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# Hunt & Trap

REGULATIONS SUMMARY 2024-2025



# Aboriginal and Treaty Rights

The Mi'gmaq, Peskotomuhkati (Passamaquoddy), and Wolastoqey (Maliseet) Peoples, which are the Indigenous Nations in New Brunswick, have sustained their families and communities in New Brunswick for thousands of years. At the time of contact with European settlers they had vibrant cultures with economies based on the use and trade of plants, fish, seafood, wildlife and other resources, supported by land and water networks connecting camps, villages, and spiritual places. Their relationship with the land has always been one of respect, reciprocity, and conservation of natural resources.

The Indigenous Nations in New Brunswick and the other Maritime provinces signed Peace and Friendship Treaties with Great Britain (the Crown) in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Under these Treaties the Crown and Indigenous signatories agreed to co-exist peacefully and encouraged cooperation to help the British and other settlers establish lives in the Atlantic provinces and country we live in today.

To this day, the Peace and Friendship Treaties are the foundation of the relationship between Indigenous Nations, federal, and provincial governments. These treaties have been included in the Canadian Constitution since 1982. The Treaties protect the rights of Indigenous Nations to live on the land they have cared for since time immemorial. The Treaties protect the rights of Indigenous Nations to harvest natural resources to support their cultural, social, health, spiritual and economic wellbeing.

Treaties are signed on a nation-to-nation basis and the relationship is between the people of those respective nations. Therefore, we are all Treaty People. Let's all take our Treaty responsibilities seriously, respect differences in rights, celebrate our shared enjoyment of the lands, waters, and resources, and work as partners in protecting these precious natural resources.







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This pamphlet provides a summary of major hunting and fur harvesting regulations and licence information about the 2024-2025 season. It is not a legal document. Information is current as of April 30, 2024. It is the responsibility of the licence holder to know the rules and regulations. For additional information, contact your nearest Natural Resources and Energy Development office or [gnb.ca/fishwildlife](http://gnb.ca/fishwildlife).

## Hunt & Trap 2024-2025

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## A Message from the Minister of Natural Resources and Energy Development

Hunting and trapping are woven into the fabric of what makes our province a special place to live. As an avid outdoor person, I want everyone to get out and enjoy the natural beauty of our province and all it has to offer.

During my time as Minister of Natural Resources and Energy Development, I have been committed to advancing these activities in our province by creating more opportunities for hunters, trappers, and shooters.

One of the changes I am most proud of is lowering the minimum age to purchase a deer, bear and wild turkey hunting licence to 12 years of age from 16. This will safely introduce a younger generation to experiencing one of our province's traditional outdoor activities.

Conservation and sustainability of wildlife and its habitat also continues to be at the forefront of all we do at the Department. We value the information and data that hunters and trappers provide us with to achieve these goals.

Our annual publication aims to provide you with the most up-to-date information about hunting and trapping in New Brunswick. I hope you find it to be a valuable resource as you head outdoors.

Best wishes for a safe and successful hunting and trapping season.

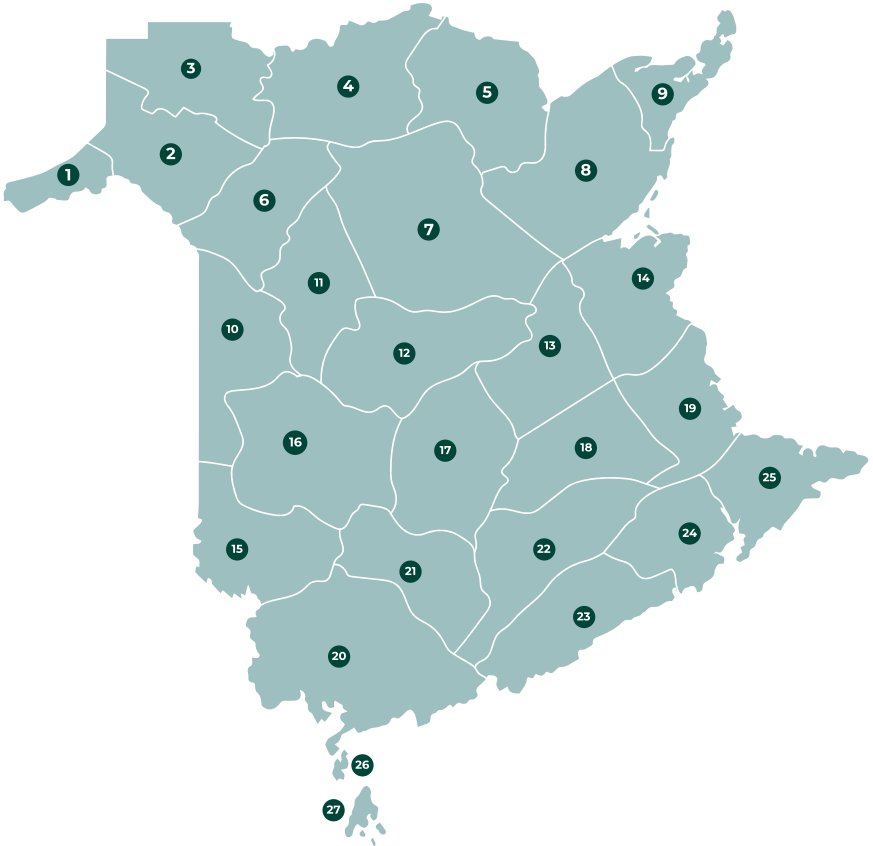
Sincerely,

**Hon. Mike Holland**



# Wildlife Management Zones (WMZ)

An online booklet outlining exact boundaries, as well as an interactive map, are available at [gnb.ca/fishwildlife](http://gnb.ca/fishwildlife) and by clicking **Go Hunting**.



## New for 2024-2025

- Laws concerning trespass on agricultural lands have recently changed, and will impact all persons who access these lands, including anglers, hunters and fur harvesters. Written permission from the owner or occupant is now required to access agricultural lands. See [Page 8](#) for details.
- It is now illegal to discharge any firearm from or across the paved portion of a designated road, or within 10 metres of the paved portion of a designated road. See [Page 9](#) for details.

## Definitions

### Adult

A person who has attained the age of 19 years.

### Cased Firearm

A firearm which is in a securely-fastened case, wrapped in a blanket or canvas and securely tied, or in a locked luggage compartment of a vehicle.

### Firearm

A rifle, shotgun, pellet gun, air gun, muzzle-loader, bow or crossbow.

### Loaded Firearm

A firearm carrying shells or cartridges in the breech or magazine or in a clip that is attached to the firearm, or a crossbow that is cocked and charged with a bolt, arrow or similar projectile.

### Resident

- A person who has lived in the province for six months immediately prior to making an application for a licence.
- A person who has lived in the province for two weeks immediately prior to making an application for a licence, where that person proves to the satisfaction of the Minister that he or she was required to take up residence in the province as a result of being transferred to the province by his or her employer.
- A person who is taking educational training of a three-month minimum duration within the province and has been living in the province for a two-week period immediately prior to applying for a licence.
- A person who lived in the province for six months immediately prior to taking educational training outside the province and who is continuing such education.
- A person who proves to the satisfaction of the Minister that he or she has lived in the province for the purpose of employment for an aggregate period of six months within the 12 months immediately preceding the making of an application.
- A person who was born in the province and who owns real property in the province;
- A person who was born in the province and who is a member of the Canadian Armed Forces or the RCMP.
- A person who has his or her principal place of residence in the Province and is the holder of a valid New Brunswick driver's licence or a valid photo identification card issued by the Minister of Justice and Public Safety and referred to in the regulations under the *Financial Administration Act*.

**Note:** *No person shall be eligible to apply for or obtain a Resident Moose Licence unless he or she is a resident whose principal place of residence is within the province. This does not apply to New Brunswick-born serving members of the Canadian Armed Forces or the RCMP who live or serve outside of the province.*

### Resort of wildlife

Any water or land, including highways or roads, that is frequented by wildlife.

### Vehicle

A means of conveyance of any kind used on land, including any attached accessories.

## General Regulations

### HUNTER EDUCATION

- All gun hunters born on or after Jan. 1, 1981, and all first-time gun hunters must complete a Firearms Safety/Hunter Education course.
- Gun hunters who were born before Jan. 1, 1981, and who are not first-time hunters, may show a previous hunting licence as proof of experience.
- All persons younger than 16 must show proof of having taken a Firearms Safety/Hunter Education course or a Bowhunter Education course. They must be accompanied by an adult while hunting.
- All bow/crossbow hunters born on or after Jan. 1, 1981 and first-time bow/crossbow hunters must complete a recognized stand-alone Bowhunter Education course meeting the National Bowhunter Education Foundation or Atlantic Canada Bowhunter Education Course standards.
- Bow hunters born before Jan. 1, 1981, and who are not first-time bow hunters, may show a previous hunting licence allowing use of a bow or crossbow.
- Firearms Safety/Hunter Education and Bowhunter Education certificates from other provinces, territories

and the United States are valid in New Brunswick.

### HUNTER ORANGE CLOTHING

From Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, the following people must wear a solid or camouflage fluorescent hunter orange jacket or vest and a hat of **solid** fluorescent hunter orange:

- hunters,
- fur harvesters carrying a firearm, and
- licensed guides (while guiding hunters).

Jackets, vests and hats must be visible from all directions. Camouflage fluorescent orange jackets and vests must have a camouflage pattern that contains at least 50% hunter orange.

The requirement to wear hunter orange clothing while hunting does not apply to:

- waterfowl hunters, and
- bow and crossbow hunters licensed to hunt deer once in a tree stand or ground blind during the deer archery season only.

Many manufacturers of hunting clothing place a logo or decal on hats and other articles of clothing. The following items on a hat or other clothing article that is otherwise solid-coloured hunter orange

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do not disqualify that clothing from meeting the hunter orange requirements:

- decal or logo
- non-orange coloured peak (on hats)
- zippers, buckles, straps or buttons

The use of high-visibility garments is intended to make hunting as safe as possible for participants. Hunters are also reminded that thousands of people participate in other forms of outdoor work and recreation in the province's forests, marshes and fields. They are not required to wear high-visibility garments; hunters should use caution at all times.

### CLOSED AND RESTRICTED AREAS

#### Camps, parks and historical sites

- Scout, Guide and youth camps, parks and historical sites are closed to hunting, trapping and snaring. Firearms must be cased in these areas.

#### Wildlife Refuges and Wildlife Management Areas

- All Wildlife Refuges prohibit hunting, trapping and snaring.
- Hunting, trapping and snaring are prohibited in the following Wildlife Management Areas: Burpee, King's Landing Historical Settlement, MacDonald Farm Provincial Heritage Place, Minister's Island, Mount Carleton, le Village Historique Acadien and West Collette.
- Hunting is prohibited; however, trapping and snaring are permitted in the Mount Ararat (Gagetown Island) Wildlife Management Area.
- Firearms must remain cased when in Wildlife Refuges or Wildlife

Management Areas that prohibit hunting, trapping and snaring.

- Refer to the *Fish and Wildlife Act* for a legal description of the above areas.

#### Protected Natural Areas (PNAs)

- Hunting, trapping and snaring are prohibited in Class I PNAs. The Class I Protected Natural Areas are: Bull Pasture Bog, Demerchant Brook, Hovey Hill, St. Croix River Islands, Whitehorse Island and Wilson Brook. Contact your local Natural Resources and Energy Development office for information about the location of these sites.
- Entering a Class I PNA to retrieve wounded game is permitted.

#### Restrictions – Class II PNAs

Hunting, trapping and snaring are permitted in Class II PNAs subject to the following restrictions:

- Bear baiting and placing of bait containers are allowed no earlier than two weeks before the season opens.
- Bait containers must be removed within two weeks after the season closes.
- Cutting vegetation for a shooting lane is **prohibited**.
- Cutting new trails to retrieve game is **prohibited**. Hunters should be outfitted with proper equipment to retrieve their game, regardless of the distance of the felled animal to the road.
- Cutting vegetation – such as bushes, shrubs, tree branches and non-woody vegetation – to construct and/or camouflage a hunting blind/stand is permitted, but only in the immediate vicinity of the blind/stand.



- Bringing bushes, shrubs, tree branches and other vegetation into a PNA is **prohibited**.

Further information is available from any Natural Resources and Energy Development office or [gnb.ca/naturalresources](http://gnb.ca/naturalresources).

**Email:** [dnr\\_mrnweb@gnb.ca](mailto:dnr_mrnweb@gnb.ca)  
**Tel.:** 506-453-3826

## NATIONAL WILDLIFE AREAS

Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited. Other restrictions apply to activities including the use of motor vehicles, fires and camping. The National Wildlife Areas in New Brunswick are: Tintamarre, Shepody, Cape Jourimain, Portobello Creek and Portage Island. For information on additional restrictions, hunters should contact Environment and Climate Change Canada, Canadian Wildlife Service: 1-800-668-6767, 506-364-5044, [ec.enviroinfo.ec@canada.ca](mailto:ec.enviroinfo.ec@canada.ca).

