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

This has been a challenging year for Yukoners, and many of us are looking forward to taking part in hunting opportunities out on the land. This booklet plays a key part in preparing for the hunting season and getting to know the rules and regulations.

You will notice that we changed the format of this year’s regulations summary. This booklet now focuses on regulations, licensing and permit information so it is easier to find the rules that apply to you. You can now find hunting tips, field dressing instructions and other useful information for your hunting trip in the companion resource Hunt wisely: a guidebook for hunting safely and responsibly in Yukon. Get a copy from Department of Environment offices or download it from Yukon.ca/hunting.

There are several changes to the regulations that came into effect in 2020, including new closures and permit requirements for sheep hunting in Game Management Zone 7, more liberal export permit requirements for big game meat, and new rules to understand when using the meat or pelt of a black bear. Get familiar with these changes by reading the appropriate sections in this booklet.

These changes are the result of a collaborative process where the Government of Yukon works with First Nations, Renewable Resources Councils, the federal government, the Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board, various organizations and the Yukon public to inform decision-making. We carefully consider the latest technical data, wildlife populations, the needs of hunters and the feedback we get from consultation before putting new regulations in place. The aim of changes to the Wildlife Act and regulations is simple: to keep harvest sustainable in Yukon. By reporting your big game harvest in the necessary timelines and following the rules and regulations, you make an important contribution to the stewardship of wildlife.

While planning our hunts this year, we must follow direction from the Chief Medical Officer of Health as part of the ongoing response to COVID-19. Keep up-to-date on any COVID-19 related changes to hunting by checking Yukon.ca/hunting-regulations.

I wish you a safe and enjoyable experience hunting this season.

Mahsi,

Pauline Frost
Minister of Environment

Cover photo: Max retrieves a grouse. Photo by Carol Foster.

ISSN 1714-4779

Cette publication est aussi disponible en français.
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Important changes for 2020–2021

Effective as of April 1, 2020:

- **Hunter education for youth:** Youth 11 or younger on April 1 of the licensing year are no longer required to complete the Hunter Education and Ethics Development (HEED) course to obtain a small game licence. See page 5.

- **Permit Hunt Authorization (PHA) notifications and returns:** The Government of Yukon will email successful permit hunt applicants and will no longer send notification through registered mail. You can now return your PHA online. See page 8.

- **Wildlife export permits:** You no longer need a wildlife export permit if you are exporting 20 kilograms (44 lb.) or fewer of processed big game meat. You no longer need a wildlife export permit for transporting meat you harvested in Yukon when travelling on the Nahanni Range Road through the Northwest Territories. See page 15.

- **Ammunition:** You must now use expanding ammunition when hunting all big game species. See page 22.

- **Black bear harvest:** You can take either the meat or the pelt of a black bear without penalty for abandoning the other. See page 43.

- **Wolf bag limits:** The non-resident bag limit for wolves is now the same (seven) as for resident hunters. See the harvest charts on pages 47 to 63.

- **Sheep hunting closed in part of Game Management Subzone 5–21:** A portion of GMS 5-21 is closed to licensed sheep hunting. See page 55.

- **Sheep in Game Management Zone 7:** Parts of Zone 7 will be on permit for sheep hunting. Subzones 7–15 and 7–19 are closed for sheep hunting this season. See page 58.

Other changes:

- **Statutory declarations:** You can now complete the statutory declaration form online to prove Yukon residency. See page 5.

- **Fortymile caribou:** The Fortymile caribou herd was opened to a limited permit hunt from January to March of 2020. Similar hunts may occur in the future. If opened, they will be announced during the regulatory year. See page 10.

Additional changes may happen during the hunting season. Check [Yukon.ca/hunting-regulations](http://Yukon.ca/hunting-regulations) for updates.

---

**Not a legal document**

This booklet is a summary of the current hunting regulations. It 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.

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**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 due to the effects of climate change. Voluntarily report your observations to the Yukon Conservation Data Centre at 1-800-661-0408, ext. 5331 or email randi.mulder@gov.yk.ca.
**Definitions**

**Bait:** Anything placed for luring or attracting wildlife by its sense of smell or taste. This does not include parts of legally taken wildlife left at the kill site that aren’t reasonably suitable for human consumption.

**Big game animal:** Moose, caribou, wood bison, muskox, sheep, goat, mule deer, white-tailed deer, elk, black bear, grizzly bear, polar bear, wolf, wolverine and coyote.

