Map shows Game Management Subzones and special area restrictions. The Department of Environment sells detailed topographic maps at 10 Burns Road, Whitehorse.
Minister’s message

With another hunting season upon us, hunters are preparing to go out onto the land and share many enjoyable experiences in the outdoors.

Wherever you go hunting, you are on Indigenous traditional territory. I encourage you to become familiar with and respect the laws and customs of the First Nation on whose traditional territory you intend to hunt in. Licensed hunters need written permission to hunt on First Nations Settlement Lands. Be sure to consult the map in this booklet and more detailed maps available from Department of Environment offices, Government of Yukon online resources, or the appropriate First Nation office.

Continuing to have hunting opportunities in Yukon relies on our role as responsible stewards of Yukon wildlife and their habitats. The Government of Yukon works with First Nations, boards and councils to manage wildlife and habitats according to the provisions of the Umbrella Final Agreement, the Inuvialuit Final Agreement and the Wildlife Act and Regulations. This includes management for conservation of wildlife. These processes provide opportunities for public input and careful review of technical information, management concerns, community needs and local knowledge. All of us, as individual hunters, also have a responsibility while on the land to:

▶ Keep a clean camp: don’t attract wildlife or leave waste behind.
▶ Abide by the laws and regulations.
▶ Take only what you need and use all that you take.

By all of us doing our part, we can maintain wildlife populations and continue to enjoy a sustainable harvest.

Your responsibilities as a hunter also inform bigger management decisions. For example, we must balance harvest management tools so that problems don’t just move from one area or wildlife population to another. This balance relies on having quality and accurate information. Provide your harvest report within the required timelines and become familiar with the other responsibilities and information summarized in this booklet.

Through cooperation and sharing knowledge, we strive to make our management practices serve both hunters and wildlife. We have a responsibility to steward these resources so future generations are able to appreciate them, as we do now.

Enjoy your time on the land and have a safe hunt.

Mahsi,

Pauline Frost
Minister of Environment

Cover photo: Hunting in the Pelly Mountains. Photo by Bastien Ipas.

ISSN 1714-4779 Cette publication est disponible en français aussi.
Hunting regulations summary 2019-2020

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Hunting licences: Yukon hunting licences are only available at Department of Environment offices and online. You can buy seals from Environment offices and participating vendors. See page 5.

Permit Hunt Authorization lottery: If you return your permit, your weighting will not increase for the next time you apply. See page 8.

Harvest reports: Online harvest reporting is not available this year. Report your harvest in person at an Environment office or call it in. See page 10.

Deer: You must deliver the whole hide and the whole head, with antlers attached, to a conservation officer or wildlife technician no later than 15 days after the end of the month you killed the deer. See page 53.

Game Management Zone boundaries: The boundaries of Game Management Zones 5, 6 and 7 have changed to follow the centre lines of the Alaska Highway and the Haines Highway. See page 70, 72 and 73.

This regulations summary is in effect August 1, 2019 through July 31, 2020.

Additional regulations may also come into effect during this period. Check Yukon.ca/hunting-regulations for updates.

Not a legal document
This booklet provides a summary of the current hunting regulations and may not include everything. It is your responsibility to know and obey the law. Talk to your local conservation officer if you have any questions.

Copies of the Wildlife Act and Regulations are available from the Inquiry Centre in the main Government of Yukon administration building in Whitehorse. Phone 1-800-661-0408 or download them from www.gov.yk.ca/legislation.

Report Collared Pika sightings
The Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) has assessed Collared Pika as a species of Special Concern. Voluntarily report your observations to the Yukon Conservation Data Centre at 1-800-661-0408, ext. 5331 or email randi.mulder@gov.yk.ca.

A message from Yukon’s conservation officers
Set a good example for others by hunting safely, ethically and responsibly. Keep a clean camp and don’t waste meat. Wasting meat is a violation of the Wildlife Act. Report any violations to the Turn in Poachers and Polluters (TIPP) line at 1-800-661-2525.
First you need a hunting licence

You must have a valid hunting licence to hunt in Yukon. The current licence year runs from April 1, 2019 to March 31, 2020.

$ Big game and small game licence fees (GST extra)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yukon resident</td>
<td>$10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-resident Canadian</td>
<td>$75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-resident alien</td>
<td>$150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trapping concession holder</td>
<td>$5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukon resident First Nation person or Inuvialuit*</td>
<td>Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukon resident 65 or older</td>
<td>Free</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Small game only licence fees (GST extra)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yukon resident</td>
<td>$5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-resident (Canadian or alien)</td>
<td>$20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukon resident 65 or older</td>
<td>Free</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Defined to mean:
  a. Members of Yukon First Nations with and without Final Agreements, Porcupine Caribou Native User Groups, Inuvialuit under the Inuvialuit Final Agreement and the Tetlit Gwich’in.
  b. Any Yukon resident with a valid status card from the Government of Canada.

When obtaining a licence, you will need to bring an identification card issued under the Indian Act or proof of enrollment under a Yukon First Nation Final Agreement, the Gwich’in Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement or the Inuvialuit Final Agreement to have the fee waived. Yukon First Nation citizens who were 55 years or older on the effective date of their Final Agreement do not need to show proof of enrollment.

Where to get a hunting licence

- Any Environment office. See page 98 for locations and contact information.
- Resident hunters can renew their licence online at Yukon.ca/yukon-hunting-licence.
- Non-resident hunters can get their licence online at Yukon.ca/yukon-hunting-licence.

You may obtain one hunting licence during any licensing year unless your licence is lost or destroyed. See page 6.
A Yukon resident is:

A Canadian citizen or permanent resident whose primary residence has been in Yukon for at least 12 months before applying for a licence, and who has been physically present in Yukon for at least 185 days during that period.

If you are applying for a Yukon resident licence for the first time, or if you did not obtain a licence in the previous year, you must complete a statutory declaration in person at an Environment office. Bring your Yukon driver’s licence as proof of residency.

Residents who maintain their primary residence here, but who must leave the territory for work, education or medical reasons, can complete a residency exemption declaration form at Environment offices.

Hunter education

If you are a Yukon resident born after April 1, 1987, you must successfully complete a recognized hunter education program before becoming eligible for a big game or small game-only hunting licence, unless you held a licence the previous year. You are able to meet this requirement by showing proof of completing the Yukon Hunter Education and Ethics Development course, or proof of government-approved hunter education from any jurisdiction in Canada or the United States.

HEED: Learn your hunting skills the right way

Sign up for the free Hunter Education and Ethics Development (HEED) course. Topics include outdoor ethics, field techniques, wildlife management, wildlife identification, outdoor preparedness, firearms safety and hunting regulations.

Anyone born after April 1, 1987 must successfully complete the course before getting a hunting licence.

You can take the majority of the HEED course online. Complete eight to 10 hours of coursework on the internet, register for a classroom session and successfully complete a short exam to get your certification.

We may also offer separate workshops focused on individual big game species in advance of the hunting season. These workshops provide hunting tips as well as information about identification, meat care, ethics and regulations.

For more information, call Conservation Officer Services at 1-800-661-0408, ext. 8005 or visit Yukon.ca/hunter-education.

Holding resident hunting licences in two jurisdictions

It’s against the law to apply for or obtain a Yukon resident hunting licence if you hold a valid resident hunting licence in another jurisdiction.
Licences and seals

**eLicences**

Yukon hunting licences are computer-generated as eLicences. An e Licence incorporates your hunting licence, other applicable licences, seal numbers and permits in the same document.

When you obtain an e Licence, you will get an Environment ID for your Environment eServices client profile. This number identifies you as a client for all of your hunting, angling and camping information. If you had a Yukon resident hunting licence in the 2018-2019 season, you are in the system and can access online services. Contact an Environment office if you need to confirm your Environment ID.

You can log in with your Environment ID, and view your client profile, at any time from Yukon.ca/yukon-hunting-licence.

All personal information associated with your Environment ID and eLicences is confidential and respected in compliance with the Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act.

**Carrying and producing your licence and seals**

You must carry your hunting licence along with all your big game seals when hunting. You must produce the most current copy of your licence, which will show all permits issued to you, whenever you are asked to do so by a conservation or RCMP officer. Your licence can be a printed copy of your e Licence or a digital version on your phone. You also need to physically carry your seals.

**Loan or transfer of licences**

It’s against the law to possess or to use another person’s licence, seal or permit, or to allow another person to possess or use yours. The only exception is for hunters age 12 and 13 using the big game seals and Permit Hunt Authorization of an accompanying adult who is at least 19 years old.

**Big game seals**

Before you hunt, you must obtain a big game seal for each animal you plan to hunt. You will need to show your hunting licence when getting big game seals. You must be at least 14 years old to obtain a big game seal.

- You can buy seals at Environment offices or from authorized vendors. See the vendor list at Yukon.ca/licences-permits-vendors.

- Big game seals are provided free of charge to Yukon First Nation citizens, Inuvialuit and Yukon residents 65 years of age or older.

- Big game seals are not required for coyote, wolverine or wolf. However, the pelt of every harvested wolf and wolverine must be sealed with a metal furbearer seal. See page 62.
Licences and seals

$ Big game seal fees (GST extra)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>$10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goat</td>
<td>$10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bison</td>
<td>$10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribou</td>
<td>$10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deer</td>
<td>$50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grizzly bear</td>
<td>$25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>$10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elk</td>
<td>$10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black bear</td>
<td>$5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cancelling seals

When you kill a big game animal, you must:

1. Immediately cancel your seal by cutting out the triangular tabs that indicate the date of harvest, the sex of the animal, and the Game Management Zone where you killed it.
2. Attach the seal to the animal. See pages 39-62 for specific instructions for each big game species.
3. Leave the seal attached until the wildlife has been taken to the residence where the person who killed it normally resides, or after a conservation officer or wildlife technician has inspected the wildlife after you complete a harvest report. See page 10. A field inspection does not replace a harvest report.

Someone else may transport the meat without you there if you complete the declaration on the reverse side of the seal. The cancelled seal or a letter of permission from the seal holder must be in the transporter’s immediate possession. The transporter should be prepared to show identification when asked by a conservation officer. If the transporter is taking the meat to a butcher, they will also need your hunting licence number.

Lost licences and seals

If your licence or seals are lost or destroyed, you must replace them before you hunt again. Fill out an affidavit at an Environment office and pay a $2 fee for each seal. You can reprint your hunting licence using your Environment ID from Yukon.ca/yukon-hunting-licence free of charge or request to have this done at an Environment office, but you can only replace seals in person.

If you find your lost licence after replacing it, return the recovered licence to your nearest Environment office as soon as possible. It’s against the law to possess more than one hunting licence of the same type.

Young hunters

Youth under the age of 16 who hunt must be accompanied by an adult at least 19 years old who holds a valid Yukon hunting licence or who is a licensed guide with a licensed Yukon outfitter.

- Young hunters must be at least 12 years old to be eligible for a big game hunting licence.
- There are no age restrictions for a small game-only hunting licence, but you must complete a hunter education course to get one.
- Young hunters aged 12 and 13 must use the seal of the accompanying adult if they hunt a big game animal. They may hunt under the adult’s Permit Hunt Authorization. The seal is only valid for one animal.
- Young hunters aged 14 and 15 must obtain and use their own seals.
Federal firearm laws

- Anyone over the age of 18 who possesses or uses a firearm is legally required to pass the Canadian Firearms Safety Course and obtain a Possession and Acquisition Licence.
- Firearm users aged 12 to 17 must pass the Canadian Firearms Safety Course and obtain a Minor’s Possession and Acquisition Licence.
- Some adaptations to these rules have been made for Indigenous peoples. For more information, visit cmp-grc.gc.ca/cfp-pcaf/fs-fd/ab-au-eng.htm.
- A firearm licence is not necessary to borrow a firearm if the borrower remains under the direct and immediate supervision of a properly licensed adult who is at least 18 years old.

For more information on federal firearm laws that apply to anyone who owns, possesses, or uses firearms in Canada, call the Canadian Firearms Program at 1-800-731-4000 or visit rcmp-grc.gc.ca/cfp.

Permit hunts by lottery

If you wish to hunt moose, caribou, sheep, goat, deer or elk in a permit area, you must first enter the Permit Hunt Authorization lottery and be successful to get a permit. It’s against the law to hunt these species in their respective permit hunt areas without a valid permit and big game seal. If you have a permit for the area, you still need written permission from the applicable First Nation to hunt on Category A Settlement Land. If you are hunting bison or elk, you need written permission to hunt on both Category A and Category B Settlement Lands.

Permit Hunt Authorization (PHA) applications

- Only Yukon residents are eligible to apply for PHAs. You must be at least 12 years old to apply for any PHA, except for the two deer permits for young hunters aged 14 and 15. Youth must be 14 or 15 on the day they apply for these deer permits, but youth age 12 to 13 may apply for weighting purposes only. See page 8.
- You can apply for PHAs online using your Environment ID at Yukon.ca/permit-hunt or in person at an Environment office.
- You must apply by the deadline listed on Yukon.ca/permit-hunt. Apply early or online to avoid a line up.
- There is a non-refundable $10 fee for each application (GST extra).
- If you are successful, you will get an email notification sent to the email listed on your Environment eServices client profile and a letter by registered mail. Get your updated hunting licence that includes your permit(s) by:
  - going to Yukon.ca/yukon-hunting-licence and logging in with your Environment ID; or
  - by visiting an Environment office.
- The results of the draw will be posted online at Yukon.ca/permit-hunt on or before August 1.
Moose, caribou, sheep, goat, deer and elk hunters who receive a PHA are not eligible for another PHA for that species the following year unless there are permits left over after the draw.

We will offer one sheep PHA in the Kluane Wildlife Sanctuary for a Yukon resident hunter. All applications have equal weight in this draw. A map of the hunt area will be included with the PHA.

The area described on the PHA is the only place where the permit holder may hunt for that species in the permit hunt area.

Season dates for each permit area are noted on the updated licence with the PHA.

PHA joint applications (caribou, sheep, goat, deer and elk)

Two persons who want to hunt together for caribou, sheep, goat, deer or elk may apply jointly on one application. The chances of being drawn are based on the weighting of the first name on the application. The fee for a joint application is $20 (GST extra). If a joint application is drawn in the lottery, both applicants receive a PHA for the same permit area. If only one PHA is available, the person first named receives the PHA. As the draw is based on the first-named person, if that person returns their PHA, the second-named person must also return their permit. If two people who want to hunt together submit separate applications, the chances of getting PHAs for the same area are very slim.

Starting in 2020, your chance of being drawn will be based on the average weighting of both applicants.

PHAs for Yukon residents age 12 or 13

Yukon residents 12 or 13 years old may use the PHA and seal of a Yukon resident hunter at least 19 years old as long as the adult PHA holder accompanies the youth. The youth must successfully complete a Hunter Education and Ethics Development course and hold a current year’s hunting licence. At the time of the hunt, the youth must be at least 12 but not yet 14 years of age. If a youth harvests an animal under an adult’s PHA, the adult PHA holder must report the harvest, submit any compulsory submissions, and provide the youth’s name on the harvest report. Once an animal is killed, the PHA is no longer valid.

Applications for weighting purposes and voluntary return of PHAs

If you know that you will not use a permit this year, you can:

Choose the option on the application that you are applying only to increase your weighting for future draws. We will treat your name as if you were unsuccessful in the draw and your weighting will increase accordingly for the next time you apply.

Skip the year and do not apply for a PHA. This will not affect your weighting if you choose to enter the draw in a subsequent year.

If you entered the lottery and your name was drawn for a PHA, you can return your PHA by coming to an Environment office within 10 days of the date of mailing. Your name will be weighted in future draws as if you had not applied in this year’s draw, i.e., your weighting will not increase. We do not refund application fees.

Make an effort to plan ahead and apply for species and areas where you are sure you will accept the PHA. Take advantage of the option to apply for weighting only.
Harvest reporting requirements for permit holders

You must complete the harvest reporting requirements for the species you hunt. See pages 39-62. For most species, you are required to report your kill no later than 15 days after the end of the month in which you killed the animal. Bison, elk and deer permits have specific reporting requirements. Season closures may differ between permit areas, so be sure to read and follow the instructions that come with the PHA. Remember that you still need to pick up seals for a permit hunt.

No extended season permit hunt for moose in Game Management Zone 7

- Extended season permits for moose in Game Management Zone 7 will not be available for the 2019-2020 hunting season.
- The Alsek Renewable Resources Council recommended an increase of six moose permits in the western portion of Game Management Zone 10. We added these permits to the PHA lottery for the current hunting season.
- Government of Yukon staff will work with the community and the Alsek Renewable Resources Council to evaluate the current permit hunt and consider whether we could make additional opportunities available in the subsequent hunting season.

For more information on permit hunting in Yukon, visit Yukon.ca/permit-hunt.

Hunter check stops

Conservation officers set up hunter check stations on Yukon roads during the spring bear and fall big game hunting seasons. Conservation officers use check stops to collect information for wildlife management programs and to conduct inspections. We appreciate your cooperation.

Bison permits required

All bison hunters require a bison permit. You can get these at any Environment office for free. Season dates vary by subzone or area. Successful hunters must report their harvest no later than 10 days after taking the animal. If the annual harvest limit is reached, we will close the bison season. Check Yukon.ca/bison-hunt for updates.

Elk exclusion area permits available

Any resident hunter with a big game licence may obtain a permit to hunt elk in the elk exclusion area from April 1 to March 31. Successful hunters are required to report their harvest and make compulsory submissions no later than 72 hours after taking the animal. We strongly encourage you to purchase the elk hunt map showing hunt areas and Settlement Lands from an Environment office. You can also view maps at env.gov.yk.ca/maps/view/nav/3/17.
Permit hunts without lottery

Hunting grizzly bears on the Yukon North Slope

The Yukon North Slope (Game Management Subzones 1–01, 1–04, 1–05, 1–12, 1–13, and 1–14) is in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region and falls under the Inuvialuit Final Agreement. Inuvialuit beneficiaries can hunt grizzly bears on the Yukon North Slope by obtaining a special seal administered by the Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee.

Mandatory harvest reporting

Harvest reporting is a legal requirement of the Wildlife Act and regulations. Hunters who fail to report their kills when required can face significant fines or other penalties. See the big game section on pages 39-62 for specific harvest reporting requirements.

Providing reliable harvest information in a timely fashion is the single most significant contribution hunters can make as responsible partners in wildlife management.

When you harvest a moose or caribou, you must report the kill to an Environment office no later than 15 days after the end of the month in which you took the moose or caribou, unless otherwise specified for the area you are hunting in.

You can report your harvest:

- In person: at Environment offices during regular business hours, Monday to Friday, except on statutory holidays.
- By phone: call your nearest Environment office during regular office hours. **You cannot report your harvest to voicemail or by calling the TIPP line unless otherwise instructed.**
- See page 98 for a list of regional office locations and phone numbers.

Ensure that you have the harvest location (minimum location details include Game Management Subzone and nearest landmark), sex of the animal, date of harvest and your hunting licence and seal numbers readily available for reference. **Reporting only takes a few minutes of your time.**

After you complete the harvest report, you will get a harvest report number as confirmation that you have completed the mandatory reporting requirements.

You will only meet your reporting requirements if you can produce a harvest report number assigned to your kill and your hunting licence information at a conservation officer’s request.