### Other areas

- Hunting and trapping are not permitted within the boundaries of the Sentier NB Trail or a provincial park under the authority of the *Parks Act* and regulations of New Brunswick.
- It is unlawful to be in possession of a firearm on board any watercraft on tidal waters, or within 50 metres of tidal waters during the closed season for migratory game birds described under the Migratory Birds Regulations (not including tidal waters of the St. John River upstream of the Reversing Falls Highway Bridge).

## HUNTING TIMES

Hunting is permitted only during the period from **one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset** (exception: night raccoon hunting under special permit). Firearms (guns, bows, crossbows) must be cased at all other times.

Hunters are responsible to determine the actual sunrise and sunset times for the date and the location where they plan to hunt, as is the case in other provinces.

To determine the sunrise and sunset times for any locality in New Brunswick, visit the National Research Council Canada's website at [www.nrc-cnrc.gc.ca/eng/services/sunrise/index.html](http://www.nrc-cnrc.gc.ca/eng/services/sunrise/index.html). Sunrise and sunset times for a location may also be obtained from other meteorological websites, newspapers, GPS devices, or smartphone applications.

## HUNTING ON SUNDAY

Hunting is prohibited on all Sundays except those that fall between Oct.14 and Dec. 31, inclusive, in any year.

## FOREST ROADS ON CROWN LAND

On Crown land, it is illegal to:

- barricade a forest road; and
- leave a vehicle or any equipment unattended on a forest or logging road in such a manner that it prevents the passage of another vehicle.

## POSTING OF LAND

Landowners may post their property to restrict or prohibit hunting, shooting, snaring or trapping within the posted area in accordance with the *Fish and Wildlife Act - Posting of Signs on Land Regulation*.

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Requirements are as follows:

- Landowners must use either printed word signs or 25-centimetre coloured circular disks or painted 25-centimetre-wide bands around trees.
- Signs, disks or bands must be placed at each corner and access point and at intervals not to exceed 100 metres along the entire boundary of the posted area.
- Yellow disks or yellow painted bands indicate that hunting, shooting, trapping or snaring is allowed by permission only.
- Red disks or red painted bands indicate that hunting, shooting, trapping or snaring is prohibited by any person, including the landowner.
- Landowners posting land with printed word signs will specify “No shooting,” “No hunting,” “No trapping,” “No snaring” or any combination thereof and whether such activity is prohibited or by permission only.
- Whether signs, disks, or bands have been posted in relation to hunting, trapping, snaring, or motor vehicle access, it is illegal to tear down, remove, damage, deface, or cover up a sign, disk, or band that has been posted.
- Even when private land is not posted, it is proper etiquette for hunters to seek landowner permission before hunting or pursuing wounded wildlife on those private lands.

Further information is available at Service New Brunswick and Natural Resources and Energy Development offices and online at [gnb.ca/fishwildlife](http://gnb.ca/fishwildlife).

## MOTOR VEHICLE TRESPASS

In accordance with the *Trespass Act*, it is unlawful to trespass with a motor vehicle in:

- a watercourse, lake or ocean shore area, marsh, or in other designated areas in need of protection from environmental damage; or
- forest land for which there is notice not to trespass.

For more information on motor vehicle trespass, please consult the *Trespass Act*: <https://laws.gnb.ca/en/pdf/cs/2012,%20C.117.pdf>

## TRESPASS ON AGRICULTURAL LAND

In accordance with the *Trespass Act*, trespass by any means, including on foot or by vehicle, is prohibited on agricultural land, unless written consent of the owner or occupant of the land has been obtained. This applies to all land classed as agricultural land, whether on private or Crown lands.

**Note:** There is no requirement for the owner or occupant of agricultural land to post signage concerning trespass. The prohibition against trespass on agricultural land applies regardless of whether such land has been posted or otherwise identified and applies to all persons wishing to access or cross agricultural land for any reason, including anglers, hunters and fur harvesters.

**Under the *Trespass Act*, agricultural land is defined as follows:**

- land that is being cultivated for the production of food for humans or livestock;
- land that is being managed for the production of food for humans or livestock;

- an orchard that is being cultivated;
- an orchard that is being managed;
- a pasture;
- a Christmas tree plantation;
- a plantation of seedlings and saplings;
- land that is being managed for maple sugaries.

A person may enter agricultural land to pursue and take wounded wildlife, without obtaining written consent. However, notice of intent to enter that land *must first be provided to the owner or occupant* of the land before the person may enter for that purpose. Entry without notice of intent is prohibited.

For information concerning Active Agricultural Leases on Crown Lands, please visit the following link: <https://www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/departments/10/agriculture/content/additional-information.html>

For more information on other restrictions on trespass, please consult the *Trespass Act*: <https://laws.gnb.ca/en/pdf/cs/2012,%20C.117.pdf>

## LEGAL DISTANCE

- It is illegal to discharge a rim-fire rifle, a centre-fire rifle or shotgun loaded with ball or slug within 400 metres of a dwelling, school, playground, athletic field, solid waste disposal site or place of business.
- It is illegal to discharge any shotgun or muzzle-loading firearm within 200 metres of a dwelling, school, playground, athletic field, solid waste disposal site or place of business.
- It is illegal to discharge any bow or crossbow within 100 metres of a dwelling, school, playground, athletic field, solid waste disposal site or place of business.

**Buckshot** is not considered “ball” or “slug” and can be discharged between 200 metres and 400 metres.

## DISCHARGE OF FIREARMS FROM PAVED ROADS

It is illegal to discharge any firearm from or across the paved portion of a designated road, or within 10 metres of the paved portion of a designated road. Designated roads are highways as defined in the *Highway Act* and include almost all named or numbered public roads in New Brunswick.

## FIREARMS

- It is unlawful to carry a loaded firearm in or upon any vehicle, including all-terrain vehicles and snowmobiles, even when the vehicle is stationary or parked. This also includes any structure attached to a vehicle, such as a trailer, rack or platform.
- It is unlawful to possess in a resort of wildlife:
  - A bow with a draw weight of less than 10 kilograms (22 lbs); or
  - A crossbow with a draw weight of less than 68 kilograms (150 lbs).
- Deer, moose and bear hunters using firearms or bows must use:
  - A centre-fire rifle of any calibre;
  - A shotgun with ball, slug or shot;
  - A muzzle-loading firearm;
  - A bow having a draw weight of not less than 20 kilograms (45 pounds) together with arrows fitted with broadheads no less than 20 millimetres in width; or
  - A crossbow with bolts fitted with broadheads no less than 20 millimetres in width.

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- Varmint and Bird and Small Game hunters using firearms or bows must use:
  - A rim-fire or centre-fire rifle;
  - A muzzle-loading firearm;
  - A shotgun; or
  - A bow or crossbow.
- Wild turkey hunters must use:
  - Shotguns gauge 10 to 28 inclusive, with shot sizes #4 to #7;
  - A bow with a draw weight of at least 10 kg (22 lbs); or
  - A crossbow with a draw weight of at least 68 kg (150 lbs).
- Pheasant hunters must use:
  - A shotgun no larger than 10 gauge with shot sizes no larger than #2;
  - A bow with a draw weight of at least 10 kg (22 lbs); or
  - A crossbow with a draw weight of at least 68 kg (150 lbs).
- Any bow that has an attached mechanical device that holds the bow at full or partial draw is subject to the same regulations as crossbows, with the exception of draw weights. Minimum draw weight specifications for bows equipped with these devices are the same as for bows without these devices: minimum 20 kilograms to hunt deer, moose or bear, and minimum 10 kilograms to hunt other species.
- **16- and 17- year-olds** must be *accompanied* by an adult when using a centre-fire or rim-fire rifle .23 calibre or larger, or with a shotgun with ball, slug, or lead shot larger than BB or steel shot larger than F.
  - \* *Accompanied* is defined as “within visual contact and/or auditory contact of each other without

the aid of artificial devices except medically prescribed eyeglasses or hearing aids.”

- Arrowheads and arrow shafts or bolts and bolt shafts used in hunting cannot be barbed, coated with poison, equipped with rippers or designed to explode.
- Arrows or bolts tipped with small game field points may be used while hunting small game.
- It is unlawful to use a bow and arrow, or crossbow, for the purpose of killing fish in a resort of wildlife, per regulatory requirements described by the Maritime Provinces Fishery Regulations.

### FIREARMS TRANSPORTATION PERMIT

- Persons wishing to sight in or recreationally target practice with non-restricted firearms on Crown or private land may request a free Firearms Transportation Permit from any local DNRED or SNB office.
- The permit can only be issued for 5 consecutive days. It cannot be issued for a Sunday except when Sunday hunting is allowed (between October 14 – December 31). It is not to be issued 24 hours prior, during, or 24 hours after moose season.

### MIGRATORY GAME BIRD HUNTING

- Migratory bird hunters must hold a valid Class 1, 2, 3, 4 or Minor’s New Brunswick Hunting Licence (See [Page 26 to Page 27](#)) and a federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit, which may be purchased at a Canada Post office or online at

[www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/migratory-game-bird-hunting/permit.html](http://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/migratory-game-bird-hunting/permit.html).

- Specific areas within the Tabusintac Lagoon and Tracadie Bay are closed to migratory game bird hunting after 1 p.m. each day. Refer to the Fish and Wildlife Act for a legal description of these areas. Under federal legislation, additional areas have been closed to migratory bird hunting including areas in the Tabusintac River estuary, Bathurst Harbour and Bathurst Basin, the Restigouche River and Chaleur Bay, and the islands in the Bay of Fundy designated as The Wolves. Refer to the Migratory Birds Regulations under the *Migratory Birds Convention Act* for additional information about closed areas.
- The **Mount Ararat Wildlife Management Area**, formerly known as the **Gagetown Island Wildlife Management Area**, is closed to hunting. Refer to the *Fish and Wildlife Act* for a legal description of this area.
- It is unlawful to hunt migratory game birds using a rifle or a shotgun loaded with a single bullet.
- It is an offence to hunt migratory game birds with a shotgun capable of holding more than three shells in total.
- The use of lead shot is banned for hunting migratory game birds except woodcock. The ban on possession of lead shot is in effect for all National Wildlife Areas.

## LICENSED GUIDES AND GUIDING REQUIREMENTS

- All non-resident hunters must hunt

with a licensed guide.

- The holder of a Professional Guide Licence (Guide I):
  - a. May accompany up to three clients at a time;
  - b. May collect a fee or reward for his or her services; and
  - c. Shall not hunt while acting as a guide.
- The holder of a Licence to Accompany (Guide II) may:
  - a. Accompany as a guide, one person at a time, but not for a fee or reward; and
  - b. Hunt while acting as a guide provided he or she has the proper hunting licence.
- Licensed guides are responsible, as far as they are able, for ensuring their clients do not violate any provisions of the *Fish and Wildlife Act* or any other acts and regulations defined by the *Fish and Wildlife Act*.
- A guide who fails to immediately report to a Conservation Officer a client whom he or she believes has violated the *Fish and Wildlife Act* or its regulations commits an offence.
- When a licensed guide has been convicted of a minor offence under the *Fish and Wildlife Act*, the *Crown Lands and Forests Act*, the *Fisheries Act* (Canada) or any of the regulations under these acts, **all licences including his or her guide licence will be cancelled for 12 months.**
- Non-residents who possess a New Brunswick Class I (Professional) Guide Licence must be accompanied by a guide while hunting. Guiding and hunting are different activities and each has its own requirements.



## HUNTING

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By definition, the act of guiding assumes accompaniment of a client by a guide.

GUIDE LICENCES	TOTAL PRICE
Guide I (Professional Guide Licence)	\$25.00
Guide II (Licence to Accompany)	\$7.50

- *New applications and renewals are available at Natural Resources and Energy Development offices.*

### DOGS

- It is unlawful for a person to allow a dog to run at large in a resort of wildlife.
- Only Conservation Officers have the authority to destroy dogs found in pursuit of wildlife in a resort of wildlife.

### OTHER IMPORTANT REGULATIONS

- It is unlawful to harvest any species of wildlife that is not authorized by a licence. See Hunting Licence Information, **Pages 25 to 27** for a list of species and seasons authorized by each licence.
- It is illegal to disturb a trap or snare set by a licensed fur harvester or nuisance wildlife control operator.
- Snaring for rabbits (varying hare) may only be done under the authority of the

appropriate Fur Harvester's Licence, Minor Fur Harvester's Licence, Rabbit Licence or a Minor Rabbit Licence.

- The herding of wildlife by means of a vehicle is illegal.
- Prior to the purchase of any class of hunting or fur harvesting licence, the individual must first meet the minimum age requirements for that class of licence.
- The use of an aircraft, including drones, in connection with hunting, except as a means of transportation, is unlawful.

### A MAJOR VIOLATION AND WHAT IT MAY COST YOU

Major infractions include:

- Hunting wildlife at night.
- Hunting during closed season.
- Possession of illegal deer, moose or bear meat (big game).
- Hunting while impaired.
- Handling or discharging a firearm in a careless and unsafe manner.
- Hunting big game with a snare or trap.
- Killing wildlife with poison.
- Hunting big game without a licence.
- Hunting more than the number of big game authorized by the licence.
- Buying, selling, attempting to buy or sell the carcass of any wildlife or wildlife parts.