**Carcass:** All the body parts of a dead animal.

**Furbearing animal:** Beaver, lynx, red squirrel, coyote, marten, least weasel, ermine, fisher, mink, wolf, arctic fox, red fox, muskrat, wolverine and river otter.

**Game bird:** Spruce grouse, ruffed grouse, dusky grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, willow ptarmigan, white-tailed ptarmigan and rock ptarmigan.

**Game Management Zone (GMZ) and Game Management Subzone (GMS):** Yukon is divided into 11 Game Management Zones, and each of these Zones includes many Game Management Subzones. Harvest of big game species are managed on a subzone basis, so know which subzone you are in when hunting. See the map included with this booklet.

**Hunting:** To shoot at, attract, search for, chase, flush, pursue, follow after, stalk or lie 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 any wildlife.

**Possession:** 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.

**Small game animal:** Snowshoe hare, arctic ground squirrel and porcupine.

**Specially protected wildlife:** Cougar, gyrfalcon, peregrine falcon and trumpeter swan.

**Wildlife:** 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.

**How to use this book**

1. Read the general rules and regulations on pages 4 to 27.
2. Look up information for the species you want to hunt on pages 27 to 45.
3. Find the Game Management Subzones where you want to hunt on the map included with this booklet.
4. Consult the harvest charts on pages 46 to 63 to see the bag limits and special area restrictions for those Game Management Subzones.

Use the index on page 69 if you have trouble finding the information you need.

**Hunt wisely**

To see field dressing instructions, shooting advice, hunting tips and wildlife management information, pick up a copy of Hunt wisely: a guidebook for hunting safely and responsibly in Yukon from Department of Environment offices or download it from Yukon.ca/hunting.
Before and after you hunt

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, 2020 to March 31, 2021. You can have one hunting licence during this period.

### Big game licence fees (GST extra)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yukon resident</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-resident Canadian</td>
<td>$75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-resident alien</td>
<td>$150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trapping concession holder</td>
<td>$5.00</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>

A big game licence also lets you hunt small game and game birds.

### Small game licence fees (GST extra)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yukon resident</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-resident (Canadian or alien)</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukon resident 65 or older</td>
<td>Free</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you decide to get a big game licence after getting a small game licence, your small game licence will be cancelled. There is no refund.

* 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 getting a licence, to have the fee waived, 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. 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

- Online at env.eservices.gov.yk.ca.
- Any Department of Environment office. See page 67 for locations and contact information.

You may obtain one hunting licence during any licensing year unless your licence is lost or destroyed. See page 7.

What is a Yukon resident?

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 those 12 months.
Before and after you hunt

If you are applying for a Yukon resident licence for the first time, or if you didn’t have a licence last year, you must complete a statutory declaration. You can do this:

- online at Yukon.ca/yukon-hunting-licence;
- download the form, then submit it to environmentyukon@gov.yk.ca;
- we will contact you when your declaration is approved, and you can then get your licence; or
- in person at a Department of Environment office.

You will need proof of residency. This can be a Yukon driver’s licence or general identification card, or the documents listed on the statutory declaration form.

Residents who have their primary residence here, but who must leave Yukon for work, education or medical reasons, must complete a residency exemption declaration form at a Department of Environment office before applying for their licence.

Hunter education

If you are a Yukon resident born after April 1, 1987, you must successfully complete a recognized hunter education program before you can become eligible for a big game or small game hunting licence. The only exception are youth 11 or younger as of April 1 of the current licensing year who get a small game licence.

You can meet this requirement by showing proof that you completed:

- the free Yukon Hunter Education and Ethics Development (HEED) course; or
- government-approved hunter education from any jurisdiction in Canada or the United States.

To complete the HEED course:

1. Go to Yukon.ca/hunter-education and do eight to 10 hours of coursework online.
2. Contact your local Department of Environment office and register for a classroom session.
3. Pass the required exam to get your certification.

You will learn about outdoor ethics, field techniques, wildlife management, wildlife identification, outdoor preparedness, firearms safety and hunting regulations.

We may also offer separate workshops about some big game species before the hunting season. These workshops give hunting tips 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.

Electronic licensing: Environment Client ID

Licences are issued through your Environment client account. You will have a unique Environment Client ID number. Use this number to access your hunting, angling and camping information, including seal numbers and permits you have obtained. This number
Before and after you hunt

Licences and seals

Licences and seals is issued once and you will need it each licensing year to get new licences and permits. Contact a Department of Environment office if you forgot your Environment Client ID or aren’t sure if you already have one. The easiest way to find your Environment Client ID is to look at your angling or hunting licence from the previous year.

