km (0.5 mi.) of the edge of the waters of these lakes is prohibited until November 1 (Note additional restrictions below for Saskatoon Lake and Ministik Lake). Efforts are made to post signs near these lakes, but not all lakes may be so identified. It is the hunter's responsibility to know the restrictions in the area he or she hunts.

Prairie WMUs

- 160 Little Fish Lake (28-16,17-W4)
- Berry Creek Reservoir (Carolside Dam) (26,27-12-W4)
- 162 Blood Indian Creek Reservoir (26-9-W4)
- 162 Birkenshire Lake (23,24-28-11-W4)
- 163 Currant Lake (33-3-W4)
- 163 Grassy Island Lake (33-3-W4)
- 163 Misty Lake (33-3-W4)
- Sounding Creek Reservoir (30-5,6-W4) 163
- Fitzgerald Lake (3,4-33-8-W4) 164
- Kirkpatrick Lake (33,34-9,10-W4) 164
- Rushmere Lake (33-8-W4) 164
- 164 Syson Lake (35-12,13-W4)
- 164 Grays Lake (28,32,33-32-7-W4)
- 164 Wiste Lake (2,11-33-7-W4)
- Unnamed Lake (23 to 27-33-8-W4) 164
- Unnamed Lake (31,32-33-8-W4) 164
- Polly Lake (7-31-1-W4) 164
- 164 Willowbend Reservoir (K-B Lake) (1-31-13-W4)
- 166 Dowling Lake (31,32-14,15-W4)
- Sullivan Lake (34 to 37-14,15-W4)

Parkland WMUs

- Sounding Lake (36,37-3,4-W4)
- Armstrong Lake (42-10-W4)
- Unnamed Lake (8,9-38-10-W4)



- 203 Bellshill (Goose) Lake (42-11-W4)
- 206 Buffalo Lake (40,41-20,21,22-W4**)
- 221 Cygnet Lake (38-1-W5 and 38-28-W4)
- 228 Driedmeat Lake (44,45-19,20-W4)
- 232 Blackburn Lake (10,11-43-10-W4)
- 234 Dolcy Lake (26,35-42-4-W4)
- 234 Gillespie Lake (39,40-2-W4)
- 234 McIntyre Lake (16,17-44-1-W4)
- 236 Kenilworth Lake (50-4-W4)
- 242 Beaverhill Lake (that portion lying in 50,51-17,18-W4 approx. southern 1/2 of lake)
- 242 Ministik Lake* (50-21-W4)
- 242 Oliver Lake (50-21-W4)
- 242 Lake 'A' (50,51-17-W4) adjacent to Beaverhill Lake
- 252 Whitford Lake (56-15,16-W4)

- * Hunting of game birds in the Ministik Lake Game Bird Sanctuary is prohibited.
- ** Hunting of upland game birds only is permitted in 9-40-21-W4.

Foothills WMUs

- 357 Saskatoon Lake* (including Little Lake) (71, 72-7,8-W6)
 - * Hunting of game birds in Saskatoon Lake Federal Migratory Bird Sanctuary is prohibited.

Boreal WMUs

- 502 Stebbing Lake (63-7-W4)
- 523 Winagami Lake* (76,77-18,19-W5)
- 523 Kimiwan Lake (78-19-W5)
- 523 Lac Magloire (79-21-W5)
- * Winigami Lake is within Winigami Lake Provincial Park. Hunting is prohibited on the lake and islands.

VEHICLE RESTRICTIONS

The use of vehicles, including off-highway vehicles (OHVs), is controlled by various regulations. Refer to the enclosed Wildlife Management Unit Map for more information.

Vehicle Use and Restrictions

The 'footprint' of vehicles is much greater than the average foot. Noise, erosion, soil compaction, habitat disturbance and vegetation impacts generally increase with vehicle use. Hunters are requested to minimize the impacts of vehicles where they are permitted and abide by limitations to vehicle use where applicable.

All off-highway vehicles (OHVs) operated on public land must be registered, insured and have a visible licence plate. Vehicles must also have a headlight, tail light, muffler and spark arrestor.

Public Land Use Zones (PLUZ)

Several areas in the province are designated as PLUZs to allow for the management of recreational interests and pressures on local ecology. On and off highway vehicle restrictions apply in all PLUZs and may limit vehicle type, trail access and seasons open to vehicle use. WMU and PLUZ boundaries may overlap and all – or portions of – WMUs may have vehicle access restrictions. Please refer to PLUZ maps available at your local Alberta Environment and Parks office or visit aep.alberta.ca, see Recreation and Public Use Section.

Wildland Provincial Parks

Hunting is allowed in the Wildland Provincial Parks shown on the enclosed WMU map. However, special access restrictions apply to all motorized vehicles. For example, Bob Creek Wildland Provincial Park provides a network of designated trails on which only specific OHVs (quads and snowmobiles) may be operated from May 1 to December 15. For more

detailed information, contact Alberta Environment and Parks or visit www.albertaparks.ca/

Hunting with Motorized Vehicles

It is unlawful to

- discharge a **weapon** at antelope from within 46 m (50 yards) of a vehicle;
- use motorized travel within Willmore Wilderness Park; and
- carry a weapon (see definition on page 14) on an OHV between 1 hour before sunrise and the following noon during an open season for big game* on public land in the following WMUs: 102-166, 200-260, 300-351, 354-360, 400-446, 507, 508, 514, 521, 522, 526 and 841. This does not apply to a person who is traveling on a direct route to or from a location accessible by vehicles designed for highway travel and his or her isolated campsite, and the weapons and ammunition are carried out of view in separate locked containers (and remain locked during the trip). Also, the restriction does not apply in a WMU when the only big game season open is a spring black bear season or a cougar season.
- * this restriction applies to all hunters (including bird game hunters).

Use of Aircraft

The use of aircraft for the purpose of hunting and hunting after flight is controlled by various regulations which are summarized under the "general" and "big game" prohibitions area within this Guide. For further clarity, it is unlawful to:

- 1. Use any aircraft for the purpose of hunting wildlife, including unmanned aerial vehicles.
- 2. Hunt big game within 6 hours* of having disembarked from an aircraft, except for a jet or turbo-propeller driven aircraft (regardless of the purpose of the flight).



Communicate, for the purpose of hunting, the whereabouts or signs of wildlife from knowledge gained from a manned or unmanned aircraft flight to anyone at any time during or after the flight.

*NOTE: Hunting big game after the 6 hour timeframe as indicated in #2 above does not negate the potential application of #1 above.

Recreation Trails

A number of forested areas throughout Alberta have designated recreation trails. These areas allow a variety of activities, including hiking, horseback riding, cross-country skiing and snowmobiling. Trail users and backcountry travellers should be aware of current land use restrictions. For more information on recreation trails, contact the Information Centre in Edmonton (see page 13).

Trappers' Trails

Many trails on Crown lands are created and maintained by trappers. To avoid interference with trapline operations, recreationists are urged to avoid motorized use of trails marked with signs indicating "Active Trapline," especially during trapping seasons of November through February.



Public Land Use Zone (PLUZ)	Off-Highway Vehicles	Associated WMUs	
Allison Chinook	Seasonal access on designated trails only	402	
Athabasca Ranch	Seasonal access only	344	
Brule Lake	Designated corridors only	438	
Castle	Seasonal access on designated trails only	400	
Cataract Creek Snow Vehicle	Snowmobiles only with additional conditions	404	
Coal Branch	Seasonal access on designated trails only	436-438	
Dormer / Sheep	Designated trails only	416	
Ghost	Designated trails only	316, 412, 414, 416	
Job / Cline	Seasonal access on designated trails only	426, 430, 432, 434	
Kiska / Willson	Designated trails only with some seasonal restrictions	326, 328, 416-418, 420, 422, 426, 428-430	
Livingstone	Designated trails only	302, 303, 306, 308, 400, 402	
McLean Creek Off-Highway	Permitted with conditions	406	
Porcupine	Designated trails only	304, 305, 308	
Sibbald Snow Vehicle	Snowmobiles only with additional conditions	406	
Blackstone / Wapiti	NOT PERMITTED	430, 434	
Holmes Crossing	NOT PERMITTED	507	
Kananaskis Country	NOT PERMITTED	404, 406, 408	
Panther Corners	NOT PERMITTED	416, 418	
Whitecourt Sandhills X-Country Ski	NOT PERMITTED	507	



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BIG GAME REGULATIONS

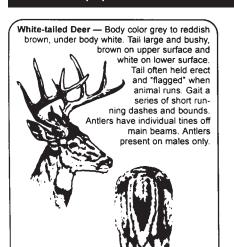
- Big Game Identification -

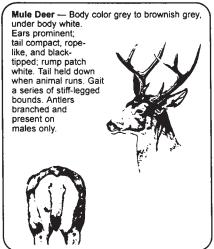
Trophy Sheep – A male bighorn sheep with horns, one of which is of sufficient

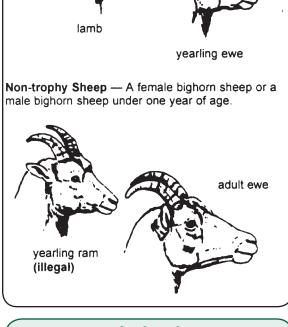
size that a straight line drawn from the most anterior point of the visible base of the horn to the tip of the horn extends beyond the anterior edge of the eye when viewed in profile.

Full-Curl Trophy Sheep – A male bighorn sheep with horns, one of which is of sufficient size that when viewed in profile, its tip extends upward beyond a straight line drawn from the rear-most point of the base of the horn to the centre of the nostril.

Be Careful! Study a ram carefully when determining its trophy status. Be sure to view the ram's head from a horizontal plane and in profile, with the front of the right and left horn bases aligned. Views from below, in front, or any other perspective other than "in profile" will not provide for accurate judgement. Some rams may not be legal even if they are old or have horns severely broomed or with turned up tips.





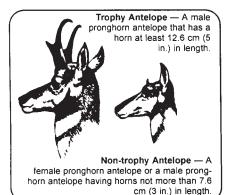


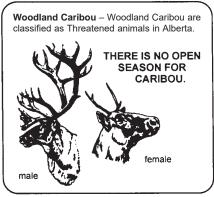
Antlered

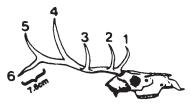
A white-tailed deer, mule deer, moose or elk having an antler exceeding 10.2 cm (4 in.) in length.

Antierless

A white-tailed deer, mule deer, moose or elk that is not "antlered" (as defined above).

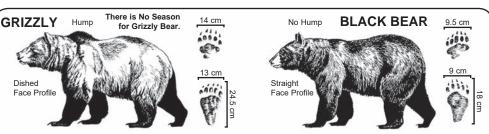






Six-point Elk — A male elk bearing an antler that is composed of a main beam from which project not fewer than five tines, each of which is at least 7.6 cm (3 in.) in length.

Note: The tip of the main beam must be at least 7.6 cm (3 in.) from the base of the last tine counted.



Go to bearsmart.alberta.ca for more information on distinguishing black bears from grizzly bears.



Three-point Elk — A male elk bearing an antler that is composed of a main beam from which project not fewer than two tines, each of which is at least 7.6 cm (3 in.) in length.

Note: The tip of the main beam must be at least 7.6 cm (3 in.) from the base of the last tine counted.

Moose

Cow – large, long nose and face; eyes appear close to top of head; rectangular body proportions; 1.8 m (6 ft.) high at the shoulder; may be found alone.

Calf – small, short nose and face; eyes appear more centered between tip of nose and top of head; squarish body proportions; 1.2 m (4 ft.) high at the shoulder; seldom found alone.



EVIDENCE OF SEX, SPECIES AND CLASS

In the case of **moose**, **elk**, **deer**, **antelope**, **bison** and **non-trophy sheep** the evidence of sex, species and class must remain attached to the carcass (cannot be surgically or otherwise removed) until:

- the carcass is delivered to a premises in respect of which there is a Food Establishment Permit issued under the Public Health Act or Licence for the Operation of an Abattoir issued under the Meat Inspection Act, or
- the carcass is cut up and packaged for consumption at:
 - the usual residence of the person who killed the animal, or
 - the usual residence (a residence that is neither a business premises nor attached to such a premises) of a resident of Alberta and that resident is in attendance.

The evidence of sex, species or class that must be retained is as follows:

- moose, elk, deer, antelope, bison and non-trophy sheep – attached to the same part of the animal to which the tag is affixed, one of the following:
 - O testicles, scrotum, or udder, and in the case of deer only, the completely haired tail, or
 - O the head with horns or antlers attached if the animal has horns or antlers, or
 - O the head (complete with the skin on it) if the animal has no horns or antlers, and in addition

- the complete skull plate with horns or antlers intact must be retained with the carcass of the male antelope, male elk or male non-trophy sheep
- the complete head must be retained with the carcass of a calf moose harvested under authority of a Calf Moose Special Licence.
- cougar one of the following attached to the skin and visible until compulsory registration is complete:
 - in the case of a male, the scrotum
 - in the case of a female, a teat or a portion of a mammary gland.

To retain the scrotum or udder, cut to one side of the scrotum or udder when opening the animal for gutting. If you skin your game, the scrotum or udder must remain attached to the portion to which the tag is affixed. If you remove the testicles and penis, leave the entire scrotum intact. The meat will not be tainted.

Deboning: a hunter can debone a carcass while in the field and still follow the requirements described above for moose, elk, deer, antelope, bison and non-trophy sheep. It's not necessary for the full hind quarter of meat to remain intact while still bearing the required evidence, provided that portion of the leg and tendon where the tag is attached also has the evidence of sex, species or class still attached to it.

TAGGING

NOTE: Antlered moose, elk and deer must **NOT** be tagged around the antler base. Please review the following instructions.

Immediately after killing a big game animal, the appropriate tag(s) must be affixed and securely locked to the animal as follows:

- **trophy sheep, goat** one tag through the nostril and, as soon as the skin is removed from the skull, one tag around the lower bone of the eye socket leaving the horns and eye intact.
- moose, elk, deer, antelope, bison and non-trophy sheep

 through the space between the bone and the tendon of a
 hind leg directly above the hock and around either the bone
 or the tendon.
- bear and cougar to the skin.

Partner Licence

Upon killing an animal, a partner must immediately inform the primary licence holder (and vice versa – if the primary licence holder kills the animal, he or she must immediately inform the partner) of the killing. The primary licence holder must, immediately upon arriving at the carcass, tag the animal in the normal fashion (See page 17 for more information).

Tags must remain affixed until, in the case of

- **trophy sheep, goat** the animal is registered (page 44) and the skin is processed.
- moose, elk, deer, antelope, bison or non-trophy sheep the carcass is delivered to a place where it is cut up and packaged for consumption, including:
 - a premises in respect of which there is a Food Establishment Permit issued under the *Public Health Act* or Licence for the Operation of an Abattoir issued under the *Meat Inspection Act*,
 - the usual residence of the person who killed the animal, or the usual residence (a residence that is neither a business premises nor attached to such a premises) of a resident of Alberta and that resident is in attendance.
 - **bear and cougar** the skin is processed.

To tag your kill using the adhesive tag associated with your licence, attach the wire loop to the animal as described above for various species and classes. Close and secure the loop by affixing the adhesive tag over the free ends of the wire.

WILD GAME PROCESSING

Hunters are reminded that when big game (including boned meat) or game birds are taken to a business for butchering or other related processing services, there are requirements for the business to keep a record of the wildlife that has been submitted. This includes recording the date, the name and address of the person who delivered the wildlife, the name and address

of the person who killed the wildlife and their wildlife certificate number or wildlife identification number (WIN), the number of the licence under whose purported authority the wildlife was killed, and (if applicable) the tag number, and a description of the wildlife that in the case of a big game animal includes its sex.

BOWHUNTING

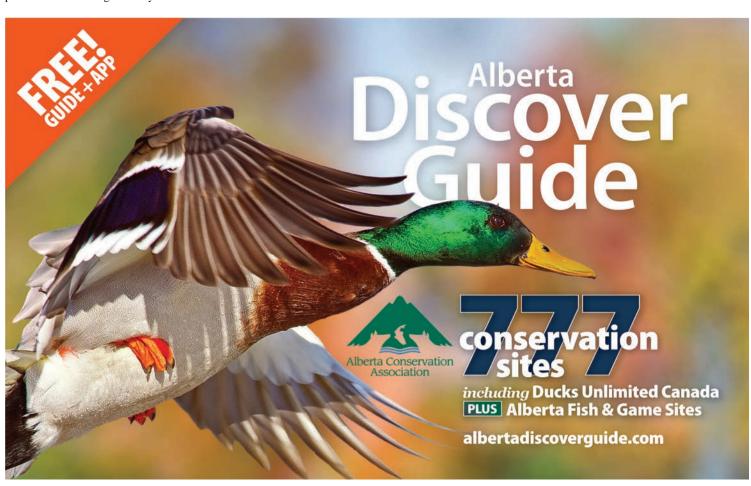
Note: The following applies to bowhunting other than with a cross- bow. For information about hunting with cross-bows, see page 59.