See Yukon.ca/report-harvest-results for more information on harvest reporting.
After the harvest

Once you harvest a big game animal you must:

- Immediately cancel your big game seal and attach it to the carcass.
- Keep evidence of sex and species as required.
- For moose and caribou, report your harvest to the Department of Environment in person or by phone no later than 15 days after the end of the month in which you harvested the animal.
- Deliver compulsory submissions to a conservation officer or wildlife technician as follows:
  - Elk – no later than 72 hours after you harvested the animal.
  - Bison, sheep, goat, deer, black bear and grizzly bear – no later than 15 days after the end of the month in which you harvested the animal.
- Submit pelts to a conservation officer or wildlife technician as follows:
  - Wolverine pelts – no later than 15 days after the end of the month in which you harvested the animal or before the pelt is sold or transferred. A $10 sealing fee applies.
  - Wolf pelts – by April 15 or before the pelt is sold or transferred. There is no sealing fee.
- For permit hunts, report your results:
  - Bison – no later than 10 days after you harvested the animal.
  - Other species – as specified on your updated licence with the permit.
- Report moose harvested in Game Management Subzones 4–44, 4–45 and 4–46 no later than 72 hours after you harvest the animal.

Read the big game section on pages 39-62 for more detail about the requirements for each species.
Non-residents and guides

Non-residents can only hunt big game in Yukon with a licensed guide.
Only registered Yukon outfitters or Yukon resident hunters holding a special guide licence may guide non-resident Canadians.
Only registered Yukon outfitters may guide hunters from other countries who are not Canadian citizens or permanent residents.
Non-residents may purchase a small game-only licence and hunt small game and game birds without a guide.

All non-residents must pay harvest fees on any big game animals taken. They must pay this fee prior to leaving Yukon.

$ Non-resident harvest fees (GST extra)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coyote</td>
<td>$50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf</td>
<td>$75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolverine</td>
<td>$75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black bear</td>
<td>$75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>$150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribou</td>
<td>$150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Goat</td>
<td>$200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>$250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grizzly Bear - male</td>
<td>$500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood bison - male</td>
<td>$500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grizzly Bear - female</td>
<td>$750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood bison - female</td>
<td>$150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Your responsibilities as a guide

These responsibilities apply to all guides, including Yukon residents guiding under a special guide licence:

► You must accompany your hunter at all times when hunting. See page 20 for details on what it means to accompany a hunter.
► If your hunter commits a violation of the Wildlife Act, you must mark the site and report the violation to a conservation officer as soon as possible.
► You have a responsibility to ensure that your hunter follows the hunting laws, including those applying to waste of meat and fur. See page 26.
► You must complete, sign and submit an Outfitter/Chief Guide/Hunter Report to an Environment office no later than 10 days after the end of the month in which the hunt occurred, whether or not any wildlife was killed. If no hunt occurred, you must still complete, sign and submit the report to an Environment office no later than 10 days after the end of the month in which the season for that species ends.

Your responsibilities as a guided non-resident

► You are responsible for following the hunting laws and ensuring the meat and hide of any animal you kill is not wasted. See page 26.
► Your guide must accompany you at all times when hunting and you must do as your guide instructs. See page 20 for details on what it means for a guide to accompany you.
► You will need to sign a legal document called an Outfitter/Chief Guide/Hunter Report. You should check this form carefully to make sure the information provided by your guide is accurate, including the harvest location(s), dates and names of all people who acted as your guide. Your guide must submit this report even if you did not make a kill.
If you kill a big game animal you must pay the harvest fee before leaving Yukon or no later than 10 days after the end of the hunt, whichever occurs first.

For a specially guided non-resident hunter with moose and caribou seals, you may harvest either a moose or a caribou. Once one of these species is harvested, the seal for the other species is cancelled. However, if you harvest a caribou first, you may harvest a second caribou from the Porcupine caribou herd if you have a second seal. When you harvest the first caribou, your moose seal is no longer valid.

Other laws for guides

- It’s against the law to act as a guide without a valid guiding licence.
- All big game guides must be Canadian citizens or permanent residents of Canada, and at least 18 years old.
- Outfitters must provide a separate guide for each big game hunter.

Special guide licences

If you hold a valid Yukon resident big game hunting licence, and are at least 19 years old, you may apply for a special guide licence to guide a Canadian citizen or permanent resident who is not a resident of Yukon.

It’s against the law to accept payment or reward of any kind for this service. You must meet all the responsibilities of a guide as described on the previous page. Harvest fees must be paid on all big game animals killed. Goat, sheep, elk, deer, grizzly bear and wolverine cannot be hunted under a special guide licence.

Species and areas

Special guide licences are limited to moose, caribou, wolf, coyote, black bear and wood bison, and are subject to general hunting laws. You cannot special guide for these species in the following areas:

- **Moose**: Zones 6, 7; subzones 1–01, 4–03, 4–44 to 4–46, 4–51, 5–22 to 5–24, 5–26, 5–28, 5–30 to 5–42, 5–45 to 5–47, 9–01 to 9–07.
- **Caribou**: Zones 3, 5, 6, 7, 9; subzones 1–01, 2–19 to 2–21, 2–24, 4–03, 4–51, 8–12 to 8–17, 8–26, 8–27, 10–05 to 10–09, 10–17 to 10–19, 11–02 to 11–18, 11–20 to 11–23.
- **Wolf and coyote**: Zone 6; subzones 1–01 to 1–14, 1–16, 1–20, 4–03, 4–51.
- **Black bear**: Zone 6; subzones 1–01, 4–03, 4–51.
- **Wood bison**: Zones 1, 2, 6, 10, 11; subzones 4–03, 4–51.

Special guide maps are available from Environment offices or you can download them from env.gov.yk.ca/maps/view/nav/3/17.

Applications

Special guide licences are issued through a weighted lottery process. You can apply during the month of April either online with your Environment ID at Yukon.ca/special-guide-licence, or in person at Environment offices, for a non-refundable fee of $10. Special guide licence applications are not subject to GST.
Non-residents and guides

You can choose from either a special guiding opportunity for moose/caribou (100 licences are available) or a special guiding opportunity for bison (25 licences are available).

Each licence also includes opportunities to harvest black bear, coyote and wolf.

You have the option to apply for a licence only to increase your weighting for future draws. If you choose this option, you will be treated as if you were unsuccessful in the draw and your weighting will increase for the next draw in which you apply.

The non-resident’s name can only appear on one application. If the same individual non-resident hunter appears on multiple applications, we will reject them all.

We will notify successful applicants by email. We also post results online at Yukon.ca/special-guide-licence.

You cannot refuse or return a special guide licence, or change the name of the non-resident hunter once you get your special guide licence.

licence frequency

- **Eligible residents** can apply once per year for a special guide licence or to have their names entered for weighting purposes only.

- **Non-residents** may be guided under a special guide licence once every three years. There is no weighting given to non-resident names in the lottery.

Exporting wildlife parts from Yukon

You must obtain a wildlife export permit before removing or shipping wildlife parts from Yukon. You will only get your permit if you reported your harvest, made all biological submissions and paid all harvest fees. Sheep horns must have a metal plug inserted by a conservation officer or wildlife technician before a wildlife export permit will be issued.

To avoid delays, have the following required information with you when applying for a wildlife export permit:

- Complete name, address and phone number of the sender.
- Name of person who harvested the wildlife.
- Licence (hunting or trapping) or permit number and year the wildlife item was legally harvested or possessed.
- Species and description of the wildlife item you are exporting.
- Sheep horn plug number, if applicable.
- Number of packages in the shipment.
- Complete name, address and phone number of the recipient.

Every shipment containing wildlife parts must be clearly marked on the outside showing:

- Name and address of the sender.
- Wildlife export permit number.
- A true statement of contents.
CITES permits

To export grizzly bear, black bear, polar bear, wolf, lynx or otter meat and/or parts out of Canada, you will need a Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) permit. You must obtain a wildlife export permit from an Environment office or have an outfitter/chief guide/hunter report harvest fee receipt and wildlife export (OHE) permit before you obtain a CITES permit. See canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/convention-international-trade-endangered-species for more information on CITES permits and to find the appropriate application form for the parts or products you are going to export.

Environment offices currently issue CITES permits for most of these species free of charge, but require 24-hour advance notice. However, for polar bear permits, apply directly through the Government of Canada.

Many countries have their own import requirements for wildlife parts. Check with the importing country if you are uncertain of those requirements.

The Canada Border Services Agency must inspect all shipments to the United States at the point of export, and will validate the accompanying CITES permit at that time.

First Nations Settlement Lands

Eleven Yukon First Nations hold legal title to approximately 31,595 km² of land in Yukon. About two-thirds of these lands are Category A Settlement Lands that include surface and sub-surface ownership. The remaining third are Category B Settlement Lands and fee simple lands (private property) which include surface ownership only.

Settlement Land and traditional territory are not the same. Traditional territory is the area a First Nation or its citizens’ ancestors traditionally used (see map on page 19). Settlement Lands are owned by First Nations with Final Agreements and are of varying size.

Licensed hunters must comply with general hunting laws and any laws the First Nation has enacted regarding hunting on Settlement Lands.

Proof of consent

You need written permission (consent) from the First Nation before hunting any big game or small game species on all Category A Settlement Lands. Consent from the First Nation is required before hunting bison and elk on Category A and B Settlement Lands. Verbal permission is not consent.

Locating Settlement Lands where consent to hunt is required

The map included with this booklet only shows the larger parcels of Category A Settlement Lands. Smaller parcels, and all other First Nations Settlement Lands, are marked on detailed maps that you can view at the local First Nation’s office, or view and download them from env.gov.yk.ca/maps.
You can also purchase printed maps from the Environment office at 10 Burns Road, Whitehorse for $10 (GST extra). It’s a good idea to check these maps when planning your hunt destination.

**Rights of licensed hunters**

- You have a right to cross Category A and Category B Settlement Lands.
- Except when hunting bison and elk, you have a right to hunt on undeveloped Category B Settlement Lands without proof of consent from the local First Nation, subject to the responsibilities described below and the general hunting laws.
- Undeveloped Settlement Lands means any parcel not designated as developed by mutual agreement of the federal, territorial and affected First Nation governments. The presence or absence of buildings or other structures is not an indication of a parcel’s designation.
- Where a waterfront right-of-way (the 30-metre-wide right-of-way existing around navigable waters within or beside Settlement Lands) lies on Category A Settlement Lands, you have a right to hunt waterfowl, but no other wildlife, in the right-of-way, subject to the responsibilities described below and the general hunting laws. This does not apply to the few cases where there is no waterfront right-of-way. Maps of these locations are available at Yukon.ca/fishing-closures.
- On a navigable waterway (any waterbody that can be navigated with a boat, raft, canoe or kayak) bordering on Settlement Lands, you have a right, subject to the responsibilities described here and the general hunting laws, to hunt wildlife standing on:
  - gravel bars;
  - other parts of the shoreline below the high water mark; or
  - islands that are not part of Settlement Lands.
- Check the detailed maps at Environment offices to determine the exact boundary between First Nation Settlement Land and the navigable waterbody where you plan to hunt.

**Responsibilities of licensed hunters**

When hunting on Settlement Lands you must not:

- damage the land or structures;
- commit acts of mischief; or
- interfere with the use and enjoyment of the land by the First Nation or its citizens.

A person who does any of these things is considered a trespasser.

- When planning a hunting trip, you must find out whether or not your destination is on Settlement Land. First check the map included with this booklet, then check the detailed maps available through the Department of Environment.
- When using Settlement Lands within the limits of public access rights you must comply with any laws set by the First Nation for managing the land and resources. The best way to ensure compliance is to contact the First Nation before using their land.
Citizens of Yukon First Nations and Inuvialuit have rights to hunt for food without a hunting licence in parts of Yukon. Refer to Final and Self-Government Agreements for specific provisions.

In the following situations, you will need to have a valid Yukon hunting licence and comply with the *Wildlife Act* and Regulations that apply to all licensed hunters.

**Yukon First Nation hunters**

You will need a licence when hunting:

- Elk and wood bison.
- Outside the traditional territory of your First Nation, unless you have **written permission** from a First Nation with a Final Agreement to hunt for food in part of its traditional territory that doesn’t overlap with the traditional territory of another First Nation. A First Nation **cannot** give you permission to hunt in an overlap area outside your own traditional territory.

**Inuvialuit**

You will need a licence when hunting:

- Outside the Inuvialuit Settlement Region. If you are not a resident of Yukon and want to hunt big game outside the Inuvialuit Settlement Region, you will also need a licensed guide.

You can harvest Porcupine caribou in accordance with the Porcupine Caribou Management Agreement. See “Hunting the Porcupine caribou herd” below.

**Tetlit Gwich’in**

You will need a licence when hunting:

- Elk and bison. You can only hunt these species if you are a Yukon resident.
- Outside the Primary Use Area, the Secondary Use Area, and those areas of the Traditional Territory of the First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun that don’t overlap
with another Yukon First Nation’s Traditional Territory. If you are not a Yukon resident and want to hunt big game outside the areas described above, you will also need a licensed guide.

You can harvest Porcupine caribou in accordance with the Porcupine Caribou Management Agreement. See “Hunting the Porcupine caribou herd” below.

**Indigenous persons with asserted traditional territory in Yukon (including Yukon First Nations without treaties or comprehensive land claims)**

First Nations with asserted traditional territory in Yukon are:

- Acho Dene Koe First Nation
- Dease River First Nation
- Kwadacha Nation
- Liard First Nation
- Ross River Dena Council
- Taku River Tlingit First Nation
- Tahltan Central Government (Council)
- White River First Nation

You will need a licence when hunting:

- Elk and bison. You can only hunt these species if you are a Yukon resident.
- Outside the asserted traditional territory of your First Nation. If you are not a resident of Yukon and want to hunt big game outside your asserted traditional territory, you will also need a licensed guide.

If you are an Indigenous person who wants to hunt in Yukon whose situation has not been captured in the above descriptions, contact the Department of Environment.

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**Hunting the Porcupine caribou herd**

If you are a First Nation or Inuvialuit person who is recognized by one of the Native User Communities listed in the Porcupine Caribou Management Agreement, you have a right to hunt the Porcupine caribou herd for food without a Yukon hunting licence. Native User Communities are Old Crow, Dawson City, Mayo, Fort McPherson, Tsiigehtchic, Aklavik, Inuvik and Tuktoyaktuk.

If you are a First Nations person who is not recognized by one of the Native User Communities, and your First Nation has a Final Agreement, you must have written permission to hunt Porcupine caribou within the Traditional Territory of a First Nation with a Final Agreement. If you don’t have written permission, you will need a hunting licence.

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**Harvesting females**

Cow (female) harvest has a bigger impact on populations than a bull (male) harvest. The loss of the cow means a loss of all the calves she could have produced during her lifetime. Choosing to shoot a bull over a cow will help ensure wildlife are available for generations to come.
First Nation and Inuvialuit hunters

Traditional Territories of Yukon First Nations with Final Agreements and the Inuvialuit Settlement Region

You can view a detailed map of Traditional Territories at First Nation or Environment offices, or download one from env.gov.yk.ca/maps/view/detail/3/28/448.
Accompanying a hunter

To accompany a hunter means you are close enough to:

- Observe the hunter and communicate with them without needing to raise your voice.
- Directly supervise and provide instruction to the hunter to ensure their safety.
- Exercise reasonable control over the hunter to ensure they comply with the Wildlife Act and Regulations while hunting.

Aircraft

It’s against the law to:

- Hunt big game **within six hours of arriving** at a hunt camp by aircraft other than a commercial aircraft on a regularly scheduled flight from one airport to another.
- Hunt wildlife from an aircraft.
- Spot wildlife from an aircraft and hunt it within 48 hours, or communicate its location to a hunter on the ground.
- Hunt wildlife within 48 hours of receiving information about the location of wildlife from a person who observed that wildlife from an aircraft.
- Transport big game meat or any parts by helicopter.
- Transport big game hunters, or be transported for the purpose of big game hunting, by helicopter.
- Transport any vehicle by helicopter for the purpose of hunting.
- Use or possess an unmanned aerial vehicle (drone) for the purpose of hunting.

Penalties for violations of the **Wildlife Act**

Fines and imprisonment

The maximum penalty for a general offence under the Wildlife Act, such as hunting out of season, is a $50,000 fine and/or imprisonment for up to 12 months. The maximum penalty for an offence involving specially protected wildlife, or profiting from a wildlife related offence, is a $100,000 fine and/or imprisonment for up to 24 months.

Automatic loss of hunting licence

Some offences can also result in the automatic loss of a hunting licence for one or more years. Offences in this category include hunting specially protected wildlife, using a vehicle to chase wildlife, or illegal guiding. If the courts have banned you from hunting in another jurisdiction, you cannot acquire a Yukon hunting licence until you are eligible again for a hunting licence in that jurisdiction.

Forfeiture of vehicles, equipment and wildlife

A conservation officer has the authority to seize any vehicles or equipment used in committing an offence under the Wildlife Act as well as any wildlife taken in contravention of the act. In the event of a conviction, these items may be permanently forfeited to the Crown.
Attracting dangerous wildlife

- Dangerous wildlife includes bears, foxes, coyotes, wolves and cougars.
- It’s against the law to feed dangerous wildlife, or to leave food or garbage in a place where dangerous wildlife may have access to it.
- A conservation officer can enter and inspect a building, other than a dwelling, without a warrant if the officer has reasonable grounds to believe that dangerous wildlife is or might be attracted to the building.
- If a conservation officer believes that an attractant poses a risk to public safety, the officer may issue a Dangerous Wildlife Protection Order directing the person in charge to clean up, contain or remove the attractant.

Baiting and poisoning

It’s against the law to:

- Use bait to hunt big game other than wolves or coyotes.
- Possess or use poison or drugs to kill, injure, disable or capture wildlife.

Definitions

- **Bait** means anything placed for luring or attracting wildlife by its sense of smell or taste, but does not include parts of legally taken wildlife not reasonably suitable for human consumption that are left at the kill site.

- **Hunting** means shooting at, attracting, searching for, chasing, flushing, pursuing, following after or on the trail of, stalking or lying in wait for wildlife. If you do, or try to do, any of these things (a) with the intent to wound, kill or capture wildlife, or (b) while in the possession of a firearm or other weapon, you are considered to be hunting even if you do not actually wound, kill or capture wildlife.

- **Wildlife** means a vertebrate animal of any species that is wild by nature, and includes wildlife in captivity but does not include fish. When referenced in the Wildlife Act and this booklet, the word wildlife includes dead or live wildlife, the whole or any part of wildlife, and the eggs and sperm of wildlife.

- **Specially protected wildlife** means cougar, gyrfalcon, peregrine falcon, and trumpeter swan.

- **Big game animal** means moose, caribou, wood bison, muskox, sheep, goat, deer, elk, black bear, grizzly bear, polar bear, wolf, wolverine and coyote.

- **Small game animal** means snowshoe hare, arctic ground squirrel and porcupine.

- **Game bird** means grouse and ptarmigan.

- **Carcass** includes all the body parts of a dead animal.