You can log in with your Environment Client ID and view your account at env.eservices.gov.yk.ca. Make sure to review and update your account each year or when you change your email, phone number or mailing address.

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

Big game seals

Before you hunt big game, 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.

Big game seals are not required for coyote, wolf or wolverine. However, the pelt of every harvested wolf and wolverine must be sealed with a metal furbearer seal after the hunt. See page 44.

Big game seal fees (GST extra)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goat</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bison</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribou</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deer</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grizzly bear</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elk</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black bear</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Big game seals are free for: Yukon First Nation members, Inuvialuit and Yukon resident seniors (65+).

Where to get big game seals

- Any Department of Environment office. See page 67 for locations and contact information.
- Authorized vendors. See the vendor list at Yukon.ca/licences-permits-vendors.

Cancelling seals

When you kill a big game animal, you must:

1. Immediately cancel your seal by cutting out the triangular tabs that show 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 29-45 for specific instructions for each 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.
4. You can dispose of the cancelled seal after completing your harvest report.

When transporting meat

Someone else may transport the meat without you there if you complete the declaration on the back 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.

Carrying and producing your licence and seals

Carry your hunting licence with you when hunting. You must produce the most up-to-date copy of your licence when asked by a conservation or RCMP officer. You can show a printed copy of your licence or a digital version on your phone.

You must physically carry your seals with you when hunting big game. You must produce your seals whenever you’re asked to by a conservation or RCMP officer.

Loan or transfer of licences and seals

It’s against the law to:

- possess or to use another person’s licence, seals or permit; or
- allow another person to possess or use yours.

The only exceptions are the following.

- Young hunters age 12 and 13. See Young hunters below.
- A person transporting meat. See page 6.

Lost licences and seals

If your licence or seals are lost or destroyed, you must replace them before you go hunting. You can reprint your hunting licence for free using your Environment Client ID from env.eservices.gov.yk.ca. You can also ask front desk staff at a Department Environment office to do this for you.

Lost seals must be replaced in person at a Department of Environment office. Fill out an affidavit and pay a $2.00 fee for each seal.

If you find your lost seals after replacing them, return the recovered seals to your nearest Department of Environment office as soon as possible.

Young hunters

Youth should bring a birth certificate or passport as identification to prove their age when getting a licence.

11 years old or younger as of April 1, 2020:

- You are only eligible for a small game licence.
- You do not need to take a hunter education course to get this licence.

12 and 13 years old:

- You are eligible for a big game licence or a small game licence.
- You must take a hunter education course to get either licence.
- You must hunt with an accompanying adult.
- You must use the seal of the accompanying adult when you hunt a big game animal. The seal is only valid for one animal.
- You may hunt under the accompanying adult’s Permit Hunt Authorization. The permit is only valid for one animal.
Licences and seals

14 and 15 years old:
- You are eligible for a big game licence or a small game licence.
- You must take a hunter education course to get either licence.
- You must hunt with an accompanying adult.
- You must get and use your own seals when hunting a big game animal.

16 and older:
- You can hunt without an accompanying adult.
- All rules for adult hunters now apply.

Accompanying adult:
An “accompanying adult” must be:
- 19 or older and hold a valid Yukon hunting licence; or
- a licensed guide with a licensed Yukon outfitter.

Permit hunts

Permit Hunt Authorization (PHA)
To get a permit to hunt moose, caribou, sheep, goat, deer or elk in a permit area, you will need to enter the Permit Hunt Authorization (PHA) lottery and be successful in the draw. It’s against the law to hunt these species in their respective permit hunt areas without a valid permit and big game seal.

Eligibility
Only Yukon residents are eligible to apply for PHAs. You must be at least 12 years old. For the two deer permits for young hunters 14 and 15 years old, you must be 14 or 15 on the day you apply to enter the draw for a PHA. Youth 12 and 13 years old may apply to increase their weighting in future draws.

When to apply
You must apply by the deadline listed on Yukon.ca/permit-hunt. Apply early or online to avoid a line up.