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All major violations carry a substantial fine and mandatory jail term. A conviction also leads to an automatic five-year cancellation of all licence and permit privileges under the *Fish and Wildlife Act*. A second major violation conviction within five years leads to a lifetime cancellation. In addition, firearms along with vehicles and other hunting-related equipment could be forfeited.

## NOTICE

Wildlife management and research programs conducted by the Department of Natural Resources and Energy Development, other public agencies or educational institutions occasionally require the administration of pharmaceuticals to wild animals. Many wildlife species cannot be safely restrained, handled or treated without the use of pharmaceuticals. Pharmaceuticals commonly used in wildlife programs include immobilizing agents, antibiotics and vaccines. Although many of these pharmaceuticals have been approved for conditional use on domestic animals that will be eaten by humans, most have not been approved for use on wild animals that may be eaten by humans.

To reduce possible human exposure to pharmaceuticals, the Department of Natural Resources and Energy Development is marking all White-tailed deer, moose and black bears that have been treated with pharmaceuticals with an orange tag in each ear with the following warning printed on the tag:



**DO NOT EAT ANIMAL /  
NE MANGEZ PAS CET ANIMAL**  
**NBDNR/MRNNB**  
**N001 (a letter code followed  
by a three-digit number)**

**If you harvest an animal with an ear tag with the above warning, you are advised not to eat any part of the animal.** If you do not wish to keep the animal, take the entire carcass, including the ear tag(s), to any Natural Resources and Energy Development office for a possible replacement hunting licence or hunting licence refund. Please contact your local Natural Resources and Energy Development office for details.

## CURRENT WILDLIFE RESEARCH

The University of New Brunswick, Université Laval, and the Department of Natural Resources and Energy Development are conducting research on moose and deer which requires the administration of pharmaceuticals. Any moose or deer with a radio collar and/or ear tags that you may encounter is a subject of a research project. It is preferred that these animals are not harvested so that they can continue to provide valuable information toward improving the management of these species. If you do harvest one of these animals, please contact either the organization contact information listed on the collar, or the UNB Faculty of Forestry & Environmental Management at 506-453-4501, or your local Natural Resources and Energy Development office. **Please do not cut the collar.** Thank you for your cooperation.

A large variety of wildlife parts, including moose and deer antlers, may not be legally bought or sold. For more information about what wildlife parts or products are prohibited from trade, contact your nearest Natural Resources and Energy Development office or Justice and Public Safety office at 506-453-5417.

## Help us protect New Brunswick's Natural resources

The Department of Natural Resources and Energy Development joins Crime Stoppers in reminding the public that it is illegal for anyone to purchase or sell bear, deer, and moose meat as well as wild Atlantic salmon and trout.

Please report any illegal activities by calling your nearest Natural Resources and Energy Development office or Crime Stoppers at 1-800-222-TIPS (8477).



**TARGET | CIBLONS**  
**POACHING | le BRACONNAGE**  
24/7 **1 800 222-TIPS (8477)**  
[www.crimenb.ca](http://www.crimenb.ca)





## Big Game

### YOUNG HUNTERS

**12- to 17- year-olds are eligible to purchase:**

- Resident/Non-Resident Deer and Game Bird Licence.
- Resident/Non-Resident Bear Licence.

**16- and 17- year-olds are eligible to purchase:**

- Designated Resident Moose Licence.

**12- to 17- year-olds hunters must show proof of:**

- A Firearms Safety/Hunter Education course if hunting with a gun.
- A stand-alone Bowhunter Education course if hunting with a bow or crossbow.

**12- to 15- year-olds** must be *accompanied* by an adult at all times while hunting.

**16- and 17- year-olds** must be *accompanied* by an adult when using a centre-fire or rim-fire rifle .23 calibre or larger, or with a shotgun with ball, slug, or lead shot larger than BB or steel shot larger than F.

- \* *Accompanied* is defined as “within visual contact and/or auditory contact of each other without the aid of artificial devices except medically prescribed eyeglasses or hearing aids.”

### TRANSFER OF LEGALLY HARVESTED WILD MEAT

#### Transfer to other individuals

- Successful licensed hunters may be eligible to transfer legally harvested wild meat to another individual. Please contact your local Natural Resources and Energy Development office for details (see [Page 42](#)).
- The registration permit must be presented to obtain a transfer permit.
- For information regarding the legal export of meat from wildlife, please contact your local Natural Resources and Energy Development office.

## White-tailed Deer

- **It is illegal to tag a deer killed by another hunter.**
- The annual bag limit is one deer per licensed hunter regardless of the sex or age of the deer or location of kill. (See Antlerless Deer Program and Grand Manan Special Archery Hunt, **Page 18** for exception.)
- Persons who purchase Resident Deer Licences (Class 3) after the opening of the deer hunting season must wait 48 hours before hunting deer. (See Grand Manan Special Archery Hunt, **Page 18** for exception.)
- Resident hunters who want to hunt antlerless deer (does and fawns) must enter the Antlerless Deer Draw.
- Non-residents are not eligible to hunt antlerless deer (does and fawns).
- Authorization to hunt antlerless deer is valid only when indicated on a current-year deer licence.
- All licensed hunters (residents and non-residents) may hunt antlered deer (deer with visible antlers) during the deer season in zones open to deer hunting.
- Resident hunters with the antlerless deer authorization indicated on their deer licence may hunt antlerless deer only in the specific zone that is indicated.
- WMZs 4, 5, and 9 are closed to deer hunting. Consult a WMZ booklet for boundary details.
- Immediately upon harvesting a deer, the hunter must:
  - a. Attach the harvest tag to the deer by inserting the metal wire through the skin of the right foreleg; and
  - b. Within 24 hours of harvesting a deer, present the entire carcass, including hide and attached head of the deer, for registration and tagging at the first open deer registration station; or
  - c. Register the deer online. See <https://www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/departments/erd/fish-and-wildlife/content/go-hunting/content/online-registration-big-game-harvest.html> for further information.
- Hunters are required to make a payment to the deer registration agent when registering a deer at a private deer registration station.
- After skinning is complete, the harvest tag must remain attached to the hide. The registration agent will issue two copies of the registration permit to the successful hunter.
- It is illegal to pass by an open registration station with an unregistered deer.
- It is illegal to transport an unregistered antlered or antlerless deer into zones closed to deer hunting. Keep copies of registration permits.
- It is illegal to transport an unregistered antlerless deer into any zone that does not have an allocation of antlerless permits.
- **WMZs 1, 2 AND 3**  
All deer harvested in other Wildlife Management Zones after Nov. 10, 2024 **MUST BE TAGGED AND REGISTERED PRIOR TO TRANSPORT INTO WMZ 1, WMZ 2 or WMZ 3.**



For further information, please contact your local Natural Resources and Energy Development office.

- Deer may be left at a cold storage facility or butcher for 15 days if a copy of the registration permit is left with the carcass.

### ANTLERLESS DEER DRAW

Residents, who wish to hunt antlerless deer in a WMZ open to hunting antlerless deer, must purchase a Class 3 hunting licence and apply to the Antlerless Deer Draw. The fee to apply to the Antlerless Deer Draw is \$4 plus HST. Applications can be made through the Fish & Wildlife Licensing System online or at any authorized vendor or Service New Brunswick location, before the close of regular business hours on **Aug. 16, 2024**. Residents whose names are not drawn in the Antlerless Deer Draw may still hunt antlered deer in any zone that is open to deer hunting. Non-residents are only eligible to hunt antlered deer (those with visible antlers).

### MUZZLELOADER DEER SEASON

A one-week muzzleloader-only season extension for white-tailed deer hunting has been established in certain Wildlife Management Zones (WMZs). It immediately follows the regular firearms deer season. In 2024, the muzzleloader deer season will occur from November 25 to December 1. **A “muzzle-loading firearm” (muzzleloader) is defined as a firearm in which both the powder and projectile may be loaded only from the muzzle of the barrel.** Firearms that use a breech-loaded powder charge but a projectile loaded from the muzzle are not legal for use in the muzzleloader-only season extension.

A Muzzleloader Season Authorization is required to participate in the muzzleloader deer season. Cost: \$9.00 + HST for residents; \$46 + HST for non-residents. These fees are non-refundable. A Muzzleloader Season Authorization may be purchased anywhere hunting licences can be obtained (online, authorized vendors, or Service New Brunswick centres).

Applicants for a Muzzleloader Season Authorization must hold a valid Deer and Game Bird Licence (resident or non-resident). Applicants must have an unfilled deer tag from the current season. There is no additional deer bag limit for muzzleloader deer season. A Muzzleloader Season Authorization does not have to be purchased at the time of deer licence purchase. It can be purchased and associated with a valid Deer and Game Bird licence up to the last day of muzzleloader deer season.

Muzzleloader deer season will be open only in certain Wildlife Management Zones, which will be indicated on your licence following the purchase of a Muzzleloader Season Authorization.

Persons holding a Muzzleloader Season Authorization may only harvest an antlerless deer if they also hold an Antlerless Deer Authorization and are hunting in the single Wildlife Management Zone for which that Antlerless Deer Authorization is valid.

Persons holding a Muzzleloader Season Authorization may hunt only by means of a muzzle-loading firearm for any species of wildlife (covered under the Deer and Game Bird licence) during the one-week muzzleloader-only season extension. This restriction no longer applies once the person has registered a deer under their licence.

## HUNTING

### GRAND MANAN SPECIAL ARCHERY HUNT (WMZ 27)

The following measure is intended to increase the opportunity to harvest antlerless deer in WMZ 27 (Grand Manan Island). Archery hunters who harvest and register an antlerless deer in WMZ 27 during the archery-only portion of deer hunting season may purchase a second licence to hunt antlered deer in any zone open for deer hunting. This opportunity is available only to archery hunters who are successful in the 2024 Antlerless Deer Draw for WMZ 27. **Archery hunting only season is Oct. 7-27, 2024.**

Upon registration of a harvested deer, the hunter is issued a true copy of a Meat Registration Permit. This permit and the

licence by which the deer was legally harvested must be presented at a Service New Brunswick office, thus allowing for a second Class 3 licence to be purchased. The successful antlerless deer archery hunter may now hunt antlered deer in any WMZ open to deer hunting.

Hunters who wish to hunt with a bow or crossbow are reminded that they must complete a stand-alone Bowhunter Education course or show proof of a previous bow hunting licence. Hunters who wish to hunt antlerless deer must be holders of an antlerless deer authorization (see above).

For further information, contact your nearest Natural Resources and Energy Development office (see **Page 42**) or visit [gnb.ca/fishwildlife](http://gnb.ca/fishwildlife).

### DEER POPULATION

New Brunswick is at the northern range of White-tailed deer populations in North America. The abundance of deer is controlled primarily by the severity of winters and the amount and quality of deer winter food and shelter. Predators such as coyotes, bobcats, black bears and free-ranging domestic dogs can affect local deer populations. Similarly, poaching and collisions between deer and vehicles can also be major influences on local populations. Management of deer is accomplished principally by controlling the number of deer harvested, protection of deer from illegal harvest and the protection and management of deer winter shelter (yards). Due to biological, social and wildlife disease concerns, the Department of Natural Resources and Energy Development strongly discourages the public from feeding White-tailed deer during any season.

## Moose

- The bag limit is one moose.
- Moose hunters are subject to all provisions of the *Fish and Wildlife Act* and regulations respecting the hunting or taking of game animals.
- Resident hunters who wish to hunt moose must enter the Resident Moose Draw. Applications can be made through the Fish & Wildlife Licensing System online or at any authorized vendor or Service New Brunswick location, before the close of regular business hours on **June 13, 2025**.
- Applicants to the Resident Moose Draw must be at least 18 years old and must meet all of the regulatory

- requirements to purchase a moose hunting licence at the time of application.
- Quotas for moose hunting licences are determined annually for each WMZ.
  - At the time of licence purchase, successful **resident** draw applicants may designate another resident hunter to accompany them while moose hunting. The designated hunter must meet all of the regulatory requirements to purchase a moose hunting licence, and must not have been successful in the current year's Resident Moose Draw.
  - **To become a designated hunter, the hunter must be a resident whose principal place of residence is New Brunswick, or a New Brunswick-born serving member of the Canadian Forces or the RCMP who lives or serve outside of the province. The hunter must also be at least 16 years old at the time of licence purchase.**
  - The Designated Moose Licence holder must be *accompanied* by the holder of the Moose Licence at all times while hunting.
    - \* *Accompanied* is defined as "within visual contact and/or auditory contact of each other without the aid of artificial devices except medically prescribed eyeglasses or hearing aids."
  - The holder of a valid Moose Licence (not the designated hunter) may hunt alone, even after designating a partner, should the designated hunter be unable to accompany him or her. **The designated hunter shall not hunt alone.**
  - The holder of a Moose Licence may transport one firearm two days before the opening of, or two days after the closing of, the moose season. The firearm must be in a case properly fastened or completely wrapped in a blanket or canvas and securely tied or in the locked luggage compartment of a motor vehicle.
  - It is illegal to carry or use a firearm designed to fire a rim-fire shell or cartridge while hunting moose.
  - A Moose Licence holder or Designated Moose Licence holder shall not have more than one firearm in his or her possession during the moose hunting season.
  - Every Moose Licence holder or Designated Moose Licence holder must carry his or her Moose Licence on his or her person while hunting.
  - Immediately upon harvesting a moose, the Moose Licence holder (not the Designated Moose Licence holder) must:
    - a. Attach the harvest tag to the moose by inserting the metal wire through the skin of the right foreleg; and
    - b. Accompany the whole moose carcass, including the head, for registration at the first open tagging station or Natural Resources and Energy Development office, by noon on the Sunday immediately following the moose hunting season; or
    - c. Register the moose online. See <https://www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/departments/erd/fish-and-wildlife/content/go-hunting/content/online-registration-big-game-harvest.html> for further information.