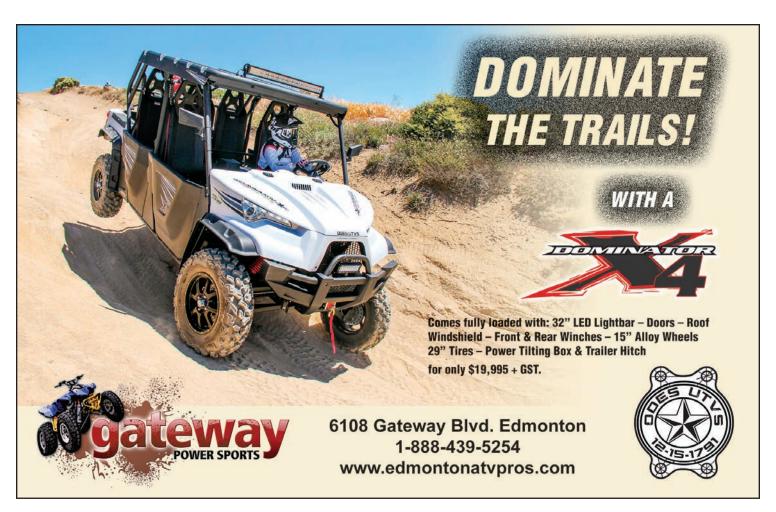
Except for the hunting of black bear, coyote, cougar or wolf under the circumstances outlined on page 32, a Bowhunting Permit is required by anyone who hunts big game, game bird, wolf or coyote with a bow and arrow. Bowhunters with appropriate general or special licences may hunt during the general seasons, archery-only seasons and primitive weapon seasons. A Bowhunting Permit is required in combination with a big game licence. In some areas of the province, hunters require special licences to hunt certain species of big game - see season tables. A bowhunter who obtains an Antlered Moose Special Licence, Antlerless Moose Special Licence, Calf Moose Special Licence, Antlered Mule Deer Special Licence, Antlerless Mule Deer Special Licence, Antlered White-tailed Deer Special Licence, Antlerless White-tailed Deer Special Licence, Antlered Elk Special Licence, Antlerless Elk Special Licence or Landowner Special Licence may, if an early archery season is offered, hunt under the authority of that licence during the archery season but only in the WMU specified on the licence and only for the type and species of animal for which the licence was issued. Holders of a Landowner Special Licence are subject to the terms/conditions of their licence. Bowhunters are reminded that, in some situations, archery-only seasons for some species may be in progress at the same time as primitive weapon and rifle seasons for other species in the same WMU.

Persons hunting big game must use an authorized bow and an authorized arrow. An authorized bow is one that is held, drawn and released by muscular power and has a draw weight of not less than 18 kg (40 lb.). This is the number of kilograms (pounds) required to draw an arrow of 71 cm (28 in.) to its head. An authorized arrow is one that is not less than 61 cm (24 in.) in length that has a tip that bears a head that is not intentionally designed to resist being withdrawn after it has penetrated an object. Furthermore, it must either have a solid, sharp cutting head of at least 7/8 inch in width, or a head that, when the arrow impacts, opens to present sharp cutting edges at least 7/8 inch in width.

Hunters are asked to remove their tree stands at the end of the hunting seasons unless permission has been granted by the landholder to do otherwise.









WILDLIFE COMPULSORY REGISTRATION

After harvesting **any** of the animals listed below, a hunter must register the kill at a Fish and Wildlife office (page 13) within the specified time period. Where parts are required to be submitted, they must be submitted at the time the animal is registered in person by the hunter who killed the animal. Contact a Fish and Wildlife office (page 13) for further information.

- Goat (the incisor bar must be submitted);
- Male sheep over 1 year of age (the complete unaltered skull with horns and eyes intact must be submitted);
- Wolves taken in any of WMUs 300 to 318, 324 to 330, 339 or 400 to 434 under any authority;
- Cougar (the skull and skin must be submitted, complete with the evidence of sex attached and visible). A premolar tooth will be retained for aging.
- Bobcat (the skin must be submitted complete with the evidence of sex attached and visible);

Registration Deadlines – Deadlines for registering harvests are:

- Male sheep over 1 year of age not later than 7 days after the close of the open season in which the animal was killed or 14 days after the date on which the animal was killed, whichever occurs first.
- Goat not later than 14 days after the close of the open season in which the animal was killed or 30 days after the date on which the animal was killed, whichever occurs first.
- Cougar if taken on privately owned land by a landowner or occupant, see page 32 for requirements; if taken under a licence allocated to an Outfitter-guide, withing 5 business days of the date of the kill; if taken under any other authority, within one business day following the date of the kill.
- Bison taken in WMU 536 or 539 not later than the end of the fifth usual business day after the animal was killed.
- Wolves taken in any of the WMUs indicated earlier in this section –
 not later than 30 days after the date on which the wolf was killed.

• **Bobcat** – before the skin is sold, processed or exported from Alberta or before the expiration of the period of 30 days after the bobcat was killed, whichever event comes first.

Persons registering goat, sheep, bison, cougar, bobcat and wolf are required to provide the following information:

- species and sex of the animal,
- date and location of the kill.

As part of the registration process, trophy sheep horns will be fitted with a permanent identification marker. Other animals may be marked in another manner or retained for examination.

Compulsory registration provides information about the relative numbers of males, females and young in big game populations. It also provides the dates and locations of the harvest. Age structure and sex ratios provide an indication of population productivity (how many young survive to become adults) and status (increasing, decreasing or stable). The population and harvest data can then be used to determine the harvest goals or quotas for following years. This valuable information, provided by hunters, is essential for managing cougars, goats, trophy sheep and wolves in Alberta.

It is a mandatory requirement to submit the heads of deer harvested from specific WMUs for CWD testing and research purposes within 30 days of when it was killed. See pages 3, 25 and 64 for details.

Summaries that include additional information on registering game animals taken under Constitutionally recognized hunting rights can be viewed at http://aep.alberta.ca/fish-wildlife/fishing-hunting-trapping/aboriginal-rights-responsibilities.aspx



BIG GAME SEASONS



Prairie WMUs (100 Series & 732)

Albertan

Sunday hunting for big game is prohibited in Prairie WMUs (102–160).

Archery Only Seasons are those where only a bow and arrow may be used to hunt.

General Seasons are those where either a firearm, cross-bow or a bow and arrow may be used.

■ Indicates seasons that apply only to hunters with applicable Special Licences. Refer to the 2018 Alberta Hunting Draws booklet for details.

Note: It is a mandatory requirement to submit the heads of deer harvested from specific WMUs for CWD testing and research purposes. See pages 3, 25 and 64 for details.

			SEASON	
Species	Туре	Archery Only	General	WMUs
White-tailed Deer	Antlered	S1 - N6	(Wed – Sat only) N7 - N10, N14 - N17 N21 - N24, N28 - D1	102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 116, 118, 119, 124, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 148, 150, 151, 152, 156, 158, 160
		S1 - O31	N1 - N30	162, 163, 164, 166
	Antlerless	S1 - N6	■ (Wed – Sat only) N7 - N10, N14 - N17 N21 - N24, N28 - D1	102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 116, 118, 119, 124, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 148, 150, 151, 152, 156, 158, 160
		S1 - O31	■ N1 - N30	162, 163, 164, 166
Mule Deer	Antlered and Antlerless	S1 - N6	■ (Wed – Sat only) N7 - N10, N14 - N17 N21 - N24, N28 - D1	102, 106, 112, 116, 118, 119, 124, 128, 142, 144, 148, 150, 151, 152, 158, 160
		S1 - O31	■ N1 - N30	162, 163, 164, 166
	Antlered	■ S1 - N6	■ (Wed – Sat only) N7 - N10, N14 - N17 N21 - N24, N28 - D1	104, 108, 110, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 156
	Antlerless	S1 - N6	■ (Wed – Sat only) N7 - N10, N14 - N17 N21 - N24, N28 - D1	104, 108, 110, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 156
Moose	Antlered and Antlerless	■ S1 - O31	■ N1 - N30	102, 116, 118, 119, 124, 148, 150, 151, 152, 156, 158, 160, 162, 163, 164, 166
Elk	Antlered and Antlerless		■ S1 - S23 ■ S24 - O8 ■ O9 - O23	102
			■ S1 - S30 ■ O1 - O24 ■ O25 - N16 ■ N17 - D20	104, 108
			■ S1 - S30 ■ O1 - O24 ■ O25 - N16 ■ N17 - D20 ■ J1 - J30, 2019	(124, 128, 142, 144, 148, 150)
	Antlered	S1 - O31	■ N1 - N30	110, (132, 136, 138), (151, 152), (156, 158, 160), (162, 163, 164, 166)
	Antlerless	S1 - O31	■ N1 - J20, 2019	110, (132, 136, 138), (151, 152), (156, 158, 160), (162, 163, 164, 166)
	Antlered and Antlerless		■ N12 - N15 ■ N19 - N22 ■ N26 - N29 ■ J7 - J10, 2019 ■ J14 - J17, 2019 ■ J21 - J24, 2019	732 (CFB Suffield)

Additional hunting opportunities in the Prairie WMUs:

- Either Sex Elk Special Licence, Antelope Archery Special Licence, Non-trophy Antelope Special Licence and Trophy Antelope Special Licence. Refer to page 58 for season dates or to the 2018 Alberta Hunting Draws booklet for further details.
- Cypress Hills Elk Archery Licence. Holders of this licence may kill 1 elk, either antlered or antlerless, with a bow and arrow in WMUs 116, 118 and 119 during the archery season, S1 - O15.

BIG GAME SEASONS



Parkland WMUs (200 Series & 728, 730, 936)



Archery Only Seasons are those where only a bow and arrow may be used to hunt. **General Seasons** are those where either a firearm, cross-bow or a bow and arrow may be used.

■ Indicates seasons that apply only to hunters with applicable Special Licences. Refer to the 2018 Alberta Hunting Draws booklet for details.

Sunday hunting for big game is prohibited in WMUs 728, 730 and 936.

Note: It is a mandatory requirement to submit the heads of deer harvested from specific WMUs for CWD testing and research purposes. See pages 3, 25 and 64 for details.

		SE	EASON	
Species	Туре	Archery Only	General	WMUs
White-tailed Deer	Antlered and Antlerless	S1 - O31	N1 - N30	200, 202, 203, 204, 206, 208, 214, 216, 220, 221, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260
		S1 - N30		212, 248
		O17 - O31	N9 - N30	936 ¹
	Antlered	S1 - O31	N1 - N30	210
	Antlerless	S1 - O31	■ N1 - N30	210
Mule Deer	Antlered and Antlerless	S1 - O31	■ N1 - N30	200, 202, 203, 204, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260
		S1 - N30		212, 248
	Antlered	■ S1 - O31	■ N1 - N30	206, 208, 210, 214, 216, 220, 221, 222, 224, 226
	Antlerless	S1 - O31	■ N1 - N30	206, 208, 210, 214, 216, 220, 221, 222, 224, 226
Moose	Antlered and Antlerless	■ S1 - O31	■ N1 - N30	200, 202, 203, 204, 206, 208, 210, 214, 216, 220, 221, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260
		S1 - N30		212, 248
			■ N29 - D1 ² ■ D3 - D8 ■ D10 - D15	728, 730
		■ O17 - O31	■ N1 - N23	936¹
			■ O25 - D7 ³	248 (Strathcona County and Leduc County portions only)
Elk	Antlered and	S1 - N30		212, 248
	Antlerless	■ O17 - O31	■ N1 - N23	936¹
	Antlered (3-point or	S1 - O24	O25 - N30	214
	larger) ⁴	S1 - O31	N1 - N30	216, 221, 224
	Antlered	S1 - O31	■ N1 - N30	(200, 202, 203, 232, 234), (204, 228, 230), (206, 222, 226, 244, 246), (208, 210, 220), (236, 238, 256), (240, 242), (252, 254, 258, 260)
	Antlerless	S1 - O31	■ N1 - J20, 2019	(200, 202, 203, 232, 234), (204, 228, 230), (206, 222, 226, 244, 246), (208, 210, 220), (236, 238, 256), (240, 242), (252, 254, 258, 260)
		S1 - O31	■ N1 - D20	224
		S1 - O24	■ O25 - N20 ■ N21 - D20 ■ J1 - J20, 2019	214 Big Game Seasons in PARKLAND WMUs continued next page

		SEASON		
Species	Туре	Archery Only	General	WMUs
Elk	Antlerless	S1 - O31	■ N1 - N25 ■ N26 - D20 ■ J1 - J20, 2019	216, 221
		S1 - N30	D3 - D21 J2 - J18, 2019 Mon Fri. only (Primitive Weapon – muzzle loader, shotgun, cross-bow, bow & arrow)	212

Cougar and Black Bear Seasons - See pages 55 and 56.

- Hunters (including bowhunters) require a Firearms Discharge Permit to hunt in WMU 936. Hunters must contact the Cooking Lake/Blackfoot Grazing, Wildlife and Recreation Area office at 780-922-3293 for information on requirements to obtain the discharge permit. In WMU 936, vehicle access is permitted to the Staging Areas only. Horses are permitted only on designated trails and in open pastures. General area access is by muscular power only (bicycle or walking).
- ² From N29 D1, this season is open to hunting only by means of archery or muzzle loader.
- This season is open to hunting only by means of archery, cross-bow, muzzle loader or shotgun.
- ⁴ See page 40 for descriptions of 3-point or larger elk.

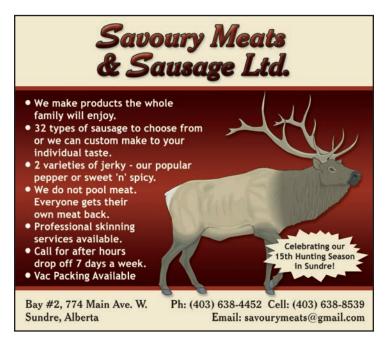
Additional hunting opportunities in the Parkland WMUs:

- Antlerless Deer (WMUs 212 & 248) Licence. Holders of this licence may kill two antlerless deer, either white-tailed deer or mule deer, with a bow and arrow (but not a cross-bow) in WMUs 212 and 248 during the archery-only season, S1 N30.
- Foothills Deer Licence. Holders of this licence may kill 2 antlerless deer, either white-tailed deer or mule deer, with a bow and arrow, cross-bow, shotgun, or muzzle loader in WMU 212 on the following dates: D1 D20 (Monday to Friday only). When hunting, they must carry written permission from the landowner involved.
- Additional Antlerless elk harvesting opportunities in WMU 212 are being made available due to increasing elk populations in these WMU's. These are: 1) WMU 212 Antlerless Elk Archery Licence. Holders of this licence may kill 2 antlerless elk with a bow and arrow (but not a cross-bow) during the archery only season. S1-N30; 2) WMU 212 Antlerless Elk Special Licence. Holders of this licence may kill 2 antlerless elk.
- Camp Wainwright Deer Special Licence. Refer to page 58 for season dates or the 2018 Alberta Hunting Draws booklet for further details.
- Strathcona White-tailed Deer Licence. Holders of this licence may kill **three** white-tailed deer, only 1 of which may be antlered, with a bow and arrow, cross-bow, muzzle loader or shotgun in that portion of WMU 248 within the Counties of Strathcona and Leduc between the following dates: O25 D7. Information about this hunt is available from the Fish and Wildlife office in Edmonton and from Strathcona County Hall, 2001 Sherwood Drive, Sherwood Park.