How to apply
1. Submit an application for PHAs:
   - online using your Environment Client ID at env.eservices.gov.yk.ca; or
   - in person at a Department of Environment office.
2. Pay the non-refundable $10.00 (GST extra) fee for each application.
3. If you are successful, you will get an email notification. We no longer send notification by registered mail.
4. Get your updated hunting licence that includes your permit(s):
   - online at env.eservices.gov.yk.ca by logging in with your Environment Client ID; or
   - in person at a Department of Environment office.
5. We will publicly post the results of the draw at Yukon.ca/permit-hunt in August.
Joint applications (caribou, sheep, goat, deer and elk)

Two people who want to hunt together for caribou, sheep, goat, deer or elk may apply jointly on one application. We calculate the chances of being drawn using the average of years applied of both applicants. Joint applications cost $20.00 (GST extra). You must indicate a “primary applicant” and a “joint applicant” when you apply.

If a joint application is drawn in the lottery, both applicants get a PHA for the same permit area. If only one PHA is available, it will go to the primary applicant. If the primary applicant returns their permit, they will be treated as if they had not applied (i.e., their number of years applied remains the same in the next draw). The joint applicant is treated as unsuccessful in the draw, and their weighting increases accordingly.

If two people who want to hunt together submit separate applications, the chances of getting PHAs for the same area are very slim.

Application for weighting purposes only

If you know that you will not use a permit this year, you can choose the option on the application that you only want to increase your weighting for future draws. We will treat your name as if you were unsuccessful in the draw and your number of years applied will increase by one the next time you apply.

Other rules

- **Moose, caribou, sheep, goat, deer and elk** hunters who get a PHA cannot get another PHA for that species the following year unless there are permits left over after the draw.
- One sheep PHA in the Kluane Wildlife Sanctuary is available for a Yukon resident hunter. All applications have equal weight in this draw. A map of the hunt area is included with the PHA.
- The area described on the PHA is the only place where the permit holder can hunt that species in the permit hunt area.
- Season dates for each permit area are noted on the updated licence with the PHA.

PHAs for Yukon residents 12 and 13 years old

Yukon residents 12 or 13 years old may use the PHA and seal of an adult Yukon resident hunter who hunts with them. The adult must be 19 or older. The youth must have successfully completed a hunter education 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 old. If a youth harvests an animal under an adult’s PHA, the adult PHA holder must report the harvest, submit any biological submissions, and provide the youth’s name on the harvest report. Once an animal is killed, the PHA is no longer valid.

Voluntary return of PHAs

If your name is drawn for a PHA, you can return your permit within 14 days of the date of the success notification being issued:

- online at env.eservices.gov.yk.ca by logging in with your Environment Client ID; or
- in person at a Department of Environment office.
Accepted returns will result in your number of years applied remaining the same, not increasing by one. 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.

You can also skip the year and not apply for a PHA. This won’t affect your weighting if you enter the draw in the future.

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

**Permit hunts without lottery**

▶ All wood bison hunters need a permit. See page 31.
▶ Resident hunters can get a permit to hunt in the elk exclusion area. See page 39.
▶ A permit is issued for each moose seal purchased where conditions are required for the Faro threshold hunt. See page 52.
▶ A winter permit hunt for the Fortymile caribou herd was held last licensing year from January 1 to March 31. See Yukon.ca/fortymile for details.

**Harvest reporting requirements for permit holders**

You must complete the harvest reporting requirements for the species you hunt. See pages 29-45. Wood 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.

**Mandatory harvest reports**

Harvest reporting is a legal requirement of the *Wildlife Act* and regulations. Hunters who fail to report their kills can face fines or other penalties.

You must make and submit a harvest report if you kill a big game animal. See the big game section on pages 29-45 for specific harvest reporting requirements and deadlines for each species.

You can report your harvest in two ways.

▶ By phoning your nearest Department of Environment office during regular business hours. **You cannot report your harvest to voicemail or by calling the TIPP line unless otherwise instructed.**
▶ In person at Department of Environment offices during regular business hours, Monday to Friday, except on statutory holidays.

See page 67 for a list of phone numbers and office locations. A field inspection by a conservation officer is not a harvest report.
Make sure you have this information with you when you make your harvest report:

- the harvest location: Game Management Zone, Game Management Subzone and the nearest landmark;
- sex of the animal;
- date of harvest;
- your hunting licence; and
- seal numbers.

Reporting only takes a few minutes of your time.

After you complete the harvest report, you will get a harvest report number. 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.

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

### 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.

### Non-resident hunters and guides

Non-Yukon residents can only hunt big game in Yukon with a licensed guide.

- Registered Yukon outfitters can guide all non-resident hunters.
- Yukon resident hunters holding a special guide licence may guide a Canadian citizen or permanent resident.
- Only registered Yukon outfitters can guide hunters from other countries who are not Canadian citizens or permanent residents.