## HUNTING

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- After skinning is complete, the harvest tag must remain attached to the hide. The registration agent will issue two copies of the registration permit to the successful hunter.
- It is illegal to pass by an open registration station with an unregistered moose.
- The licence is void once the tag has been attached to the harvested moose.
- Contact the department or visit [gnb.ca/fishwildlife](https://gnb.ca/fishwildlife) for registration station locations.
- A moose registration agent may measure or remove the lower jaw, teeth or other tissue of the harvested moose for management and research purposes.

### ATTENTION – NON-RESIDENT MOOSE HUNTERS

Non-residents may apply for the opportunity to hunt moose in New Brunswick. A minimum of twenty-five (25) Moose Licences are allocated annually to non-residents by random draw. Applications may be made through the Fish & Wildlife Licensing System online, at any authorized vendor or Service New

Brunswick location, before the close of regular business hours on **April 30, 2025**. Up to a maximum of ninety-five (95) Moose Licences are allocated to qualified New Brunswick outfitters and guides by random draw for the subsequent sale to non-residents.

### REMEMBER

- All non-resident moose hunters are required to hunt with a licensed New Brunswick guide.
- Non-resident moose hunters must comply with the Hunter Education requirements stated on **Page 5**.
- Moose Licences are valid for only one WMZ. Non-resident hunters must identify – at the time of licence pickup – the zone in which they will hunt. Outfitters or guides may assist with zone choice.
- A Non-Resident Moose Licence holder is eligible to harvest one moose of either sex or of any age during the five-day season.
- The successful non-resident draw applicant may **not** designate another hunter to accompany him or her while hunting.

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## Black Bear

- The bag limit is two black bears per resident licence, and one black bear per non-resident licence.
- A resident may purchase one black bear licence per year.
- Resident Black Bear Licences are valid for all WMZs open for black bear hunting.
- A non-resident may purchase a maximum of two Black Bear Licences per year. Licences are valid for hunting during the two black bear hunting seasons (spring and fall) in a calendar year.
- Non-resident hunters may acquire Black Bear Licences in either of the following two methods:

- a. Through a designated, licensed outfitter or guide who has received an allocation of Black Bear Licences;
  - b. By entering and being successful in the computerized random access draw. Applications may be made through the Fish & Wildlife Licensing System online, at any authorized vendor or Service New Brunswick location, before the close of regular business hours on **February 28, 2025**.
- Non-resident Black Bear Licences are valid only for the WMZ specified on the licence.
  - The holder of a valid Black Bear Licence may transport a firearm two days before the opening of, or two days after the closing of, the black bear season. The firearm must be unloaded, in a case properly fastened or completely wrapped in a blanket or canvas and securely tied or in the locked luggage compartment of a motor vehicle.
  - When a non-resident hunter is outside the WMZ indicated on the licence during the bear hunting season, all firearms must be unloaded, in a case properly fastened or completely wrapped in a blanket or canvas and securely tied, or in the locked luggage compartment of a motor vehicle.
  - Non-residents are required to hunt with a licensed New Brunswick guide.
  - Immediately upon harvesting a black bear, the hunter must:
    - a. Attach the harvest tag to the right foreleg of the bear; and
    - b. Within 72 hours of harvesting a bear, present the entire carcass, including the hide, for registration at the first open bear registration station; or
    - c. Register the bear online. See <https://www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/departments/erd/fish-and-wildlife/content/go-hunting/content/online-registration-big-game-harvest.html> for further information.
  - After skinning is complete, the harvest tag must remain attached to the hide. The registration agent will issue two copies of the registration permit to the successful hunter.
  - It is illegal to pass by an open registration station with an unregistered bear.
  - The licensed hunter who harvests a black bear must accompany the carcass to a bear registration station.
  - A resident bear licence is void for hunting black bear once both tags have been attached to the harvested bears.
  - A non-resident bear licence is void for hunting black bear once the tag has been attached to the harvested bear.
  - If the licensed non-resident hunter wishes to purchase a second Bear Licence, the bear registration permit for the first bear harvested must be presented.
  - Bear or bear parts leaving Canada may require a CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species) Export Permit. Contact your local Natural Resources and Energy Development office for more information.



## Wild Turkey

### Important Information

- Wild Turkey hunters are subject to all provisions of the *Fish and Wildlife Act* and regulations respecting hunting or taking of game animals.
- Resident hunters who wish to hunt wild turkeys must enter the Resident Wild Turkey Draw.
- Non-Resident Wild Turkey licences are allocated to qualified New Brunswick Outfitters and Guides by random draw for subsequent sale to non-residents.
- The quotas for wild turkey licences are determined annually for each Wildlife Management Zone (WMZ).
- Only wild turkeys with a visible beard may be harvested.
- Wild turkey hunters must use:
  - Shotguns gauge 10 to 28 inclusive, with shot sizes #4 to #7;
  - A bow with a draw weight of at least 10 kg (22 lbs); or
  - A crossbow with a draw weight of at least 68 kg (150 lbs).
- Wild turkey hunters may not:
  - Use bait;
  - Employ the use of a dog or dogs of any breed in any manner;
  - Engage in an organized drive of any manner; and
  - Use a trap or other device intended or designed to capture or ensnare wild turkeys.
- Hunter orange clothing is not required during the wild turkey hunting season.
- Hunters may only hunt wild turkey in the Wildlife Management Zone indicated on their licence.
- Harvested wild turkeys must be tagged immediately after harvest and the harvest tag placed on the leg. See back of harvest tag for tagging instructions.
- The licence is void once the tag has been attached to the harvested wild turkey.
- Harvested wild turkeys must be transported with the beard attached to the bird until at the place where the wild turkey is to be consumed or stored for consumption.
- Wild turkey hunters must submit the Mandatory Wild Turkey Hunter Harvest Report by **June 14**. The report form can be found here: <https://www2.gnb.ca/content/dam/gnb/Departments/nr-rn/pdf/13095-wild-turkey-report-rapport-dindon-sauvage.pdf>.
- Every wild turkey licence holder must carry their licence and associated tag with them while hunting.
- Hunting on Sundays during the wild turkey hunting season is prohibited.

### Conservation Education Requirements

- **Online Wild Turkey Hunting Course**
  - Prior to applying to the Resident Wild Turkey Draw or purchasing a Non-Resident Wild Turkey Licence, applicants must complete the Department's online Wild Turkey Hunting course.
  - The online Wild Turkey Hunting course consists of information on wild turkey biology, identification, and safe hunting practices.

- The course will take approximately 20 minutes to complete after which participants must enter their Outdoors Card number to have their profile updated to include the online Wild Turkey Hunting course.

#### • Hunter Education Requirements

- Hunters born on or after January 1, 1981 and all first-time hunters must show proof of a Firearms Safety / Hunter Education Course (gun hunters) or a stand-alone Bowhunter Education course (bow/crossbow hunters).
- Hunters born previous to 1981 may present a previous hunting licence as proof of hunting experience.
- Conservation Education certificates from other provinces, territories and states are valid in New Brunswick.

#### Draw

- Only residents whose principal place of residence is within the Province may enter the Resident Wild Turkey Draw.
- Prior to applying to the wild turkey draw, applicants must:
  - Be 12 years or older at the time of application;
  - Complete the online Wild Turkey Hunting course. Visit [gnb.ca/fishwildlife](http://gnb.ca/fishwildlife) and click **Go Hunting**; and
  - Meet all hunter education requirements listed above.
- Applicants may apply for a licence from only one WMZ for which a quota has been established, online through

the Fish and Wildlife Licensing System, or in person at any authorized vendor or Service New Brunswick location by the close of regular business hours on **February 28, 2025**.

- Resident Wild Turkey licences are allocated by a random computerized draw.
- Successful applicants will be sent an information package by mail.
- Results will be available through the our website: [gnb.ca/fishwildlife](http://gnb.ca/fishwildlife) and by clicking **Apply for a Draw**.
- Non-Resident Wild Turkey licences are allocated to qualified New Brunswick Outfitters and Guides by random draw for subsequent sale to non-residents.

#### Season

- The wild turkey hunting season runs from the second Monday in May for 2 consecutive weeks.
- The 2025 wild turkey hunting season will run from May 12 to May 24.
- The bag limit is 1 (one) bearded wild turkey per licence.

#### Fees

- Fees include the conservation fees collected for the New Brunswick Wildlife Trust Fund and tax is not included.

WILD TURKEY	COST
Resident Draw Application	\$6.00
Resident Licence (12-64 years)	\$25.00
Resident Licence (65 and over)	\$15.00
Non-Resident Draw for Outfitters & Guides	\$25.00
Non-Resident Licence (12 years and up)	\$90.00
Replacement Tag	\$5.25

## Hunting licence and season information

You will need a New Brunswick Outdoors Card number to purchase a licence. Outdoors Card numbers and licences are available at [gnb.ca/fishwildlife](https://gnb.ca/fishwildlife), from authorized vendors, and all Service New Brunswick centres.

Contact your local Natural Resources and Energy Development office or our website to find the location nearest you (Page 42).

Tags are available at vendors, Natural Resources and Energy Development offices, and Service New Brunswick centres at no cost - <https://www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/departments/erd/fish-and-wildlife/content/e-Licensing/Tags.html>.

**Licence cost includes conservation fees collected for the New Brunswick Wildlife Trust Fund and tax is not included.**

Attention non-residents: fees are stated in Canadian currency.

Registration permits for keeping moose, bear or deer meat are only valid until August 31 of the following year.

RESIDENT BIG GAME BUNDLE AVAILABLE UNTIL SEPTEMBER 21, 2024	AGE OF APPLICANT	COST
<b>Licences included:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resident Deer and Game Bird (regular price)</li> <li>Resident Bear (25% discount)</li> <li>Resident Varmint (25% discount)</li> </ul>	12-64	\$78.50
	65 and older	\$42.75
SPECIES PERMITTED	BAG LIMIT	SEASON
* Refer to individual licence types on Pages 25 to 27 for details		
RESIDENT DEER-BEAR BUNDLE AVAILABLE UNTIL NOVEMBER 2, 2024	AGE OF APPLICANT	COST
<b>Licences included:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resident Deer and Game Bird (regular price)</li> <li>Resident Bear (25% discount)</li> </ul>	12-64	\$66.75
	65 and older	\$37.50
SPECIES PERMITTED	BAG LIMIT	SEASON
* Refer to individual licence types on Pages 25 and 27 for details		
RESIDENT DEER-VARMINT BUNDLE AVAILABLE UNTIL SEPTEMBER 21, 2024	AGE OF APPLICANT	COST
<b>Licences included:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resident Deer and Game Bird (regular price)</li> <li>Resident Varmint (25% discount)</li> </ul>	12-64	\$45.75
	65 and older	\$24.25
SPECIES PERMITTED	BAG LIMIT	SEASON
* Refer to individual licence types on Pages 25 and 27 for details		
RESIDENT FUR HARVESTER-DEER BUNDLE AVAILABLE UNTIL NOVEMBER 24, 2024	AGE OF APPLICANT	COST
<b>Licences included:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resident Fur Harvester (regular price)</li> <li>Resident Deer and Game Bird (25% discount)</li> </ul>	16-64	\$74.75
	65 and older	\$42.50
SPECIES PERMITTED	BAG LIMIT	SEASON
* Refer to individual licence types on Pages 25, 40 to 41 for details		