- **Possession** means having something in any place for the use or benefit of yourself or another person. This includes something that you keep off your property or in the possession of another person. When one person in a group has something in their possession with the knowledge and consent of the rest, it is considered to be in the possession of each member of the group.
Bowhunting

- A “bow” includes a longbow, recurve bow, and compound bow.
- When hunting deer, wolf, coyote, wolverine, black bear, sheep and caribou, your bow must have a peak draw weight of at least 18 kg (39.7 lb).
- When hunting mountain goat, moose, elk and grizzly bear, your bow must have a peak draw weight of at least 22.5 kg (49.6 lb).
- For all big game, arrows (including heads) must weigh at least 300 grains and measure at least 510 mm (20 in) in length. Arrows must be fitted with a broadhead that measures at least 22 mm (0.87 in) in width and has at least two sharp cutting edges.
- Sheep hunters in subzone 9-03 (Gray Ridge) are restricted to bowhunting only. Since this is a permit hunt area for sheep, you must first obtain a PHA through the lottery system. See page 8.
- You can’t hunt wood bison with a bow.
- Crossbows are not legal for hunting in Yukon.

Captive wildlife

It’s against the law to:

- Hunt wildlife for the purpose of keeping it in captivity, without a special permit obtained in advance.
- Hunt wildlife held in captivity.

Compulsory submissions

Every person who harvests a wood bison, sheep, goat, deer, elk, black bear, grizzly bear, wolf or wolverine must deliver compulsory submissions to a conservation officer or wildlife technician. You can find specific compulsory submissions and rules listed under their respective species on pages 39-62.

Compulsory submissions are legislated requirements in place to support wildlife management where we need additional information. There is a variety of reasons the Government of Yukon collects this data:

- To confirm the sex and age of harvested wildlife.
- To plug/seal species for tracking to ensure that they can be identified in the places where they may be exported.
- Some species are difficult to inventory or survey, or there is little known about these species in Yukon (such as deer). Gathering more complete information is required.
- There are specific concerns for disease. For example, staff are able to conduct assessments or collect samples to assess disease or parasite status on deer and elk. This lets them monitor whether diseases are present or whether the status of a known disease or parasite is changing.
Evidence of sex and species
You need to keep legal evidence of sex and species following a successful hunt for moose, sheep, goat, deer, elk, caribou or grizzly bear. Retain these parts until a conservation officer inspects them or until the harvested big game is at the usual place of residence of the person who killed it. See the requirements listed under their respective species on pages 39-62.

Handling biological submissions
Rotting submissions are dangerous for staff to handle. To reduce this risk, keep the submission frozen or strip off the flesh and dry the remaining tissue.

Firearms and ammunition
A firearm is any device that propels a projectile by means of an explosion, compressed gas, springs or strings. It includes a rifle, shotgun, handgun, spring gun or longbow.

It’s against the law to hunt big game with:
► a crossbow;
► a pistol or a revolver;
► a shotgun smaller than 20 gauge;
► a rifle calibre less than 6 mm (.24 calibre) – you may use a 5.6 mm (.22 calibre) centrefire rifle for wolves and coyotes;
► a muzzle loaded or black powder rifle less than 11.4 mm (.45 calibre);
► shotgun ammunition other than a slug;
► non-expanding full metal-jacket bullets commonly known as “service ammunition”; or
► a silencing device.

You can only hunt game birds and small game animals with:
► a shotgun having a bore diameter not larger than 10 gauge that is loaded with birdshot;
► any rimfire or centrefire rifle;
► a bow and arrows;
► a 5.6 mm air gun;
► a 4.496 mm air gun; or
► a slingshot.

You can only hunt migratory game birds in Yukon using non-toxic shot. See page 29.

For minimum firearm requirements for hunting wood bison, see page 45.

It’s against the law to hunt wildlife with a set firearm – a firearm designed to discharge when a person is not physically holding it

It’s against the law to hunt with an unsafe firearm.
Found carcasses or wildlife parts

If you find a wildlife carcass and want to keep any part of it, you must first bring the item to a conservation officer and apply for a permit. You can keep naturally shed moose, caribou, elk and deer antlers with the burr at its base intact without a permit.

We cannot issue permits for certain species protected by federal legislation. The Government of Yukon may retain these species for museum display.

Harassing wildlife

Harassing wildlife is against the law. Harass means to worry, exhaust, fatigue, annoy, plague, pester, tease or torment, including:

- Chasing wildlife with a vehicle, boat or aircraft.
- Trying to interfere with the movement of wildlife across a road or waterbody.
- Capturing, handling or manipulating wildlife.
- Allowing your dog to chase or molest big game animals, furbearing animals or specially protected wildlife.

The only exception is in cases where the Minister of Environment may issue a permit to a landowner in order to protect their private property.

Hours of hunting

- It’s against the law to hunt any wildlife between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise. You can find sunrise and sunset data for Whitehorse and Dawson City at nrc.canada.ca. You can also find apps with sunrise and sunset data in your app store.
- Where the sun does not rise or set daily, it’s against the law to hunt wildlife when the centre of the sun is more than 6° below the horizon. This is known as astronomical twilight, which means it is dark enough to see stars.

Non-hunting kills

- If you kill a big game animal, lynx, fox, eagle, hawk, falcon or specially protected wildlife accidentally or to prevent your own starvation, you must report it to a conservation officer as soon as practical.
- If you kill a bear or other animal in self-defence, you must report it to a conservation officer as soon as practical. You may kill the animal only if there is an immediate threat of serious injury and if you have exhausted all practical means of averting the threat. Under no circumstances may you kill a caribou, sheep, goat, deer, elk or bird in self-defence.
If you kill a bear or other animal in defence of property, you must report it to a conservation officer as soon as practical. You may kill the animal only if there is an immediate threat of substantial damage to property and if you have exhausted all practical means of averting the threat. You cannot kill a bear that has been attracted to a kill site of a harvested animal unless it is necessary for self-defence. Under no circumstances may you kill a moose, caribou, bison, sheep, goat, deer, elk or bird in defence of property.

**Reporting a non-hunting kill takes no more time and effort than making a typical harvest report.**

Regulations prohibiting the waste of meat or fur also apply to non-hunting kills. See page 26.

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If you do not report a non-hunting kill as soon as practical, you may be charged under the Wildlife Act.

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**Public safety and private property**

It’s against the law to do the following:

- Hunt within one kilometre of a residence, whether the occupants are present or not, without the permission of the occupants.
- Hunt in a way that is likely to cause damage to crops, livestock, domestic animals, or other personal property.
- Hunt in a way that is likely to injure to a person.

This applies to hunting big game, small game (including snaring), game birds and migratory birds.

**Trading, buying or selling**

You must have a permit (available at any Environment office) to buy, sell, trade, or distribute wildlife for gain or consideration, to offer to do so, or to possess wildlife for the purpose thereof. Wildlife includes wildlife parts and the eggs of migratory birds and game birds.

A resident big game hunter may sell, without a permit, the hide of a moose, caribou or bison, or the pelt of a wolf or coyote, they harvested during the term of the same hunting licence used to harvest the animal.

**Vehicles and roadways**

It’s against the law to:

- Have a loaded firearm (a cartridge-loading firearm with a live shell or cartridge in the breech or chamber, or a muzzle-loading firearm with gunpowder and a projectile in the chamber and an ignition device in place) in or on a vehicle.
- Discharge a firearm on or across the travelled portion of a public road or highway. This includes the shoulder. Hunters must be off the road completely and off the shoulder of the road.
Use a vehicle to chase, drive, flush, exhaust or fatigue wildlife for the purpose of hunting or to assist another person hunting.

**Vehicle** includes a car, truck, aircraft, motorcycle, all-terrain vehicle, 4-wheeler and snowmobile, and any trailer drawn by the vehicle. It does not include a boat.

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### Conservation officers continue to find evidence of meat wastage

Each year charges are laid for this offence and, on conviction, Yukon courts have imposed significant penalties on offenders. The maximum penalty for a first offence is $50,000 and/or imprisonment for up to 12 months.

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### Waste of meat or fur

It’s against the law to waste the meat from a game bird, small game animal or big game animal, other than a bear, wolf, coyote, wolverine or furbearing animal. If you deliver a small game animal or game bird to a taxidermist to be mounted, the waste of meat provisions of the *Wildlife Act* do not apply.

Meat is wasted when part of an animal that is reasonably suitable for human consumption is:

- fed to dogs or other domestic animals;
- abandoned;
- destroyed or allowed to spoil;
- used for bait; or
- left in the field without being properly dressed and cared for to prevent the meat from being scavenged or spoiled.

Meat includes the neck and rib meat, the two front quarters down to the lower leg joint, the two hindquarters down to the hock, the backstraps and the tenderloins. It does not include the head, hide or internal organs.

Successful hunters are required to take all of the meat from the kill site to the departure point (the place where you will transport it from the field) before taking the horns or antlers of the animal. If you will transport all the meat at once, you can take the horns or antlers with that meat, or you can take horns or antlers with the last load of meat. **Any meat left behind once you remove the horns or antlers from the kill site is considered abandoned.**

It’s against the law to allow the hide or pelt of a bear, coyote, wolverine or wolf to be wasted.

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### Wounding and retrieving wildlife

If you wound wildlife while hunting, you must make a reasonable effort to kill it. When you kill a game bird, big game animal or small game animal, you must make a reasonable effort to retrieve the carcass.
Wildlife collaring takes place in several areas of Yukon as part of research studies and ongoing management programs. Current activity includes:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th># of collars</th>
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<tr>
<td>Caribou</td>
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<td>Carcross/Laberge</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Chisana (North Alaska Hwy)</td>
<td>50</td>
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<td>Clear Creek</td>
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<td>Hart River (South Dempster Hwy)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ibex</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Nelchina</td>
<td>175</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Porcupine (Far north)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Rancheria (Horseranch herd)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Muskox</td>
<td>Yukon North Slope</td>
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Report sightings of collared wildlife to the Department of Environment.

**Found collars**

Some collars are designed to fall off. If you find a collar, please return it to the nearest Environment office. Biologists can often reuse collars and can sometimes retrieve data from dropped collars.

**Collared wildlife shot in error**

While it’s against the law to hunt collared wildlife, it can happen by mistake. If this happens to you, report it immediately to a conservation officer or wildlife technician at the nearest Environment office, then return the collar to the Department of Environment. If you meet these conditions, you have committed no offence, and we can retrieve the data contained in the collar.

**Eating the meat of collared, tagged or tattooed wildlife**

Use caution when eating the meat of a collared or otherwise tagged animal. The drugs used in some captures are not approved for human consumption and require time to metabolize out of the meat.

**Grizzly bears and black bears**

Grizzly bears or black bears are captured using veterinary drugs, and should have an ear tag and/or a tattoo on the inside of the lip. If you intend to eat the meat of the bear you harvest and your bear has an ear tag or tattoo, contact the Animal Health Unit at 1-800-661-0408, ext. 5600 to determine when the bear was handled, and how this affects consumption of the meat. Report the ear tag and/or lip tattoo identification when you report your harvest regardless of whether you plan to eat the meat.
Wood bison

In Yukon, wood bison are captured using veterinary drugs. Animals that have been captured and handled will have a collar and ear tags. If you harvest a collared bison, contact the Animal Health Unit at 1-800-661-0408, ext. 5600 to determine when the animal was handled, and how this affects consumption of the meat.

It’s against the law to waste meat from harvested ungulates. You must care for and retrieve all the edible meat from any collared, drugged, tagged or tattooed animal that you harvest.

A great amount of public time, effort and money goes into collaring animals. Avoid shooting collared animals so we can sustainably manage wildlife based on reliable knowledge.

Furbearing animals

Wolves, wolverines and coyotes are furbearing animals that you can take on a big game hunting licence. Muskrat, beaver, lynx, marten, mink, fisher, otter, weasel (ermine), fox and red squirrel are furbearing animals that you can only take on a valid trapping licence.

Small game and game birds

Either a big game licence or a small game-only licence entitles you to hunt snowshoe hare, arctic ground squirrel, porcupine, grouse and ptarmigan. You may use snares to catch hare, ground squirrel and porcupine. Marmots, woodchucks and all other small mammals and birds, except those noted in the migratory bird regulations, are protected from hunting.

You may not hunt or set snares within one kilometre of a residence, whether the occupants are present or not, without the occupants’ permission. See firearm requirements for small game and game birds on page 23.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season dates</th>
<th>Bag limits</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zone 6 and subzone 4–03</td>
<td>All other zones</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Daily</td>
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<td>Possession</td>
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<tr>
<td>Small game</td>
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<tr>
<td>Snowshoe hare</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>Apr 1 – Mar 31</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arctic ground squirrel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Porcupine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Game birds</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Spruce/ruffed grouse</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>Sept 1 – Nov 30</td>
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<tr>
<td>(combined limit)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dusky (blue) grouse</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>Sept 1 – Nov 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharptailed grouse</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>Sept 1 – Nov 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ptarmigan</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>Sept 1 – Mar 15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*except Zone 5: Daily – 2, Possession – 6
Areas closed to small game hunting

Parks and sanctuaries

It’s against the law for licensed hunters to hunt wildlife of any kind within the boundaries of the following parks and sanctuaries:

- Ivavik National Park
- Kluane National Park
- Vuntut National Park
- Herschel Island-Qikaqtaruk Territorial Park
- Kluane Wildlife Sanctuary
- Ddhaw Ghro Habitat Protection Area (formerly McArthur Wildlife Sanctuary)

Roadway corridors

It’s against the law to hunt wildlife of any kind in the following roadway corridors:

- **Annie Lake Road:** 800 metres either side from the Carcross Road to kilometre 20.5.
- **Takhini Hot Springs Road:** 800 metres either side from the Klondike Highway to 800 metres beyond the Takhini Hot Springs.

Showing respect for small game animals

Although small game such as ground squirrel and snowshoe hare have no bag limits, you shouldn’t see these animals as vermin. Along with porcupine, they are a valued food source in the traditions of First Nations people and other Yukon residents. Remember, it’s against the law to waste the meat of small game.

Migratory game birds

To hunt migratory birds you must have, in addition to a valid Yukon hunting licence, a federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit with a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp. These are available at Canada Post outlets. In Yukon, migratory game birds include ducks, geese, rails, coots, sandhill cranes and snipe. All other migratory birds are protected from hunting. Bag limits and additional conditions apply. Pick up regulations with your permit.

Migratory game birds open season

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zones</th>
<th>Yukon residents</th>
<th>Non-residents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North</td>
<td>August 15 – October 31</td>
<td>September 1 – October 31</td>
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<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>August 15 – October 31</td>
<td>September 1 – October 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>September 1 to October 31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hunters must use a shotgun no larger than 10 gauge that is loaded with non-toxic shot. The firearm must only be able to carry three shells in total (two in the magazine and one in the chamber).
Migratory game birds

It’s against the law to possess any shot other than non-toxic shot for the purpose of hunting these birds. Non-toxic shot is defined as steel shot, tungsten-iron shot, tungsten polymer shot or bismuth shot.

For more information on migratory game bird hunting regulations, see canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/migratory-game-bird-hunting/regulations-provincial-territorial-summaries/yukon-territory.

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**Game Management Subzone boundary clarification**

Where the boundary of a Game Management Subzone (GMS) follows the line of a road, creek, river, lake or the channel of a river, it shall, unless otherwise clearly indicated, be deemed to follow the centre of that line.

For management purposes, when a boundary follows the centre line of a river, lake, or the channel of a river and this line crosses an island wholly or partially, and two different management regulations are in place on either side of the island, the least restrictive regulation will apply for the entire island.

When an island lies off the center of the line of a river, lake or the channel of the river and is not crossed by a boundary line, it will be deemed to be inside the GMS and the regulations for that GMS apply.

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The Government of Yukon does not test or endorse products and services offered in the advertising section of this booklet. Direct consumer comments to the appropriate retailer.

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Public Notice

Restricted Activities Within the Nisutlin River Delta National Wildlife Area

The Nisutlin River Delta National Wildlife Area (NWA) protects a fall staging area for migratory waterfowl. Federal regulations prohibit and restrict many activities within the NWA.

A person authorized to hunt in Yukon may also hunt for same in the Nisutlin River Delta NWA. Hunting must be conducted in a manner that is not inconsistent with the Yukon Wildlife Act and regulations. Hunting of waterfowl is also authorized, subject to the limits and conditions outlined in the Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994 and regulations. Federal migratory game bird hunting permits and the regulations summary are available at Canada Post outlets or online at https://www.permis-permits.ec.gc.ca.

All-terrain vehicles (ATVs), air boats, motorized personal watercraft and hovercraft are prohibited within the NWA. For a complete list of restricted activities, contact Environment and Climate Change Canada’s Canadian Wildlife Service at 1-867-393-6700 (Whitehorse), toll-free at 1-800-668-6767 or email ec.enviroinfo.ec@canada.ca. To report NWA fish and wildlife violations, call Environment and Climate Change Canada’s Wildlife Enforcement Directorate at 1-888-569-5656.

Hazardous Materials Warning

Hunters should be aware of the potential hazards of military debris within the NWA. Be advised that Nisutlin Bay, including the area within the Nisutlin River Delta NWA, is a former bombing range that was used by the Department of National Defence as a training area for aircraft. Military explosives and hazardous debris may remain in Nisutlin Bay and could cause serious injury or death.

What to do if you see a suspicious object on land or in water: Do not disturb it.

Contact the RCMP at:
1-867-390-5555 (Teslin)
1-867-667-5555 (Whitehorse)

Do not use a cellular or satellite telephone near the object.

To obtain more information on unexploded explosive ordnance, please visit the Department of National Defence’s Unexploded Explosive Ordnance and Legacy Sites Program website at www.uxocanada.forces.gc.ca.
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*Canadian Tire does not sell hunting licenses.

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All-Terrain Vehicle Requirements

Ride safe! Please stay on designated motorized trails, ride respectfully in residential areas and stay away from environmentally sensitive areas.

As a reminder, ATV operators must be at least 16 years old and possess:

- Valid Driver’s License
- Certificate of Registration
- Safe ATV Card
- Insurance
- Attached License Plate
- Approved Helmet

View more details including our pamphlet and multiple use trail map at whitehorse.ca/atv.

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How can you help?

If you see someone violating fishing, hunting or environmental laws, don’t confront them. That’s a job for conservation officers. Watch carefully and record the facts:

- date and time;
- location;
- number of people involved;
- description of the vehicle and licence plate number; and
- details of the violation or activity.

As soon as you can, call the TIPP line at 1-800-661-0525 and report the details of the offence. You’ll be helping the wildlife conservation effort and you may be eligible for a cash reward.
All hunters should strive to kill the animal in the quickest and most humane manner to prevent wounding losses and suffering. Remember, your first shot is the most important.

In addition:

- Ensure you have sighted your firearm with the ammunition you intend to use prior to your hunt and understand the limitations of your ability and your firearm.
- Use **premium quality ammunition** that possesses bullet characteristics designed for the type of wildlife you are hunting.
- Consider using non-lead ammunition to reduce the risk of bullet fragmentation. Fragments from lead ammunition too small to see or feel can end up widely distributed in the meat around a wound. Lead is a known neurotoxin and children are especially at risk. Make an educated decision when you buy ammunition and consider the risks from eating lead fragments in meat.
- Practice shooting your firearm from different firing positions to become confident and competent.
- Use a rest, support or shooting stick whenever practical to steady your rifle.
- Aim for the vital target area of the animal (see figures below). This is located behind the front shoulder and contains the heart, lungs and liver. A well-placed shot in this area is the most effective means of killing an animal.
- Avoid head and neck shots. They often result in prolonged suffering, especially if you cannot locate the wounded animal.