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SUNRISE / SI

		Codman Com (Water		
	DATE	Calgary		Coronation		Edmo			Murray		Level		nton	Lac La
		Rise S	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise
	Sept. 1	6:50 8:	22	6:38 8	3:13	6:43	8:23	6:28	8:21	6:47	8:48	7:00	8:39	6:35
	Sept. 5	6:56 8:	:13	6:44 8	3:04	6:50	8:14	6:37	8:10	6:56	8:37	7:07	8:30	6:42
	Sept. 10	7:04 8:	:01	6:52 7	7:52	6:59	8:02	6:47	7:57	7:07	8:22	7:15	8:18	6:51
	Sept. 15	7:12 7:	:50	7:00 7	':40	7:08	7:49	6:57	7:43	7:18	8:08	7:24	8:06	7:01
	Sept. 20	7:19 7:	:39	7:09 7	7:29	7:16	7:37	7:07	7:30	7:29	7:53	7:33	7:53	7:10
	Sept. 25	7:27 7:	27	7:17 7	1:17	7:25	7:25	7:17	7:16	7:40	7:39	7:41	7:41	7:19
M	Sept. 30	7:35 7:	:16	7:25 7	7:05	7:34	7:13	7:27	7:03	7:51	7:25	7:50	7:29	7:29
	Oct. 1	7:37 7	:14	7:27 7	7:03	7:36	7:10	7:29	7:00	7:53	7:22	7:52	7:27	7:30
D	Oct. 5	7:43 7:	:05	7:34 6	3:54	7:43	7:01	7:37	6:49	8:02	7:10	7:59	7:17	7:38
ΙTΙ	Oct. 10	7:51 6	:54	7:42 6	3:42	7:52	6:49	7:48	6:36	8:14	6:56	8:08	7:05	7:48
	Oct. 15	8:00 6	:43	7:51 6	3:31	8:01	6:37	7:58	6:23	8:25	6:42	8:17	6:54	7:57
	Oct. 20	8:08 6	:33	8:00 6	3:21	8:11	6:26	8:09	6:10	8:37	6:29	8:27	6:42	8:07
	Oct. 25		23	8:09 6	3:10	8:20	6:15	8:20	5:58	8:48	6:16	8:36	6:32	8:17
	Oct. 30	8:25 6:	:14	8:18 6	3:01	8:30	6:05	8:31	5:47	9:00	6:03	8:46	6:21	8:27
	Nov. 1		:10		5:57	8:34	6:01	8:35	5:42	9:05	5:58	8:49	6:18	8:31
	Nov. 5		:03		1:50	7:41	4:53	7:44	4:33	8:15	4:49	7:57	5:10	7:39
	Nov. 10	7:44 4:	:55	7:37 4	l:41	7:51	4:44	7:55	4:23	8:27	4:38	8:07	5:01	7:49
	Nov. 15		:48		1:34	8:00	4:37	8:06	4:14	8:38	4:27	8:16	4:53	7:59
	Nov. 20		:42		1:28	8:09	4:30	8:16	4:06	8:50	4:18	8:25	4:46	8:09
	Nov. 25		:37		1:22	8:18	4:24	8:26	3:58	9:00	4:10	8:34	4:41	8:18
	Nov. 30		:33		1:18	8:26	4:19	8:35	3:53	9:10	4:04	8:42	4:36	8:26
	Dec. 1		:33	-	1:17	8:27	4:18	8:37	3:52	9:12	4:03	8:43	4:35	8:28
	Dec. 5		:31		1:15	8:33	4:16		3:49	9:19	3:59	8:49	4:33	8:34
	Dec. 10		29		1:14	8:39	4:14	8:50	3:46	9:27	3:56	8:55	4:31	8:40
	Dec. 15		:30		1:14	8:44	4:14	8:56	3:45	9:33	3:55	9:00	4:31	8:45
	Dec. 20		:31		1:15	8:48	4:16	9:00	3:47	9:37	3:56	9:03	4:33	8:49
M	Dec. 25		:34		l:18	8:50	4:18	9:02	3:50	9:39	3:59	9:05	4:36	8:51
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S	Jan. 1		40		1:25	8:50	4:25	9:02	3:57	9:38	4:06	9:06	4:42	8:51
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T	Jan. 10		:51		1:36	8:46	4:37	8:56	4:10	9:31	4:21	9:02	4:54	8:47
	Jan. 15		:59		1:44	8:42	4:45	8:51	4:19	9:25	4:31	8:58	5:02	8:42
	Jan. 20		:06		1:52	8:37	4:54	8:44	4:29	9:18	4:42	8:52	5:11	8:36
	Jan. 25		:15		5:01	8:30	5:03	8:36	4:40	9:09	4:53	8:46	5:20	8:29
	Jan. 30		24		5:10	8:22	5:13	8:27	4:51	8:59	5:05	8:38	5:29	8:21
	Feb. 1		27		5:13	8:19	5:16	8:23	4:55	8:55	5:10	8:35	5:33	8:18
	Feb. 5		34		5:21	8:12	5:24	8:15	5:05	8:46	5:20	8:28	5:41	8:10
	Feb. 10		:43		5:30	8:03	5:34	8:04	5:16	8:34	5:32	8:19	5:51	8:00
	Feb. 15		:52		5:40	7:53	5:44	7:53	5:27	8:21	5:45	8:09	6:01	7:50
	Feb. 20		:01		5:49	7:42	5:54	7:41	5:39	8:08	5:57	7:58	6:11	7:39
	Feb. 25	7:29 6	:10	7:20 5	5:58	7:31	6:04	7:28	5:50	7:55	6:09	7:47	6:20	7:27

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JNSET TABLE

Biche	Lethbridge Med		Madi	Medicine Hat Peace River			Red D	oor	Whit	tecourt
Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set
			6:38				_		_	
8:20	6:47	8:15		8:06	6:53	8:44	6:47	8:22	6:51	8:33
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6:06	8:09	6:21	8:01	6:12	8:42	6:23	8:18	6:19	8:30	6:22
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5:51	8:21	6:09	8:13	5:59	8:57	6:07	8:31	6:06	8:44	6:08
4:43	7:27	5:02	7:19	4:53	8:06	4:59	7:38	4:59	7:52	5:00
4:34	7:35	4:55	7:19	4:45	8:17	4:49	7:48	4:50	8:02	4:51
4:34	7:43	4:35	7:36	4:45	8:27	4:49	7:56	4:43	8:11	4:43
4:18	7:51	4:42	7:44	4:32	8:37	4:40	8:05	4:43	8:21	4:43
4:10	7:59	4:42	7:51	4:32	8:47	4:32	8:13	4:30	8:30	4:30
4:07	8:06	4:34	7:59	4:24	8:56	4:19	8:21	4:27	8:38	4:25
4:06	8:07	4:34	8:00	4:24	8:58	4:18	8:22	4:26	8:39	4:24
4:03	8:12	4:32	8:05	4:22	9:04	4:15	8:28	4:24	8:45	4:24
4:01	8:18	4:31	8:10	4:21	9:11	4:13	8:34	4:22	8:51	4:22
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4:42	8:18	5:07	8:11	4:57	9:05	4:56	8:32	5:00	8:48	5:00
4:52	8:13	5:15	8:06	5:05	8:57	5:06	8:26	5:09	8:41	5:09
5:02	8:07	5:23	7:59	5:13	8:49	5:17	8:19	5:18	8:34	5:19
5:06	8:04	5:26	7:56	5:17	8:45	5:21	8:16	5:22	8:30	5:23
5:14	7:58	5:33	7:50	5:24	8:37	5:30	8:09	5:30	8:23	5:31
5:25	7:50	5:42	7:42	5:32	8:26	5:41	8:00	5:39	8:13	5:41
5:35	7:41	5:50	7:33	5:41	8:15	5:52	7:51	5:49	8:03	5:52
5:45	7:32	5:59	7:24	5:50	8:03	6:03	7:41	5:58	7:52	6:02
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It is unlawful to hunt any wildlife or **discharge a firearm** between one-half hour after sunset and one-half hour before sunrise.

These times apply only to the specific location and specific day (not numerous days).

If hunting in between two listed communities, hunters can calculate what time would apply in their location.

To establish specific times for sunrise/ sunset, refer to the National Research Council Canada (http://www.nre-cnrc. gc.ca/eng/services/ sunrise/advanced.html)

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BIG GAME SEASONS



Foothills WMUs (300 Series)



Archery Only Seasons are those where only a bow and arrow may be used to hunt.

General Seasons are those where either a firearm, cross-bow or a bow and arrow may be used.

■ Indicates seasons that apply only to hunters with applicable Special Licences. Refer to the 2018 Alberta Hunting Draws booklet for details.

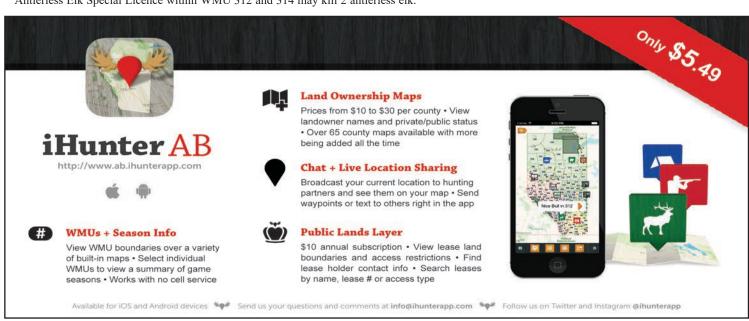
		SE	ASON	
Species	Туре	Archery Only	General	WMUs
White-tailed	Antlered and	S1 - O31	N1 - N30	310, 312, 314, 318, 320, 322, 324, 332, 334, 336, 337, 338, 348
Deer ¹	Deer ¹ Antlerless	S1 - O24	O25 - N30	300, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 308
		A25 - S16	S17 - N30	326, 328, 330, 339, 340, 342, 344, 346, 347, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 360
	Antlered	S1 - O31	N1 - N30	316
		A25 - S16	S17 - N30	358, 359
	Antlerless	A25 - S16	N1 - N7	358, 359
		S1 - O31	N1 - N30	316
Mule Deer	Antlered and	S1 - O31	■ N1 - N30	310, 312, 334, 336, 348
	Antlerless	A25 - S16	■ S17 - N30	326
	Antlered	A25 - S16	S17 - N30	352, 353, 355
		S1 - O31	■ N1 - N30	316
		A25 - S16	■ S17 - N30	328, 330, 339, 340, 342, 344, 346, 347, 349, 350, 351, 354, 356
		S1 - O31	■ N1 - N30	338
		■ S1 - O31	■ N1 - N30	314, 318, 320, 322, 324, 332, 337
		■ A25 - S16	■ S17 - N30	357, 358, 359, 360
		■ S1 - O24	■ O25 - N30	300, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 308
	Antlerless	A25 - S16	■ S17 - D20	357, 359, 360
		S1 - O31	■ N1 - N30	314, 318, 320, 322, 324, 332, 337
		S1 - O24	■ O25 - N30	300, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 308
		A25 - S16	■ S17 - N30	358
Moose	Antlered and Antlerless	■ S1 - O31	■ N1 - N30	310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 332, 334, 336, 337
	Antlered	A25 - S23	■ S24 - O31 ■ N1 - N30	339, 340, 342, 344, 346, 347, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360
		■ S1 - O31	■ N1 - N30	338, 348
		■ S1 - O24	■ O25 - N30	300, 302, 303, 304, 306, 308
		■ A25 - S23	■ S24 - O31 ■ N1 - N30	326, 328, 330
	Antlerless	A25 - S23	■ S24 - N30	352, 353*, 355
		■ A25 - S23	■ N1 - N30	357
	Antlerless (calf only)	■ A25 - S23	■ N1 - N30	359, 360
Elk	Antlered (3-point or	A25 - S16	S17 - N30	326, 328, 330, 339, 340, 342, 344, 346, 347, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360
	larger) ²	S1 - O24	O25 - N30	302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314
		S1 - O31	N1 - N30	316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 332, 334, 336, 337, 338, 348

		s	EASON	
Species	Туре	Archery Only	General	WMUs
Elk	Antlerless	A25 - S16	■ S17 - D20	340, 342, 344*
		A25 - S16	■ S17 - N30	330, 352
		S1 - O24	■ O25 - D20 ■ D21 - J20, 2019	302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 308, 310
		S1 - O31	■ N1 - D20	334, 336
		S1 - O31	■ N1 - N25 ■ N26 - D20	318, 324, 332
		S1 - O24	■ O25 - N20 ■ N21 - D20 ■ J1 - J20, 2019	312, 314
		A25 - S16	■ S17 - O31 ■ N1 - D20 ■ D21 - J20, 2019	346, 357, 358, 359, 360
		S1 - O31	■ N1 - N25 ■ N26 - D20 ■ J1 - J20, 2019	320, 322
			■ N1 - D20 ■ D21 - J20, 2019	337, 338*, 348
		A25 - S16	■ S17 - O31 ■ N1 - D20	353, 354, 355, 356
Trophy Sheep ³	Resident		S5 - O31	3024, 303, 306, 308
Cougar and Bla	ck Bear Seasor	ıs – See pages 55	and 56.	

- The special licence season for antlerless moose in WMU 353 and antlerless elk in WMUs 338 and 344 applies only to a portion of the WMU.
- The Supplemental Antlerless White-tailed Deer Licence is issued with two tags. The **FIRST** tag issued with the licence (but NOT the second tag) is valid for tagging a deer hunted in one of the following WMUs: 310-314, 337, 346-349, 351, 352, 354, 356, 357 and 360. Both tags are valid for tagging a deer(s) hunted in any of the following WMUs: 350, 353 and 355.
- 2 See page 40 for descriptions of 3-point or larger elk.
- ³ Hunting sheep is prohibited in several areas. See Restricted Areas for Trophy and Non-trophy Sheep on page 37.
- 4 WMU 302 is open only for full-curl rams.

Additional hunting opportunities in the Foothills WMUs:

- WMU 300 Elk Special Licence and Non-trophy Sheep Special Licence. Refer to page 58 for season dates or to the 2018 Alberta Hunting Draws booklet for further details.
- Additional Antlerless elk harvesting opportunities in WMUs 312, and 314 are being made available due to increasing elk populations. Holders of an Antlerless Elk Special Licence within WMU 312 and 314 may kill 2 antlerless elk.



BIG GAME SEASONS



Mountain WMUs (400 Series)



 $\boldsymbol{Archery\ Only\ Seasons}$ are those where only a bow and arrow may be used to hunt.

General Seasons are those where either a firearm, cross-bow or a bow and arrow may be used.

■ Indicates seasons that apply only to hunters with applicable Special Licences. Refer to the 2018 Alberta Hunting Draws booklet for details.

		SE	ASON			
Species	Туре	Archery Only	General	WMUs		
White-tailed Deer ¹	Antlered and	S5 - S23	■ S24 - N30	404, 406, 408		
	Antlerless	S5 - N30		410		
		A25 - S16	S17 - N30	436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 444, 445, 446		
	Antlered	A25 - S16	S17 - N30	412, 414, 416, 417, 418, 420, 422, 426, 428, 429, 430, 432, 434		
		S1 - S23	S24 - N30	400, 402		
	Antlerless	A25 - S16	N1 - N30	412, 414, 416, 417, 418, 420, 422, 426, 428, 429, 430, 432, 434		
		S1 - S23	N1 - N15	400, 402		
Mule Deer	Antlered and	S5 - S23	■ S24 - N30	404, 406, 408		
	Antlerless	S5 - N30		410		
	Antlered	A25 - S16	S17 - N30	412, 414, 432, 440, 441, 442, 444, 445, 446		
		A25 - S16	■ S17 - N30	416, 417, 418, 420, 422, 426, 428, 429, 430, 434, 436, 437, 438, 439		
		■ S1 - S23	■ S24 - N30	400, 402		
	Antlerless	S1 - S23	■ S24 - N30	400, 402		
Moose	Antlered and	S5 - S23	■ S24 - N30	404, 406		
	Antlered Antlered	S5 - N30		410		
		A25 - S23	■ S24 - O31	412, 414		
		A25 - S23	■ S24 - N30	416, 417, 418, 420, 422, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 437, 438, 439 440, 441, 442, 444, 445, 446		
		■ A25 - S23	■ S24 - O31 ■ N1 - N30	429		
		S5 - S23	■ S24 - N30	408		
		■ S1 - S16	■ S17 - N30	400, 402		
Elk	Antlered and Antlerless	S5 - N30		410		
	Antlered (6-point or larger) ² and Antlerless	S5 - S16	■ S17 - N30	404, 406, 408		
	Antlered	■ A25 - S16	■ S17 - N30	416, 417, 418, 420, 422, 428, 430		
	(6-point or larger) ²	A25 - S16	S17 - N30	412, 414, 426, 432, 434, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 444, 445, 446		
	Antlered	A25 - S16	S17 - N30	429		
	(3-point or larger) ²	S1 - S16	S17 - N30	400, 402		
	Antlerless	S1 - S16	■ S17 - N30	400, 402		
		A25 - S16	■ S17 - N30	438*, 439, 441*, 444*		
Goat	Not Applicable		■ S10 - O31	440, 442, 444		
			■ S17 - O31	400, 402		

		S	EASON	
Species	Туре	Archery Only	General	WMUs
Trophy Sheep ⁵	Resident	S5 - O31		410
		■ S5 - N30		410
			■ A25 - S23 ■ S24 - O31	437
			■ N1 - N10 ■ N11 - N20 ■ N21 - N30	438 ⁸
			A25 - O31	412, 414, 416, 417, 418, 420, 422, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 444 ³ , 445
			■ A25 - O31	444 ⁴ , 446
			S5 - O31	400 ⁶ , 402, 404, 406, 408
		■ N1 - N30		408 (west of Highway 40)
	Non-resident	■ S5 - N30		410
	and Non-resident Alien ⁷		■ S1 - O15	412, 414, 416, 417, 418, 420, 422, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 444 ³ , 445
Cougar and Black	k Bear Seasons	– See pages 55 aı	nd 56.	