Non-residents can buy a small game licence and hunt small game and game birds without a guide.

### Non-resident harvest fees (GST extra)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wildlife</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coyote</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolverine</td>
<td>$75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>$150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Goat</td>
<td>$200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grizzly Bear - male</td>
<td>$500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grizzly Bear - female</td>
<td>$750.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf</td>
<td>$75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black bear</td>
<td>$75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribou</td>
<td>$150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>$250.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood bison - male</td>
<td>$500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood bison - female</td>
<td>$150.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Non-resident hunters and guides

Your responsibilities as a guide

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

- Accompany your hunter at all times when hunting. See page 20 for what it means to accompany a hunter.
- If your hunter commits a violation of the Wildlife Act, mark the site and report the violation to a conservation officer as soon as possible.
- Ensure that your hunter follows all hunting laws.
- Complete, sign and submit an outfitter/chief guide/hunter report to a Department of 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 submit the report to a Department of Environment office no later than 10 days after the end of the month in which the season for that species ends.
- For a Yukon resident hunter guiding for moose or caribou under a special guide licence, make sure you and your non-resident hunter are aware that the non-resident hunter can harvest a moose or a caribou, not both. Harvest of one species prohibits harvest of the other.

Your responsibilities as a guided non-resident

- Follow all the hunting rules and regulations. Follow the instructions of your guide unless those instructions are against the law. If you aren’t sure, don’t shoot.
- Your guide must accompany you at all times when hunting. See page 20 for details on what it means for a guide to accompany you.
- 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 you harvest one, 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 for caribou. When you harvest the first caribou, your moose seal is no longer valid.

Other laws for outfitters and residents who are special guiding

- It’s against the law to act as an outfitter without a valid licence.
- Special guiding a non-resident hunter requires a special guide licence.
- All big game guides must be Canadian citizens or permanent residents of Canada, 18 or older.
- Outfitters must provide a separate guide for each big game hunter.
Special guide licences
A special guide licence lets you guide a Canadian citizen or permanent resident who is not a resident of Yukon. You can get a special guide licence through a weighted lottery process.

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.

It’s against the law to accept payment or reward of any kind for acting as a special guide.

Species and areas for special guiding
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 Department of Environment offices or you can download them from [Yukon.ca/hunting](http://Yukon.ca/hunting).

Eligibility
Only Yukon residents at least 19 years old with a valid big game hunting licence can apply for a special guide licence.

The non-resident you wish to guide must be at least 12 years old. They will need to create an Environment client account and be issued an Environment Client ID before you can apply. **You will need their Environment Client ID for the application.** Non-residents who previously went hunting or fishing in Yukon may already have an Environment Client ID.

When to apply
You must apply by the deadline listed on [Yukon.ca/special-guide-licence](http://Yukon.ca/special-guide-licence).
Non-resident hunters and guides

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. This means they can appear on a resident hunter’s application each year, but once successful in a draw, the non-resident hunter cannot appear on any resident’s special guide licence application for the following two years.

How to apply

1. Submit an application for a special guide licence:
   - online using your Environment Client ID at [env.eservices.gov.yk.ca](http://env.eservices.gov.yk.ca); or
   - in person at a Department of Environment office.

2. You can choose from **either**:
   - a special guiding opportunity for moose or caribou (100 licences are available); or
   - a special guiding opportunity for wood bison (25 licences are available).

3. Pay the non-refundable $10.00 (no GST) fee for each application.

4. We will notify successful applicants by email. We also post results at [Yukon.ca/special-guide-licence](http://Yukon.ca/special-guide-licence). You can get your updated hunting licence:
   - online at [env.eservices.gov.yk.ca](http://env.eservices.gov.yk.ca) by logging in with your Environment Client ID; or
   - in person at a Department of Environment office.

5. If successful, your non-resident hunter will need to get a Yukon hunting licence using their Environment Client ID. See page 4 to find out how to get a Yukon hunting licence.

Other rules

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

- The non-resident’s Environment Client ID can only appear on one application. If the same non-resident hunter appears on multiple applications, we will reject duplicate applications that come after the first one.

- 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 years applied will increase for the next draw in which you apply.

- You cannot refuse or return a special guide licence.

- You cannot change the identity of the non-resident hunter once you get your special guide licence.

- The non-resident hunter will need to purchase and possess their own seals.