Vital target areas adapted from *The Perfect Shot, North America: Shot Placement for North American Big Game* by Craig Boddington (Safari Press, 2002).
Attaching the seal
You can attach moose seals around the base of an antler or the tendon of a hindquarter. See page 5 for more information about seals.

Evidence of sex and species
- Head or skull attached to the antlers; or
- Scrotum attached to the carcass.
You must keep evidence of sex until a conservation officer has inspected it.

Wanted: biological samples from Yukon moose
Samples requested by the Animal Health Unit: hides, whole heads, fecal matter, and any abnormal body parts or organs.

To support winter tick monitoring, we request successful hunters deliver the complete hide (legs not required) or the front half of the hide ending at the mid-back area to an Environment office. We will examine the hides for the presence of winter ticks and can return it to the hunter upon request.

For more information, see page 93-94.

Faro threshold hunt
A threshold hunt for moose is in place for the area covered by Game Management Subzones 4–44, 4–45 and 4–46 (around Faro). In these subzones, you must report your harvest within 72 hours of the kill. Make reports to:

- the Faro conservation officer at 867-994-2862;
- the Department of Environment main line at 867-667-5652 during normal business hours Monday through Friday except for statutory holidays; or
- the TIPP line at 1-800-661-0525 on weekends or after hours.

You must still complete a regular harvest report either in person or by phone to an Environment office.

We will track the harvest through the season. If the allowable harvest of 15 moose for the area is reached, subzones 4–44, 4–45 and 4–46 will be closed for the remainder of the season. The allowable harvest includes moose harvested by all licensed hunters in the area. We will update information on a regular basis. Pay attention to signs, radio and newspaper ads, and look for updates on Yukon.ca/hunting-regulations.

Special guiding non-residents for moose in GMS 4–44, 4–45 or 4–46 is prohibited.
Population outlook

Moose densities throughout Yukon generally range between 100 and 250 moose for every 1,000 km² of suitable moose habitat. Yukon moose densities are relatively low when compared to those observed in other regions of North America. This is in part because Yukon moose co-exist with three relatively intact predator populations (wolves, black bears and grizzly bears).

Yukon biologists, First Nations, the Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board, Renewable Resources Councils and other wildlife management partners have a growing concern that most moose harvest south of Dawson City is at or above sustainable limits. Unfortunately, current practice of restricting harvest zone-by-zone is only pushing harvest pressure into more remote areas where moose populations remain healthy.

The Government of Yukon currently manages moose in 60 Moose Management Units (MMUs). An MMU can consist of as few as one or as many as 23 Game Management Subzones. You can download a map of all Yukon MMUs from Yukon.ca/moose-management-units-map. We update boundaries of these MMUs periodically when new information is available.

Survey efforts are focused in MMUs where harvest rates are high and/or where moose declines have occurred or are suspected. High harvest rates are linked to access.

In February 2019, the Government of Yukon conducted a late-winter population survey of the Lake Laberge MMU. We also completed two recruitment surveys in the Haines Junction Area (Alsek North/Alsek South/Tatshenshini River and Cultus/Jarvis River/ Paint Mountain MMUs). See the map on page 41.

**Cabins and active traplines — do not disturb**

Many of the cabins you'll find in the backcountry belong to licensed trappers who use them during the winter. Do not disturb these cabins or any traps or equipment you find in wilderness areas. Chances are that someone is counting on that cabin to be in good shape, equipment to be in place, and traps to remain undisturbed.

Hunt wisely

**Kluane River/Duke River MMU (GMS 5–18, 5–20, 5–21, 6–08, 6–09)**

Harvest of moose in the Kluane/Duke River area is estimated to be near or exceeding sustainable levels. Relatively easy access from the Alaska Highway is one of the factors related to high harvest rates. The Government of Yukon, the Kluane First Nation and the Dän Keyi Renewable Resources Council have a strong interest in monitoring and achieving sustainable harvest in this area to ensure long-term harvest opportunities.

**Tatchun MMU (GMS 3–20, 4–12, 4–13, 4–14, 4–15)**

Preliminary results of the 2014 survey of moose in the Tatchun area indicate a low density of moose, and current harvest levels may be at or above sustainable levels. In response, the Government of Yukon and the local First Nations and Renewable Resources Councils will be working collaboratively to achieve sustainable harvest of moose in this area.


Surveys of moose in the Mayo area in 2006, 2011 and 2017 indicated a low number of bulls compared to the number of cows, reflecting high harvest levels. Local knowledge and the 2017 survey results indicate a declining trend in numbers of moose in the area since 2006. The Government of Yukon is working with the First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk
Dun and the Mayo District Renewable Resources Council to monitor the population and achieve sustainable harvest of moose in this area.

**Sifton/Miners Range MMU (GMS 5–48, 5–49, 5–50)**

The most recent moose survey of the Sifton and Miners Ranges in 2011 showed a low density of moose. Wildlife managers are working to monitor harvest levels and are evaluating harvest strategies to ensure sustainable moose harvest in this area.

**South Canol MMU (GMS 8–19, 8–20, 8–22, 10–01, 10–02, 10–03)**

The 2013 moose survey of the north end of the South Canol Road found a low density of moose. Current total moose harvest in this area may be above estimated sustainable levels. Wildlife managers are working to monitor harvest levels and evaluate harvest strategies to ensure sustainable moose harvest in this area.

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**Hunting moose or bison? Plan to share the meat**

An adult moose can provide a few hundred kilograms of dressed meat. A mature bull bison is even larger and can yield more than 240 kilograms – or one third more than a large bull moose. Be prepared to deal with this meat! Licensed hunters must tag their kill, but can share the meat with friends or donate it to a local charity. See “Cancelling seals” on page 6 for requirements for transporting shared or donated meat.

Frozen, properly wrapped meat can last for three or four years without detracting from its quality. Freezer burnt meat can be used for making sausage. Clearing the freezer of past years’ wild meat by disposing of it, donating it to mushers, or feeding it to dogs is disrespectful to the wildlife and an offence under the Wildlife Act.
Females and immature males have similar antlers. Take a closer look.

Male caribou during rut

The meat of a large bull (male) caribou during rut may have a very strong taste and not be palatable. The harvesting of mature bulls during the rut, which typically takes place in October, is not recommended.

Attaching the seal

You can attach caribou seals around the base of an antler or the tendon on a hindquarter. See page 5 for more information about seals.

Evidence of sex and species

- Penis, testicles or scrotum attached to the carcass.

You must keep evidence of sex until you get the carcass home or until a conservation officer has inspected it.

Mandatory harvest reporting

You must report your a caribou harvest to the Department of Environment no later than 15 days after the end of the month in which you killed it or upon the request of a conservation officer. See page 10.
Wanted: biological samples from Yukon caribou

Samples requested by the Animal Health Unit: hide, whole head, parasites (if present), fecal matter, and any abnormal body parts or organs.

To support winter tick monitoring, we request that successful hunters deliver the complete hide (legs not required) or the front half of the hide ending at the mid-back area to an Environment office. We will examine the hide for the presence of winter ticks and can return it to the hunter upon request.

For more information, see page 93-94.

Chisana caribou herd

The Chisana caribou herd has been removed from the specially protected list but is not open to hunting. From 2003 to 2006, captive rearing was used to stabilize the herd. The herd was estimated at 700 caribou in 2013. The Management Plan for the Chisana Caribou Herd allows for a hunt if or when conditions permit. No hunting is proposed at this time.

Population outlook

Government of Yukon staff and their partners in neighbouring jurisdictions are collecting data from over 650 radio-collared caribou. For more information, see “Collared or tagged wildlife” on page 27.

Recruitment (calf survival) surveys

The Government of Yukon and its partners conduct annual fall surveys to assess recruitment (numbers of calves entering the adult population) on herds throughout Yukon. In 2018, we surveyed 11 herds. The average recruitment was 22 calves per 100 cows, a level that is sufficient to allow for a stable herd growth rate. This is slightly lower than in 2017, but is higher than Yukon’s long-term average.

Caribou projects

Over the past few years, the Government of Yukon has initiated two large projects on northern mountain caribou in Yukon.

In early 2017, we began an inventory project on the Clear Creek herd west of Mayo to update the herd’s population estimate, collect data from radio-collared animals to update the herd’s distribution, and to identify important seasonal habitats. We conducted a survey to update this herd’s size in 2018. There are an estimated 790 animals in the herd. This result suggests the herd is stable.

In 2017, the six Southern Lakes First Nations, the Government of Canada, the Government of Yukon, and the Government of British Columbia began a collaborative management project for the Southern Lakes caribou herds (Carcross, Ibex, Atlin and Laberge). The goal of the project is to develop a management plan for Southern Lakes caribou using updated population information, largely derived from radio-collared animals, and to make recommendations on habitat protection and population monitoring.
**Hart River caribou herd**

The Hart River caribou herd is a woodland herd located northwest of Dawson City. The Dempster Highway bisects its range. In 2015, the Government of Yukon deployed GPS radio collars to provide enhanced information on the herd’s distribution and to identify important seasonal habitats used by the herd. These collars also assist staff in identifying overlap between the Hart River herd and the larger Porcupine and Fortymile barren-ground caribou herds. We also used these collars during a population survey in the fall of 2015. During that survey, the herd’s size was estimated at approximately 2,660 animals. This is a slight increase since the 2006 estimate of 2,200 animals.

**Finlayson caribou herd**

The Government of Yukon, Ross River Dena Council and Liard First Nation share conservation concerns for the Finlayson caribou herd. These concerns led to the Permit Hunt Authorization being put in place and set at 30 permits in 1998. Despite these efforts and others, the Finlayson caribou herd has continued to decline. The most recent census estimate in 2017 indicates a total of 2,712 caribou which has declined from previous estimates of 4,130 animals in 1999 and 3,077 in 2007. In 2018, a decision was made not to issue permits, and outfitters were informed their Finlayson quotas would be set to zero in the subsequent (2019) season. This herd is now closed to licensed harvest, until the population stabilizes.

**Hunt wisely**

**Ethel Lake caribou herd (GMS 4–01 to 4–04, 4–09, 4–10)**

The Government of Yukon asks all hunters not to hunt the Ethel Lake caribou herd. The First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun and the Selkirk First Nation are asking their citizens to refrain from hunting this herd as well. This is a small herd of around 300 animals. Surveys have shown that few calves born in this herd have survived to adulthood in the past 15 years. That means adult caribou removed because of hunting and natural causes are not being replaced so the herd cannot sustain the harvest. The Mayo District Renewable Resources Council has recommended all hunters avoid harvesting from this herd until calf survival improves.

**Fortymile caribou herd**

The Fortymile caribou are a large migratory herd once thought to have ranged between Fairbanks and Lake Laberge, numbering in the hundreds of thousands. This herd was reduced to around 6,500 caribou by the 1970s. Significant recovery efforts by agencies and communities in Alaska and Yukon since 1995 have brought this herd back to around 78,000 caribou. Starting in 2013, the herd has begun to return to parts of its historic Yukon range not used since the 1950s, including areas along the lower Dempster Highway. While a licensed harvest has been enabled under law, it has not been implemented, as current management of the herd continues to focus on growth towards historic population sizes and a greater distribution in Yukon. Check with the Department of Environment prior to setting out on hunts on the Dempster Highway to ensure other caribou herds are not subject to hunting closures.
Permit required

You can only hunt wood bison with a permit. See page 9.

Minimum firearm requirements for hunting wood bison

- A centrefire rifle, .30 calibre or larger, with minimum 180 grain bullets (premium bullets strongly recommended) and minimum 2,800 ft/lb energy at the muzzle. A .30-06 calibre is the baseline rifle.

OR

- A black powder rifle, .50 calibre or larger, firing an elongated bullet with a minimum 90 grain charge and minimum 2,800 ft/lb energy at the muzzle.

OR

- A black powder rifle, .54 calibre or larger, firing a round ball with a minimum 120 grain charge and minimum 2,800 ft/lb energy at the muzzle. This option, while legal, is not recommended.

Hunters using a black powder rifle must have a centrefire rifle accessible as back up.

You cannot use bows to hunt bison.

Attaching the seal

You should attach bison seals to the tendon on a hindquarter. See page 5 for more information about seals.

Compulsory submission

You must deliver the incisor bar to a conservation officer or wildlife technician no later than 15 days after the end of the month in which you killed the bison or upon the request of a conservation officer.

We will use any meat left on the incisor bar for ongoing DNA studies.

Mandatory harvest reporting

When you kill a bison, you must report the harvest to the Department of Environment within 10 days. See page 10.
Wood bison

Male

- Heavy dark forelock
- Thick horn bases
- Tall hump
- Penis sheath
- Pointing out
- Pointing up
- Pointing in

Female

- Shorter forelock thin horn
- Low hump
- Penis sheath
- Pointing out
- Pointing up
- Pointing in

- 1 to 2 yrs
- 3 to 5 yrs
- 6 yrs +

Older bison may have broken horn tips

Adult head shape

- 1 to 2 yrs
- 3 to 5 yrs
- 6 yrs +

Older bison may have broken horn tips

Adult head shape
Population outlook

Bison were reintroduced to Yukon in the late 1980s as part of the national program to recover an endangered species. Since the release of 170 bison almost 30 years ago, the herd has grown and expanded its range into the Aishihik, Sekulmun and Hutshi lakes watersheds and beyond.

While wolves prey on bison, hunting is still the main way of limiting the herd’s size. Limitation of the herd’s size through hunting is a stated objective of the 2012 bison management plan. Since 1998, hunters have harvested more than 500 bison with about 59 per cent of these being male and 41 per cent being female. In the 2018-2019 season, hunters took 158 bison.

The Aishihik wood bison herd provides hunters with an alternative to moose and caribou. A large bull bison can weigh up to 1,000 kg (2,200 lb) on the hoof, while an adult cow bison weighs about 360 to 640 kg (800 to 1,400 lb). Most of the weight of a bison is in the head, hide, internal organs and bones.

Government of Yukon staff are collecting data from 50 radio-collared animals. For more information, see “Collared or tagged wildlife” on page 27.

Hunt wisely

We encourage you to harvest cow bison. Population projections suggest that an increased harvest of cows will help to achieve the population size needed to keep the herd at the population objective of near 1,000 animals. If there is more than one hunter with a permit and seal in the party, consider taking the calf in addition to the cow.

Check whether the bison is wearing a collar before shooting. If you mistakenly kill a collared wood bison, you must care for the meat and report it right away.

Wounding loss is a serious concern for this herd. Wounded bison can suffer for years from bullet injuries and in many cases die a slow, painful death. It is important to make every effort to track down and kill a bison you have wounded.

Respect active traplines and limit disturbance to area residents and all wildlife, including bison, while hunting during the winter.

Refer to the Hunt Wisely: Bison brochure available from Environment offices and Yukon.ca/hunt-wisely-bison for more information on planning a successful hunt.

NOTE: Permission from the applicable First Nation is required to hunt bison on all Category A and Category B Settlement Land. See page 15-17 for details.

Detailed maps of the bison core range including Category A and Category B Settlement Lands are available to view or purchase at Environment offices and to view online or download from Yukon.ca/bison-hunt.

Disturbance by snowmobiles during winter months can keep bison and other wildlife from getting enough food and rest. Be mindful of unnecessary disturbances while you’re out on the land.
When viewed from the side, with horn bases aligned, a full curl male has at least one horn that extends beyond a line running from the centre of the nostril through the lowermost edge of the eye. Check the horns carefully. Sheep horns viewed from below can appear longer than they really are.

The Government of Yukon is concerned about the number of undersize sheep killed in recent years. Conservation officers investigate each incident closely.

If you are not absolutely sure it’s a full curl ram, DON’T SHOOT.

Male sheep with horns less than full curl and female sheep are protected.

The exception is male sheep eight years or older as determined by growth rings on the horns. Some hunters have shot under curl sheep they mistakenly believed were older than eight years. This can lead to serious consequences, including charges under the Wildlife Act.

Attaching the seal

You can attach sheep seals through an eye socket or nostril. See page 5 for more information about seals.

Evidence of sex and species

- Horns attached to the head or skull; or
- Scrotum attached to the carcass.

You must keep evidence of sex until you get the carcass home or until a conservation officer has inspected it.
Identification plugs

A conservation officer or wildlife technician will insert a metal identification plug into all sheep horns submitted for inspection. These numbered plugs are necessary to combat theft and the illegal trade in sheep horns. It’s against the law for anyone but a conservation officer or wildlife technician to remove or tamper with a plug.

Wanted: biological samples from Yukon sheep

Samples requested by the Animal Health Unit: any abnormal body parts or organs. Swabs of the nasal cavity are taken from harvested sheep to test for bacteria that can cause pneumonia. Hunters can get sampling kits from Environment offices. These kits include instructions to take nasal swabs from the sheep in the field, when the tissues are at their most fresh. This testing will help gather knowledge about the risk of pneumonia in thinhorn sheep.

For more information, see page 93.

Kluane Wildlife Sanctuary sheep permit

The Kluane First Nation Final Agreement allows two sheep permits to be offered annually in the Kluane Wildlife Sanctuary, at the discretion of the Minister of Environment and the First Nation. One permit goes to a Yukon resident hunter through the permit hunt process. See page 8. The second permit is auctioned to a non-resident hunter who will be guided by a Yukon outfitter. Non-resident hunters can contact the Kluane First Nation for more information about the auction.

Population outlook

In an effort to increase our understanding of sheep recruitment (lamb survival) across Yukon, the Government of Yukon has initiated a monitoring program for selected sheep populations. Recruitment surveys of five sheep populations distributed across Yukon took place in 2017 and 2018. In 2017, the average lamb to nursery sheep ratio, an index of lamb recruitment into the population, was 33 lambs per 100 nursery sheep. The same survey was conducted in 2018; however, results are pending.

A value of 25 to 30 lambs per 100 nursery sheep is generally sufficient to maintain a stable population. In 2015 and 2016, we conducted inventories over much of Game Management Zone 5 and all of Game Management Zone 7 to assess the status of sheep populations.
across much of southwest Yukon. Results from these large-scale surveys will be available on Yukon.ca. During the summer of 2017, sheep in the North Richardson Mountains were surveyed in partnership with the Gwich’in Renewable Resources Board and the Government of Northwest Territories Environment and Natural Resources Department. This survey found a total of 647 sheep with a lamb to nursery sheep ratio of 44 lambs per 100 nursery sheep.

**Hunt wisely**

Over the past several years, the Government of Yukon has become aware of the proliferation of trails into thinhorn sheep ranges, particularly where these occur near major transportation corridors in south-central and southwestern Yukon. Increased use of existing trails and expanding trail networks may lead to disturbance and displacement of sheep from traditional ranges and unsustainable rates of harvest. Consider this when planning your sheep hunt.