- * The draw season for antlerless elk in WMU 438, 441 and 444 applies only to a portion of the WMU. See draw booklet for maps.
- 1 The Supplemental Antlerless White-tailed Deer Licence is issued with two tags. Both tags are valid for tagging a deer(s) hunted in any of the following WMUs: 440-446.
- ² See page 40 for descriptions of 3-point or larger elk and 6-point or larger elk.
- The season for trophy sheep in WMU 444 applies only to the portion south of the Beaverdam Road.
- 4 The draw season for trophy sheep in WMU 444 applies only to the portion north of the Beaverdam Road.
- ⁵ Hunting of sheep is prohibited in several areas. See Restricted Areas for trophy and non-trophy sheep on page 37.
- 6 WMU 400 is open only for full-curl rams.
- These seasons are only valid for hunters who have obtained Trophy Sheep Special Licences through a Class S Outfitter-guide or through a draw (Non-resident [Canadians] only).
- ⁸ The draw season for trophy sheep is valid in Area 438C (See 2018 Alberta Hunting Draws Booklet).

Additional hunting opportunities in the Mountain WMUs:

- Non-trophy Sheep Special Licence, Trophy Sheep Special Licence (portion of WMU 408 lying west of Highway 40 or in WMU 446 and that portion
 of WMU 444 north of Beaverdam Road or in WMU 438C). Refer to page 58 for season dates or to the 2018 Alberta Hunting Draws booklet for
 further details.
- Castle Provincial Park (part of WMU 400): Hunters in WMU 400 need to be aware of the establishment of the Castle Provincial Park and Castle Wildland Provincial Park. Although hunting is permitted in both of these parks, hunting (including bowhunting) in Castle Provincial Park requires a firearm discharge permit. Firearm discharge permits are not required to hunt in Castle Wildland Provincial Park. Firearm discharge permits are available online at:https://www.albertaparks.ca/media/6493998/2017-castle-permit-to-discharge-a-firearm.pdf For more information call: 403-627-1165 or http://www.albertaparks.ca/hunting



BIG GAME SEASONS



Boreal WMUs (500 Series & 841)



Archery Only Seasons are those where only a bow and arrow may be used to hunt. **General Seasons** are those where either a firearm, cross-bow or a bow and arrow may be used.

■ Indicates seasons that apply only to hunters with applicable Special Licences. Refer to the 2018 Alberta Hunting Draws booklet for details.

Bison – In the area west of highway 35 and north of the Chinchaga River and the Keg River Metis Settlement, bison is a protected species. No one is allowed to hunt bison in this area, except under the authority of a Bison Special Licence.

Note: It is a mandatory requirement to submit the heads of deer harvested from specific WMUs for CWD testing and research purposes. See page 3, 25 and 64 for details.

		SE	ASON	
Species	Туре	Archery Only	General	WMUs
White-tailed	Antlered and	S1 - O31	N1 - N30	500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510
Deer ¹	Deer ¹ Antlerless	A25 - A31	S1 - N30	511, 512, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 524, 525, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 534, 536, 539, 540, 541, 542, 544
		A25 - S16	S17 - N30	521, 523, 526, 527, 535, 537
	Antlered	A25 - S16	S17 - N30	522
			S17 - N30	841
	Antlerless	A25 - S16	N1 - N7	522
			N1 - N30	841
Mule Deer	Antlered and Antlerless	S1 - O31	■ N1 - N30	500, 501, 503, 505, 507, 508
	Antlered	A25 - A31	S1 - N30	512, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 534, 536, 539, 540, 541, 542
		A25 - S16	■ S17 - N30	535
			S17 - N30	841
		■ S1 - O31	■ N1 - N30	502, 504, 506, 509, 510
		■ A25 - A31	■ S1 - N30	511
		■ A25 - S16	■ S17 - N30	521, 522, 523, 526, 527, 537
		A25 - A31	■ S1 - N30	520, 524, 525, 544
	Antlerless	A25 - S16	■ S17 - D20	521, 522, 523, 526, 527
		S1 - O31	■ N1 - N30	502, 504, 506, 509, 510
		A25 - S16	■ S17 - N30	537
Moose	Antlered and Antlerless	■ S1 - O31	■ N1 - N30	500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 506, 507, 508, 509
	Antlered		■ S17 - O31 ■ N1 - N30	841
		A25 - S23	■ S24 - O31 ■ N1 - N30	521, 522, 523, 526, 527, 535, 537
		A25 - A31	■ S1 - O31 ■ N1 - N30	511, 512, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 524, 525, 528, 529, 530, 536, 541, 542, 544
		■ S1 - O31	■ N1 - N30	505, 510
		A25 - A31	■ S1 - N30 ²	531, 532, 534, 539, 540
	Antlerless	■ S1 - O31	■ N1 - N30	505, 510
	(calf only)	■ A25 - S23	■ N1 - N30	521, 522, 523, 526, 527
Elk	Antlered (6-point or larger) ³	S1 - O31	■ N1 - N30	509
	Antlered	S1 - O31	N1 - N30	500, 501, 502, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 510, 511, 514
	(3-point or larger) ³	A25 - S16	S17 - N30	520, 521, 522, 523, 525, 526, 527, 528, 535, 537, 544

		SEASON			
Species	Туре	Archery Only	General	WMUs	
Elk	Antlerless	A25 - S16	■ S17 - O31 ■ N1 - D20 ■ D21 - J20, 2019	520, 521, 522, 523, 526, 527, 537, 544	
		S1 - O31	■ N1 - D20	504, 506, 509	
		S1 - O31	■ N1 - D20 ■ D21 - J20, 2019	500, 501, 502, 505, 507, 508, 510, 511, 514	
Cougar and Black Bear Seasons – See pages 55 and 56.					

- The Supplemental Antlerless White-tailed Deer Licence is issued with two tags. The **FIRST** tag issued with the licence (but NOT the second tag) is valid for tagging a deer hunted in one of the following WMUs: 503-510, 523, 526, 527, 535 and 537. Both tags are valid for tagging a deer(s) hunted in any of the following WMUs: 511, 512, 515-521, 524, 525, 528-531, 534, 536, 539, 540, 542 and 544.
- ² If hunting with an Outfitter-Guide, hunters should note these WMUs are split into two seasons: Sept. 1 Oct. 31 or Nov. 1 Nov. 30.
- 3 See page 40 for description of 3-point or larger elk and 6-point or larger elk.

COUGAR SEASONS

Fall Season

This season is open only to holders of a resident cougar licence. The use of dogs is prohibited during this season, and hunters may harvest one cougar of either sex.

Winter Season

During this season, cougar may be hunted by holders of a resident cougar licence, non-resident cougar licence, or cougar special licence. The use of dogs is allowed. The cougar season in specific WMUs may close prior to the closing date on this table. There is a male quota and a female quota. If either the male quota or the female quota for those WMUs is reached, the season will remain open until the other quota is filled. Before hunting cougar in any WMU, hunters must ensure that the season in that WMU remains open by calling the toll-free cougar hotline (1-800-661-3729) and listening to the message listing current closures. The hotline is updated regularly and by calling after

4:30 p.m., hunters can confirm which units will be open the next day.

It is unlawful to:

- allow the skin of any cougar to be wasted, destroyed, spoiled or abandoned. See exemption for salvaging skin on page 32 – Access for Control of Livestock Predation.
- hunt a female cougar accompanied by a cougar kitten with spotted fur, or a cougar kitten with spotted fur.

Use of Predator Calls and Bait

Cougar may be hunted using mouth or hand operated calls. The use of electronic calls and bait are prohibited for hunting cougar.

More information on cougar management, including a map of hunting areas, is available at mywildalberta.com.

Radio Collared Cougars

Cougars are being radio collared in parts

of Alberta to better inform population management. It is legal to shoot a radio collared cougar. If you harvest a collared cougar, please return the collar to a local Fish and Wildlife office (page 13). If you have the opportunity to shoot a collared cougar and choose not to, please record the location and phone Paul Frame at (780) 422-8411 with this information, which will be important for the study.

ATTENTION: ALL RESIDENT COUGAR HUNTERS!

If you purchase a cougar licence for the fall season, it can be used for the winter season.

ATTENTION COUGAR HUNTERS!

If possible, cougars should be brought in for registration in an unfrozen condition so the premolar tooth can be removed. It is also helpful to prop the jaw open with a stick before rigor sets in.

	SEA	SON	WMUs Note: in WMUs 102-160 big game hunting is prohibited on Sundays.	
Cougar Season	Archery Only	General		
Fall	Sep. 1 – Dec. 31		212, 248	
(Use of dogs	Nov. 1 – Nov. 30		410	
prohibited) Residents Only	Sept. 1 – Dec. 31		102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 116, 118, 119, 124, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 148, 150, 151, 152, 156, 158, 160, 162, 163, 164, 166, 200, 202, 203, 204, 206, 208, 210, 214, 216, 220, 221, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 357, 358, 359, 360, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 506, 508, 514, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 534, 535, 536, 537, 539, 540, 541, 542, 544	
		Sept. 17 – Nov. 30	420-446	
Winter	Dec. 1, 2018 – Feb. 28, 2019		410	
		Dec. 1, 2018 – Feb. 28, 2019	300, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 342, 344, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 412, 414, 416, 417, 418, 420, 422, 426, 428, 429, 430, 432, 434, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 444, 445, 446, 505, 507, 509, 510, 511, 512, 515, 516, 517	

BLACK BEAR SEASONS

Black Bear Baiting

Baiting of black bears is permitted in the following WMUs: 322, 330-338, 348, 358-360, 500-506, 509, 510, 512-520, 522, 523, 529-536, 539-544 and portions of WMUs 320, 324, 357, 507, 521, 526 and 528 (Check with local Fish and Wildlife offices, page 13 or visit www.mywildalberta.com to view the maps where black bear baiting is restricted in these WMUs). However, the following restrictions also apply:

1) Baiting is prohibited within 1.6 km (1 mi.) of occupied dwellings. Owners and occupants of dwellings are exempt from this restriction if they have permission to bait from the owners or occupants of all other dwellings within 1.6 km (1 mi.) of the bait. Other persons may also bait within 1.6 km (1 mi.) of an occupied

ATTENTION BEAR AND COUGAR HUNTERS!

Trichinosis – To prevent possible trichinosis, a parasitic infection, bear and cougar meat should be thoroughly cooked before it is consumed by humans or pets.

dwelling if the bait has been authorized in writing by the owners or occupants of that dwelling and all other dwellings within 1.6 km (1 mi.) of the bait.

- 2) Baiting is prohibited within 1.6 km (1 mi.) of Provincial Parks that are not designated as Wildland Provincial Parks, provincial and forest recreation areas and some industrial sites. For more information on baiting in parks, see page 34.
- 3) Each bait site must have a readily observable sign legibly showing the owner's name, WIN, Big Game Outfitter-guide Permit number, or Big Game Guide Designation Number.
- **4)** Each bait must be posted with surrounding signs to warn other people of its presence.
- 5) Baiting is restricted to the open season and the preceding two weeks in each specific WMU.

Contact a Fish and Wildlife office (page 13) for legal land descriptions or more information. Hunters are reminded that Alberta's *Environmental Protection and Enhancement*

Act, Animal Health Act and the Public Health Act apply to baiting situations. Any livestock dying other than through proper slaughter for human consumption must be disposed of in prescribed ways and may not be used for baiting bears. Containers or wrappings made of paper, cardboard, plastic or other materials should not be left at bait sites. For the safety of others, baits should not be placed near active work sites (e.g., tree planting locations) and all bait sites must be cleaned immediately after the bear season.

Supplemental Black Bear Licences

Supplemental Black Bear Licences are available in the following WMUs: 224, 250, 258, 260, 320-360, 429, 445, 500-544 and 841.

It is unlawful to:

- allow the skin of any bear to be wasted, destroyed, spoiled, or abandoned. See exception for salvaging skin on page 32 – Access for Control of Livestock Predation.
- hunt a black bear under the age of one year or a female black bear accompanied by a cub under the age of one year.

	SEASON		
Туре	Archery Only	General	WMUs
Fall 2018	Aug. 25 – Aug. 31	Sept. 1 – Oct. 31	326, 328, 330, 339, 340, 342, 344, 346, 347, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 412, 414, 416, 417, 418, 420, 422, 426, 428, 429, 430, 432, 434, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 444, 445, 446, 511, 512, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 534, 535, 536, 537, 539, 540, 541, 542, 544
	Sept. 1 – Nov. 30		212
	Sept. 5 – Nov. 30		410
		Sept. 1 – Oct. 31	200, 202, 203, 204, 206, 208, 214, 216, 220, 221, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 300, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 332, 334, 336, 337, 338, 348, 400, 402, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 841
		Sept. 5 – Oct. 31	404, 406, 408
Spring 2019	Apr. 1 – May 31		212, 410
(Requires a new year licence)		Apr. 1 – May 15	404, 406, 408, 841
year neence)		Apr. 1 – May 31	200, 202, 203, 204, 206, 208, 214, 216, 220, 221, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 300, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 342, 348, 400, 402, 429, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510
		Apr. 1 – June 15	344, 346, 347, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 412, 414, 416, 417, 418, 420, 422, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 444, 445, 446, 511, 512, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 534, 535, 536, 537, 539, 540, 541, 542, 544

VOLUNTARY BLACK BEAR TOOTH SUBMISSION PROGRAM

The department has initiated a 3-year pilot voluntary black bear tooth collection program in two parts of the province. Data generated from laboratory tooth analysis will allow biologists to determine black bear age structure, reproductive statistics, and better inform black bear management. Laboratory aging of an animal is based on the cementum annuli growth in the tooth.

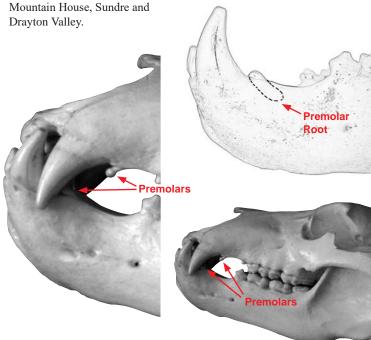
Fish and Wildlife are asking successful hunters to take the skull to an identified Fish and Wildlife office where staff will extract a premolar tooth. The premolar tooth is a small peg-like tooth located just behind the canines. Skulls submitted in a frozen state will be kept for a period of time to allow for thaw and extraction, whereupon the skull will be frozen and returned to the hunter. Extraction of a premolar tooth will not impair the display quality of a skull.

Alternatively, hunters can extract a premolar tooth in the field or request it of a taxidermist. The tooth can either be presented with the necessary harvest information to an identified Fish and Wildlife office or mailed in using a tooth submission envelope. Extraction is easily done just after the bear has been harvested when the jaw is still pliable. The tooth is easily loosened by running a knife blade on all sides of the tooth below the gum line and rocking the tooth back and forth. The tooth can then be removed with pliers. Care should be taken to ensure the root remains intact. Ensure that the tooth is free of tissue and dry prior to submission.

Information required as part of the program are harvest date, sex of bear, WIN, WMU where harvested, and either legal land location or latitude/longitude of kill site. When available, results for each tooth will be accessible online under your WIN number on the My Wild Alberta website (mywildalberta.com). Only WMUs 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332,

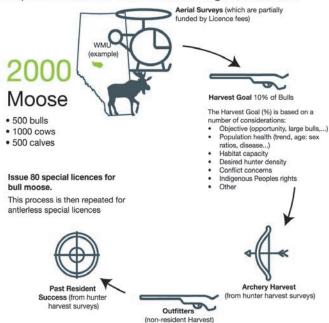
500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 506, 509, 510, 511, 512, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 529, 530, and 531 are open to this program.

Fish and Wildlife offices accepting skulls or tooth submissions are: Fort McMurray, Lac La Biche, Athabasca, Bonnyville, Cold Lake, Rocky





How does Alberta Environment and Parks determine the number of special licences for resident hunters in general season?



500 bull moose multiplied by 10% harvest goal = Goal to harvest 50 bulls

surveys). To harvest 40 bulls, issue 80 special licences for antiered moose.

50 bulls - 10 killed on average in last 5 years by non-residents and archers = 40 antlered

50% of bull licences sold were associated with an actual kill (data from hunter harvest

Keep the dirt where it belongs

Prevent the spread of soil borne disease and invasive plants.

Wash your vehicles and remove any mud or plant materials before unloading.