## HUNTING

<b>WILD TURKEY</b> LICENCE EXPIRES MAY 24, 2025		
	<b>AGE OF APPLICANT</b>	<b>COST</b>
Resident	12-15: Must have a Firearms Safety/Hunter Education certificate and be accompanied by an adult	\$25.00
	16-64	\$25.00
	65 and older	\$15.00
Non-Resident	12 and older	\$90.00
	12-15: Must have a Hunter Education certificate and be accompanied by an adult	
<b>SPECIES PERMITTED</b>	<b>BAG LIMIT</b>	<b>SEASON</b>
Wild turkey	1 bearded wild turkey (male)	May 12-24, 2025
<b>MOOSE</b> LICENCE EXPIRES SEPT. 28, 2024		
	<b>AGE OF APPLICANT</b>	<b>COST</b>
Resident - Party Chief (By draw)	18-64	\$72.00
	65 and older	\$37.00
Resident - Designated hunter	16-64	\$72.00
	65 and older	\$37.00
Non-Resident - By draw	18 and older	\$548.00
<b>SPECIES PERMITTED</b>	<b>BAG LIMIT</b>	<b>SEASON</b>
Moose	1	Sept. 24-28, 2024
<b>BIRD AND SMALL GAME</b> LICENCE EXPIRES FEBRUARY 28, 2025		
	<b>AGE OF APPLICANT</b>	<b>COST</b>
Resident (Class 4)	12-15: Must have a Firearms Safety/Hunter Education certificate and be accompanied by an adult	FREE
	16-64	\$19.00
	65 and older	\$13.00
Non-Resident (Class 2)	12 and older	\$82.00
	12-15: Must have a Hunter Education certificate and be accompanied by an adult	
<b>SPECIES PERMITTED</b>	<b>BAG LIMIT</b>	<b>SEASON</b>
Spruce grouse, ruffed grouse	6 daily; 12 in possession	Oct. 1-Dec. 31, 2024
Ring-necked pheasant	2 male birds daily; 4 male birds in possession	Oct. 28-Nov.10, 2024
Varying hare	10 daily; 20 in possession	Oct. 1, 2024-Feb. 28, 2025
Groundhog, Coyote, Crow	No limit	
Cormorant	Same as open season for ducks	
Migratory birds (Ducks, Geese, Snipe, Woodcock)	See federal migratory bird hunting regulations: <a href="https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/migratory-game-bird-hunting/regulations-provincial-territorial-summaries/new-brunswick.html">https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/migratory-game-bird-hunting/regulations-provincial-territorial-summaries/new-brunswick.html</a>	



DEER AND GAME BIRD LICENCE EXPIRES FEBRUARY 28, 2025	AGE OF APPLICANT	COST
Resident (Class 3) • One deer per person per year <sup>1</sup> • Authorization required for antlerless deer	12-15: Must have a Firearms Safety/Hunter Education certificate and be accompanied by an adult	\$34.00
	16-64	\$34.00
	65 and older	\$19.00
Non-Resident (Class 1) • One deer per person per year • Antlered deer only	12 and older 12-15: Must have a Hunter Education certificate and be accompanied by an adult	\$183.00
DEER	ARCHERY SEASON <sup>2</sup>	FIREARM SEASON
WMZ 4, 5, 9	CLOSED	CLOSED
WMZ 1, 2, 3	Oct. 7-Nov. 10, 2024	Oct. 28-Nov. 10, 2024
WMZ 6-8; 10-27	Oct. 7-Nov. 24, 2024	Oct. 28-Nov. 24, 2024
<sup>1</sup> See Grand Manan Special Archery Hunt ( <a href="#">Page 18</a> )		
<sup>2</sup> The “archery only” season is October 7-27, 2024		
MUZZLELOADER-ONLY DEER SEASON	BAG LIMIT	SEASON
• Only valid for certain WMZs, to be indicated on licence • Muzzleloader Season Authorization required — Cost \$9.00 resident; \$46.00 non-resident	No additional bag limit	Nov. 25-Dec. 1, 2024
	Must have an unfilled deer tag from the current season	
See <a href="#">Page 17</a> for details		
OTHER SPECIES	BAG LIMIT	SEASON
Spruce Grouse, Ruffed Grouse	6 daily; 12 in possession	Oct. 1-Dec. 31, 2024
Ring-necked pheasant	2 male birds daily; 4 male birds in possession	Oct. 28-Nov.10, 2024
Varying hare	10 daily; 20 in possession	Oct. 1, 2024-Feb. 28, 2025
Groundhog, Coyote, Crow	No limit	
Cormorant	Same as open season for ducks	
Migratory birds (Ducks, Geese, Snipe, Woodcock)	See federal migratory bird hunting regulations <a href="https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/migratory-game-bird-hunting/regulations-provincial-territorial-summaries/new-brunswick.html">https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/migratory-game-bird-hunting/regulations-provincial-territorial-summaries/new-brunswick.html</a>	



## Wildlife Diseases

Wild animals can have many diseases (bacteria, viruses and parasites). Some of these diseases can affect wildlife, people, and domestic pets/animals. It is important when enjoying the outdoors and wildlife to be aware and take the following five precautions to reduce the risk of disease transmission.

- **Thoroughly cook meat.**
- **Do not drink from untreated surface water sources.**
- **Follow animal handling precautions.**
  - Practise good hygiene. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and warm water or use an alcohol gel cleanser after handling animals, especially before handling food.
  - Wear waterproof gloves (rubber, vinyl, latex) and protective clothing (coveralls, boots and glasses) when cleaning and processing wild game and birds.
  - Prevent contact of skin with animal feces, body fluids (urine, blood, saliva) and external parasites.
  - Prevent animal bites and scratches (even from the claws or teeth of dead animals).
- **Use proper field dressing procedures.**
  - Eviscerate or gut the carcass as soon as possible.
  - Use a clean knife and wash your knife frequently with warm water or alcohol swabs.
  - Avoid cutting the intestinal tract (gut) and thoroughly clean utensils or hands if contaminated with fecal material.

- Avoid hand-mouth contact (such as smoking or eating) when handling carcasses.
- Cut off and discard any meat contaminated with fecal material.
- Keep the carcass cool in the field and refrigerate or freeze as soon as possible.

- **Be aware of wildlife diseases.**

### RABIES

Rabies is caused by a virus. Wild animals, including raccoons, skunks, foxes and bats, can be infected. The clinical signs of disease in wildlife are not always present.

Rabies is spread when broken skin or mucous membranes (skin found in the eyes, nose and mouth) come into contact with infected saliva or nerve tissue from a rabid animal. Bites are the most common way rabies is spread.

Everyone who handles wildlife should be aware. Take the following precautions to help prevent transmission of rabies and other diseases:

- Pre-exposure vaccination against rabies is recommended for persons who work with animals that may have rabies. Medical treatment is still required after an exposure;
- Be a responsible pet owner. Vaccinate your pets against rabies and keep your pet on a leash or under control at all times;
- Enjoy wildlife from a distance;
- Take animal handling precautions. Wear waterproof gloves, wash your hands and prevent skin contact; and
- Go to the hospital if you have been exposed.

If you see an animal exhibiting symptoms of rabies (uncoordinated movements, dragging limbs, behaving aggressively), please report it by calling 811.

### AVIAN INFLUENZA (BIRD FLU)

Avian influenza (AI), also known as “bird flu”, is a contagious viral infection that can affect wild birds as well as several species of food-producing birds and pet birds. Avian Influenza viruses can be classified into two categories: low pathogenicity (LPAI) and high pathogenicity (HPAI) viruses, based on the severity of the illness caused in birds. The highly pathogenic H5N1 virus can cause widespread mortality in many bird species and may, on rare occasions, cause disease in humans. Transmission to humans has occurred through close contact with infected birds or heavily contaminated environments.

It is considered safe to hunt, handle, and eat healthy game birds. However, because exposure to avian influenza can occur when handling infected wild birds, it is recommended that hunters:

- Do not handle or eat sick birds or birds that have died from unknown causes.
- When handling or cleaning game:
  - Avoid direct contact with blood, feces, and respiratory secretions of all wild birds.
  - Do not eat, drink, or smoke.
  - Follow safe food handling practices such as hand washing and keeping game products separate from other food products to avoid cross contamination.
- After you are done, thoroughly clean and disinfect tools and work surfaces with hot, soapy water and then use a household disinfectant.
- Cook game meat thoroughly, to an internal temperature of approximately 74°C (165° F).

**If you become ill after handling birds, see your doctor. Inform your doctor that you have been in contact with wild birds.**

### LYME DISEASE

Lyme disease is caused by bacteria. Lyme disease is spread through the bite of an infected blacklegged tick. Ticks are usually picked up when brushing against vegetation such as grass and shrubs. When a tick bites you, it becomes attached to your skin by its mouth parts. The risk of contact with ticks begins in early spring when the weather warms up and lasts through to the end of fall.

The best protection is to prevent tick bites.

- Wear protective clothing, including enclosed shoes, long-sleeved shirts that fit tightly around the wrist and are tucked into pants, and long-legged pants tucked into socks or boots.
- Insect repellents containing DEET are safe and can effectively repel ticks. Repellents may be applied to clothing as well as exposed skin but should not be applied to skin underneath clothing (note: DEET may damage some materials). Always read and follow label directions.
- Walk in the middle of trails to avoid tall grass and bushes.
- Check for ticks on clothing and skin after being in tick-infested areas. A daily total-body inspection and

## HUNTING

prompt removal of attached ticks (within 18 to 24 hours) can reduce the risk of infection. Blacklegged ticks are very small, particularly at the nymph stage, so look carefully. Do not forget to check children and pets as well.

- If you develop symptoms of Lyme disease, see your family doctor. In most cases, the first symptom of Lyme disease is a rash near the tick bite that may look like a bull's-eye target. The rash appears between three and 30 days from being bitten.

For more information on insect- and animal-related diseases, dial 811 for Tele-Care or visit [gnb.ca/publichealth](http://gnb.ca/publichealth).

Actual size of a tick  
[gnb.ca/ticksmart](http://gnb.ca/ticksmart)



Everyone who handles wildlife should be aware. Take the following precautions to help prevent transmission of tularemia and other diseases:

- Follow animal-handling precautions. Wear waterproof gloves, wash your hands and prevent skin contact;
- Thoroughly cook meat (well-done);
- Prevent insect bites; and
- Do not drink from untreated water sources such as lakes, streams and rivers.

## TULAREMIA

Tularemia (rabbit fever) is caused by bacteria. Wild animals, including rabbits (snowshoe hares) and rodents (muskrats and beavers), can be infected. The clinical signs of disease in wildlife are not always present.

Tularemia is spread when broken skin or mucous membranes (skin found in the eyes, nose and mouth) come into contact with blood or muscle tissue from an infected animal. Tularemia is most commonly spread during handling meat (including dressing or skinning) and eating insufficiently cooked meat. Less commonly tularemia can be spread by tick and deer fly bites, inhaling contaminated dust, drinking from contaminated water sources or handling contaminated pelts.





## New for 2024

Coyote, fox, and bobcat snaring season in WMZs 1 to 12 now starts one week earlier. For the 2024-2025 Fur Harvesting season, the snaring season in WMZs 1 to 12 will start on November 9. There is no change in the season dates for the hunting and trapping of coyote, fox, or bobcat.

## Important Information

- It is illegal to disturb any trap or snare without the owner's consent.
- Trap sets for weasels and squirrels must be entirely enclosed in a wooden or metal box with no opening larger than 3.75 centimetres in diameter.
- Fur harvesters can use snare wire larger than 0.75 millimeters in diameter in WMZs 1-12 only on or after Nov. 9 in sets above water and in WMZs 13-26 only on or after Nov. 16 in sets above water.
- Rabbit (varying hare) trappers cannot use snare wire greater than 0.75 millimetres in diameter during fox and coyote snaring season.
- Snares constructed of snare wire larger than 0.75 millimetres in diameter must be equipped with locking devices.
- It is illegal to possess traps or snares in a resort of wildlife more than 48 hours before trapping or snaring season opens and more than 48 hours after the season closes. Traps and snares cannot be placed at set locations in the woods until the season opens.
- Individual fur harvesters are required to check all restraining trap sets at least once every 48 hours.
- Drowning sets must have enough weight to prevent the submerged furbearer from resurfacing.
- Submarine cage traps (funnel traps) should be set in such a way that they remain fully submerged at all times.
- Mink sets must be a water-based set, drowning set, or on the ground within three metres (10 feet) of the water's edge.
- Fur harvesters must use snares baited with fresh hardwood and placed entirely under water when snaring beaver after Jan. 31 to the last day of the open snaring season for beaver.

## FUR HARVESTING

- Fur Harvester's Licences expire on July 31.
- A holder of a Minor Fur Harvester's Licence may obtain a hound hunting permit provided they have successfully completed the required education courses.
- All individuals purchasing a Rabbit Licence must show proof of completion of a Firearms Safety/Hunter Education course or proof of hunting experience by presenting a previous hunting licence. Conservation Education certificates from other provinces, territories and states are valid in New Brunswick.
- Use killing traps other than those listed on **Pages 37 to 38** for trapping beaver, bobcat, fisher, marten, muskrat, otter, raccoon and weasel. Leg-hold traps used in a drowning set for beaver, otter, muskrat and mink are still allowed.
- Possess an improperly tagged or untagged bobcat.
- Keep wildlife in captivity.
- Use leghold traps to capture coyote unless the trap has been modified to improve humaneness.
- Use leghold traps to capture bobcat unless the trap is listed on **Page 38**.