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**Steps to select full curl rams**

- Seek advice from experienced, successful sheep hunters and/or professional guides before you hunt.
- Study live sheep, sheep photos, sheep horns and mounted sheep, especially at various angles.
- Use the finest quality optics that you can afford (binoculars and spotting scope with tripod).
- View sheep squarely from the side. Viewing sheep from below makes the horns look longer than they are.
- Do not depend on using annuli (growth rings on the horns) to determine legality. False annuli can and do occur on sheep horns.
- Calm yourself before deciding whether the ram in your sight is legal or not. Adrenaline and the excitement of the hunt may impair your judgement.
- Compare what you see to the illustration on page 48. Use it as a final reference in the field.
- You cannot and should not determine the age of sheep from above.
- It is best to harvest the oldest rams possible.

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**Select legal sheep**

Brush up on your ability to identify legal full curl rams by viewing the video “Yukon Sheep ID” on the Department of Environment’s YouTube channel at youtube.com/environmentyukon.
Mountain goats have lower population growth rates than other ungulates, and adult female survival strongly influences whether or not a population is increasing or decreasing. You are encouraged to select male goats. Males tend to be solitary and are up to 30 per cent larger than females. They stretch forward to urinate, while females squat. The most effective way to identify a male is by stalking close enough to study the size and shape of the horns.

Female mountain goats with young are protected from hunting.

Attaching the seal
You can attach mountain goat seals to the hide, through the eye socket or nostril. See page 5 for more information about seals.

Evidence of sex and species
- Horns attached to the head or skull; or
- scrotum attached to the carcass.

You must keep evidence of sex until you get the carcass home or until a conservation officer has inspected it.

Compulsory submission
When you kill a mountain goat, you must deliver the horns attached to the skull to a conservation officer or wildlife technician no later than 15 days after the end of the month in which you killed it or upon the request of a conservation officer.
Wanted: biological samples from Yukon goats
Samples requested by the Animal Health Unit: any abnormal body parts or organs. For more information, see page 92.

Wanted: Yukon goat observations
The Government of Yukon is interested in knowing about your mountain goat observations to refine our knowledge of goat distribution and population size. If you come across mountain goats while in the backcountry, pass along this information to environmentyukon@gov.yk.ca. Useful information includes the date of your observation, the location (GMS or a more detailed location description) and a photograph if possible.

Population outlook
Mountain goats are relatively uncommon in Yukon since they are at the northern limit of their range. An estimated 1,700 goats live in the lower third of the territory, mainly in isolated pockets in the southwest and in the Logan Mountains north of Watson Lake. More than half of Yukon’s mountain goats live in Kluane National Park and the adjoining Kluane Wildlife Sanctuary.

We must make goat management decisions with caution because of the nature of this species. When threatened, goats run to cliffs where they are out of reach of natural predators, but not hunters. Their range use is strongly traditional and predictable because of specialized habitat requirements. While these traits assist goat hunters, they can also make goats vulnerable to over-harvest. Small populations (less than 50) may not withstand any harvest.

There were hunters here before
As you hunt in alpine areas, you may find traces of other hunters who have used these areas over thousands of years, like ancient animal remains and prehistoric artifacts. These items provide scientists with valuable information about the past and ecological changes over time.

Report any findings to the Government of Yukon’s Cultural Services Branch or to the local First Nation. Your cooperation will help add to our knowledge of Yukon’s past. It’s against the law to disturb or remove objects from these sites.

For more information, call the Cultural Services Branch at 1-800-661-0408, ext. 5983 or email heritage.resources@gov.yk.ca.
Permit hunt only

Licensed hunters who wish to hunt deer must apply for a permit through the Permit Hunt Authorization (PHA) lottery system. See page 7. First Nation citizens are entitled to harvest deer under their subsistence rights as of the effective date of their Final Agreements.

Interest in the deer hunt continues to be high with 400 to 500 adult hunters applying for the 10 PHAs issued each year. Two additional PHAs are issued each year specifically to young hunters. Between four and 10 deer have been harvested each year since the hunt began. Hunters harvested nine in the 2018–2019 hunting season.

Attaching the seal

You can attach deer seals around the base of an antler or the tendon of a hindquarter. See page 5 for more information about seals.

Evidence of sex and species

- Head or skull attached to the antlers; or
- scrotum attached to the carcass.

You must keep evidence of sex until you get the carcass home or until a conservation officer has inspected it.

Compulsory submission

When you kill a deer, you must deliver the whole hide and the whole head with the antlers attached to a conservation officer or wildlife technician no later than 15 days after the end of the month in which you killed it or upon the request of a conservation officer.

Roll up the hide hair-side in and place in a bag to deliver it as soon as possible. We will check the hide for winter ticks. Heads will be sampled and are not damaged. We will return hides and heads to the hunter upon request.
Wanted: biological samples from Yukon deer

Samples requested by the Animal Health Unit: fecal matter and any abnormal body parts or organs.

For more information, see page 92.

Wanted: deer sightings

Report unusual deer sightings to the moose, elk and deer biologist at 1-800-661-0408, ext. 5787. This voluntary information helps the Government of Yukon track the health and distribution of deer populations.

Population outlook

Both mule and white-tailed deer occur naturally in many parts of south and central Yukon. Reports date back to at least the early 1920s with mule deer reported much more frequently than white-tailed deer. A steady increase in sighting reports and road kills in recent years indicate that deer have been increasing in numbers and expanding their range. Deer are now seen regularly as far north as Dawson City and the southern Dempster Highway. Deer in Yukon are at the northern extreme of their range and, as such, are vulnerable to severe winters.

White-tailed deer especially rare

Although the current regulation allows for harvesting either species of deer in Yukon, we ask hunters to voluntarily refrain from killing white-tailed deer. White-tailed deer are far less common than mule deer in Yukon and even a small harvest could be harmful to their population. See the illustration on the previous page for how to distinguish between mule and white-tailed deer.

Considerations when hunting deer and elk (pages 53-56)

Deer are often seen on south-facing grassland habitats, common along Yukon’s highways and river valleys. Elk primarily use aspen parkland and grassland habitats common along highways in southwest Yukon. Both also make use of agricultural areas. Because these are areas also used by people, hunters will be faced with the challenge of managing their hunt in areas where human activity is common. Therefore, we remind hunters that it’s against the law to do the following:

► Hunt within one kilometre of a residence without permission of the occupants.
► Hunt in a way that is likely to cause damage to crops, livestock, domestic animals or other personal property.
► Hunt in a way that is likely to cause injury to a person.
► Discharge a firearm on or across the travelled portion, which includes the shoulder, of a public road or highway.

Remember to get the appropriate consent to access either private or Settlement Land prior to hunting.
**Permit required**

We manage harvest through a zoned approach that recognizes a central core area of relatively consistent occupation, a buffer area where elk are managed to limit distribution and landowner conflicts, and an exclusion area to prevent dispersal into other parts of Yukon. The updated 2016 Management Plan for Elk in Yukon is available on Yukon.ca or from an Environment office.

There are two types of permits that allow you to hunt elk: Permit Hunt Authorizations and elk exclusion area permits.

**Permit Hunt Authorization**

Hunting in the elk buffer areas is by Permit Hunt Authorization (PHA) only. The number of permits issued depends on the level of harvest considered sustainable for the most current estimate of herd size. Permits are time and location specific. We manage hunting opportunities through the adaptive management provisions of the Wildlife Regulation. See page 7-9.

**Elk exclusion area permits**

Elk are open to hunting in the exclusion area with a permit obtained outside the PHA lottery process. See page 9.

**Attaching the seal**

You can attach elk seals around the base of an antler or the tendon of a hindquarter. See page 5 for more information about seals.

**Evidence of sex and species**

- Head or skull attached to the antlers; or
- the mammary glands or scrotum attached to the carcass.

You must keep evidence of sex until you get the carcass home or until a conservation officer has inspected it.
Wanted: biological samples from Yukon elk

Samples requested by the Animal Health Unit: fecal matter and any abnormal body parts or organs. For more information, see page 93-94.

Wanted: elk sightings

Report unusual elk sightings to the moose, elk and deer biologist at 1-800-661-0408, ext. 5787. This voluntary information helps the Government of Yukon track the health and distribution of elk populations.

Collared and tagged elk

The Government of Yukon takes part in ongoing monitoring to maintain reliable estimates of abundance, distribution, movement patterns and habitat use of elk in the Takhini Valley and Braeburn areas. As part of the monitoring program, there are radio telemetry collars on 14 elk in these areas, and some elk have ear tags. Some of these elk may have been immobilized. See page 27 for information about shooting collared wildlife in error and eating the meat of collared, tagged or tattooed wildlife.

Population outlook

Yukon’s elk are the furthest north of all elk in North America. Most are descended from animals introduced from Alberta’s Elk Island National Park in the 1950s and 1990s, with the exception of small numbers moving into southeast Yukon from BC.

The Takhini herd ranges mainly in the Takhini Valley west of Whitehorse to the Aishihik River. We estimate that there are about 200 elk in this herd. The smaller Braeburn herd ranges along the North Klondike Highway between Fox Lake and Carmacks. We estimate the Braeburn herd contains about 100 animals.

NOTE: Permission from the applicable First Nation is required to hunt elk on all Category A and Category B Settlement Land. See pages 15-17 for details.

Detailed maps of the elk core and buffer areas including Category A and Category B Settlement Lands are available to view or purchase at Environment offices and to view online or download from env.gov.yk.ca/maps/view/nav/3/17/.

Mandatory harvest reporting and compulsory submission

You must report your harvest and deliver the complete head and hide (legs not required) to a conservation officer or wildlife technician no later than 72 hours after you killed the elk or upon the request of a conservation officer.

Roll up the hide hair-side in and place in a bag to deliver it as soon as possible. We will check the hide for winter ticks. Heads will be sampled and are not damaged. We will return hides and heads to the hunter upon request.
See illustration under black bears, page 60.

⚠️ **All cubs and female grizzly bears with cubs are protected from hunting.**
A grizzly bear cub includes any grizzly bear that is less than three years old. Bears that appear to have big ears relative to their head size are probably young bears.

⚠️ **Bait:** It’s against the law to use bait for bear hunting.

**Attaching the seal**
You should attach grizzly bear seals to the hide. See page 5 for more information about seals.

**Evidence of sex and species**

**Male:**
- Complete skull; and
- baculum (penis bone) or penis sheath and scrotum attached to the hide.

**Female:**
- Complete skull; and
- vulva attached to the hide.

You must keep evidence of sex until a conservation officer or wildlife technician has completed the mandatory biological inspections.

⚠️ **Compulsory submission**
When you harvest a grizzly bear you must deliver the complete skull and evidence of sex attached to the hide to a conservation officer or wildlife technician no later than **15 days** after the end of the month in which you killed it or upon the request of a conservation officer.

**Wanted: biological samples from Yukon bears**
Samples requested by the Carnivore Program: specific kill location and small hide sample. For more information, see page 95.
One grizzly bear every three years
The bag limit for grizzly bears in all open subzones is one bear every three licence years. This means if you shoot a grizzly bear in the 2019–2020 season you cannot take another grizzly bear anywhere in Yukon until the 2022–2023 season.

Selecting males
As the producer and caregiver for young, females are very important for sustaining grizzly bear populations. Research shows that grizzly bear populations are better able to sustain a harvest that is primarily males.

It is difficult to judge the sex of a bear in the field. Unless you have considerable experience distinguishing males from females, avoid hunting bears that are travelling together. Bears travel together as spring breeding pairs, as recently weaned two- or three-year-olds, and as families consisting of females with new cubs, yearlings, or two-year-old offspring.

If you do encounter a solitary bear, these tips may help you determine its sex:

- Adult male grizzly bears are generally dark; they have smooth fur, tiny ears, wide shoulders, square heads, and long necks.
- A female urinates behind her back legs. A male urinates in front of his back legs.
- Grizzly bears found in high alpine areas are most likely to be females.

To help you learn more about identifying the sex and age of Yukon grizzly bears, a 68-minute video, Take A Closer Look, is available on loan from your community library or Environment office. You can also purchase copies from the Yukon Fish and Game Association.

Garbage kills bears
When a bear learns that people are associated with garbage, it can become habituated and may have to be killed. Pack all of your garbage out of the bush. Burying flattened cans does not work – bears and other animals will soon dig them up.

It is an offence under the Wildlife Act to leave food, garbage or other attractants where bears or other dangerous wildlife can get them. Leaving garbage in the backcountry is also an offence under the Environment Act.

Defending life or property
If you are forced to kill a bear in defence of life or property, you must report the kill to a conservation officer as soon as possible. You will then have to submit the head and the pelt with claws attached to an Environment office. Reporting a bear killed in defence of life and property takes no more time and effort than making a typical harvest report. For more information on your rights and obligations in defending life and property, read about non-hunting kills on page 24-25.
Grizzly bears inhabit the entire Yukon from the BC border to Herschel Island-Qikiqtaruk Territorial Park off the Arctic coast. Since Yukon’s northern interior environment is less productive than southern or coastal environments, Yukon grizzly bears are spread thinly over the landscape. There are about 6,000 to 7,000 grizzly bears in Yukon.

The Government of Yukon is working to reduce the number of bears that are destroyed each year because of human-bear conflicts. The reproductive rate of the species is low and the loss of even a few female bears can have a significant impact on a population. Visit Yukon.ca/report-human-wildlife-conflict to learn how you can minimize human-wildlife conflicts in Yukon.

Hunt wisely

Grizzly bears in the Ni’iinlii Njik (Fishing Branch) Wilderness Preserve

The Government of Yukon asks all hunters not to hunt grizzly bears inside the Ni’iinlii Njik (Fishing Branch) Wilderness Preserve. The Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation is asking its citizens to comply with this request as well.

Bear hunting has been prohibited in the Fishing Branch Ecological Reserve at the centre of this protected area since 1993. Please avoid hunting grizzly bears in the wilderness preserve that surrounds the ecological preserve.
Black bears

Is it a black bear or a grizzly?

1. Highest point of back is over the hind legs. No prominent shoulder hump.
2. In profile, muzzle is straight and long.
3. Front claws are dark coloured, relatively short and well curved.

Black bear

Grizzly bear

1. Highest point of back is muscular hump over front shoulders.
2. In profile, brow gives face a dished or concave look. Not as well defined in yearlings.
3. Front claws are light coloured, 10 cm long or longer, slightly curved.

! All cubs and female black bears with cubs are protected from hunting.

A black bear cub includes any black bear that is less than two years old. Any black bears found together in autumn are likely a female and cub family group. They are protected. A female black bear may hide her cubs in a tree for up to five hours while she feeds. Take the time to make sure that the bear you are hunting is alone.

! Bait: It’s against the law to use bait for bear hunting.

Attaching the seal

You can attach black bear seals to the hide or skull. See page 5 for more information about seals.

! Compulsory submission

When you kill a black bear, you must deliver the complete skull to a conservation officer or wildlife technician no later than 15 days after the end of the month in which the black bear was killed or upon the request of a conservation officer.
Wanted: biological samples from Yukon bears

Samples requested by the Carnivore Program: specific kill location and small hide sample. For more information, see page 95.

Garbage kills bears

When a bear learns that people are associated with garbage, it can become habituated and may have to be killed. Pack all of your garbage out of the bush. Burying flattened cans does not work – bears and other animals will soon dig them up.

It is an offence under the Wildlife Act to leave food, garbage or other attractants where bears or other dangerous wildlife can get them. Leaving garbage in the backcountry is also an offence under the Environment Act.

Defending life or property

If you are forced to kill a bear in defence of life or property, you must report the kill to a conservation officer as soon as possible. You will then have to submit the head and the pelt with claws attached to an Environment office. Reporting a bear killed in defence of life and property takes no more time and effort than making a typical harvest report. For more information on your rights and obligations in defending life and property, read about non-hunting kills on page 24-25.

Population outlook

Black bears are distributed from the BC-Yukon border to the northern tree line near Old Crow. They are most numerous in the southern and central parts of the territory. There are about 10,000 black bears in Yukon.

Yukon’s mountainous terrain tends to concentrate the range of black bears. Unlike the grizzly, this is a forest bear and its range in Yukon is confined to the river valleys and their finger-like strips of forested habitat.

Hunt wisely

Southern Lakes black bears

Information on defence of life and property kills and harvest indicates that black bear mortality in the Southern Lakes region may be high. Consider this information when you plan your bear hunt this year. For tips on how to reduce human-wildlife conflict, see Yukon.ca/report-human-wildlife-conflict.

Eat that bear

The law does not require you to save the meat when you kill a bear. But if you leave the meat in the bush, you’re giving up a lot of decent meals. To eliminate the risk of trichinosis, cook the meat to an internal temperature of 77°C (170°F). If your bear has a strong flavour, marinate the meat overnight or have it made into sausage.
Coyotes, wolves and wolverines

You can take coyotes and wolves on a big game licence. You can only take wolverines on a big game licence as a resident hunter or if you are guided by a registered Yukon outfitter. It’s against the law to waste the pelts of these animals.

⚠ Compulsory pelt sealing for wolves
If you kill a wolf you must submit the pelt to a conservation officer by April 15 or BEFORE the pelt is sold or transferred, whichever comes first. Pelts are sealed with a numbered metal furbearer seal. There is no sealing fee for wolf pelts.

⚠ Compulsory pelt sealing for wolverines
If you kill a wolverine, you must submit the pelt to a conservation officer no later than 15 days after the end of the month in which you killed the animal or BEFORE the pelt is sold or transferred, whichever comes first. Pelts are sealed with a numbered metal furbearer seal. We charge a $10 sealing fee (GST extra) for wolverine pelts. You need a permit before you can sell a wolverine pelt.

Specially protected and other wildlife

Cougars
Regular reports of cougar sightings suggest a small number of cougars are present in Yukon. Cougar sightings occur in areas with mule deer and elk, its prime food sources. Report all cougar sightings to the Department of Environment. All cougars are protected from hunting.

For information about safety around cougars, visit Yukon.ca/cougar-safety.

Birds
Gyrfalcon, peregrine falcon and trumpeter swan are protected from hunting.

Muskox
Approximately 200 muskox live on the Yukon North Slope. Small groups or individual muskox may sometimes range near Eagle Plains, Old Crow and Tombstone Territorial Park. Report sightings of muskox to the Dawson regional biologist at 867-993-6461.

Muskox were removed from the specially protected designation in 2003 but are not open to hunting.

Find out more about Yukon protected species and species at risk by visiting Yukon.ca/species-risk.
The territory-wide bag limit for licensed hunters is two male caribou. Area limits differ.

The map below (available in full colour at Environment offices or from env.gov.yk.ca/maps/view/nav/3/17) illustrates the different areas.

- All licensed hunters are limited to one male only when hunting woodland caribou in central and southern Yukon.
- All licensed hunters are limited to two males only when hunting Porcupine caribou in northern Yukon.
- All hunters must report their harvest.

Note that subzones 2–16, 2–23, 2–27, 2–28 and 2–39 are the range for Hart River caribou in the fall and sometimes for Porcupine caribou in the winter. These subzones will be closed for caribou hunting after October 31.

If Porcupine caribou occupy the area in sufficient numbers to minimize conservation risk to other caribou herds, we may open these subzones for additional Porcupine caribou harvest until January 31.

Fortymile caribou subzones 2–19, 2–20, 2–21 and 2–24 are closed to caribou hunting.

Some subzones are subject to Permit Hunt Authorizations. Check the harvest charts on pages 64-77.