Access to agricultural lands is a privilege and agricultural producers work hard to manage clean and healthy cropland. Do your part to keep agricultural disease and noxious weeds from spreading.







moose available for resident hunters

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL LICENCE DRAW HUNTS

Season Dates And Locations (refer to page 14 for month abbreviations)

Non-trophy Sheep Special Licence

Areas 416, 418A*, 418B*, 420, 422A*, 426A*, 430A*, 430B*, 432, 434A*, 434B*, 437, 438A*, 438C*, 438D*, 440, 442, 444, 445A*, 445B*, 446)31
Areas (402 – 303, 306)*, 402 – 308*, 402A*, 404B*, 406A*, 406B*, 408A*, 408B*	031
Area 410	N30
Camp Wainwright Deer Special Licence (WMUs 728 and 730)	
Bow and arrow or muzzle loader	D1 D15
Antelope Archery Special Licence WMUs 102, 104, 106, 108, 112, 116, 118, 119, 124, 128, 138, 140, 142, 144, 148, 150, 151, 152, 160, 162, 163, 164, 166	
Trophy Antelope Special Licence WMUs 138, 142, 144, 150, 151, 152, 160, 162, 163, 164, 166	329 D20
Non-trophy Antelope Special Licence WMUs 138, 142, 144, 150, 151, 152, 160, 162, 163, 164, 166	O3 O24
WMUs 116, 118, 119 and 624 Mon Sat. only, N5 - N WMUs 116, 118 and 119 Mon Sat. only, D3, 2018 - J1, 20 WMUs 728 and 730 Bow and arrow or muzzle loader N30 - D2, Rifle D4 - I	₹30 019 D16

OTHER SPECIES

Refer to the 2019 Alberta Hunting Draws booklet for details on what seasons will be open and how to apply for special licences.

NOTE: It is unlawful, with the following exceptions, to allow the pelt of any furbearing animal to be wasted:

It is not legally necessary to salvage pelts of 1) furbearing animals taken in accordance with regulations authorizing control of problem wildlife, or 2) coyotes harvested, by residents, outside of public lands in the Green Area.

Timber Wolf – A Resident may, without a licence, hunt (but not trap) timber wolf from the opening of any big game season in a particular WMU to May 31, 2019, or until June 15, 2019 in WMUs where black bear seasons are open until June 15, 2019.

A Non-resident or Non-resident Alien who holds a Non-resident/ Non-resident Alien Wolf/Coyote Licence may hunt (but not trap) timber wolf from the opening of any big game season in a particular WMU to May 31, 2019, or until June 15, 2019 in WMUs where black bear seasons are open until June 15, 2019.

Coyote – A Resident, Non-resident or Non-resident Alien who holds a Non-resident/Non-resident Alien Wolf/Coyote licence may, **except in WMUs 728 and 730, hunt (but not trap)** coyote

- a) throughout the year on privately owned land and on public land in the White Area, to which he or she has the right of access to hunt;
- b) on public lands in the Green Area to which he or she has the right of access to hunt, from the opening day of a big game season in a particular WMU to May 31, 2019 or until June 15 if the hunting is in a WMU that has a spring season for black bear ending on that date.

In Camp Wainwright (WMUs 728 and 730) a Resident may hunt coyote from January 5, 2019 until March 1, 2019.

Baiting for Wolves and Coyotes – On public land, hunters cannot use bait for hunting wolves or coyotes except a) from Dec. 1 to Mar. 31, or b) during an open season for the hunting of black bear where the setting out, use and possession of bait for the purpose of hunting black bear is permitted.

Each wolf or coyote bait site must have a readily observable sign showing the owner's name, WIN, Big Game Outfitter-guide Permit Number, or Big Game Guide's Designation Number.

These baiting restrictions do not apply to WMUs 102-166, to persons hunting under authority of a trapping licence, or on any private land.

Red Fox – A Resident may, without a licence and at all times of the year, hunt (but not trap) red fox on any privately owned land to which he or she has the right of access.

Red Squirrel and Badger – A Resident may, without a licence and at all times of the year, hunt or trap red squirrel and badger on any privately owned land to which he or she has the right of access.

Bobcat – A resident may, without a licence from November 1 - February 28, 2019, hunt (but not trap) bobcat in WMUs 102, 104, 106, 108, 112, 116, 118, 119 and in the portion of WMU 110 that lies east of highway 2 and south of highway 3. The use of dogs is prohibited. All kills must be registered at a Fish and Wildlife office (see page 13).

Other Animals – Porcupine, rabbit, hare, raccoon and woodchuck may be hunted, but not trapped**, without a licence throughout the province, at all times of the year. Skunk may be hunted and trapped.

** Some exceptions apply. Please refer to the 2018 Alberta Guide to Trapping Regulations, available in September 2018.

HUNTING WITH CROSS-BOWS

Cross-bows may not be used to hunt big game during archery-only seasons. The only exception is for an eligible handicapped hunter who has obtained a cross-bow licence.

A Bowhunting Permit, as required by bowhunters using conventional archery equipment, is not required by persons who are hunting with cross-bows.

In accordance with federal regulations, cross-bows may not be used for waterfowl hunting.

Persons hunting big game with a cross-bow must use an authorized cross-bow and arrow (bolt). An authorized cross-bow is one that requires 100 pounds or more of pull to draw the string or cable to its cocked position. There is no restriction on arrow length however it must have a tip as described under the heading "Bowhunting" on page 42.

GAME BIRD REGULATIONS

Please Remember

Federal regulations prohibit the use of lead shot or cross-bows for hunting waterfowl.

BE AWARE!

IN ALBERTA SAGE GROUSE ARE PROTECTED

Sage grouse are listed as an endangered species in Alberta. Be sure your target is not a sage grouse.

IT IS PROHIBITED TO HUNT SHARP-TAILED GROUSE IN MANY WMUS WITHIN ALBERTA (see page 60 for allowed WMUs) Be sure of your target. For a more detailed description of Sharp-tailed Grouse, please go to: www.mywildalberta.com/hunting/GameSpecies

All birds are protected except the following: Starlings, Crows, Pigeons, House (English) Sparrows, Magpies, Blackbirds, Common Grackles, Brown-headed Cowbirds, Ravens (hunted on private land by residents) and any other birds for which an open season has been declared by the regulations as indicated in this summary.

Falconry Hunting

Falconers are permitted to hunt upland game birds and migratory birds, by means of falconry, in all areas of the province except in national parks and those restricted areas identified on pages 34 to 37.

To hunt any game birds by means of falconry, Recreational Falconry Permit holders must possess all the same hunting licence(s) as those who would hunt game birds with firearms are required to possess (see page 24).

Seasons

The open season to hunt upland game birds by means of falconry is from August 15, 2018 to March 31, 2019. Migratory game birds may be hunted by means of falconry during the designated open season for migratory birds (page 60).

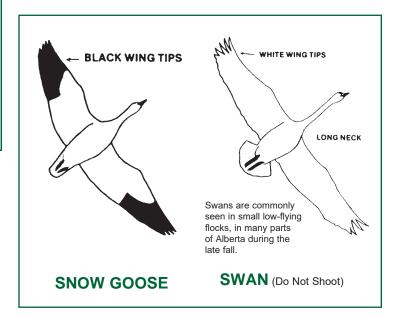
Bowhunting

Hunters wishing to hunt game birds with a bow and arrow, other than a cross-bow, require a Bowhunting Permit in addition to the other applicable licences.

Special Hunting Areas

In WMUs 212 and 248 the hunting of game birds is only permitted with bows and arrows, cross-bows, shotguns or a falconry bird. Cross-bows cannot be used to hunt migratory birds.

In WMU 410 the hunting of game birds is permitted only with bows and arrows or a falconry bird.



Spring Snow/Ross's Goose Hunting Season

Alberta has a spring snow/Ross's goose hunting season from March 15 through June 15 annually. Please refer to the game bird hunting table on page 60 for valid WMUs. Regular fall hunting restrictions and daily bag limit (50) apply. As in the fall hunting season, there is no longer a possession limit for snow/Ross's geese.

NOTE: While it is illegal to hunt migratory game birds with a single projectile (e.g. .22 rim fire, or center fire rifle), it is legal to use them to hunt upland game birds (this does not apply to hunting on game bird shooting grounds or hunting for Merriam's turkey.

WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAYS

The first Saturday and Sunday in September are designated as Waterfowler Heritage Days in Alberta. Youth (age 12-17) may hunt waterfowl on these dates without a licence (provincial or federal) provided they are qualified to do so (see Licensing requirements for first-time hunters, page 15 and 17) and are accompanied by an adult migratory game bird hunting permit holder. The adult permit holder may not have in their possession or use a firearm, or accompany more than 2 minors at one time while mentoring youth. The youth can only hunt waterfowl species for which there will be an open season in that WMU. Regular bag limits and possession limits apply.

GAME BIRD SEASONS AND BAG LIMITS

Where a dash (-) is used between WMUs in the following table, the dash is to be interpreted as including all WMUs that have numbers falling between the two WMUs listed.

Species	Daily Limit	Possession Limit	WMUs	Season Date	Requirements	
Snow or	50	No Limit	200-208, 216-260, 316-544, 841, 936	S1 - D16 / M15 - Ju15	(a) of which not more	
Ross's Geese	combined		102-166, 210-214, 300-314	S1 - D21 / M15 - Ju15	than five may be white-fronted geese.	
Canada or White-fronted	8 (a)	24 (b)	200-208, 216-260, 316-544, 841, 936	S1 - D16	(b) of which not more	
Geese Geese	combined	combined	102-166, 210-214, 300-314	S8 - D21	than fifteen may be white-fronted geese.	
Ducks, Coots and	8 (c,d)	24 (e,f)	200-208, 216-260, 316-544, 841, 936	S1 - D16	(c) of which not more	
Snipe	each	each	102-166, 210-214, 300-314	S8 - D21	than four ducks may be	
			200-260, 314-402, 412-544	S1 - J15	pintail.	
Male Pheasant	2	6	102-166, 300-312	O15 - N30	(d) of which not more than two ducks may	
			404-410, 841, 936	S8 - J15	be goldeneye for	
			102-402, 412-544	S1 - J15	non-resident aliens.	
Ruffed Grouse	5	15	404-410, 841, 936	S8 - J15	(e) of which not more than twelve ducks may	
			728, 730 (Camp Wainwright)	S1 - S3	be pintail.	
Spruce Grouse	5	15	102-402, 412-544	S1 - J15	(f) of which not more	
Zpomo zoomo	3	13	404-410, 841, 936	S8 - J15	than six ducks may be goldeneye for	
Sharp-tailed Grouse	5	15	102-246, 252-256, 300-314, 334, 400- 402, 518-520, 524, 525, 528-542, 936	O1 - O31	non-resident aliens. (g) may harvest with a	
Glouse			728, 730 (Camp Wainwright)	S1 - S3	special licence only.	
Ptarmigan	5	15	300-402, 412-544	S1 - J15	Month Abbreviations	
i tarinigan	3	13	404-410	S8 - J15	A – August S – September	
Blue Grouse	5	15	300-402, 412-446	S1 - J15	O – October	
Blue Glouse	3	13	404-410	S8 - J15	N – November D – December	
Gray Partridge	5	15	102-402, 412-544	S1 - J15	J – January	
Gray 1 artifage	,	13	936	S8 - J15	F – February M – March	
Merriam's Turkey	1 (g)	1 (g)	300-308, 400, 402	■ Ma1 - Ma31, 2019	Ap – April Ma – May Ju – June	

ATTENTION WMU 936 HUNTERS: All hunters for WMU 936 must attend a safety orientation and require a firearms discharge permit. Please contact the Cooking Lake/Blackfoot Grazing, Wildlife and Recreation Area office, (780-922-3293) in order to receive information regarding orientation dates and requirements for obtaining your discharge permit.

ATTENTION WMU 728 & 730 (Camp Wainwright) HUNTERS: WARNING: Hazards in the form of unexploded military munitions may exist throughout Camp Wainwright. Hunters are advised not to touch any foreign objects. Camp Wainwright officials have advised that all hunters using shotguns to hunt game birds at Camp Wainwright must use non-toxic shot. Lead shot is not allowed.

ATTENTION PHEASANT HUNTERS: A map and description of all pheasant release sites, including time restrictions can be found on the Alberta Conservation Association website at www.ab-conservation.com/programs/wildlife/provincial-pheasant-release-program/ or by calling 1-877-969-9091.

ATTENTION LATE SEASON BIRD HUNTERS: Later season dates for bird game may overlap with active trapping in some areas. Please take the necessary precautions to ensure the safety of hunting dogs.



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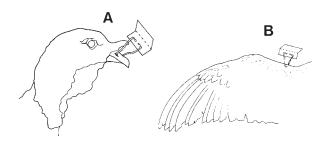
MERRIAM'S TURKEY DRAW

Merriam's Turkey Special Licences are issued through a draw and one bearded male is permitted per special licence holder.

Each Merriam's turkey harvested must be tagged

- immediately after the bird is killed, and
- in the manner described below with the paper tag supplied with each licence. All instructions on the back of the paper tag must be followed.

Merriam's Turkey Tagging Instructions



Tagging Instructions: (A) place wire through the nares, or (B) through the patagium between the tendon and the bones of the wing.

Tags must remain affixed until the carcass is delivered to

- the usual residence of the person who killed it, and is butchered, cut and packaged for consumption, or
- to a premises in respect of which there is a Food Establishment Permit issued under the *Public Health Act* or Licence for the Operation of an Abattoir issued under the *Meat Inspection Act*.

Please refer to items 1, 11 and 12 of Prohibitions, Game Bird section (page 29) for additional requirements concerning weapons and evidence of sex and species for Merriam's turkey.

Differentiating Between Males and females

The gobbler (male) has a fleshy growth (wattle) which hangs from the under side of the throat or chin. Males also exhibit fatty growths (caruncles) located on the side and back of the neck and on the lower throat. A fleshy projection above the bill of males (snood, or dew bill) will also distinguish males from females. Males also have a pronounced "beard" on the lower neck up to 25 centimetres (10 inches) long. The beard is usually absent or very small in females.

Common Characteristics to Differentiate Males and Females			
Characteristic	Female	Male	
Beard	Very rare, short	Regularly, up to 25cm (10") long	
Gobble	Never	Frequently, especially in spring	
Head Colour	Grey-brown, grey-blue	Bright turquoise blue, bright red, bright blue, sometimes grayish white	

It is unlawful to hunt any wildlife or **discharge a firearm** between one-half hour after sunset and one-half hour before sunrise.

Sunrise/Sunset Table (Mountain Daylight Time)				
Date	Sunrise	Sunset		
May 01, 2019	6:14 AM	8:53 PM		
May 05, 2019	6:07 AM	8:59 PM		
May 10, 2019	5:59 AM	9:06 PM		
May 15, 2019	5:52 AM	9:13 PM		
May 20, 2019	5:46 AM	9:20 PM		
May 25, 2019	5:40 AM	9:26 PM		
May 30, 2019	5:36 AM	9:32 PM		

ATTENTION TURKEY HUNTERS

Fish and Wildlife will be conducting a hunter harvest survey after the fall hunting season to obtain information required for turkey management. Your cooperation and assistance in collecting and providing the necessary information is required. We request that you keep track of the number of days hunted in each WMU.



GAME MANAGEMENT

Marked Wildlife

Some species of wildlife are banded, collared or marked by other means in an ongoing effort to gain additional population biology information. You can assist and cooperate in these programs by reporting encounters with any marked animal to the nearest Fish and Wildlife office (page 13).

Some of these marked wildlife, as well as certain nuisance animals (e.g.,

Wild Game Public Health Advisory

The wild game public health advisory for the Swan Hills area – originally issued on December 13, 1996, by the Provincial Health Officer – has been revised as a result of more extensive wild game testing. While recent test results confirm that eating wild game from the Swan Hills area poses no immediate threat to human health, it is recommended that individuals limit the amount of wild game eaten.

For more information contact Alberta Health and Wellness at 780-427-7164 or visit My Wild Alberta at http://mywildalberta.com/ Hunting/SafetyProcedures/HarvestedWildlifeHumanHealth.aspx

Swan Hills Treatment Centre 15 km radius around Swan Hills Treatment Centre



some black bears), may have received drugs for research purposes or to facilitate their capture and handling. Any such animal will be marked with a tag advising that the meat of the animal should not be consumed before contacting Fish and Wildlife of Alberta Environment and Parks.