### IT IS ILLEGAL FOR FUR HARVESTERS TO:

- Place a trap or snare (other than a water-based set) within 300 metres of a dwelling not your own, school, playground, athletic field, solid waste disposal site or place of business.
- Set a trap inside a muskrat house.
- Use poisons to catch or kill furbearers.
- Set or place a trap or snare within 30 metres of an active beaver dam, pond or lodge during the closed season for beaver.
- Use leghold traps set as restraining traps to capture marten, fisher, weasel, skunk, squirrel or raccoon.
- Use spring pole sets or running pole sets with leghold traps.
- Use leghold traps having a jaw spread greater than 20 centimetres or use toothed traps or deadfalls.
- Use a killing trap (i.e. body-gripping) for coyote or fox.
- Use a killing trap (i.e. body-gripping) for bobcat after Dec. 31.

### TRAPPER EDUCATION

- To purchase a Fur Harvester's Licence, all trappers born on or after Jan. 1, 1981, and all first-time trappers must first complete a Firearms Safety/Hunter Education course and Trapper Education course.
- Minor Fur Harvesters who are 10-11 years old are required to be accompanied by an adult holder of a valid Fur Harvester's licence
- Minor fur harvesters are not permitted to carry a firearm unless they are 12 years old or older, have passed the Firearms Safety/Hunter Education course, and are accompanied by an adult.
- Individuals wishing to hunt with a bow or a crossbow under a Fur Harvester's Licence must have a stand-alone Bowhunter Education course.
- Bow hunters born before Jan. 1, 1981, and who are not first-time bow hunters, may show a previous hunting licence allowing use of a bow or crossbow.

- Gun hunters born before Jan. 1, 1981, and who are not first-time hunters, may show a previous hunting licence as proof of experience.

### FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION

Fur harvesters must follow all regulations pertaining to firearms and:

- Fur harvesters are permitted to carry a .22 calibre rimfire rifle on the Sundays outside of the Sunday hunting period (Oct. 14-Dec. 31) to dispatch live-caught non-aquatic furbearers. Firearms must be cased while being transported and carried in the field to trap locations, and must be re-cased immediately after being used to dispatch live-caught non-aquatic furbearers.
- **16- and 17- year-olds** must be *accompanied* by an adult when using a centre-fire or rim-fire rifle .23 calibre or larger, or with a shotgun with ball, slug, or lead shot larger than BB or steel shot larger than F.
- \* *Accompanied* is defined as “within visual and/or auditory contact of each other without the aid of artificial devices except medically-prescribed eyeglasses or hearing aids.”

### DOGS AND TRAPPING

Do not set traps or snares in areas where pets or farm animals may be caught. Fur harvesters setting traps or snares in areas that are visited by persons walking their dogs should make their best efforts to avoid accidentally capturing any pets.

In addition to following existing regulations fur harvesters are encouraged to:

- Advise the pet owner that traps and/or snares are placed in the area;
- Modify sets so that dogs will not be captured; and
- Place the traps and/or snares away from the trail or road.

Incidents of dogs running at large should be reported to a local Natural Resources and Energy Development office.

### REMINDER

- Trappers are reminded to wear protective gloves while handling fur-bearing animals. Cook meat thoroughly (well-done) before eating and keep a clean work environment. These precautions will minimize the possibility of parasites and disease transmission.
- Individual fur harvesters are not permitted to keep incidental catches. Fur harvesters must report incidental catches and obtain permission to transport the animals to the nearest Natural Resources and Energy Development office. Incidental catches of furbearers are made available to the NB Trappers and Fur Harvesters Federation for trapper education courses.





## Bobcat Draw

Maximum bobcat harvest levels are determined on an annual basis for each of the WMZs where the harvest of bobcats is permitted. Fur harvesters wishing to trap, snare or hunt bobcat, and houndsmen wishing to hunt bobcat, must apply to a random, computerized draw system. Applicants must purchase a 2024-2025 Fur Harvester's Licence prior to applying to the draw. Applicants may apply for the two WMZs of their choice through the Fish & Wildlife Licensing System online or at any authorized vendor or Service New Brunswick location, before the close of regular business hours on **Sept. 27, 2024**.

- The fee to apply to the Bobcat Draw is \$9 plus HST.
- Applying to the same WMZ for both choices in the bobcat draw may reduce the applicant's chances of maximizing the total number of tags allotted to the applicant.
- To ensure that the draw is equitable, the bobcat tag system assigns one tag each time an applicant is successful. The draw selects applicants in each WMZ until the quota is depleted.
- Successful applicants will be notified by mail. They will receive one tag for each time they were drawn as well as a bobcat authorization to be indicated on their Fur Harvester's Licence.
- Lock-seal tags must be affixed through the lip to the eyehole of the pelt immediately upon taking possession of the bobcat. The locking mechanism must be completely engaged and the tag must remain with the pelt.
- No person shall be in possession of another person's bobcat tags.
- Lost or stolen tags must be reported and are invalid. No replacements will be issued until previous tags are invalidated. There will be a replacement fee of \$5.25 plus HST.
- Only properly tagged pelts are legal for possession or sale. Bobcat carcasses must be submitted to Natural Resources and Energy Development.

## Furbearer Studies

The Fish and Wildlife Branch collects the carcasses of **bobcat, marten and otter**. Carcasses must be turned in to a district office **no later than five days after the close of the season for the species trapped**. It is an offence not to do so. It is important that trappers provide names and the capture location (WMZ - See [Page 3](#)) of **each animal** when turning in carcasses.

### HOW TO AVOID BIRDS WHILE TRAPPING AND SNARING

Some bird species may be attracted to the bait used while trapping or snaring furbearers. To avoid catching scavenging birds and birds of prey while trapping or snaring, please take the following precautions:

- Place bait in a stand of trees that has a closed canopy or in a place not easily seen from the air;
- Do not place snares along the main access trail to the bait; and
- Set snares away from the bait (e.g., 15 metres).

### HOW TO AVOID CANADA LYNX WHILE TRAPPING OTHER FURBEARERS

The Canada Lynx is a species of Special Concern in New Brunswick. Often, Canada Lynx can be found in areas where other furbearers live. To avoid catching Canada Lynx while trapping or snaring, please take the following precautions:

- Avoid trapping/snaring in areas where there are lynx tracks; and
- Avoid setting traps/snares in thickets with high snowshoe hare densities.

If a Canada Lynx is caught incidentally, please contact your local Natural Resources and Energy Development office. Although incidental capture of lynx must be avoided if at all possible, biological data from any incidental capture will help assess the population status of this species.

## Hound Hunting and Training

Permits are available at the Fish and Wildlife Branch, Department of Natural Resources and Energy Development, PO Box 6000, Fredericton, NB E3B 5H1.

- Permits are required to hunt rabbit (varying hare) with dogs or to train dogs to hunt rabbit (varying hare). Restrictions may apply.
- Houndsmen hunting varying hare with the use of dogs require either a valid Fur Harvester licence, a Minor Fur Harvester licence, or a Class 3 or Class 4 hunting licence prior to receiving a permit.
- Permits are required to hunt bobcat, fox, and raccoon with hounds or to train hounds to hunt these species. Restrictions may apply.

## FUR HARVESTING

- Houndsmen hunting bobcat, fox, or raccoon with hounds require a valid Fur Harvester's Licence or Minor Fur Harvester's Licence prior to receiving a Hound Hunting Permit and/or making application to the bobcat tag draw.
- Special regulations apply to hunting raccoon at night.
- Hounds must be approved to hunt raccoon, fox and bobcat.
- Houndsmen are only allowed to use a maximum of three hounds to hunt fox or bobcat. A maximum of three hounds may also be used to train hounds to hunt fox or bobcat.
- Hounds running at large can be a detriment to wildlife, and the owner is subject to prosecution. **Use a trained hound.**

## HOUND TRAINING AND HUNTING SEASON DATES

SPECIES	TRAINING SEASON	HUNTING SEASON
Raccoon	July 5 to Dec. 31	Aug. 5 to Dec. 31
Rabbit (Varying Hare)	Sept. 1 to Feb. 28	Oct. 1 to Feb. 28
Fox		
Bobcat	Oct. 16 to Feb. 28	Nov. 16 to Feb. 28

## Wildlife Storage and Export Permits

- A Wildlife Storage Permit is required if the trapper wishes to keep furs or furbearer parts from furbearers, other than bobcat, fisher, marten and otter, in his or her possession beyond 15 days after the close of the season.
- A Wildlife Storage Permit and Carcass Receipt for **bobcat, marten** and **otter** will be issued when the carcasses are submitted to any Natural Resources and Energy Development office no later than **five (5) days** after the close of the respective season.
- Note that Natural Resources and Energy Development offices may be closed for several days prior to, or following, Christmas. Please contact your local office to determine open hours so that Wildlife Storage Permits may be obtained within the 15-day period.
- An Export Permit is required to export pelts of wild or ranched furs or hides. A copy of the Export Permit must be enclosed with each shipment. Export Permits will not be issued for **bobcat, marten** and **otter** pelts unless their carcasses have been turned in to the Department of Natural Resources and Energy Development. The Department requires proof in the form of the carcass receipt that was issued at the time of carcass collection.

**Bobcat, marten and otter pelts delivered to a fur pickup location within New Brunswick require copies of a Wildlife Storage Permit with the Carcass Receipt portion completed (to be given to the fur agent upon delivery).**

## Agreement on International Humane Trapping Standards (AIHTS)



In 1997, Canada and the European Union (EU) committed to the Agreement on International Humane Trapping Standards (AIHTS). This agreement and the accompanying trap standards set performance thresholds of traps for harvesting specific furbearing animal species. To comply with the AIHTS, the Fur Harvesting Regulations in New Brunswick were changed for the 2007 fall fur harvesting season.

Only certified traps included in the fur harvesting regulations are allowed for the trapping of particular furbearers in New Brunswick. Please see the information on the following pages regarding certified traps.

## Certified traps by species regulated for use in New Brunswick

KILLING TRAPS			
SPECIES	CERTIFIED TRAPS		
<b>Beaver</b>	Belisle Classic 330 Belisle Super X 280 Belisle Super X 330 BMI 280 BMI 330 BMI BT 300 Bridger 330 Duke 280 Duke 330	LDL C280 Magnum LDL C280 LDL C330 LDL C330 Magnum Rudy 280 Rudy 330 Sauvageau 1000-11F Sauvageau 2001-8	Sauvageau 2001-11 Sauvageau 2001-12 Species-Specific 330 Dislocator Half Magnum Species-Specific 440 Dislocator Half Magnum Woodstream Oneida Victor 280 Woodstream Oneida Victor 330
<b>Bobcat</b>	Belisle Super X 280 Belisle Super X 330 B.M.I 220 Body Gripper B.M.I 280 Body Gripper B.M.I 220 Magnum Body Gripper B.M.I 280 Magnum Body Gripper	Bridger 220 Bridger 280 Magnum Bodygripper Duke 280 LDL C220 LDL C220 Magnum LDL C280 Magnum	LDL C330 LDL C330 Magnum Rudy 330 Sauvageau 2001-8 Sauvageau 2001-11 Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 330
<b>Fisher</b>	Belisle Super X 120 Belisle Super X 160 Belisle Super X 220 Koro #2 LDL C160 Magnum	LDL C220 Magnum Rudy 120 Magnum Rudy 160 Plus Rudy 220 Plus Sauvageau 2001-5	Sauvageau 2001-6 Sauvageau 2001-7 Sauvageau 2001-8
<b>Marten</b>	Belisle Super X 120 Belisle Super X 160 BMI 126 Magnum Koro #1 Koro #2	LDL B120 Magnum LDL C160 Magnum KP 120 Northwoods 155 Rudy 120 Magnum	Rudy 160 Plus Sauvageau C120 Magnum Sauvageau 2001-5 Sauvageau 2001-6
<b>Muskrat</b> On land	Belisle Super X 110 Belisle Super X 120 BMI 120 BMI 120 Magnum BMI 126 Magnum	Koro Large Rodent Double Spring Koro Muskrat LDL B120 LDL B120 Magnum	Rudy 110 Rudy 120 Rudy 120 Magnum Sauvageau 2001-5 Sauvageau C120 « Reverse Bend »