Zones 1 - 11

- Porcupine caribou
  - Males only
  - Area limit = 2

- Woodland caribou
  - Males only
  - Area limit = 1

- Males only
  - Aug 1 to Oct 31: Woodland Caribou, Area limit = 1
  - Nov 1 to Jan 31: Porcupine Caribou, Area limit = 2

- Closed to hunting
Special area restrictions

Ivvavik National Park, Vuntut National Park, and Herschel Island-Qikiqtaruk Territorial Park

These parks are closed to licensed hunting. Inuvialuit beneficiaries have the exclusive right to hunt within Ivvavik National Park and Herschel Island-Qikiqtaruk Territorial Park for subsistence purposes. Vuntut Gwitchin beneficiaries have the exclusive right to hunt within Vuntut National Park for subsistence purposes.

Subzones 1–02, 1–03, 1–06 to 1–11, 1–16 and 1–20 are part of Ivvavik and Vuntut National Parks and do not appear on the map or the harvest chart.

Dempster Highway development corridor

The Dempster Highway development corridor extends to eight kilometres on either side of the centre line of the Dempster Highway from kilometre 68 to the Northwest Territories border.

► Off-road vehicles: You cannot use off-road vehicles, including all terrain vehicles and motorized trail bikes, within the Dempster Highway development corridor.

► Snowmobiles: You cannot use snowmobiles within the Dempster Highway development corridor until the ground is covered with snow. We will lift restrictions on snowmobile use each fall when conditions are appropriate. We will advertise this in local media and on the Government of Yukon website at Yukon.ca/hunting-regulations.

Ni’iinlii Njik (Fishing Branch) Wilderness Preserve

The Government of Yukon respectfully asks all hunters not to hunt grizzly bears inside the Ni’iinlii Njik Wilderness Preserve. See page 59 for more information.

Sheep hunting in the Richardson Mountains (GMS 1–25 and 1–28)

Two sheep permits are available for GMS 1–25 and 1–28. Mount Dennis is excluded from the permit hunt area.

Grizzly bear on the North Slope (GMS 1–01, 1–04, 1–05 and 1–12 to 1–14)

GMS 1–01, 1–04, 1–05, 1–12 to 1–14 are within the Inuvialuit Settlement Region. Grizzly bear management within these zones is governed by the Co-management Plan for Grizzly Bears in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region. There is no bag limit within these GMSs, but a quota that is allocated to the Inuvialuit who have preferential harvesting rights.

! Season dates and bag limits

The bag limits listed under each zone (page 64-77) are territory-wide bag limits. For example, you can shoot only one moose each year in Yukon, not one moose in each zone.

Exceptions: Inuvialuit hunters can obtain a special seal to hunt grizzly bears annually within the Inuvialuit Settlement Region. Caribou hunters have area limits and territory-wide limits. See page 63.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season dates</th>
<th>Bag limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Male moose</strong></td>
<td>1–01 CLOSED</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1–04, 1–05, 1–12 to 1–15, 1–17 to 1–19, 1–21 to 1–72</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31 One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Male caribou</strong></td>
<td>1–01 CLOSED</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1–04, 1–05, 1–12 to 1–15, 1–17 to 1–19, 1–21 to 1–72</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Jan 31 Two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See explanatory map on page 63.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Male sheep</strong></td>
<td>1–25, 1–28 Permit hunt only (see page 7–9)</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Sept 15 One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1–01, 1–04, 1–05, 1–12 to 1–15, 1–17 to 1–19, 1–21 to 1–72</td>
<td>Permit hunt only (see page 7–9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Male deer</strong></td>
<td>1–01 to 1–14 Permit hunt only (see page 7–9)</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Sept 15 One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1–15, 1–17 to 1–19, 1–21 to 1–72</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Elk</strong></td>
<td>All subzones except 1–01 Permit required (see page 7–10)</td>
<td>April 1 to Mar 31 One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spring black bear</strong></td>
<td>1–01 CLOSED</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1–04, 1–05, 1–12 to 1–15, 1–17 to 1–19, 1–21 to 1–72</td>
<td>Apr 15 to June 21 Two (total) each licence year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fall black bear</strong></td>
<td>1–04, 1–05, 1–12 to 1–15, 1–17 to 1–19, 1–21 to 1–72</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Nov 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1–01 CLOSED</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spring grizzly bear</strong></td>
<td>1–39, 1–53, 1–54</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1–15, 1–17 to 1–19, 1–21 to 1–38, 1–40 to 1–52, 1–55 to 1–72</td>
<td>Apr 15 to June 21 One (total) every three licence years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1–01, 1–04, 1–05, 1–12 to 1–14 Permit hunt only (see page 7–9)</td>
<td>Apr 15 to June 21 One each year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fall grizzly bear</strong></td>
<td>1–01, 1–04, 1–05, 1–12 to 1–14 Permit hunt only (see page 7–9)</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Nov 15 One (total) every three licence years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1–15, 1–17 to 1–19, 1–21 to 1–38, 1–40 to 1–52, 1–55 to 1–72</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Nov 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1–39, 1–53, 1–54</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wolverine</strong></td>
<td>1–01, 1–04, 1–05, 1–12 to 1–14</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1–15, 1–17 to 1–19, 1–21 to 1–72</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31 One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wolf</strong></td>
<td>1–01, 1–04, 1–05, 1–12 to 1–14</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1–15, 1–17 to 1–19, 1–21 to 1–72</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Mar 31 Seven (residents) Two (non-residents)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coyote</strong></td>
<td>1–01, 1–04, 1–05, 1–12 to 1–14</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1–15, 1–17 to 1–19, 1–21 to 1–72</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Mar 31 No limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Muskox</strong></td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Special area restrictions

Dempster Highway development corridor

The Dempster Highway development corridor extends to eight kilometres on either side of the centre line of the Dempster Highway from kilometre 68 to the Northwest Territories border.

- **Off-road vehicles:** You cannot use off-road vehicles, including all terrain vehicles and motorized trail bikes, within the Dempster Highway development corridor.

- **Snowmobiles:** You cannot use snowmobiles within the Dempster Highway development corridor until the ground is covered with snow. We will lift restrictions on snowmobile use each fall when conditions are appropriate. We will advertise this in local media and on the Government of Yukon website at Yukon.ca/hunting-regulations.

Hunting in Tombstone Territorial Park

While hunting is allowed in Tombstone Territorial Park, use caution and consideration when hunting. Be aware of the proximity of others who may also be using the area. Please do not leave gut piles on or near trails.

Managing harvest of the Hart River caribou herd

To help conserve the harvest of the Hart River caribou herd, GMS 2–16, 2–23, 2–27, 2–28 and 2–39 will be closed to caribou hunting after October 31. If Porcupine caribou are in the area in sufficient numbers, we may open these subzones to caribou hunting. Check with the Department of Environment before you head out to hunt to see if you are allowed to hunt in these subzones (south Dempster Highway) after October 31.

Support the Hides for Habitat project

If you get a moose, caribou, or bear this season, you’ll have an opportunity to contribute to wildlife conservation while making full use of the animal. Donate the hide to the Hides for Habitat project and the revenue from its sale will be used to fund habitat conservation and anti-poaching efforts.

Each hide has a value of $25 to $50 depending on its condition. The hides will be tanned and then sold for use in making clothing and crafts. The Yukon Fish and Game Association, in cooperation with the Government of Yukon, will use 100 per cent of the revenue for conservation efforts, not office expenses.

Well-fleshed hides with few holes have the highest value. Dried hides have the lowest value. So please bring in your hides fresh, frozen or salted. (Salted hides should be well fleshed out to make sure the salt can penetrate.) Half hides are also accepted.

If you live in Whitehorse, bring your moose, caribou, and bear hides to Tutshi Tanning Limited at 48 MacDonald Road in Porter Creek (867-633-4293). If you live outside of Whitehorse, contact your local conservation officer.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season dates</th>
<th>Bag limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Male moose</strong></td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31 One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Male caribou</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Porcupine caribou</strong></td>
<td>2–01 to 2–15, 2–17, 2–18, 2–22, 2–26, 2–30 to 2–38, 2–42 to 2–44, 2–66 to 2–69</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Jan 31 Area limit is two. See explanatory map on page 63.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porcupine caribou 2–16, 2–23, 2–27, 2–28, 2–39</td>
<td>Nov 1 to Jan 31 only if Porcupine herd is in the area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fortymile caribou</strong></td>
<td>2–19, 2–20, 2–21, 2–24</td>
<td>CLOSED CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male sheep</td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31 One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male deer</td>
<td>All subzones Permit hunt only (see page 7-9)</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Nov 30 One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elk</td>
<td>All subzones Permit required (see page 7-10)</td>
<td>April 1 to Mar 31 One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spring black bear</strong></td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>Apr 15 to June 21 Two (total) each licence year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fall black bear</strong></td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Nov 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spring grizzly bear</strong></td>
<td>2–26 to 2–28</td>
<td>CLOSED CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring grizzly bear 2–01 to 2–25, 2–29 to 2–93</td>
<td>Apr 15 to June 21 One (total) every three licence years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall grizzly bear 2–01 to 2–25, 2–29 to 2–93</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Nov 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall grizzly bear 2–26 to 2–28</td>
<td>CLOSED CLOSED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wolverine</strong></td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31 One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf</td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Mar 31 Seven (residents) Two (non-residents)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote</td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Mar 31 No limit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Special area restrictions

There are no special area restrictions in Zone 3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season dates</th>
<th>Bag limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male moose</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male caribou</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood bison</td>
<td>Sept 1 to Mar 31</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male sheep</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Nov 30</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male deer</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Nov 30</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elk</td>
<td>April 1 to Mar 31</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring black bear</td>
<td>Apr 15 to June 21</td>
<td>Two (total) each licence year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall black bear</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Nov 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring grizzly bear</td>
<td>Apr 15 to June 21</td>
<td>One (total) every three licence years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall grizzly bear</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Nov 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolverine</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Mar 31</td>
<td>Seven (residents)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td></td>
<td>Two (non-residents)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Mar 31</td>
<td>No limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Zone 4

Special area restrictions

Ddhaw Ghro Habitat Protection Area (Subzone 4–03), formerly McArthur Wildlife Sanctuary

Ddhaw Ghro is closed to all hunting.

Faro area (Subzones 4–44 to 4–46)

Subzones 4–44 to 4–46 are subject to a threshold hunt for moose to a harvest limit of 15 (see page 39).

Subzone 4–51

Subzone 4–51 is closed to all big game hunting.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season dates</th>
<th>Bag limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male moose</td>
<td>4–03, 4–51</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4–44 to 4–46</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31, or until the number of moose harvested reaches the threshold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4–01, 4–02, 4–04 to 4–47, 4–50, 4–52</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male caribou</td>
<td>4–03, 4–51</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4–01, 4–02, 4–04 to 4–50, 4–52</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Area limit is one. See explanatory map on page 63.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood bison</td>
<td>4–03, 4–51</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4–01, 4–02, 4–04 to 4–50, 4–52</td>
<td>Sept 1 to Mar 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male sheep</td>
<td>4–03, 4–46, 4–47, 4–51, 4–52</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4–01, 4–02, 4–04 to 4–45, 4–48 to 4–50</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goat</td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male deer</td>
<td>4–03, 4–51</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4–01, 4–02, 4–04 to 4–50, 4–52</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Nov 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elk</td>
<td>4–03, 4–51</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4–01, 4–02, 4–04 to 4–50, 4–52</td>
<td>April 1 to Mar 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring black bear</td>
<td>4–03, 4–51</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4–01, 4–02, 4–04 to 4–50, 4–52</td>
<td>Apr 15 to June 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall black bear</td>
<td>4–01, 4–02, 4–04 to 4–50, 4–52</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Nov 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4–03, 4–51</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring grizzly bear</td>
<td>4–03, 4–51</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4–01, 4–02, 4–04 to 4–50, 4–52</td>
<td>Apr 15 to June 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall grizzly bear</td>
<td>4–01, 4–02, 4–04 to 4–50, 4–52</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Nov 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4–03, 4–51</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolverine</td>
<td>4–03, 4–51</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4–01, 4–02, 4–04 to 4–50, 4–52</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf</td>
<td>4–03, 4–51</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4–01, 4–02, 4–04 to 4–50, 4–52</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Mar 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote</td>
<td>4–03, 4–51</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4–01, 4–02, 4–04 to 4–50, 4–52</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Mar 31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Season dates and bag limits 69
Changes to boundary

The southern boundary of this Game Management Zone now follows the centre line of the Alaska Highway.

Special area restrictions

Takhini Hotsprings Road

All hunting is prohibited within 800 metres of either side of the Takhini Hotsprings Road from the Klondike Highway to 800 metres beyond the Takhini Hot Springs. Reminder: it’s against the law to hunt within one kilometre of a residence, whether the occupants are present or not, without the occupants’ permission.

Vehicles must use designated routes in the East Kluane area

Using vehicles for hunting, including transporting wildlife or hunters, is allowed only on designated routes in subzones 5–34, and 5–36 to 5–39. The designated routes are:

- Silver City to Cultus Bay
- Cultus Bay to Fourth of July Creek
- Fourth of July Creek road
- Cultus Bay to Gladstone Creek
- Gladstone Creek to Printers Creek
- the Old Alaska Highway between the Alaska Highway and Silver City
- the Alaska Highway between Jarvis River and Slims River Bridge
- Kloo Lake roads
- McKinley Creek trail
- Christmas Bay access road
- Jarvis River trail
- Ruby Creek trail

Using aircraft, excluding helicopters, to transport hunters for the purposes of hunting is allowed. You can only snowmobiles in this area for hunting or transporting bison during the bison season. You cannot hunt or transport other species by snowmobile at any time on the designated routes.

You can view or purchase a detailed map of designated routes at Environment offices. You can also view or download it from env.gov.yk.ca/maps/view/nav/3/17/.

Fall bison season corridors

North Klondike Highway: a one-kilometre wide corridor along the west side of the North Klondike Highway between Whitehorse and Braeburn.

Alaska Highway: a three-kilometre wide corridor along the north side of the Alaska Highway between Whitehorse and the Slims River Bridge.

You are allowed to use motorized vehicles for retrieval and transport of harvested bison within the three-kilometre zone adjacent to the Alaska Highway in subzone 5–38 (between the Jarvis River and Silver City) only from September 1 to October 31.

See Yukon.ca/bison-hunt for the most current descriptions of the fall and winter bison hunting seasons.
You can view or purchase detailed maps of the bison core range and hunt areas at Environment offices. You can also view them online or download them from env.gov.yk.ca/maps/view/nav/3/17/.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season dates</th>
<th>Bag limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male moose</td>
<td>5–22 to 5–24, 5–26</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5–28, 5–30 to 5–42, 5–45 to 5–47 Permit hunt only (see page 7-9)</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5–01 to 5–21, 5–25, 5–27, 5–29, 5–43, 5–44, 5–48 to 5–51</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male caribou</td>
<td>5–01 to 5–10, 5–12, 5–14 to 5–21, 5–28, 5–49 to 5–51</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood bison</td>
<td>5–01, 5–04 to 5–07 Permit required (see page 9)</td>
<td>Sept 1 to Mar 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fall Bison Season Corridors as described Permit required (see page 9)</td>
<td>Sept 1 to Oct 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male sheep</td>
<td>5–01 to 5–49, 5–51</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5–50 Permit hunt only (see page 7-9)</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goat</td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male deer Permit hunt only (see page 7-9)</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Nov 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elk</td>
<td>Portions of 5–44 and 5–45, 5–47 to 5–50 Permit hunt only (see page 7-9)</td>
<td>See permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5–01 to 5–43, portions of 5–44 and 5–45, 5–46, 5–51 Permit required (see page 7-10)</td>
<td>April 1 to Mar 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring black bear</td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>Apr 15 to June 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall black bear</td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Nov 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring grizzly bear</td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>Apr 15 to June 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall grizzly bear</td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Nov 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolverine</td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf</td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Mar 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote</td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Mar 31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Changes to boundary

The northern and eastern boundaries of this Game Management Zone now follow the centre lines of the Alaska Highway and the Haines Highway.

Special area restrictions

Kluane Wildlife Sanctuary

Zone 6 is closed to all hunting in 2019–2020 except the Kluane sheep permit hunt.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season dates</th>
<th>Bag limit</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male moose</td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male caribou</td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood bison</td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male sheep</td>
<td>6–01 to 6–03, 6–05, 6–09 to 6–13</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Portions of 6–04, 6–06, 6–07, 6–08</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yukon resident permit hunt only (see pages 8 and 49)</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Portions of 6–04, 6–06, 6–07, 6–08</td>
<td>July 21 to Oct 31</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-resident permit hunt only (see page 49)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goat</td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male deer</td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elk</td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring black bear</td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall black bear</td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring grizzly bear</td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall grizzly bear</td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolverine</td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf</td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote</td>
<td>All subzones</td>
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<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Changes to boundary
The northern and western boundaries of this Game Management Zone now follow the centre lines of the Alaska Highway and the Haines Highway.

Special area restrictions

Annie Lake Road
All hunting is prohibited within 800 metres of either side of the Annie Lake Road from the Carcross Road to kilometre 20.5. Reminder: it’s against the law to hunt within one kilometre of a residence, whether the occupants are present or not, without the occupants’ permission.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season dates</th>
<th>Bag limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male moose</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male caribou</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood bison</td>
<td>Sept 1 to Mar 31</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male sheep</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goat</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male deer</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Nov 30</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elk</td>
<td>April 1 to Mar 31</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring black bear</td>
<td>Apr 15 to June 21</td>
<td>Two (total) each licence year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall black bear</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Nov 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring grizzly bear</td>
<td>Apr 15 to June 21</td>
<td>One (total) every three licence years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall grizzly bear</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Nov 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolverine</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Mar 31</td>
<td>Seven (residents)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Mar 31</td>
<td>No limit</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Special area restrictions

There are no special area restrictions in Zone 8.