Report Waterfowl Leg Bands by Telephone or Internet

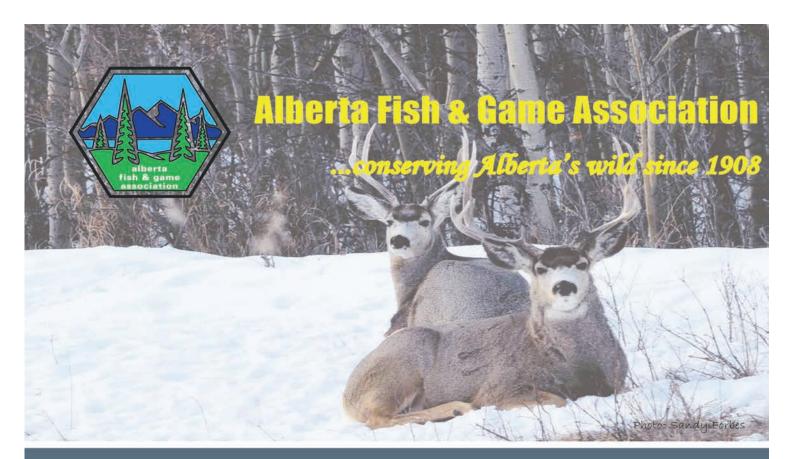
All waterfowl leg bands recovered in North America can now be reported by telephoning the toll-free number **1-800-327-BAND** (1-800-327-2263). Band recovery can also be reported by internet at the website www. reportband.gov.



IMPORTANT THINGS TO KNOW:

Report A Poacher can be reached all day, every day. 1-800-642-3800.

- All calls are kept strictly confidential and you can remain anonymous.
- If you see something that may be poaching, record as much information as possible:
 - Date and time
 - Location
 - Vehicle description and licence number
 - Description of who was involved in the crime
 - Details of the violation and any other details you can think of, no matter how insignificant they might seem
- The information you provide could lead to a conviction (and possibly a reward for your help).
- Poaching covers a wide range of violations including:
 - Fishing or hunting out of season
 - Night hunting
 - Hunting from the road
 - Exceeding limits
 - Hunting while intoxicated
 - Illegal sales of wildlife or fish
- The Report A Poacher line can also be used for reporting major violations to land and habitat such as tree harvesting or destruction of stream beds.
- Please familiarize yourself with Alberta's Hunting and Fishing regulations to help protect Alberta.



AFGA membership benefits include:

- one year subscription to Outdoor Canada West magazine (regular newsstand price \$7.99 per issue, six issues per year)
- 10% discount on select Mark's merchandise
- \$5,000 Accidental Death and Dismemberment benefit while participating in hunting, fishing, trapping or authorized Club activities
- \$5,000,000 personal excess liability insurance
- discounts on personal insurance through Allied Insurance Services Ltd.
- participation in our annual Wildlife Awards competition
- opportunity to participate in youth and women camps in Alberta
- · opportunity to participate on numerous conservation projects
- access to over 50,000 acres of prime habitat without having to ask for permission
- knowledge that you are supporting the largest conservation organization in Alberta



www.afga.org • 780-437-2342 • office@afga.org 13045 156 St NW, Edmonton, AB T5V 0A2

CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE AND DEER MANAGEMENT

Chronic wasting disease (CWD) is a chronic degenerative and ultimately fatal prion disease of cervids (primarily mule deer in Alberta). It is not known to infect humans but health authorities advise against eating any animal known to have any prion disease. In Alberta, CWD occurs in eastern and east central regions and particularly in the Battle River and Red Deer/South Saskatchewan watersheds. Up to date information, including maps of previous cases, is available on our wildlife disease web pages at http://aep.alberta.ca/fish-wildlife/wildlife-diseases/chronic-wasting-disease/default.aspx

Hunters and outfitters play a key role in assisting big game management by helping to reduce deer numbers and by providing heads from harvested deer for the ongoing CWD surveillance program. Alberta began looking for CWD in wild deer in the hunting seasons in 1998. Since then, we have tested over 67,000 heads and have found CWD in 796 mule deer, 119 white-tailed deer, 1 unknown deer, 2 elk, and 1 moose.

Note: It is a mandatory requirement to submit the head of all deer harvested in the following WMUs: 102, 116, 118, 119, 124, 138, 142, 144, 148, 150, 151, 152, 156, 158, 160, 162, 163, 164, 166, 200, 202, 203, 204, 206, 208, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 500, 728, and 730. New WMUs are WMUs 250, 252 and 260. Antlers and skull plate can be removed from bucks before the head is submitted. For European mounts, keep the top portion of the skull and submit the lower portion including the lower jaw, the tissues at the back of the throat, and the part of the skull that contains the connection between the spinal cord and the brain.

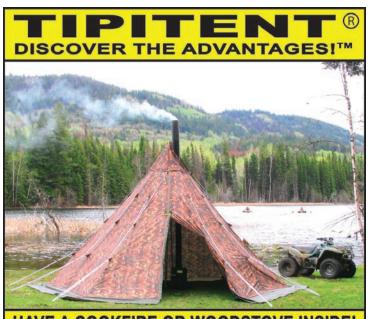
All heads for testing, including the partial skull samples (as above), must have a green CWD label which gives each head a unique identification number. **Be sure to include either GPS or land location as well as WMU and your WIN number for each head.** When available, test results for each NEGATIVE head are sent to the email address in the hunter's AlbertaRELM account. AEP directly contacts each hunter who harvests an animal with CWD.

For more information about CWD, contact your local Fish and Wildlife office or visit aep.alberta.ca.

Alberta Health recommends that deer from the CWD mandatory areas be tested for CWD. For more information about potential human health risks associated with CWD visit health.alberta.ca

BILL OF LADING - WILDLIFE (To be used when transporting wildlife taken by others)

		Q/
DATE:		
I(print hunter's na	address:	Ph. #
	address:	Ph. #
,,	of person transporting wildlife)	
to transport	(description of abinomial	continuities and analish
		nent including sex and species)
date of kill:	W.I.N. #:	Lic./Tag #
taken under authority of my		(describe type of hunting licence)
		(describe type of numuing incence)
This wildlife is to be transpo	orted from	(point of origin)
		(point of origin)
to		on
	(destination)	(date)
	(signature of hunter)	(signature of person transporting the wildlife)
	(signature of number)	(signature of person transporting the wildlife)
		Albertan
		Government



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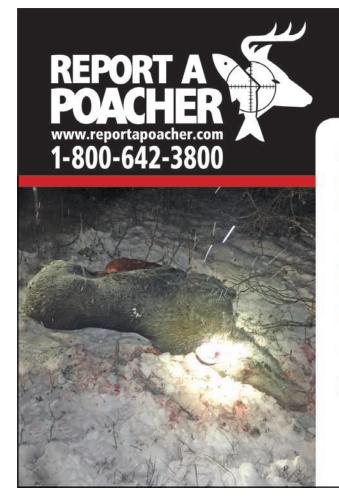
In Alberta Dial Toll Free 1-800-642-3800 www.reportapoacher.com

FOR ALL VOUR OUTDOOR NEEDS

Box 480, 5202 Railway Ave., Glendon, Alberta Ph: 780.635.2458 ● Fax: 780.635.2448







UNSOLVED CASES: Bellis, Alberta

On November 25, 2017 between 3pm and 7 pm, a cow moose was shot with a prohibited caliber firearm and left to waste just over 3 km west of Bellis on Twp Rd 600 (northeast of Smoky Lake).

The individuals were making an attempt to retrieve the animal but fled in a dark pickup when a member of the public passed by the location. Fish and Wildlife Officers investigated the scene and found the animal had been shot with a small caliber firearm.

If you have any information, please contact Report A Poacher by phone at 1-800-642-3800 or online at www.alberta.ca/report-poacher.aspx. Reporters can remain anonymous and may be eligible for a reward.

REPORT A POACHER NOW.

CALL OR FILL OUT THE FORM ONLINE- FREE 24 HRS A DAY, 7 DAYS A WEEK.

All information is kept strictly confidential, and the information you provide can lead to an arrest, fines and jail time. The Report A Poacher program is delivered in joint partnership between Alberta Justice and Solicitor General and Alberta Conservation Association.

COMMON LICENCE MISTAKES

GENERAL MULE DEER LICENCE

This general licence is valid during the "archery only" season, which precedes the general season. It is valid during the general season in the following WMUs: 316, 352, 353, 355, 412, 414, 432, 440-446, 512-519, 528-534, 536, 539-542 and 841. This licence is not valid during a season in which a Special Licence is required. In the Alberta Guide to Hunting Regulations, special licences are required for all seasons where a small black box is located beside the season date.

SUPPLEMENTAL ANTLERLESS WHITE-TAILED DEER LICENCE

The Supplemental Antlerless White-tailed Deer Licence is issued with two tags. The **FIRST** tag issued with the licence (but NOT the second tag) is valid for tagging a deer hunted in one of the following WMUs: 310-314, 337, 346-349, 351, 352, 354, 356, 357, 360, 503-510, 523, 526, 527, 535 and 537. Both tags are valid for tagging a deer(s) hunted in any of the following WMUs: 350, 353, 355, 440-446, 511, 512, 515-521, 524, 525, 528-531, 534, 536, 539-542 and 544.

YOUTH MULE DEER LICENCE

This general licence is available for resident hunters who are 12-17 years of age and who are eligible to hunt. It is a general licence that is valid during the "archery only" season, which precedes the general season. It is valid during the general season in the following WMUs: 316, 352, 353, 355, 412, 414, 432, 440-446, 512-519, 528-534, 536, 539-542 and 841. This licence is not valid during a season in which a Special Licence is required. In the Alberta Guide to Hunting Regulations, special licences are required for all seasons where a small black box is located beside the season date.

YOUTH/SENIOR WHITE-TAILED DEER LICENCE

This licence is valid for resident hunters who are 12-17 and 65 years of age and over who are eligible to hunt. It is a general licence and is valid during a general season (archery or rifle). Because it is a general licence, it can not be used during the rifle season in WMUs 404, 406 and 408 (a special licence is required). In the Alberta Guide to Hunting Regulations, special licences are required for all seasons where a small black box is located beside the season date.

SUPPLEMENTAL BLACK BEAR LICENCE

This licence is only valid in WMUs 224, 250, 258, 260, 320-360, 429, 445, 500-544 and 841.

SPECIAL LICENCES

If you are drawn for a special licence, your draw priority returns to zero and that draw cannot be cancelled. You may not be able to purchase a particular general licence once you have been drawn for a special licence of that same species. Example: if you are drawn for Antlered Mule Deer, Antlered White-tailed Deer or Antlered, Antlerless, or Calf Moose you will not be able to purchase a general licence for that species. If you are drawn for Either Sex Elk, WMU 300 Elk, Antlered or Antlerless Elk, you will not be able to purchase a general elk licence. Resident hunters are able to purchase an elk licence in combination with the WMU 212 Antlerless Elk Archery and the WMU 212 Antlerless Elk Special Licence. See licence combinations on page 19.







Message from the **Publisher**



he Alberta Hunter of the Year contest once again gave us a glimpse of some of the stunning animals this province has to offer. Alberta has a proven record growing some truly remarkable creatures

that make us the envy of North American hunters and last year was no exception.

Dale Veno of Strathmore, Brad Peterson of Innisfail, and Jean-Luc Pouliot of Red Deer, Alberta all had tremendous 2017 hunting seasons with each hunter harvesting a true Alberta trophy.

Dale Veno's southern Alberta mule deer grossed an awesome 207 5/8" before tallying a final score of 200 5/8". Taken at Camp Wainwright, Dale's buck earns him \$500 and the honour of being Alberta's 2017 overall champion and Alberta Hunter of the Year.

Brad Peterson of Innisfail, Alberta also had a tremendous 2017 season and needs to be recognized for his excellent white-tailed deer. Brad's buck, taken near his home in Innisfail in WMU 216, scored 172 7/8" and is a handsome buck that Brad can be very proud of.

Jean-Luc Pouliot of Red Deer, Alberta also had a super 2017 season by connecting on a very impressive, almost perfect typical bull elk that netted 323 3/8" after grossing 328 7/8". Jean-Luc's bull was taken near Eaglesham in WMU522. Both Jean-Luc and Brad earn \$250 and along with Dale get to appear in this year's regulations. Check out these incredible animals and the successful hunters who harvested them on page 88.

Alberta's hunting regulations are always changing and it is up to you, the hunter, to make sure you are aware of those changes. In a province as diverse as Alberta, our wildlife managers remain committed to the needs of the animals we pursue and that commitment cannot be overstated. Along with our enforcement officers and the staff of Fish and Wildlife offices across the province, hunters need to make sure to say thank you to these hard-working folks, whenever and wherever you meet them.

Hunters also need to promote the time-honoured tradition of hunting in this province, so make sure you do your part and encourage the recruitment of new hunters, help bring awareness to our hunting pursuits, and be proud to be a hunter in Alberta.

Have a great season everybody! ●

A Message from the **Director of Wildlife Policy, Matt Besko**

Dear Hunters,

I am very excited about the upcoming hunting season and hope that you enjoy it as much as I do. Last year, I managed

to get out for many full days of hunting and loved every minute of it. I enjoyed last season with friends and family, and spent a good part of the winter and this spring eating high-quality, organic food as a result.

Alberta remains one of the premier places to hunt globally, and offers residents cost-effective hunting opportunities that are very

rare to enjoy elsewhere. The diversity of Alberta's game species and the habitats upon which they depend is unique, with

opportunities to hunt deer, elk, moose, pronghorns, sheep, goats, black bears, cougars, wolves, small game, upland birds and numerous waterfowl in the

prairies, alpine, wetlands. forests, parklands and foothills.

Our game abundance is also very good, and we are seeing both elk and moose populations extending well into prairie and parkland areas throughout the province, offering additional opportunities for hunters to pursue these species in settled portions Moose and elk

of the province. populations in foothills and boreal areas,



however, are not trending as favourably. We are correspondingly seeing an increase in



carnivore populations in these areas and are managing them accordingly.

Deer populations have responded favourably to a series of three mild winters from 2015 to 2017, but the last winter was long-lasting with snow depths that may have been limiting to both deer and pronghorn populations in some areas. Given that snow accumulation and late winter storms are regional in distribution, there are some areas provincially where populations of both deer and pronghorns remain healthy and abundant.

A recent study completed by Alberta Innovates has shown that after a series of harsh winters, white-tailed deer numbers will decline, but are generally persistent and relatively abundant on the landscape.

We have also seen Bison numbers in the Hay-Zama area drop below conservation goals, likely due to emigration and increased mortality. To ensure that this valuable population of animals is conserved, we have suspended the hunting season for them in 2018-19 and will re-assess their density and distribution in the winter of 2019.

Waterfowl populations are very high, and we are seeing an abundance of hunting opportunities for these species, which are



"Bison numbers in the Hay-Zama area have dropped below conservation goals."

currently under-utilized. White geese populations offer both fall and spring seasons, while dark geese and duck hunting opportunities have a long autumn season from September to December.

We are into year three of an adaptive cougar management study where we have collared 73 adult cougars in westcentral Alberta and are determining density, movement, reproduction, immigration and dispersal. We have also increased the quota for cougars in Cougar Management Area 21 (northwest of Drayton Valley) to evaluate the effects of hunting mortality on population parameters and problem incidents.

One of the most serious threats to Alberta's cervid populations, Chronic





"A variety of techniques will be implemented in the future to help reduce rates of CWD transmission."

Wasting Disease (CWD), is growing from east to west at an alarming pace. Disease prevalence is high and all hunters must be aware that CWD may have serious longterm consequences to hunting provincially.

Recent studies in Colorado have shown that as CWD prevalence increases in populations over longer periods, populations decline significantly. One of the early signs of CWD population effects is when older age classes of cervid populations are less represented on the landscape. In Alberta, for example, over

80% of positive samples come from mature male mule deer. Many of these deer show no symptoms until the final months of their lives, but rarely do they survive longer than two years after infection. Consequently, we are now evaluating a variety of management techniques to be implemented in the future that will help reduce rates of disease transmission on the landscape, in addition to reducing disease prevalence in Wildlife Management Units (WMU's) that have confirmed cases of CWD.

You can read more about chronic wasting disease on page 72.

With respect to consultation and management changes that you may see over the next two to three years, we have just finished a two and a half year process working with the Alberta Game Policy Advisory Council, made up of a number of hunting-related stakeholder representatives, to receive their recommendations on allocation-related issues for a number of hunting opportunities and their apportionment. As we move forward, we will post these recommendations online for a broader public review. In addition, we will be evaluating various models with respect to harvest reporting by the hunting public such that we get a higher rate of response, providing much needed information that helps us supplement our information and make more accurate allocation decisions for permit numbers and seasons.

Provincially, we are also in the process of reviewing and renewing game species management plans and population models that will help us to allocate and manage game populations using newly emerging management objectives and trend information for a number of species.

For this year, we are offering a unique hunting licence for seniors, where their costs for a combination wildlife certificate/ bird game permit, white-tailed deer licence and a partner licence are substantially lower than for a regular licence.

In addition, we have amended the

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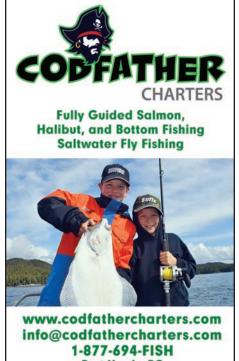


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regulation pertaining to legal weapons, with only those firearms and archery equipment meeting a set of legal criteria allowed to be used to hunt big game provincially, with humane harvest in mind.