## FUR HARVESTING

KILLING TRAPS			
SPECIES	CERTIFIED TRAPS		
<b>Muskrat</b> On land	Bridger 120 Bridger 120 Magnum Bodygripper Bridger 155 Magnum Bodygripper CONV 110 Can Duke 120 FMB 110 SS FMB 150 SS HZ-110 Stainless Steel	Oneida Victor Conibear 110-3 Stainless Steel Oneida Victor 120 Stainless Steel Oneida Victor Conibear 110-3 Magnum Stainless Steel Ouell 4-11-180 Ouell RM	Sauvageau C120 Magnum Triple M WCS Tube Trap International Woodstream Oneida Victor 110 Woodstream Oneida Victor 120
<b>Muskrat</b> Underwater	Any trap set as a submersion set that exerts clamping force on a muskrat and that maintains a muskrat underwater meets the requirements of the AIHTS for muskrat.		
<b>Otter</b>	Belisle Super X 220 Belisle Super X 280 Belisle Super X 330 LDL C220 LDL C220 Magnum LDL C280 Magnum	Sauvageau 2001-8 Sauvageau 2001-11 Sauvageau 2001-12 Rudy 220 Plus Rudy 280 Rudy 330	Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 220 Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 280 Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 330
<b>Raccoon</b>	Belisle Classic 220 Belisle Super X 160 Belisle Super X 220 Belisle Super X 280 BMI 160 BMI 220 BMI 280 BMI 280 Magnum Bridger 160 Bridger 220	Bridger 280 Magnum Bodygripper Duke 160 Duke 220 Koro #2 LDL C160 LDL C160 Magnum LDL C220 LDL C220 Magnum LDL C280 Magnum Northwoods 155	Rudy 160 Rudy 160 Plus Rudy 220 Rudy 220 Plus Sauvageau 2001-6 Sauvageau 2001-7 Sauvageau 2001-8 Species-Specific 220 Dislocator Half Magnum Woodstream Oneida Victor 160 Woodstream Oneida Victor 220
<b>Weasel</b>	Belisle Super X 110 Belisle Super X 120 BMI #60 BMI 120 Body Gripper Magnum BMI 126 Body Gripper Magnum Bridger 120 Bridger 120 Magnum Bodygripper Bridger 155 Magnum Bodygripper	Koro Large Rodent Double Spring Koro Muskrat Trap Koro Rodent Trap LDL B120 Magnum Ouell 3-10 Ouell 411-180 Ouell RM Rudy 120 Magnum	Sauvageau 2001-5 Sauvageau C120 Magnum Sauvageau C120 Reverse Bend Triple M Victor Rat Trap WCS Tube Trap International Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 110 Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 120

RESTRAINING TRAPS			
SPECIES	CERTIFIED TRAPS		
<b>Bobcat</b>	Belisle Footsnare #6 Belisle Selectif Oneida Victor #1.5 Soft Catch equipped with 4 coil springs Oneida Victor #1.75, offset, laminated jaws equipped with 2 coil springs		Oneida Victor #3 Soft Catch equipped with 2 coil springs Oneida Victor #3 Soft Catch equipped with 4 coil springs Oneida Victor #3 equipped with 3/16-inch offset, double rounded steel jaw laminations (3/16-inch on topside of jaw and ¼-inch on underside of jaws), with 2 coil springs
<b>Raccoon</b>	Bridger T3 Egg Trap Duffer's Raccoon Trap		Lil' Grizz Get'rz Duke DP Coon Trap

LIVE TRAPS			
SPECIES	CERTIFIED TRAPS		
<b>Beaver</b>	Breathe Easy Beaver Live Trap Comstock 12 x 18 x 39 Swim Through Beaver Cage Dam Beaver Live Beaver Trap		Ezee Set Live Beaver Trap Hancock Live Beaver Trap Koro Klam Live Beaver Trap





### IMPORTANT!

Those trap types listed on **Pages 37 to 38** that are currently owned by trappers are considered certified. Homemade body gripping traps (conibear-type) will not be considered certified.

Trap testing and certification is ongoing for other furbearer species. There is no requirement to use certified killing traps for mink or to use certified restraining traps for species other than bobcat and raccoon. Please consult the Fur Institute of Canada ([fur.ca](http://fur.ca)) for more information

**Please note:** No regulatory changes for:

- snares (on land or underwater);
- submarine cages;
- drowning sets (using leghold traps) for beaver, otter, muskrat and mink;
- body gripping (conibear-type) traps for mink, skunk and squirrel; or
- leg-hold traps for red fox.

For further information about the AIHTS and certified traps, please contact your local Natural Resources and Energy Development office, Fish and Wildlife Branch, or the Fur Institute of Canada ([fur.ca](http://fur.ca)).

**CITES:** The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) has listed bobcat and otter on its appendices. Exporting these species from Canada requires a CITES Export Permit, available at Natural Resources and Energy Development, Fish and Wildlife Branch. This is a federal regulation and will be enforced at Customs at the Canada/United States border. Failure to obtain the appropriate permit will result in confiscation at the border. This does not apply to pelts or hides going to Canadian fur auctions.





## 2024-2025 Fur Harvesting Seasons

WMZ	SPECIES	SEASON	OPEN	CLOSE
1 to 27	Rabbit	Hunting	Oct. 1	Feb. 28
		Snaring	Oct. 1	Feb. 28
	Squirrel	Hunting	Oct. 1	Feb. 28
		Trapping	Oct. 26	Feb. 28
	Raccoon	Hunting with Hounds	Aug. 5	Dec. 31
		Hunting	Oct. 1	Dec. 31
		Trapping (restraint only)	Oct. 1	Dec. 31
		Trapping	Oct. 26	Dec. 31
	Weasel	Trapping	Oct. 26	Feb. 28
Skunk	Hunting	Oct. 1	Dec. 31	
Muskrat (spring)	Trapping	March 22	May 15	
1 to 26	Coyote, Fox	Hunting	Oct. 1	Feb. 28
		Trapping (restraint only)	Oct. 1	Feb. 28
1 to 12	Coyote, Fox	Snaring	Nov. 9	Feb. 28
13 to 26	Coyote, Fox	Snaring	Nov. 16	Feb. 28
1 to 25	Bobcat	Hunting , Trapping	Nov. 16	Feb. 28
1 to 12	Bobcat	Snaring	Nov. 9	Feb. 28
13 to 25	Bobcat	Snaring	Nov. 16	Feb. 28
1 to 13, 15 to 17, 20	Fisher, Marten, Skunk	Trapping	Nov. 30	Dec. 14
14, 18, 19, 21 to 27	Fisher, Skunk	Trapping	Nov. 30	Dec. 21
1 to 12	Otter	Trapping, Snaring	Oct. 19	Jan. 31
1 to 12	Beaver	Trapping	Oct. 19	Jan. 31
		Snaring	Oct. 19	Feb. 28
1 to 12	Muskrat (fall), Mink	Trapping	Oct. 19	Jan. 31
13 to 27	Otter	Trapping, Snaring	Nov. 2	Jan. 31
13 to 27	Beaver	Trapping	Nov. 2	Jan. 31
		Snaring	Nov. 2	Feb. 28
13 to 27	Muskrat (fall), Mink	Trapping	Nov. 2	Jan. 31



## Licences

- Licences are available at [gnb.ca/fishwildlife](http://gnb.ca/fishwildlife), from authorized vendors, and all Service New Brunswick centres.
- Contact your local Natural Resources and Energy Development office or our website to find the location nearest you (see [Page 42](#)).
- **Cost includes conservation fees collected for the New Brunswick Wildlife Trust Fund and tax (when applicable) is excluded.**

### FUR HARVESTER'S LICENCE

- Required to trap, snare or hunt furbearers and to possess or sell pelts.
- Valid from Oct. 1 to July 31 of the following year.
- Not issued to non-residents.
- See [Page 32](#) for Trapper Education and Hunter Education requirements.

CLASS	COST
Fur Harvester's Licence	\$48.00
Fur Harvester's Licence (65 & Over)	\$27.00
Minor Fur Harvester's Licence (10-11) and (12-15)	FREE

### RABBIT LICENCE

- Required to hunt, snare or sell harvested rabbits (varying hare) only.
- Valid from Oct. 1 to the last day of February of the following year.
- Not issued to non-residents.
- See [Page 5](#) for Hunter Education requirements.
- See [Page 32](#) for adult accompaniment requirements.
- Minor rabbit licence holders are not permitted to carry a firearm unless they are 12 years old or older, have passed the Firearms Safety/ Hunter Education Course and are accompanied by a person 19 years old or older.

CLASS	COST
Rabbit (Varying Hare) Licence	\$13.00
Minor Rabbit (Varying Hare) Licence (10-15)	FREE

### FUR TRADER'S LICENCE

Required to carry on the business of buying and selling furbearer pelts and certain parts of furbearers.

CLASS	TOTAL PRICE
Resident	\$37.50
Non-resident	\$150.00

### HIDE DEALER'S LICENCE

Required to carry on the business of buying and selling moose, deer or bear hides.

CLASS	TOTAL PRICE
Resident	\$22.50
Non-resident	\$75.00

### TAXIDERMIST LICENCE \$15.00 REPLACEMENT LICENCES & BOBCAT TAGS \$5.25 + HST

Fur Trader Licences, Hide Dealer Licences and Taxidermist Licences are available at the Department of Natural Resources and Energy Development, Public Services, Hugh John Flemming Forestry Centre, PO Box 6000, Fredericton, NB, E3B 5H1 (Tel: 506-453-3826)

## Fur Harvester’s Code of Ethics

1. Have the landowner’s permission before trapping on private land.
2. Do not set traps in areas where pets or farm animals may be caught.
3. Use proper locking devices on snares.
4. Make only drowning sets or quick kill sets for aquatic furbearers. Ensure that water is deep enough to prevent the animal from resurfacing.
5. Do not disturb the traps or snares of other fur harvesters.
6. Check traps regularly, preferably in the early morning.
7. Learn how to make carcasses a useful resource. Do not leave animal carcasses where people may be offended.
8. Cooperate with your provincial wildlife management authority to ensure furbearer resources can be effectively surveyed and managed.
9. Trap in areas where there is an abundance of furbearers.
10. Support and help train new trappers in proper conservation, pelt preparation and harvest methods.
11. Know and follow all fur harvesting regulations.
12. Support enforcement of all regulations.
13. Assist neighbours with nuisance furbearers.
14. Do not offend those who may be sensitive about fur harvesting.
15. Be a polite, knowledgeable spokesperson for fur harvesting.
16. Respect the territory and the trap sets of other fur harvesters.
17. Report violations of fish and wildlife laws to provincial enforcement authorities.
18. Kill all trapped animals in a humane manner.
19. Do not boast about your trapping or the amount of fur that you harvested.
20. Prepare your furs with care.
21. Support your provincial trappers and fur harvesters’ organization and your local trappers group.
22. Use the most humane traps available for the species that you are trapping.
23. Record your trap locations accurately.
24. Always retrieve all set traps and snares at the end of the season.

### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CONTACT YOUR NEAREST NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

Bathurst	506-547-2080	Florenceville-Bristol	506-392-5105	Saint-Quentin	506-235-6040
Campbellton	506-789-2336	Fredericton	506-453-2345	Sussex	506-432-2008
Canterbury	506-279-6005	Hampton	506-832-6055	Tracadie-Sheila	506-394-3636
Chipman	506-339-7019	Miramichi	506-627-4050	Welsford	506-486-6000
Dieppe	506-856-2344	Plaster Rock	506-356-6030	Public Services Desk, Fredericton	506-453-3826
Doaktown	506-365-2001	Richibucto	506-523-7600	Fish and Wildlife Branch, Fredericton	506-453-3826
Edmundston	506-735-2040	St. George	506-755-4040		



## LICENCES AND PERMITS MAY ALSO BE OBTAINED AT ALL SERVICE NEW BRUNSWICK CENTRES

DIAL: 1-888-762-8600				
Bathurst	Dalhousie	Grand Manan	Plaster Rock	St. Stephen
Boucotoche	Dieppe	Hampton	Richibucto	Sussex
Burton	Doaktown	Kedgwick	Sackville	Tracadie
Campbellton	Edmundston	Miramichi (Newcastle)	Saint John	Woodstock
Campobello (seasonal)	Florenceville-Bristol	Moncton	Shediac	
Caraquet	Fredericton	Neguac	Shippagan	
Chipman	Grand Falls	Perth-Andover	St. George	

## Conservation Education Program

If you are interested in Conservation Education courses, contact your local Natural Resources and Energy Development office (see [Page 42](#)). Keep hunting safe. Enroll your teenager in a Firearms Safety/Hunter Education course today.

### COURSE FEES\*

CLASSROOM COURSE	STUDENT AGE	COST
Firearms Safety / Hunter Education	12-16	\$40
	17 and older	\$95
Firearms Safety (Part A)	12-16	\$40
	17 and older	\$65
Bowhunter Education	11-16	\$40
	17 and older	\$65
Trapper Education	10-16	FREE
	17 and older	\$65
HOME STUDY OPTION		
Hunter Education (Part B)	18 and older	\$40
Online Hunter Education (Part B)	12 and older	\$65
CHALLENGE OPTION		
Bowhunter Challenge	18 and older	\$40

\* Please note: These fees do not include the cost of student manuals (\$10 each plus GST).

## BECOME AN INSTRUCTOR!

The future of hunting and trapping in New Brunswick is greatly reliant on public education. The Department of Natural Resources and Energy Development is actively seeking volunteers interested in the delivery of its Conservation Education Program. New Brunswick takes pride in offering a comprehensive educational program that ensures hunters and trappers are ethical, legal and safe. For further information about becoming an instructor in any of the Conservation Education courses (Firearms Safety/Hunter Education, Bowhunter Education, Trapper Education), please see the contact information below.

**For further information about the Conservation Education Program, please contact:** Training Resource Officer | Allocation and Education Program | Fish and Wildlife Branch | 506-444-4689 | fw\_pfw@gnb.ca



Every time you move from one body of water to another, aquatic invasive species may travel with you. You can help! Before leaving any waterbody:

**CLEAN:** all visible plants, animals and mud from all water-based equipment (boats, motors, trailers, canoes, decoys, etc.).