Moose harvest reporting in GMS 8–24 to 8–27

Hunters harvesting moose in GMS 8–24, 8–25, 8–26 and 8–27 in the Big Salmon Range, west of the South Canol Highway and north of the Teslin River from Johnsons Crossing, are required to report their harvest on a sub-area basis in the harvest report. You can view maps defining these areas at Environment offices.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season dates</th>
<th>Bag limit</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male moose</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male caribou</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31</td>
<td>Area limit is one. See explanatory map on page 63.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8–01 to 8–11, 8–18 to 8–25</td>
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<tr>
<td>8–12 to 8–17, 8–26, 8–27</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood bison</td>
<td>Sept 1 to Mar 31</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permit required (see page 9)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male sheep</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goat</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male deer</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Nov 30</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permit hunt only (see page 7-9)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elk</td>
<td>See permit</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portions of 8–01, portions of 8–04</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Permit required (see page 7-10)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Apr 15 to June 21</td>
<td>Two (total) each licence year</td>
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<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fall black bear</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spring grizzly bear</td>
<td>Apr 15 to June 21</td>
<td>One (total) every three licence years</td>
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<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fall grizzly bear</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Nov 15</td>
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<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolverine</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31</td>
<td>One</td>
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<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Mar 31</td>
<td>Seven (residents) Two (non-residents)</td>
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<td>All subzones</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Mar 31</td>
<td>No limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
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</table>
Special area restrictions

Annie Lake Road

All hunting is prohibited within 800 metres of either side of the Annie Lake Road from the Carcross Road to kilometre 20.5. Reminder: it's against the law to hunt within one kilometre of a residence, whether the occupants are present or not, without the occupants' permission.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season dates</th>
<th>Bag limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Male moose</strong></td>
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<td>9–01 to 9–07</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Male caribou</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Wood bison</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
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<tr>
<td>Permit required (see page 9)</td>
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<td><strong>Male sheep</strong></td>
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<td>9–01, 9–02, 9–04 to 9–11</td>
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<td>9–03</td>
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<td>Bowhunting only. Permit hunt only (see page 7-9)</td>
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<td>All subzones</td>
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<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Male deer</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Nov 30</td>
<td>One</td>
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<td>Permit hunt only (see page 7-9)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Elk</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
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</tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Spring black bear</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>Apr 15 to June 21</td>
<td>Two (total) each licence year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fall black bear</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Nov 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spring grizzly bear</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>Apr 15 to June 21</td>
<td>One (total) every three licence years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fall grizzly bear</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Nov 15</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Wolverine</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wolf</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Mar 31</td>
<td>Seven (residents) Two (non-residents)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coyote</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Mar 31</td>
<td>No limit</td>
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</table>
### Special area restrictions

#### Nisutlin River Delta National Wildlife Area


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season dates</th>
<th>Bag limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Male moose</strong></td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Male caribou</strong></td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31</td>
<td>Area limit is one. See explanatory map on page 63.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–01 to 10–04, 10–10 to 10–16, 10–20 to 10–32</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–05 to 10–09, 10–17 to 10–19</td>
<td>Permit hunt only (see page 7-9)</td>
<td>Area limit is one. See explanatory map on page 63.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wood bison</strong></td>
<td>Aug 1 to Sept 24</td>
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<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Male sheep</strong></td>
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<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–22, 10–28</td>
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<td>10–01 to 10–21, 10–23 to 10–27, 10–29 to 10–32</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goat</strong></td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Male deer</strong></td>
<td>Aug 1 to Nov 30</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Elk</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spring black bear</strong></td>
<td>Apr 15 to June 21</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Fall black bear</strong></td>
<td>Aug 1 to Nov 15</td>
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<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Spring grizzly bear</strong></td>
<td>Apr 15 to June 21</td>
<td>One (total) every three licence years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fall grizzly bear</strong></td>
<td>Aug 1 to Nov 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wolverine</strong></td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wolf</strong></td>
<td>Aug 1 to Mar 31</td>
<td>Seven (residents) Two (non-residents)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coyote</strong></td>
<td>Aug 1 to Mar 31</td>
<td>No limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
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</table>
### Special area restrictions

There are no special area restrictions in Zone 11.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season dates</th>
<th>Bag limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male moose</td>
<td>All subzones</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male caribou</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>11–02 to 11–18, 11–20 to 11–23</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Sept 24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wood bison</td>
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<td>Male sheep</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goat</td>
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<td>11–04 to 11–24, 11–26 to 11–46</td>
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<td>Male deer</td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>Permit hunt only (see page 7-9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elk</td>
<td>All subzones</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spring black bear</td>
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<td>Apr 15 to June 21</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
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<td>Wolverine</td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31</td>
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<td>Wolf</td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Mar 31</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coyote</td>
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## 2018-2019 licensed big game harvest statistics

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<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Moose</th>
<th>Caribou</th>
<th>Wood bison</th>
<th>Sheep</th>
<th>Goat</th>
<th>Deer</th>
<th>Elk*</th>
<th>Grizzly bear</th>
<th>Black bear</th>
<th>Wolf</th>
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<td>77</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* One additional elk was harvested in the exclusion area, and 18 additional elk were harvested through the elk/agriculture conflict hunt. Visit Yukon.ca/elk-agriculture-conflict-hunt to learn more.
There are several ways to process a big game animal. Regardless of what method you choose, always keep the meat cool, clean and dry. Two or more people will make processing much easier. If you want the animal mounted by a taxidermist, consult the relevant resources on how to skin it for this purpose.

Consider these points when choosing a method:

- Removing the organs as soon as possible is the best way to start the cooling process. If this is not done carefully, you can spill gut contents, feces or urine onto the meat.
- The more cuts you make into the meat, the more you expose it to dirt, egg-laying insects and other sources of contamination. Cutting the animal into the largest manageable pieces possible and leaving meat on the bone is the best way to avoid this.
- If you have a large animal, or if you need to carry the meat a long distance, deboning some or all of the animal may be your best option.

The conventional field dressing method

Removing the guts

Step 1: Confirm the animal is dead

Approach the animal from the spine side, and confirm there's no movement of the chest or limbs. Use the muzzle of your firearm or a long stick to touch the eyeball. If the animal blinks, it's still alive. Use a single shot to the head at close range to kill it humanely.

Step 2: Attach the seal

Cancel your big game seal and attach it to the carcass. To find out where to attach the seal, check the part of this booklet that provides information on the appropriate species.

Step 3: Initial cuts

1. Move the animal onto its back if possible, and tie its legs out or have your hunting partner hold them while you work. You can do the following procedure with the animal on its side, but that’s more awkward. If using a knife, cut from the underside of the hide as much as possible (blade pointing up). A hooked blade utility knife makes the initial cuts described below easy to do.

2. Starting at the chin of the animal, cut straight down the mid-line of the belly towards the hind end, moving your cut to one side of the genitals before stopping just short of the anus. Be careful to cut only through the hide, and be cautious around the abdomen, as you don’t want to puncture the gut cavity.

3. Next, cut through the hide on the back of each leg several inches below the knee joint. Continue these cuts downward to join the main cut you made along the mid-line of the belly. Make a circular cut through the hide around each lower leg below the knee joint.

4. Skin back the hide from either side of your mid-line belly cut to completely expose the brisket plus about 15 cm (6 in) of the abdomen.
Step 4: Evidence of sex

On a male, skin out the penis and scrotum and direct them towards the back of the animal in case of urine spillage. You can then leave the skin from the scrotum attached to one of the hindquarters. Antlers or horns attached to the skull are also acceptable for proof of sex except in the case of caribou.

Step 5: Opening the body cavity

To make a cut to open the body cavity, follow your mid-line cut with your blade pointed up or use a special tool designed for this purpose. You can use your other hand and arm to push down on the gut and guide your knife. Be very careful because you don’t want to puncture the gut, which will already be starting to bloat. See “A First Nation perspective on big game” on page 84 for a different way to make this cut. Salvage the flank (belly flap).

Step 6: Opening the chest cavity

1. Use a saw to split the brisket, or use a knife or saw to cut through the cartilage joints and remove it whole.
2. Following the mid-line of the throat, cut through the tissue to expose the esophagus and trachea (windpipe). Tie off the esophagus with strong cord or plastic cable ties close to the head in two places about 5 cm (2 in) apart, and cut through both it and the trachea in between your tie off locations.

Step 7: Splitting the pelvis

1. Spread the hind legs and cut through the muscle on the mid-line of the pelvis. Using a saw, carefully cut through the pelvis bone. Be careful not to puncture the colon or bladder.
2. Using a thin, sharp knife (a fillet knife works well), cut a ring around the anus, again being cautious not to puncture the colon or bladder. You can use a plastic cable tie or strong cord to tie it off when it has been separated from the body to prevent leakage.

Step 8: Removing the guts

1. The diaphragm separates the chest cavity from the gut cavity and is connected to the entire inner wall of the animal’s ribs. Start cutting this away to begin freeing the organs from the body.
2. When you have separated the most easily accessible parts of the diaphragm, get your partner to grab hold of the trachea (a small hole cut into it can make it easier to hang on to) and start pulling it back toward the hind end of the animal. The organs are attached to the spinal column of the animal with thin tissue. You’ll need to cut through this as your partner pulls them away.
3. Get your partner to keep pulling as you cut through the connective tissue and roll the paunch and intestines out of the side of the animal.

4. Salvage the heart, liver and kidneys to eat or give away.

5. Remove any blood from inside the body cavity and wipe it clean. Roll the rest of the gut pile out of the way.

**Removing the meat**

Depending on the size of the animal and the distance you need to carry it, you may want to keep the largest pieces intact. For a small animal that you’re not carrying very far, you may decide to transport it whole. In other situations, and with the right equipment, you may decide to split your harvest in half, or into “butcher’s quarters” (the animal split down the spine, and severed between the second and third ribs). The following will explain how to break the animal down into eight pieces: the neck, two front quarters, the loin, two sides of ribs, and two hindquarters. This allows you to debone the meat at home, or to leave the bones intact to cut bone-in steaks and roasts.

**Step 1: Finish skinning**

With the animal laying on one side, skin out the top side all the way to the spine.

**Step 2: Remove the hind leg**

Raise the top side hind leg and carefully cut along the pelvis toward the ball and socket joint at the hip. Using your knife, sever the joint and continue your cut through to the top of the pelvis (leaving the sirloin portion intact) until the leg is completely severed. Set it aside on a clean surface such as a tarp, game bag or the half-skinned hide.

**Step 3: Remove the front leg**

Trim away any bloodshot meat, as it will spoil quickly. Raise the topside front leg and cut it off by slicing through the meat from the armpit to the shoulder. There is no bone-to-bone connection in the shoulder. Just run your knife between the large flat shoulder blade and the ribs. Once the leg is severed, set it aside on a clean surface such as a tarp, game bag or the half-skinned hide.

**Step 4: Remove one side of ribs**

Using your saw, cut through the ribs to remove them in one large slab. Be careful not to cut into the “backstrap” portions that form a triangle between the ridge of the spine and the top of the ribcage.

**Step 5: Do the other side**

Taking care to protect the exposed meat from the ground by spreading out the hide and/or laying out a tarp, flip the animal over and skin the rest of it out. Remove both legs and the ribs the same way you did on the other side.
Field dressing and meat care

Step 6: Remove the head and neck
Cut off the head where the spine meets the skull. A knife should be all you need to sever this joint. When you’ve removed the head, you can then use a saw to cut the neck off where it meets the ribs.

Step 7: The final cut
Cut through the spine in between the second and third ribs (counting from the tail forward) to preserve the tenderloins along the underside of the spine.

The “gutless” method
As already noted, removing the guts as soon as possible starts the cooling process quickly. Some hunters choose to leave the guts intact until much of the meat has been removed, but this increases the risk of spoilage because of the retained heat inside the animal. You should only use this method if you are confident in your skills and know that you can get to the guts in a short amount of time. It is not recommended in warmer temperatures.

Deboning
Deboning an animal can be extremely useful if you want to reduce the weight of the load you need to carry (e.g., on a backpacking hunt), and are not interested in bone-in steaks and roasts. Keep in mind that deboning an animal can expose much more meat to the air than leaving the bones in, leading to increased risk of contamination.

The boning out method
We’ll describe here the deboning of an animal using the “gutless” method, but you can also debone your harvest using the conventional field dressing method described previously.

Step 1: Attach the seal
Step 2: With the animal on its side, skin out the top side of the animal
Step 3: Remove the top side legs
Step 4: Remove the top side backstrap and neck slab
Remove the top side backstrap by making two long, deep cuts lengthwise on the back of the carcass. The cuts will join at the backbone to form a “V” shape. Make the first cut down along the mid-line of the back to the point where the spine joins the ribs. This cut should run from the neck to the pelvis. Make the second cut along the side of the ribs and run it upward to join the first cut along the top of the rib cage. This cut should also run from the neck to the pelvis. When it’s finished the backstrap should come off in one long strip. Next, fillet the slabs of muscle off the topside of the neck.
Step 5: Repeat steps 2, 3 and 4 on the other side

Step 6: Remove the guts as described in the conventional method on page 79

Step 7: Remove the tenderloins
Fillet off the two strips of meat that run on the underside of the spine from the pelvis to the third rib. You can place these in a game bag with the backstraps.

Step 8: Remove the ribs
To bone out the brisket and ribs in place, fillet the slabs of meat off the outside of the rib cage, then cut out the strips of meat from between the ribs.

Step 9: Remove the remaining meat
Next, check the carcass over carefully and remove any remaining pieces of edible meat.

You can further debone the animal by removing the meat from the legs you set aside earlier. A fillet knife works well for this. After you’ve removed all the edible meat you should be left with a gut pile, hide and a clean skeleton.

**Taking care of your meat**

The meat should be hung in a cool (just above 0°C), dry, well-ventilated place that is protected from flies. Let the meat hang for seven to 10 days to age and tenderize before cutting it up into meal-size portions for the freezer. Meat will spoil if not hung properly, especially if temperatures are not cold enough or if ventilation is poor.

To watch a video on how to field dress big game, visit youtube.com/environmentyukon.
A First Nation perspective on big game

“When you kill something, the animal gives its life for you. So you’ve got to give thanks to the Great Spirit. Something had to die for you to continue with your life. That’s the way I look at it.”

– Art Johns, Carcross/Tagish First Nation Elder

The hunting traditions of Yukon First Nation peoples have grown out of their intimate relationship with the natural world. Through wise use of local resources, the first people of the Yukon were able to feed, clothe and shelter themselves while developing rich communities and cultures. Moose and caribou in particular provided a bountiful source of food and raw material such as bone, hide and sinew.

While the equipment used by First Nation hunters has changed over the last 200 years, the way in which moose and caribou are used has remained essentially the same for countless generations. Art Johns of the Carcross/Tagish First Nation knows all about traditional uses of moose and caribou. In his desire to communicate respect for wildlife, and help reduce the waste of wild meat, he has graciously provided the information you will read in the next two pages.

Field dressing

When Art Johns dresses out a moose or caribou, he does a few things differently from the conventional field dressing method. Before gutting the animal, he cuts off the head, skins the carcass, and removes the shoulders and hams. Then he guts the animal in a unique way. Instead of cutting down the centre of the abdomen, he cuts around the edges of the flank or “belly flap”. This flap of muscle, about 2 cm (1 in) thick, covers the belly from the ribs to the pelvis and up to the back on each side. Art removes the belly flap in one large piece, emptying the belly cavity as he goes.

Eat everything – waste nothing

First Nation peoples traditionally eat all edible parts of a moose, right down to the hoofs. This practice avoids waste and shows proper respect for the animal that gave up its life. It also provides vitamins and nutrients, which are concentrated in selected body parts.

How Art Johns makes use of the whole animal

Shoulders, hams, loin and back – Cut these large pieces of meat into roasts or steaks.

Neck and shanks – Cut a slab of meat off each side of the neck and use it in a stew or soup. The shank meat can be used the same way, or it can be left on the bone and roasted.

Brisket, ribs and flank – Ribs can be roasted in racks or cut up in smaller pieces and boiled. The brisket can be cooked the same way. The flank can be cut into small pieces and boiled or rolled into roasts if it has enough fat on it.

Head – Cut off the antlers, skin out the head and roast it over an open fire. Pick off the tender meat. The eyeballs are especially nutritious.

Moose nose – Singe the hair off the moose nose over an open fire, Cut the nose off the head just in front of the bone, then cut it in strips about 5 cm (2 in) wide and boil them.
Bones – Leave some meat on the bones. Cut them in pieces about 10 cm (4 in) long. Boil the bones, eat the meat off them and suck the rich marrow out of the centre.

Bone joints – The bone sections at the joints can be cut into smaller pieces and boiled in water. A fine “bone grease” will rise to the top of the pot. Let it cool until it gels and then skim it off. It makes excellent “butter” for eating with dry meat or other snacks.

Hoofs – Leave the hoofs attached to the lower legs. Burn the hair off and then boil the hoof and bone. Eat the meat off the bone right down to the hoofs.

Organs – The tongue can be boiled or roasted. The heart, kidneys and liver are usually fried. If the animal was rutting its liver may be swollen and inedible. If that’s the case, leave it in the bush for the whisky jacks and ravens that keep you company.

Diaphragm – The diaphragm can be cut in strips and fried right at the kill site.

Guts – Only certain parts of the stomach and intestines should be eaten. It’s best to learn directly from someone who knows the right parts. The large intestines are split lengthwise, washed out and boiled.

You can eat the organs, diaphragm, guts and flank right away. The remaining meat should be hung in a cool (just above 0°C), dry, well-ventilated place that is protected from flies.

Let the meat hang for seven to 10 days to age and tenderize before cutting it up into meal-size portions for the freezer. Meat will spoil if not hung properly, especially if temperatures are not cold enough or if ventilation is poor.

“ If you show respect for the animal and treat it right, it will come back to you the next time you are hungry. If you don’t show respect, it will not return. That’s what we tell the children so they will learn how important it is to respect the animal. “

– Art Johns, Carcross/Tagish First Nation Elder

How to clean small game

Here’s one way to dress out snowshoe hares and arctic ground squirrels:

1. Remove the head and cut off the feet at the joints.
2. Pinch the loose skin on the back and cut through it with your knife.
3. Grasp the hide on both sides of the cut and pull apart.
4. Strip the hide completely off both ends.
5. Cut off the tail.
6. Open the body cavity at the mid-line on the belly.
7. Clean out the entrails.
8. Trim away any shot-up meat and tissue.
9. Wipe the carcass clean with dry grass or cloths.
How to clean game birds

If you decide to pluck the bird’s feathers rather than skin it, you should clean the bird immediately since feathers begin to set more firmly in the skin as soon as the bird dies. If you’re going to skin the bird, you can do it in the field or you can leave the skin on to protect the meat until you get it home.

The skinning can wait but the gutting can’t. If you don’t gut the bird soon after you kill it, the meat will begin to spoil. Here’s one way to clean it:

1. Hold the bird with the breast facing upward.
2. Cut into the body cavity at the base of the breast, following the breast’s lower margin.
3. Bend the two sections back and away from each other.
4. Remove the entrails.
5. Wipe the body cavity with dry grass or cloths.
6. Let the carcass cool.

A First Nation perspective on small game

Hazel Bunbury of the Ta’an Kwäch’än Council was raised on traditional foods on the shores of Lake Laberge and Fox Lake. “During the depression years,” her mother told her, “the people at Lake Laberge lived like kings.” They harvested ducks and geese, lake trout and whitefish, moose and gophers. The land was generous.

For years Hazel taught native languages at Whitehorse Elementary School and more recently at Yukon College. She still practices her hunting and fishing traditions at Lake Laberge and the mouth of the Takhini River, with her children, grandchildren, or great-grandchildren at her side. She has provided this information so others can learn about the value of small animals in First Nation culture, and the proper ways to show respect.

Gopher or ground squirrel (Tsäl/Säl)

Gophers, or ground squirrels, have always been an important food source for Southern Tutchone people. They are tasty and fairly easy to catch. In old times, gophers sometimes saved people from starvation.

Gophers were once caught in snares made from eagle feathers. Today, traps and .22 calibre rifles are used. Gophers are eaten for a short period when they first emerge from their burrows in the spring. Then they are left alone to raise their young through the summer. In the fall, gophers are harvested once again when they are fat and healthy. Gopher skins are used to make vests, jackets, blankets and robes.
Gophers can be cleaned and cooked a few different ways. Hazel’s method is simple and elegant:

1. Skin it.
2. Gut it.
3. Cut off the feet and head.
4. Roast it over a fire or boil it.

To Hazel, gophers do not have a wild taste. They taste like chicken or pork. She doesn’t use too much salt because that would ruin the natural flavour.