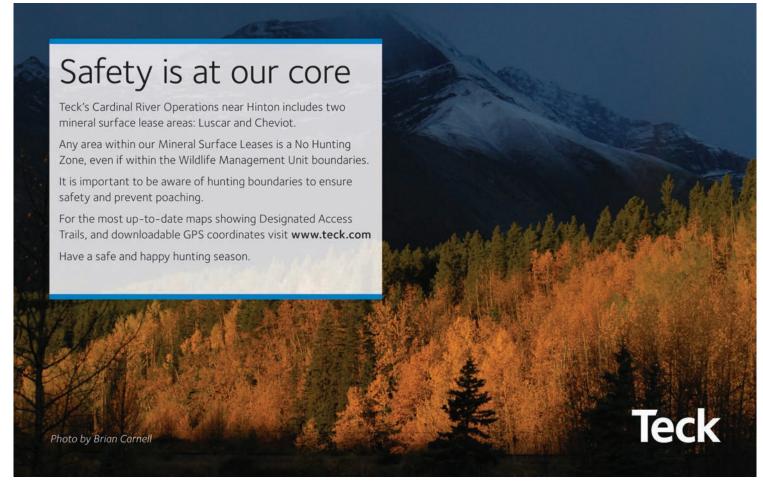
Hunting participation rates are on the rise over the last 10 years and we are one of the few jurisdictions in North America with a per-capita increase in hunting licence sales. One of the challenges, however, to maintaining hunting participation provincially is to respect our youth. Our youth participation rates are declining, as with many jurisdictions in North America, for a variety of reasons. A higher percentage of youth in families where one or more parent(s) hunts are likely to take up hunting themselves. Having hunting as part of a family's culture is important to continue these traditions, and encouraging our youth to engage in a real-time activity where you take direct responsibility for your food and enjoy the beauty of nature and natural processes.

In closing, I wish you all a happy and safe hunting season, and hope to meet you in the field.

Matt Besko Director of Wildlife Policy Alberta Environment and Parks



"New licences for seniors have been created at a substantially lower price than a regular licence."



Chronic Wasting Disease

How much is too much?

by Justin Gilligan, Trevor Pettitt, Margo Pybus and Anne Hubbs





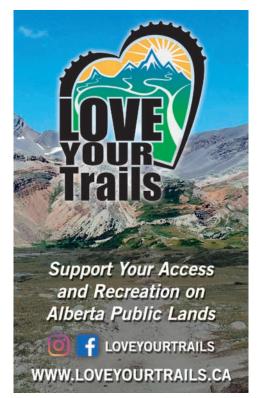
hronic wasting disease (CWD) is an always fatal wildlife disease with no vaccine or treatment. More Albertans, especially hunters, are realizing how significant CWD is for Alberta's cervid species (deer, elk, moose, and caribou). Since it was first discovered in Alberta in 2005, CWD has been found in four big game species: mule deer, white-tailed deer, elk, and moose. It's more prevalent in males than females, and most prevalent in mule deer, followed by white-tailed deer, with only two cases in elk and one in moose.

It's been ten years since Alberta actively managed CWD through the focused removal of deer around CWD hot spots. After that program ended in 2008, Alberta continued to monitor the prevalence and distribution of CWD. If you look at the CWD prevalence graph on page 25 of this booklet, the results of the surveillance program give the impression that

prevalence stabilized during the control years (2005-2008). Since 2008, CWD prevalence began to rise and more infected deer are found in more WMUs each year. Seven additional WMUs were discovered to have CWD infected deer in 2017 and four in 2016. Is this rise in prevalence a result of no longer implementing a disease control program? Unfortunately, we don't have enough information to statistically determine the answer but the data suggest it made a difference.

Since 2008, Alberta's focus has been on the surveillance and research of CWD: Increasing our understanding of how this insidious disease moves into and through deer populations, as well as how it moves across the landscape (spoiler alert: it moves along major river systems). These are essential first steps in understanding the disease to determine appropriate management actions. The data from the monitoring and research provide a good basis for understanding where the disease is, what its prevalence is across different species, age and sex classes, how it spreads across the landscape, and at what rate it is likely to spread. All of this without making any real changes to our game management approach to tackle CWD.

This information is not only relevant to Alberta, but also to any jurisdiction





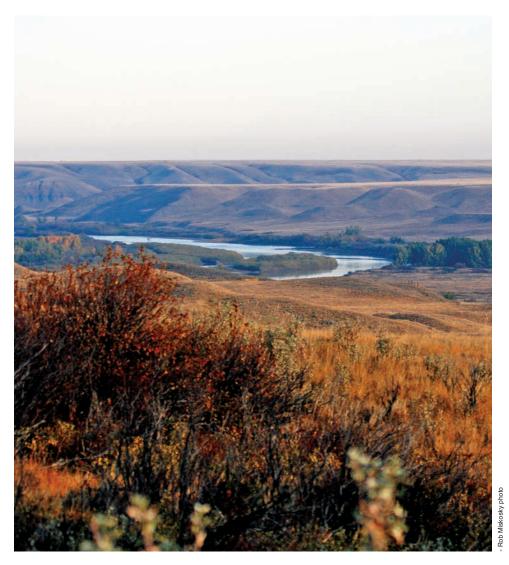
"Alberta ended its removal of deer in CWD hotspots in 2008."

currently dealing with CWD or likely to in the future. In 2016, Alberta Fish and Wildlife Policy and the Alberta Prion Research Institute hosted a workshop in Calgary for game and livestock managers as well as CWD specialists from western Canada and the USA. This workshop focused on sharing information and discussing how we can manage CWD going forward.

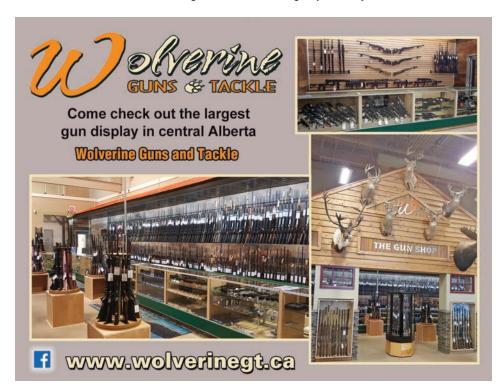
The 2016 workshop ultimately led to the creation of a guidance document on managing big game and CWD, titled Recommendations for Adaptive Management of Chronic Wasting Disease in the West and released in January of this year. Alberta's experts and data from Alberta's robust surveillance program

continued on next page





"Chronic wasting disease moves along major river systems."



played a large role in the development of this document. This document was coordinated and produced through the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (WAFWA), a group of North American state and provincial government departments responsible for wildlife management. Within WAFWA, Alberta is a member and participates in several capacities, including the Mule Deer Working Group and the Wildlife Health Committee – both of direct importance to CWD management.

The WAFWA document combines the knowledge of CWD research, as well as game managers and disease specialists involved in CWD management. Using what this collective group knows, what it doesn't know, and what it would like to know, the document outlines how to apply adaptive management in dealing with CWD. In essence, it sets a path for game managers to use a systematic and coordinated approach to manage disease dynamics and game populations to do something about the spread of CWD. But what's really interesting about this document is that it lays it out in a way that wildlife managers across the continent can work together to manage CWD, learning from new information, and each other, as we go enabling us to apply those learnings to CWD management as soon as possible, a truly global approach.

Alberta has been monitoring CWD for 20 years now. We've documented its arrival, its increase in prevalence, and its spread as CWD marched up major river drainage systems - from the Saskatchewan border to the outskirts of Edmonton, Red Deer, and Calgary. In fact, we've done such a good job of monitoring CWD that the information we collected is being used across the continent and even on the other side of the world. Norway detected the first European case of CWD a couple of years ago in an isolated population of wild reindeer - the same species as our caribou (no one knows where it came from). Based in part on the data from Alberta, Norway took an aggressive approach in an attempt to limit disease spread, culling the entire local reindeer herd in efforts to stop CWD in its tracks. Additionally, Alberta is currently contributing data and expertise in the development of a CWD Best

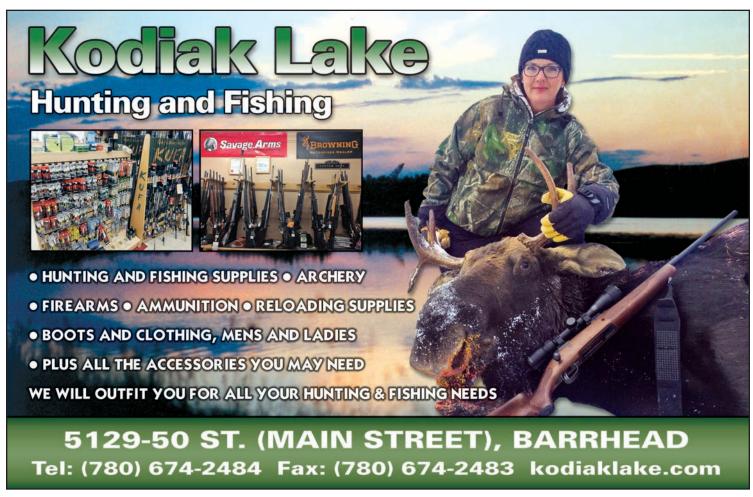
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ALBERTA'S WILDLIFE RECORDS

Rifle records supplied by the Alberta Fish and Game Association Bowhunting records supplied by Ryk Visscher

BIG GAME RECORDS (RIFLE)				
Species	Score	Hunter	Location	Year
Bighorn Sheep	209 4/8	Picked Up	Longview	2010
Bighorn Sheep	208 3/8	Guinn Crousen	Luscar Mtn.	2000
Non-Typ. Elk	444 4/8	John Almberg	Edgerton	1999
Typical Elk	419 5/8	Clarence Brown	Panther River	1977
Non-Typ. Mule Deer	355 2/8	Ed Broder	Chip Lake	1926
Typical Mule Deer	206 2/8	Tyson Smigelski	Oyen	2017
Non-Typ. Whitetail	279 6/8	Neil Morin	Whitemud Creek	1991
Typical Whitetail	204 2/8	Stephen Jansen	Beaverdam Creek	1967
Canada Moose	226 7/8	Tim Harbridge	Whitecourt	1978
Black Bear	22 9/16	Jason Johansson	WMU 360	1997
Grizzly Bear	26 5/16	Bella Twin	Slave Lake	1953
Pronghorn Antelope	90	Tannis R. Piotrowski	Manyberries	2013
Cougar	16 2/16	Joe Gore	Hinton	2005
Mountain Goat	54	N.K. Luxton	Bow Summit	1907
Wolf	18 6/16	Leigh Mckain	Anselmo	2001

BIG GAME RECORDS (ARCHERY)			
Species	Score	Hunter	Year
Bighorn Sheep	200 6/8	Todd Kirk	1998
Non-Typical Elk	414 5/8	Brent Kuntz	2003
Typical Elk	402 5/8	Will Huppertz	2004
Non-Typical Mule Deer	228 7/8	Matthew Beckman	2005
Non-Typical Mule Deer Velvet	238 6/8	Tharen Soroka	2010
Typical Mule Deer	200 2/8	E. John W. Adkins	2016
Typical Mule Deer Velvet	198 6/8	Cyril Paquin	2004
Non-Typical Whitetail	241 2/8	Dean Dwernychuk	1984
Non-Typical Whitetail Velvet	204 0/8	Darcy Wedlund	2007
Typical Whitetail	197 1/8	Don McGarvey	2005
Typical Whitetail Velvet	181 6/8	Jack McNaughton	2013
Canada Moose	217 2/8	Frederick Gimbel	1994
Canada Moose Velvet	169 0/8	Travis Peterson	2003
Black Bear	22 3/16	Chester Dodgson	2015
Grizzly Bear	23 7/16	Richard Michalski	1981
Antelope	84 4/8	Shaun Steidel	2002
Cougar	15 7/8	Glen Roberts	2007
Mountain Goat	48 2/8	Chris Kroll	1962





"Chronic wasting disease is most prevalent in mature mule deer bucks."

Management Practices document, through the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (parent organization of WAFWA).

We hear it often from the public, and see the same thing on web-based discussions amongst hunters, that many people don't think we should or can do anything about CWD. So what would it look like if that's the approach we move forward with? Well, we don't have a crystal ball to know for sure but we can take some lessons from our colleagues and peers in Wyoming and what it has meant for them.

Wyoming has had CWD for many decades and chose to do nothing about it. Recent research data from Wyoming indicate that when CWD prevalence averages 20% or greater across all ages can expect about a 21% decrease in your deer population – every year (DeVivo et al. 2017)! So how does Alberta compare? Average prevalence across all species and ages of cervid heads submitted for testing was 5.2% in 2017, up from 3.5% in 2016, which was up most likely to have CWD and mule deer are more likely than other species. We now have several WMUs with

and sexes of a mule deer population, you from 2.4% in 2015. Recall that males are prevalence over 20% in the male mule

deer cohort, with a record of 27% in one unit. How long until we're in the same boat as Wyoming and we're facing large annual declines in our deer populations? Maybe the better question to ask is do we even want to find out? Or even better yet, do we want to take action to avoid such a dire situation in Alberta? When?

The best information we have from working with experts from across North America and beyond, suggests not only can we likely limit the spread and prevalence of CWD, but we should. This could mean some short-term sacrifice in order to ensure we don't expose game species to CWD across all of Alberta or put endangered caribou populations at risk. It doesn't appear that we can we have our cake and eat it too. The best available information, data from Alberta's own CWD surveillance, suggests that managing mature bucks will have the greatest effect on changing the prevalence and spread of CWD. Our surveillance data indicate that mature mule deer bucks have the highest rate of infection and are the greatest source of CWD in our deer populations. Are we willing to lower the average age of harvested mule deer bucks in order to limit the spread of the disease and thus the opportunity for the disease to impact other WMUs and possibly other species? What harvest strategies would Albertan's accept?

Recently, a team of game managers, disease specialists, and academic researchers was established to consider the new information and documents referenced above. This team will work to use past and current information on CWD and Alberta stakeholder values to develop a management plan for CWD in Alberta, to determine how we are going to get a handle on it and make sure that our future deer populations will persist in a world with CWD.

For more information on CWD surveillance in Alberta and for links to documents and resources related to CWD management, visit alberta.ca/cwd.

Find out more about the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, its Wildlife Health Committee and its Mule Deer Working Group at wafwa.org

DeVivo, M. T., D. R. Edmunds, M. J. Kauffman, B. A. Schumaker, J. Binfet, T. J. Kreeger, B. J. Richards, H. M. Schätzl, T. E. Cornish. 2017. Endemic chronic wasting disease causes mule deer population decline in Wyoming. PLOS ONE





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ccording to a bullet regarding
"Important Changes for 2018
Draws" on page 4 of the
2018 Alberta Hunting Draws,
mandatory game harvest reporting is on
the radar in Alberta Environment and
Parks (AEP). Although no final decisions
have been made, sources say it is being
considered. Frankly, I was surprised to
learn that only about 25 percent of hunters
completed big game harvest surveys in
2017 and this is consistent across the years.

Yikes! Don't non-compliant hunters realize they're penalizing themselves by not doing what's right and letting wildlife management officials know what they harvested?

It's not just about proper game management; it's also about adding precision when it comes to allocating tags for cherished draws. If biologists err on the side of caution because they're not comfortable increasing quotas, then Alberta's hunters, landowners and taxpayers are going to pay the price!

Due to a steady increase in the number of applicants over the past decade for about the same number of tags available (annually), it's self-evident that accuracy is important. The skinny isn't complicated; there are currently ~430,000 applicants for ~75,000 available tags; noteworthy is that the number of applicants has about doubled over the past decade, which represents a huge increase in demand for tags.

Okay, why is game harvest data important to biologists and how are these data used to manage big game? Hunters currently provide data with respect to their harvest, such as the species, age and sex where (Wildlife Management Unit – WMU) animals were taken, days spent hunting, and the weapon they used. Biologists can then categorize the harvest in terms of the number of males, females, and young (e.g., antlered, antlerless) harvested in each WMU. They can use the number of days spent hunting in the field to calculate the effort per animal for comparative purposes



"Elk hunting opportunities abound in Alberta and big game surveys are important to maintain those opportunities."

to show population trends. Finally, they can determine the quota success for various WMUs based on a formula that factors in the number of licences issued (plus the numbers of hunters who actually hunted), and the number of animals they killed. If, for example, the number of hunter days/kill (or days) are increasing and success is decreasing, this may be indicative of a declining population. On the other hand, hunters might get skunked because of severe storms such as the one that happened last year when a mid-November blizzard blocked access to hunting territory in eastern Alberta.