**DRAIN:** all water from your boat and gear.

**DRY:** all parts of your watercraft and gear completely before entering a new waterbody.

## Class II PNAs

Protected natural areas are established to support the conservation of the wilderness spaces and species we all care about. Be a responsible steward of these areas when using tree stands and follow these best practices:

- Use a portable tree stand or ground blind.
- Take your portable tree stand or ground blind with you nightly.
- Small bushes and leaves, from the immediate vicinity, can be used to camouflage a ground blind. Cutting trees in a PNA is prohibited.
- No material (wood, etc) is permitted to be brought in from outside of a PNA.
- Tree stands are not permitted to be built in PNAs.
- Use the 'carry in, carry out' principle – leave the area in as good as, or better condition than when you walked in.

Protected Natural Areas are a precious heritage for the people of New Brunswick. Please help us ensure their integrity for future generations.

Information may be obtained at any Natural Resources and Energy Development office, at [gnb.ca/naturalresources](http://gnb.ca/naturalresources), email: [dnr\\_mrnweb@gnb.ca](mailto:dnr_mrnweb@gnb.ca), or by calling 506-453-3826.





## HELP US PROTECT NEW BRUNSWICK'S NATURAL RESOURCES.

Please report any illegal activities by calling the nearest Natural Resources and Energy Development office or Crime Stoppers at 1-800-222-TIPS (8477).



## HOTLINE FOR IMPROPER FORESTRY PRACTICES IS NOW LIVE!

1-800-631-3657

## Forest Roads on Crown Land

Not all forest roads on Crown land are maintained for vehicle use. Users must use caution and be aware that travel is at their own risk.

Generally the main access routes are passable by car or light truck and other branch roads are maintained when required.

For personal safety, and to protect property and the environment, hunters and trappers are encouraged to use the following practices:

- When possible, avoid access roads used for industrial activities
- Follow all warning signs and drive defensively
- Avoid travel during seasonal times when certain roads are at risk for damage from vehicles
- Use all-terrain vehicles on managed trails (signage by the New Brunswick All-Terrain Vehicle Federation) or on roads without high vehicle usage
- Report road and watercourse crossing issues to the nearest DNRED District Office or contact the department at 506-453-3826 or [dnr\\_mrnweb@gnb.ca](mailto:dnr_mrnweb@gnb.ca)

Authorization to upgrade or repair forest roads on Crown land (including tree cutting) may be obtained by applying to the Land Use Application Service Centre at 1-888-312-5600 or [gnb.ca/crownlands](http://gnb.ca/crownlands).



# New Brunswick Wildlife Trust Fund

## List of Projects Approved in 2023

<b>Atlantic Wildlife Institute</b> Wildlife Care Program, Baby Season – Rehabilitation to Release.....	\$20,000.
<b>Canadian Wild Turkey Federation</b> Development of wild turkey population assessment tools in New Brunswick.....	\$5,000.
<b>Association chasseur de chevreuil du Nouveau-Brunswick</b> Evaluate Different Parameters of the White-tailed Deer Population on NB Crown Lands.....	\$18,440.
<b>Shawn Craik, Université Sainte-Anne</b> Conspecific Brood Parasitism in Red-breaster Mergansers: effect on host reproductive success.....	\$6,300.
<b>Dr. Joe Nocera, University of New Brunswick</b> Waterfowl Response to Habitat Manipulation in the Tantramar Region.....	\$11,500.
<b>Nature NB</b> New Brunswick Nature Education in Action.....	\$12,060.
<b>Nature NB</b> Continuing Protected Natural Area Stewardship in New Brunswick.....	\$8,000.
<b>Nature NB</b> Monarch Awareness in NB: Increasing our Knowledge and Empowering Volunteers to Take Action.....	\$10,000.
<b>Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society – NB Chapter</b> Get outside NB – Connecting People to Nature in Parks.....	\$6,610.
<b>Nature Conservancy of Canada</b> Engaging Volunteers in Wildlife Conservation 2023.....	\$15,000.
<b>Ducks Unlimited Canada</b> Treasured Wetlands of New Brunswick.....	\$12,000.
<b>Dr. Gregory Jongsma, NB Museum</b> BiodiverseNB: a web-based Biodiversity Portal for New Brunswick's Protected Natural Area.....	\$15,000.
<b>Nature NB</b> Fostering Stewardship and Conservation of Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas in Northern New Brunswick.....	\$8,000.
<b>Atlantic Salmon Museum</b> Come Plan on our River Summer Camp.....	\$7,595.
<b>Groupe de développement durable du Pays de Cocagne</b> Living Shores at the Cocagne Watershed.....	\$6,500.
<b>Groupe de développement durable du Pays de Cocagne</b> Beavers – Very Gifted Environmental Engineers or Aquatic Wranglers.....	\$4,000.
<b>Nature Conservancy of Canada</b> Shorebird Interpreters 2023 – NCC's Johnson's Mills Shorebird Reserve.....	\$15,500.
<b>Vision H2O; Groupe du bassin versant du Village de Cap-Pelé</b> Education on the Protection of Swallow Populations and their Habitat.....	\$8,000.
<b>Fundy Shooting Sports Inc.</b> Scout Appreciation Day 2023.....	\$1,870.
<b>Central Kings Recreation Centre</b> CKRC Summer Fun Wildlife Camp.....	\$6,905.
<b>Hammond River Angling Association</b> Hammond River Kids Fishing Club.....	\$9,000.
<b>Hammond River Angling Association</b> AmbASSadors of the Lower Wolastoq-Saint John River.....	\$10,000.
<b>Hammond River Angling Association</b> Hammond River Nature Camp 2023.....	\$21,000.
<b>Belleisle Watershed Coalition Inc</b> Belleisle Watershed Adventure Camp.....	\$9,295.
<b>Kennebecasis Watershed Restoration Committee</b> Enhancing Bat Habitat in the Kennebecasis Watershed.....	\$4,000.
<b>Ian R.L. Smith</b> The Real World Computer Environmental Education Book & School Program.....	\$8,000.
<b>Nashwaak Watershed Association Inc</b> Community Engagement in the Nashwaak Watershed.....	\$9,000.
<b>Woodstock First Nation</b> Woodstock First Nation Terrestrial Species at Risk Stewardship.....	\$4,000.
<b>New Brunswick Salmon Council</b> Fish Friends.....	\$11,900.
<b>Nature NB</b> Community Science: Cultivating Engagement Across New Brunswick.....	\$9,000.
<b>Nature NB</b> NatureKids NB : Fostering Nature Connections in Youth Across the Province.....	\$9,000.
<b>Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society, NB Chapter</b> Watch Your Paws – Motivating Students for Nature Conservation Action.....	\$8,000.
<b>Dr. Donald McAlpine, New Brunswick Museum</b> Atlas of the Dragonflies and Damselflies of the Maritimes and Maine.....	\$20,000.
<b>Canadian Council on Invasive Species</b> Boosting Invasive Species Awareness and Reporting in NB through Public Outreach and Community Science Efforts.....	\$14,500.
<b>The Nature Trust of New Brunswick Inc.</b> Mobilizing stewardship leaders through the Ambassador Program.....	\$10,000.
<b>Association chasseur de chevreuil du Nouveau-Brunswick</b> Conference on the status of white-tailed deer in New Brunswick.....	\$4,000.
<b>NB Trappers &amp; Fur Harvesters Federation</b> Bathurst Trappers Summer Workshop 2023.....	\$3,015.
<b>Nature NB</b> We can't help them if we don't know where they are: Monitoring and stewardship of at-risk coastal species in New Brunswick.....	\$6,000.
<b>Groupe du bassin versant de la région de Cap-Pelé Inc.</b> Education and raising awareness on the Monarch.....	\$8,000.
<b>Tantramar Wetlands Centre</b> The Key to Sustainability is Education: Wetlands in the fall and winter.....	\$12,000.
<b>Sackville Rod and Gun Club</b> SouthEast NB Youth Waterfowl Workshops and Mentored Hunt.....	\$1,330.
<b>Kennebecasis Watershed Restoration Committee</b> Angling for Healthy River Relationships in the Kennebecasis Watershed.....	\$7,000.
<b>Canadian Wild Turkey Federation – Fredericton Chapter</b> Wild Turkey Education Workshops.....	\$8,000.
<b>Conservation Council of New Brunswick</b> Learning Outside: Teaching about New Brunswick species and habitats with art and outdoor activities.....	\$7,500.
<b>Nature NB</b> Birding Trail Guide – Hotspots of Western New Brunswick.....	\$7,500.
<b>Eastern Charlotte Waterways Inc.</b> Riparian Restoration through Youth and Community Engagement.....	\$9,000.
<b>Jardin botanique du Nouveau-Brunswick</b> Hands-On Summer Camp 2023.....	\$8,000.
<b>New Brunswick Trappers and Fur Harvesters Federation</b> NB Trapper Winter Workshop 2024.....	\$4,340.
<b>École de foresterie, Université de Moncton campus Edmundston</b> Creation of a Collection of Naturalized Animals for Education in Northwestern New Brunswick Phase 4.....	\$7,000.
<b>Association chasseur de chevreuil du Nouveau-Brunswick</b> Introduction to the Hunting.....	\$2,725.



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Tel: 506.453.6655  
Fax: 506.462.5054  
e-mail: wildcoun@nbnet.nb.ca  
Web Site: www.nbwtf.ca





## PROTECTING OUR FORESTS

**Spruce budworm populations are high in Quebec and causing defoliation. The outbreak has been growing and moving towards New Brunswick.**

The Healthy Forest Partnership is a research initiative dedicated to keeping our forests green and healthy by protecting them against spruce budworm.

## TREATMENT AREAS

Our goal is to slow the outbreak. Beginning in 2014, hotspots of spruce budworm in northern New Brunswick have been treated using aircraft working at low altitudes.

Treatments have included Tebufenozide and Btk; all are approved by Health Canada and **pose minimal environmental risk and are not harmful to humans**

**or other mammals, bees, birds, or fish when used according to label conditions.** Features including **water bodies, residential areas, and public water supplies are identified in advance of treatment and excluded.**

Additionally, we work to notify residents within 500 metres of treatment areas. We test samples of water collected near municipal intakes following treatment and make the results available.

**Spruce budworm treatments typically occur in the early mornings and evenings in late-May and June.** While low flying aircraft can be disruptive if passing or turning near homes, roads or waterways, they are not actively spraying during this time. We work hard to minimize disruption to anglers and others as much as possible.

To view a map of the current treatment area and to see status updates of the treatment blocks, visit **[HealthyForestPartnership.ca](http://HealthyForestPartnership.ca)**, email **[info@healthyforestpartnership.ca](mailto:info@healthyforestpartnership.ca)**, or leave a message at 1-844-216-3040.



## DON'T GIVE INVASIVE PESTS A FREE RIDE

- Buy it where you burn it – **Excellent**
- Move it less than 10 km – **Great**
- Move it less than 80 km – **Okay**
- Move it more than 80 km – **STOP!**

Invasive insects and diseases kill thousands of trees every day.

Don't move firewood.

Moving firewood more than 80 km puts our trees at risk.

### INVASIVE INSECTS

#### Emerald ash borer

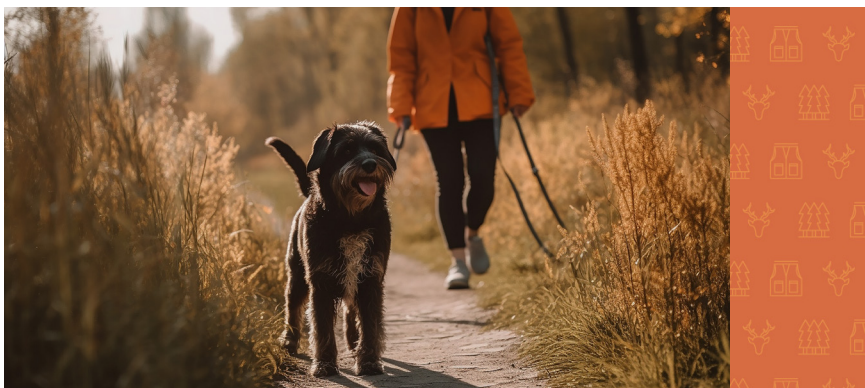
- Native to Asia
- Found in Canada in 2002
- Destroys ash trees



#### Asian longhorned beetle

- Native to Asia
- Found in Canada in 2003
- Eats birch, elm, maple, poplar





## Be a responsible pet owner

Crime Stoppers and the Department of Natural Resources and Energy Development remind pet owners to keep their dogs under control at all times while walking in areas where wildlife is found.

**It is illegal to allow dogs to run at large.** Maintaining control of your dogs and other pets will help protect them from hunting and trapping activities. Please help support the conservation of wildlife in New Brunswick. If you see any illegal activity, call the nearest Energy and Resource Development office or Crime Stoppers at 1-800-222-8477.

For information on hunting and trapping season dates, see **Pages 24 to 27, 36 and 40.**

For more detailed information, visit the *Be a Responsible Pet Owner* brochure at [gnb.ca/fishwildlife](http://gnb.ca/fishwildlife).