**Porcupine (Dëch’äw)**

Porcupine are not as plentiful as gophers and are usually harvested when seen along a trail or roadway. There are many legends about the porcupine and this animal is always treated with respect by First Nation people. It has a rich, dark meat that Hazel compares to a cross between pork and beef. When moose are in the rut, says Hazel, porcupine meat has a strong flavour and should not be eaten. Porcupine should not be taken in the spring either.

Porcupine can be cleaned and roasted over a fire or boiled, in the same way that gophers are eaten. The quills are used to make quillwork, jewelry and other ornaments. In old times, drinking cups made from porcupine feet were used for ritual purposes.

"Treat the animal with respect and it will treat you the same way. That’s what my mom taught me. That’s what I teach my children and grandchildren."

– Hazel Bunbury, Ta’an Kwäch’än Council

In Hazel’s tradition, showing respect means you don’t harass small animals, and you don’t kill something unless you’re going to eat it. It also means that when you talk about animals, you don’t make fun of them or talk about them in any way that might be disrespectful.

**Keep it cool, keep it clean, keep it dry and keep scavengers away**

**Keep it cool:** The faster the meat cools, the better it will be. Start dressing out the animal shortly after it’s killed.

**Keep it clean:** Spilled urine, feces, blood clots or stomach contents can taint the meat. Shot-up meat can contain lead fragments if the ammunition used contains lead. Lead is a known neurotoxin and children are most at risk if they eat contaminated meat. Be careful not to puncture the bladder, intestines or stomach, and trim away any shot-up meat.

**Keep it dry:** A dry protective crust will protect the meat from egg-laying insects and prevent spoiling. This crust will form only if the meat is wiped dry and exposed to the air. The field-butchered pieces of meat should be wrapped in game bags or cheese cloth. This will protect the meat while allowing air to circulate around it. Do not wrap the meat in plastic garbage bags or it will spoil quickly.

**Keep scavengers away:** If you must leave your meat pile for short periods as you make a series of packing trips, urinate around the pile or leave a jacket or other piece of clothing on the pile. Although they aren’t foolproof, these techniques will often keep scavengers away from the meat.
The presence of meat and carcasses can increase the risk of bear encounters. This section includes general bear safety tips as well as special advice applying to kill sites.

**Don’t surprise a bear**
- Choose travel routes with good visibility where possible.
- Stay alert and look ahead for bears.
- Approach thickets from upwind if you can.
- Make noise to let bears know you’re coming.
- Travel in groups.
- Avoid travelling at night.
- Choose a campsite well away from wildlife and human trails.

**Don’t attract a bear**
- Never feed a bear.
- Don’t bring greasy, smelly foods such as bacon or canned fish.
- Pack your food in airtight containers such as zip-lock bags or hard plastic boxes.
- Thoroughly burn your garbage or pack it out in airtight containers.
- At night, store food, garbage and meat away from your tent, preferably 75 metres downwind.
- Use portable electric fencing around your camp.

**At the kill site**
- Stay alert while field dressing your animal. Look around and listen.
- Keep your firearm within easy reach, as well as bear spray or bear bangers.
- Take all the meat out in one trip if possible. If not, return to the site as quickly as possible.
- Separate the meat pile from the gut pile if you have to leave the site.
- Leave your odour on or near the meat pile. Urinate around it or leave your shirt or jacket.
- Use portable electric fencing around your harvest while you field dress or if you have to leave the animal unattended.
- Mark the kill site with lots of surveyor’s tape tied so it flaps in the breeze.
- Remove the tape when you leave the site.

**Returning to the kill site**
- Carry at least one rifle in your group when returning to the site.
- Approach the site from higher ground, if possible, to give yourself a long-distance view.
- Make noise as you approach the site.
- Approach from upwind if possible.

If a bear is present, noise, gunshots or bear bangers may scare it away. Remember, you cannot shoot a bear to protect your meat. See “Non-hunting kills” on page 24-25.
If you encounter a bear

- Group together if there are other people present.
- Speak calmly but firmly to the bear.
- If the bear is stationary, back away slowly, but don’t run. Leave the area.
- If the bear stays focused on you and keeps coming as you back away, try standing your ground, raising your arms and calling out in a calm voice.
- Shoot the bear only as a last resort and report it to a conservation officer as soon as possible.

More information

Pick up a copy of How you can stay safe in bear country from an Environment office or Visitor Information Centre, or download it from Yukon.ca/stay-safe-bear-country.

You can also purchase the video Staying Safe in Bear Country from Mac’s Fireweed Books in Whitehorse, Maximillian’s in Dawson City, or online at magiclanternmedia.com
Aquatic invasive species can harm native species by bringing disease and altering ecosystems. This affects fisheries, tourism, health and recreation in Yukon. When you are hunting by boat and moving between bodies of water, keep aquatic invaders out by taking these simple steps:

**CHECK** and remove mud, weeds and aquatic life from motors, boats, trailers and gear before leaving the area.

**DRAIN** water from bilges, pumps, coolers and buckets before leaving the area.

**CLEAN** your boat, trailer and gear by freezing overnight, fully drying in the sun, or power washing.

Pay special attention when you are moving between lakes and rivers. Report all sightings of possible aquatic invaders to the Department of Environment at 1-800-661-0408, ext. 5721.

To learn more, visit Yukon.ca/aquatic-invasive-species or yukoninvasives.com.

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**Report zebra and quagga mussels**

Report any mussels attached to boats or equipment. Call 1-800-661-0408, ext. 5721.

The Pacific Northwest, including Yukon, is the last part of North America that is still free of zebra and quagga mussels. Zebra and quagga mussels cause major impacts to the environment and infrastructure like hydropower and municipal water supplies. They are spread by watercraft, transported overland between waterbodies. The mussels can attach to boats within hours and microscopic larvae can live in standing lake water. Adult mussels and larvae can survive up to 30 days on a boat out of the water.

How to identify zebra and quagga mussels:

- Small: only up to 3 cm.
- Form dense clumps attached to hard surfaces.
- Propeller-blade shaped.
- Zebra stripes often but not always present.
There is growing evidence that when lead ammunition is used to harvest game such as moose, elk or caribou, you’ll find lead fragments in the muscle. These fragments can be too small to easily see or feel and may be several inches from the wound tract. Lead is soft and fragments may be even less noticeable once meat is ground to make sausage or burgers.

Lead is a known neurotoxin. Pregnant women and young children should not consume lead. There have not been any reported instances of human illness related to eating wild game shot with lead ammunition, but you can reduce the risk of lead exposure by:

▶ Choosing alternative ammunition that is less likely to fragment.
▶ Be sure you practice with new ammunition to become familiar with how it behaves.
▶ Choosing heavier ammunition for a given calibre and avoiding lightly constructed ammunition.
▶ Ensuring you get an accurate, precise chest shot for a clean kill.
▶ Avoiding shots to the hindquarters where heavy bones will result in greater fragmentation of bullets.
▶ Discarding meat along the wound tract showing shot damage, if using lead ammunition.
▶ Inspecting meat grinders for lead fragments and cleaning them between grinding meat from different animals.

Harvested wild game animals are a safe source of lean, high quality protein, but it is important that hunters make informed choices to reduce the risk of lead to the health of their families.
Northern Contaminants Program

The Northern Contaminants Program currently monitors contaminant levels in the Porcupine caribou herd. It monitored Yukon moose and caribou from the early 1990s until 2004. The major conclusions to date are:

- Mammals, birds and plants in Yukon are largely free from contamination.
- Some animals have high levels of cadmium in their organs.
- Cadmium levels in Yukon moose and caribou appear to be stable over time.
- Mercury fluctuates over time in caribou organs, but over the long term is remaining stable in the Porcupine caribou herd.
- Fallout from the nuclear accident in Fukushima, Japan, in 2012 did not affect the safety of meat harvested from Porcupine caribou.

Recommendations for meat consumption of wild game

These recommendations are based on eating these referenced amounts every year. If you do not eat any this year, you can eat twice as much next year and remain within the recommended limits.

- **Meat:** Caribou and moose meat is very nutritious, with no limit on the amount of meat recommended for consumption.

- **Organs:** The Government of Yukon has issued recommendations for consumption of organ meats based on concentrations of cadmium found in some Yukon wildlife. The recommendations vary with the type of animal and the herd. For caribou, the recommendation ranges from a maximum of seven to 32 kidneys/person/year and four to 16 livers/person/year. The recommended limit for moose liver or kidney is one/person/year.

- Tobacco contains much higher levels of cadmium than animal sources. Reducing or eliminating smoking is the most effective way of limiting cadmium intake.

For more information about contaminants in wildlife, contact the Yukon Contaminants Committee at 867-667-3326.

Animal Health Unit

The Animal Health Unit monitors a broad range of wildlife health. We encourage you to submit any tissues that appear abnormal and any parasites found on or in the carcass. We also invite you to provide samples from healthy deer, moose, caribou, birds and bears they you have harvested. Bring any submissions and samples to your local Environment office.

Current monitoring programs are listed below. For more information about any of our programs, email animalhealth@gov.yk.ca or phone 1-800-661-0408, ext. 5600.
Monitoring for pneumonia in thinhorn sheep

Wild sheep are susceptible to pneumonia, and the bacteria *Myoplasma ovipneumoniae* (*M. ovi*) has been linked to outbreaks in bighorn sheep. We collect nasal swabs from suitable sheep heads to test for *M. ovi*. You can pick up sampling kits from Environment offices. Each kit has instructions on how to use the swabs on harvested sheep when tissues are in fresh condition.

- Compulsory submission: head with horns.
- Requested samples: nasal swabs taken by hunters from a freshly killed sheep.

Chronic wasting disease (CWD) monitoring

We test road-killed, found dead, and harvested deer, elk, moose and caribou for CWD to detect it if it occurs in Yukon. It has not been found here yet. We collect a portion of the brain and various glands from the head for testing. The head will not be damaged and we can return it to the hunter.

- Compulsory submission: whole elk and deer heads.
- Requested samples: whole heads of moose and caribou.

Hunting cervids (deer, elk, moose and caribou) outside Yukon

Chronic wasting disease occurs in deer and elk in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Moose and caribou are also susceptible. It can spread when hunters transport carcasses or offal. Yukon, like BC and Alaska, regulates the import of species susceptible to CWD.

- You cannot import whole cervid carcass into Yukon. Edible meat completely detached from the head and backbone, cleaned skull caps with antlers, cleaned teeth removed from the head, finished taxidermy mounts, and tanned hides are exempt from this prohibition.
- Carcasses that are in transit through Yukon are exempt, provided they are in a labelled (hunter name, address, species, and harvest location) container that ensures no fluids or tissue can leak.
- Cervids harvested in the Northwest Territories or in the two northern hunting zones in BC that border Yukon are exempt because the risk that cervids there have CWD is equivalent to those in Yukon.

It’s against the law to sell and/or possess scent lures used for hunting cervids that contain animal urine or glands. These could spread the agent that causes CWD. See “Baiting and poisoning” and the definition of bait on page 21.
Winter tick monitoring

Winter ticks (Dermacentor albipictus) are a blood-feeding parasite found on moose, deer, elk and caribou. These ticks do not stay on people, dogs, or cats and do not carry disease.

In southern Canadian provinces, high numbers of ticks on moose can negatively impact moose health.

We are interested in understanding more about the distribution of these ticks in Yukon. We are working with researchers to better understand how the changing climate affects winter tick lifecycles and distribution.

Submit hides of hunted or road-killed cervids

Examining of a hide does not damage it. We will return the hide to the hunter promptly.

- Compulsory submission: whole elk and deer hides.
- Requested samples: whole hides or capes of moose and caribou.

Report any observations of ticks.

- **April to June:** Adult female ticks (about 15 mm long, light gray and round when full of blood) are on the ground, laying their eggs.
- **Late August to October:** You may see clumps of tiny winter tick larvae on vegetation (long grass, shrubs and willows) in the form of a tick-ball.
- **March to April:** Infested hosts, such as moose, might rub their hair and have distinctive patches of hair loss. The area where moose and elk lay down may contain ticks or blood. These are easier to see in snow.

Submit photos and reports to the Animal Health Unit’s laboratory coordinator at 1-800-661-0408, ext. 5285, or online through the Yukon Winter Tick Monitoring Project on iNaturalist.ca.

Removing ticks from humans or pets

People or pets may encounter other tick species when travelling outside Yukon, inadvertently bringing ticks back to the territory. The safest way to remove ticks is to use a slow and gentle pull with fingers or tweezers. Do not twist as this may leave the head still attached to the skin. The Animal Health Unit is interested in what species of ticks are present in, or are transported to, Yukon. You can submit ticks to the Animal Health Unit by dropping them off at any Environment office. Place them in a sealed bag, frozen or fresh – preferably not squashed.
General bird health monitoring

The Government of Yukon is monitoring lead levels in certain Yukon bird species and conducting general health monitoring. Animal Health Unit veterinarians examine dead birds to learn about why they died, and collect samples to monitor bird health.

- Requested samples: any dead bird. In many cases, we can return territorial birds to the submitter if requested.

For more information, see Yukon.ca/wildlife-health.

Wanted: kill location and hide samples

The Government of Yukon is asking hunters for their assistance in gathering data on grizzly and black bears.

Record and bring in the kill site location for any bear that you harvest along with your compulsory submission. In the Whitehorse office, a wildlife technician will map the location of your kill and ask to take a small (one square inch with hair) sample of the hide. This information will help the Government of Yukon monitor and manage bears.
Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board

The Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board considers territory-wide fish and wildlife issues, consults with the public and advises the Minister of Environment, First Nations and Renewable Resources Councils on how those issues should be addressed. Contact the board about your fish and wildlife questions and concerns.

Office address: Second floor, 409 Black Street, Whitehorse
Mailing address: Box 31104, Whitehorse, Yukon  Y1A 5P7
Phone: 867-667-3754, Fax: 867-393-6947
Email: officemanager@yfwmb.ca, Website: yfwmb.ca

Renewable Resources Councils

Renewable Resources Councils (RRCs) have been established in 10 of the 11 Traditional Territories of First Nations with completed Final Agreements. RRCs consider local fish and wildlife issues, consult with community residents and make recommendations to the Minister of Environment, First Nations and the Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board. If you live in a region that has a Renewable Resources Council, you can approach its members with any questions or concerns you have about fish and wildlife in your area.

Alsek RRC
Phone: 867-634-2524
Fax: 867-634-2527
Email: admin@alsekrrc.ca
Website: alsekrrc.ca
Box 2077, Haines Junction,
Yukon  Y0B 1L0

Carcross/Tagish RRC
Phone: 867-399-4923
Email: carcrosshtagishrrc@gmail.com
Box 70, Tagish, Yukon  Y0B 1T0

Carmacks RRC
Phone: 867-863-6838
Fax: 867-863-6429
Email: carmacksrrc@northwestel.net
Box 122, Carmacks, Yukon  Y0B 1C0

Dän Keyi RRC
Phone: 867-841-5820
Fax: 867-841-5821
Email: dankeyirrc@northwestel.net
Box 50, Burwash Landing,
Yukon  Y0B 1V0

Dawson District RRC
Phone: 867-993-6976
Fax: 867-993-6093
Email: dawsonrrc@northwestel.net
Box 1380, Dawson City,
Yukon  Y0B 1G0

Laberge RRC
Phone: 867-393-3940, call to fax
Email: labergerrc@northwestel.net
3A Glacier Road, Whitehorse,
Yukon  Y1A 5S7

Mayo District RRC
Phone: 867-996-2942
Fax: 867-996-2948
Email: info@mayorrc.ca
Box 249, Mayo,
Yukon  Y0B 1M0

North Yukon RRC
Phone: 867-966-3034
Fax: 867-966-3036
Email: nyrrc@northwestel.net
Box 80, Old Crow,
Yukon  Y0B 1N0

Selkirk RRC
Phone: 867-537-3938
Fax 867-537-3939
Email: selkirkrrc@northwestel.net
Box 32, Pelly Crossing,
Yukon  Y0B 1P0

Teslin RRC
Phone: 867-390-2323
Fax: 867-390-2919
Email: teslinrrc@northwestel.net
Box 186, Teslin,
Yukon  Y0A 1B0
Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope)

The Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope) was set up in 1988 under the Inuvialuit Final Agreement. The Council provides advice to federal and territorial Ministers, Inuvialuit co-management bodies and other groups on managing wildlife, habitat and harvesting on the Yukon North Slope. If you have any concerns about wildlife on the Yukon North Slope, you can contact the council at:

Box 31539, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 6K8
Phone: 867-633-5476
Email: wmacns@wmacns.ca
Website: wmacns.ca

Porcupine Caribou Management Board

The Porcupine Caribou Management Board was established in 1985 to ensure the collaborative management of the Porcupine caribou herd – one of the largest migratory caribou herds in North America – and protect and maintain its habitat in Canada. If you have any questions or concerns about the Porcupine caribou herd you can contact the board at:

Box 31723, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 6L3
Phone: 867-633-4780
Fax: 867-393-3904
Email: dlemke@pcmb.ca
Website: pcmb.ca
Environment offices

**Whitehorse District**  
10 Burns Road  
Box 2703, Whitehorse, Yukon  Y1A 2C6  
Phone: 867-667-5652  
Toll-free number: 1-800-661-0408, ext. 5652, Fax: 867-393-6206  
Email: environmentyukon@gov.yk.ca

**Carmacks District**  
110 Nansen Road  
Box 132, Carmacks, Yukon  Y0B 1C0  
Phone: 867-863-2411

**Dawson District**  
Dawson City Museum, second floor  
Box 600, Dawson City, Yukon  Y0B 1G0  
Phone: 867-993-5492

**Old Crow District**  
Phone: 867-966-3040

**Faro District**  
336 McQuesten Road  
Box 98, Faro, Yukon  Y0B 1N0  
Phone: 867-994-2862

**Haines Junction District**  
109 Pringle Street  
Box 5429, Haines Junction, Yukon  Y0B 1L0  
Phone: 867-634-2247

**Mayo District**  
Government of Yukon Administration Building, Centre Street  
Box 40, Mayo, Yukon  Y0B 1M0  
Phone: 867-996-2202

**Ross River District**  
Across from the Dena General Store  
Box 107, Ross River, Yukon  Y0B 1S0  
Phone: 867-969-2202

**Teslin District**  
Km 1246 Alaska Highway  
Box 97, Teslin, Yukon  Y0A 1B0  
Phone: 867-390-2685

**Watson Lake District**  
1010 Centennial Avenue  
Box 194, Watson Lake, Yukon  Y0A 1C0  
Phone: 867-536-3210

**Yukon Fish and Game Association**  
509 Strickland Street, Whitehorse, Yukon  Y1A 2K5  
Phone: 867-667-4263  
Email: yfga@klondiker.com  
Website: yukonfga.ca
Detailed maps sold at Environment offices in Whitehorse, Dawson and Haines Junction

Anyone can purchase ($10 + GST) standard topographic map sheets marked with Game Management Subzones, First Nation Category A and B Settlement Lands, districts, etc. at Environment offices in Whitehorse, Dawson City and Haines Junction.

You can also view and download maps from env.gov.yk.ca/maps.
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