Upfront, aerial surveys, understandably, are the cornerstone of sound game management but at the back end, accurate game harvest surveys are necessary to complete the loop. Aerial surveys are



"Many of the world's best bighorn sheep are found in Alberta largely because they're well managed and subject to mandatory harvest reporting."

the main tool used to determine the size of big game populations, animal distribution, trends in populations, and the composition of ungulate herds. Data from aerial surveys are used to effectively manage and conserve ungulates and to

set hunting licence allocations, pinpoint areas experiencing agricultural depredation problems, and target key areas for population recovery.

Aerial surveys have a long history in Alberta and have been subject to change





"Wildlife biologists need harvest information on all species including white-tailed deer for management purposes."

since they were incepted. They're used to monitor all species of ungulates: bighorn sheep, bison, caribou, elk, moose, mountain goats, mule deer, pronghorn antelope and white-tailed deer. So, with a reasonably good foundation regarding the status of Alberta's big game animals, it's vitally important to have accurate hunter harvest data to optimize allocations going forward.

Because the aerial surveys are costly, it only makes sense that they should be backed up by good hunter harvest data

after seasons close. Further, in areas of dense forest cover (e.g., parts of Alberta's foothills) aerial surveys may not be flown at all because animals can't be reliably seen under the canopy. Also, weather conditions can prevent surveys from being flown. Consequently, under these particular conditions, game harvest survey data are even more important.

Although the Alberta Conservation Association did undertake aerial surveys for a period, they're now flown by online or from local wildlife biologists:
http://www.ab-conservation.com/programs/
wildlife/big-game-surveys/. Hunters can
speak to their local biologist by calling
1-877-944-0313 if they have any questions.
For hunting vacation planning purposes,
hunters can go online and determine
their chances of being drawn for various
species of ungulates in Alberta's annual
draw at the AlbertaRelm website (https://

officials in AEP. Results are available

their chances of being drawn for various species of ungulates in Alberta's annual draw at the AlbertaRelm website (https://www.albertarelm.com/licensing.page) that also covers walleye and Merriam's turkey tags. The aerial survey data set is integrated with the draw allocations; consequently, game harvest survey data is of fundamental importance in licence allocations to get it right.

If you read the fine print in the 2016/17 Alberta Guide to Hunting Regulations, you'll see that 32 percent of Special Licence holders and 26 percent of General Licence holders completed over 85,000 harvest and information surveys in 2016, the last year for which these data are available. You'd think more hunters would provide harvest data, which is very easy to report online at AlbertaRelm.com.

Hunters often grumble about how difficult it is to get drawn for trophy antelope that it's now taking ~10+ years so I'm sure they'd be happy if better data increased their chances.

AEP showed its appreciation to all hunters for submitting their 2017 harvest and effort survey results via AlbertaRelm. All hunters who provided this information were entered into a draw for a hunting licence opportunity for the 2018 hunting season (except for walleye surveys). Each survey completed counted as an entry into this draw. One lucky Alberta hunter will be selected for a hunting licence opportunity in 2018 of their choosing from the following list: Antlered Elk, Antlered Moose, Trophy Antelope and Antlered Mule Deer. All hunters who submitted harvest information to AlbertaRelm by the survey deadline were included in this draw opportunity. While chances of being drawn are slim, this was a good incentive to complete the harvest surveys.

It's mandatory for deer hunters in Alberta to submit deer heads from many WMUs that border Saskatchewan for chronic wasting disease testing and monitoring. Hunting opportunities in the border area are designed to maintain hunting pressure on deer populations and standardize seasons for management purposes. Additionally, there already is mandatory registration for



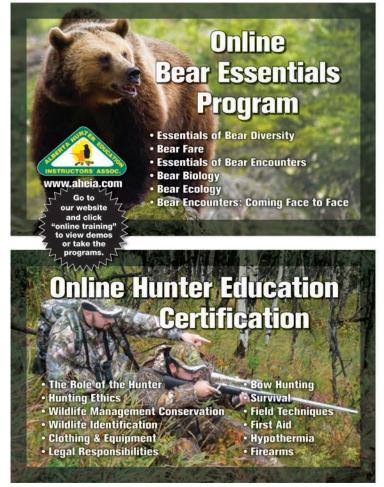
bison taken in WMU 536 or 539, cougars, goats, male bighorn sheep over one year of age, and wolves in WMUs 300-318, 324-330 or 400-434 (under any authority).

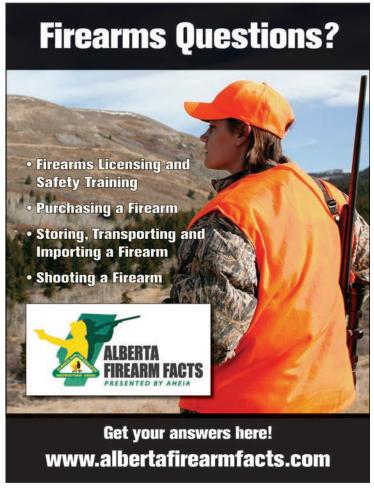
There are many good reasons why mandatory reporting for all game harvests should be considered by AEP. In the absence of less than ideal harvest returns, this is an issue of concern that needs to be addressed. If AEP goes forward with a mandatory game harvest registration program, it could be rolled out in several ways. It could be accommodated online, at local AEP offices and possibly by mail. Down the road, an app might be developed to capture data requirements. It could be designed for all species, all resident hunters (including archery, rifle, primitive weapons, etc. during archery and general seasons). Non-resident and non-resident alien information could be provided by outfitters. Various noncompliance penalties have already been implemented by some other jurisdictions. Alberta could adopt similar penalties. For example, if a hunter did not register big game harvest data by a certain date (e.g., February 1), he or she would have to pay an extra \$25 fee before he or she could



"Aerial surveys are done for all Alberta ungulates including mule deer."

purchase another hunting licence. Let your mind wander and I'm sure you'll come up with other non-compliance penalties, such as being locked out of the draw system, which is doable with the WIN card system. Personally, it's a no-brainer that all hunters should do the responsible thing and complete game harvest surveys; otherwise, the writing is on the wall – maybe registration could become mandatory in the not too distant future.







Rose Hips, Geese and Size 3 Boots

by Lee Foote

he aspens were golden and nighttime skeins of geese were migrating. Eva had been bugging me to go hunting so my offer earned an excited, "YES!" The weather was cool, clear, and breezy and I knew of a perfectly sheltered island in a farmland pothole. You see, Eva was my five-year-old daughter. Her supportive mom looked slightly concerned about forecast of windy 3-degree

weather, cold water and a muddy dog, but

still she set to assembling snacks and warm clothes.

Hunting with children is wonderful and remarkable but may require dropping goals of high-effort hunts to refocus on comfort and fun.

We talked through the next day's hunt; her first outing should be engaging and comfortable. Her mom found drab clothes, an old camo hat to cover those blonde ringlets, re-purposed ski gloves and reminded me to get her

some earplugs. Red rubber knee boots and wool socks completed her kit. I assembled camouflage blind material, decoys, shotgun, shell bag, calls and gassed up the truck. My retriever Dixie only needed her kibble and collar to be ready.

The foolproof guarantee of a successful morning involves a pre-dawn stop at Tim Horton's for coffee, chocolate milk and a half dozen doughnuts. We ate Boston Cremes, Dixie wolfed down a honey cruller and we saved one apple fritter for the ride home. Eva was a chatterbox all the way out and was actually good company, quizzing me on all the hunting "What ifs?" as she dissolved her fears and worries about hunting and moved into a sense of belonging and personal involvement. She lit up when a beautiful red fox with something feathery in its mouth dashed across the highway in our high beams. I think she was grasping the appeal of the complex hunting activities that drew her dad out each fall.

Not knowing how this would all go, we planned to hunt from the shoreline of a large farm slough that was only a 10-minute walk from the truck parking spot. My chest waders allowed me to piggyback Eva to a house-sized island in the shallow wetland. Dixie watched attentively while I set the eight floater decoys and Eva arranged the camo netting into a low blind draped over pond side rose and snowberry shrubbery.

An eerie quiet settled so Eva filled her pockets with rose hips and Dixie stared obsessively at a busy muskrat cruising the shoreline. Eva was worried about how loud the shotgun might be so I took out her





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"Eva is all smiles in the blind with Dad."

earplugs and clapped my hands – there, about that loud when you have your ear protection in. She seemed mollified and, of course, a quartet of blue-winged teal buzzed us in safety, just as I was reinserting Eva's earplugs.

All was peaceful and we talked until the sun had broken the horizon when Eva said matter-of-factly, "Look Daddy." A silent family group of white-fronted geese was gliding into the decoys. Hoping for a clean first kill for my observant daughter, I focused and neatly felled one of the adults. I sent Dixie on this simple and snappy retrieve and then I turned to check Eva's reaction; she was grinning excitedly and blurted, "We got it!" I should have tried a double or triple but easy does it. She heaped the praise on Dixie as if she had done something remarkable, which, I guess she had.





2018 WILD GAME FOR THE FOODBANK PROGRAM

Only Elk, Moose and Deer are eligible for donations.

Thank you to everyone who participated in the Alberta Hunters Sharing the Harvest with the Foodbank Program in 2017. This is the twenty-second year of our program that has seen more than 280,000 pounds of high quality wild game donated to the Alberta Foodbanks. Please help us feed those in need again in 2018. All hunters and outfitters are encouraged to participate.

Important Information:

- 1. We now accept donations from Oct 15, 2018 to Dec 15, 2018.
- There are no extra wild game tags allotted for this program. You are asked to share the harvest from any one of the general season, supplementary or undersubscribed elk, moose or deer tags that are available.
- Only elk, moose or deer that have been harvested between October 15 and December 15, 2018 during the regular hunting seasons are eligible for this program.
- The elk, moose or deer cannot be completely frozen and it must be delivered to a participating meat processor within 24 hours from the time of harvest.
- Please contact the processor to ensure whether the elk, moose or deer can be brought in skinned or unskinned.
- 6. There are no processing costs charged to the donating hunter. The processing costs are paid by the Alberta Hunters Sharing the Harvest association through financial donations by hunting organizations including our primary sponsors: Alberta Chapters of Safari Club International, Alberta Conservation Association, and APOS Legacy Fund

To find the complete donation guidelines and the list of participating meat processors, please call our 24 hour information line at 780-443-6006. Or you can visit the Hunting for Tomorrow website at www.huntingfortomorrow.ca. Our wild game donation information is found under their **Facts and Fiction** section under **Fact #11**.

You can also contact the **Alberta Hunters Sharing the Harvest** Supervisor. Please contact:

Ryan Grajczyk at 587-983-6687 or Jim Thomson at 780-691-8907.

Thank you for sharing your harvest with those in need!!









Soon enough, Eva was stroking the adult white-front's heavily barred breast feathers and asking hard questions about how he died and if it hurt. I tried to answer honestly about its hatching, migrating, and the risks of being a goose. It was clear something would eventually eat every goose and in this case, it would be us because we would really enjoy it. She was processing the fundamentals of her worldviews regarding life, mortality, respect, and the conundrum of loving something and still taking its life for your own use. We talked about chickens and corn, milk and elk sausage to put meat into context. It was heavy lifting for a five-year-old to accept that for us to live, other things must die. The example of the pre-dawn fox we had seen carrying its prey got a faint nod out of her.

Our conversation was interrupted by a swirling mixed mob of 40 Canada and white-fronted geese swarming into our

spread and being a little cocky now, I cleanly missed with all three shots. Maybe it was to reinforce that hunting is never certain but the truth was I rushed the shots and messed up my leads. Redemption came shortly afterward on a beautiful long shot tumbling a drake bufflehead that gave Dixie quite a diving chase, as we cheered her eventual success from the shoreline.

I dropped one more drake widgeon into the wind-swept decoys and then I heard a small shaky voice ask, "Do we have enough ducks now?" Hmm... hunter intuition predicted many more birds yet to come, but another voice in my head warned, "Two hours is a long time for a cold five-year-old", so before the novelty dissolved, I cased the shotgun and started picking up while Eva stuffed empty 16-gauge hulls with feathery foxtail barley heads. Suddenly,

Dixie's head pivoted and I caught the faint cry of incoming geese... lots of geese! I scooped up Eva and we stood in the tall saskatoons on the island's crest to watch 500 geese yelp, whiffle, and cup in to the four remaining decoys on the pond. What a sight! I let Dixie to flush them before we departed. I could come back another day.

Heading home we split the remaining apple fritter three ways and planned tonight's supper of slow-cooked goose with carrots, potatoes and dark gravy; green salad; sweet iced tea; and ice cream sundaes. Each place setting would get one of Eva's tiny bouquets of barley stalks, rose hips and wing feathers artfully stuffed into a spent shotgun shell.

The truck tires hummed Eva and Dixie to sleep. I finished my cold coffee and re-lived her pronouncement of "We got it!" We sure did; but in hindsight, I think we got more than either of us realized.

That story played out 15 years and two dogs ago. Eva went out with me a few more times before soccer, school plays, boys and music concerts preoccupied her. She always ate wild game with gusto and even though she never became a hunter herself, I was reassured of her innate understanding and appreciation of its value.

Then, surprisingly, this summer a 21-yearold Eva came home after graduating from college and asked me over moose burgers, "If I visit this fall, would you take me duck hunting?" Heck yes, maybe this young professional could now buy the doughnuts.

It started me thinking ahead to a day when maybe she would do all the driving and I could sleep on the way home with a tired wet lab curled at my feet. We never know the long-term effects of involving our children in our life passions for the outdoors, but done with love, it seems everyone wins.



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- No off-highway vehicles
- No camping or fires
- No hunting near livestock
- Obey all signs, some areas have added restrictions



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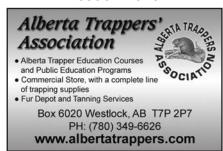
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Brad wins \$250 for his excellent whitetail. Congratulations Brad on a great 2017 hunting season!



Mule Deer Dale Veno (\$500)

Dale Veno is our 2017 Alberta Mule Deer Hunter of the Year and overall Hunter of the Year Champion. Dale took his trophy buck hunting WMU 728, Camp Wainwright. Dale's buck grosses 207 5/8 and nets 200 5/8 after losing 7 0/8 in deductions.

Dale wins \$500 for his gorgeous mule deer buck. Congratulations Dale on having a 2017 hunting season to be remembered!



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Jean-Luc Pouliot of Red Deer, Alberta is our 2017 Alberta Elk Hunter of the Year. Jean-Luc took this awesome bull in WMU 522 near Eaglesham. Jean-Luc's bull grosses 328 7/8 and nets 323 3/8 after a minor 5 4/8 in deductions.

Jean-Luc wins \$250 for his trophy elk. Congratulations Jean-Luc on having an excellent 2017 hunting season!

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RULES

- 1) Any Alberta resident hunting legally in Alberta may enter
- 2) Typically scored White-tailed Deer, Mule Deer and Elk are the eligible species. Non-Typical scores will not qualify.
- 3) A hunter may enter only one animal per species.
- 4) All qualifying game must be taken under "Fair Chase" as defined by the Boone and Crockett Club.
- 5) All qualifying game must be scored by an Official Measurer and cannot be scored until after the trophy has dried for a period of 60 or more days after harvest date.
- 6) Each entrant must submit a photo (landscape if possible) of themselves with their trophy, as well as a photo of the trophy by itself. All photos

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- 8) Sports Scene Publications Inc. reserves the right to reject or accept any entry and all decisions will be final
- 9) The Grand Prize will be awarded to the hunter whose trophy won its category and came closest (on percentage basis) to the current provincial record for that species.
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- 11) Contest opens 2018 hunting season start and closes June 9, 2019.

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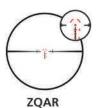
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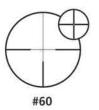


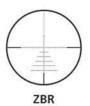


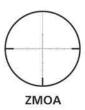
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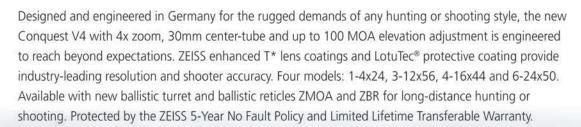


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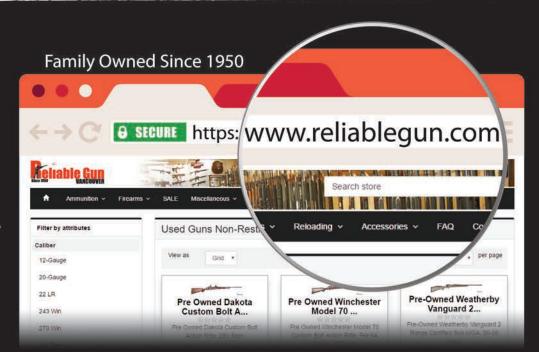




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