Exporting wildlife parts from Yukon

You must obtain a wildlife export permit before removing or shipping wildlife parts from Yukon. You will only get an export permit if you reported your harvest, made all compulsory 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 the 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; and
- a true statement of contents.

Exceptions

You do not need a wildlife export permit for the following.

- When you are removing or shipping 20 kilograms (44 lb.) or fewer of processed big game meat.
- When you are transporting big game you harvested in Yukon through the Northwest Territories or British Columbia by the most direct route:
  - on these highways:
    - the Alaska Highway;
    - the Dempster Highway;
    - the Canol Road; or
    - the Nahanni Range Road;
  - while spending less than 24 hours outside of Yukon; and
  - while remaining in possession of the wildlife at all times.

⚠️ Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) permits

You need a CITES permit to export wood bison, grizzly bear, black bear, polar bear, wolf, lynx or otter meat and/or parts out of Canada. Before getting a CITES permit, you must have a wildlife export permit or an outfitter/chief guide/hunter report harvest fee receipt and wildlife export (OHE) permit.

Department of Environment offices currently issue CITES permits for most of these species free of charge, but require 24 to 48 hours advance notice. However, for polar bear permits, apply directly through the Government of Canada.

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.

Many countries have their own import requirements for wildlife parts. Check with the country you’re exporting to.

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

Eleven Yukon First Nations hold legal title to approximately 31,595 km\(^2\) 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 members’ ancestors traditionally used. Settlement Lands are owned by First Nations with Final Agreements and are lands that First Nations can enact laws on.

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; and
- before hunting wood bison and elk on Category A and B Settlement Lands.

Verbal permission is not consent.

Locating Settlement Lands

When planning a hunting trip, find out whether or not your destination is on Settlement Land. 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 Yukon.ca/hunting.

You can also purchase printed maps from the Department of Environment office at 10 Burns Road, Whitehorse for $10.00 (GST extra).

Rights of licensed hunters

- You have a right to cross Category A and Category B Settlement Lands.
- Except when hunting wood bison and elk, you have a right to hunt on undeveloped Category B Settlement Lands without written permission from the local First Nation.
  - 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. 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 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 Department of Environment offices to determine the exact boundary between 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.

When using Settlement Lands within the limits of public access rights, you must comply with any laws enacted 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.

For more information

Contact the First Nations listed on page 68, your local Department of Environment office, or call 1-800-661-0408, ext. 5652.

First Nation and Inuvialuit hunters

Members 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.

Yukon First Nation hunters

You will need a licence for the following.

- Hunting elk and wood bison.
- Hunting 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 its Traditional Territory. A First Nation cannot give you permission to hunt in parts of its Traditional Territory that overlap with the Traditional Territory of another First Nation.

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 on page 18.
First Nation and Inuvialuit hunters

Beneficiaries of the Gwich’in Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement

You will need a licence for the following.

- Hunting elk and wood bison.
- Hunting 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 these areas, 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 people 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 for the following.

- Hunting elk and wood bison.
- Hunting outside the asserted traditional territory of your First Nation.
- If you are not a resident of Yukon and want to hunt any big game species outside your asserted traditional territory, you will need a licensed guide.

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

You can view maps of Traditional Territories at First Nation or Department of Environment offices, or download one from Yukon.ca/hunting.

Hunting the Porcupine caribou herd

If you are an Aboriginal person who is recognized by one of the Native User Communities listed in the Porcupine Caribou Management Agreement, as a Native User you are entitled 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 not a member of the Native User Communities, but you are a member of a Yukon First Nation with a Final Agreement, you need written permission to hunt the Porcupine caribou herd. This written permission must come from the First Nation whose Traditional Territory you would like to hunt in. If you don’t have written permission, you will need a Yukon hunting licence.
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 rather than a cow will help ensure wildlife are available for generations to come.

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

To accompany a hunter means you are close enough to:

- observe the hunter and communicate with them by unamplified voice;
- directly supervise and provide instruction to the hunter to ensure their safety; and
- 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 do the following.

- Hunt big game within six hours of arriving at a destination 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.
- Use an unmanned aerial vehicle (drone) for the purpose of hunting or possess a drone while hunting.

Penalties for violations of the Wildlife Act

Violating the Wildlife Act and regulations, such as hunting out of season, can result in a fine and/or imprisonment depending on the nature of the offence.

Committing some offences can result in the automatic loss of your hunting licence for one or more years. These 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 get 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 by breaking the law. 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 wildlife; or
  - leave food, garbage or other attractants in a place 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; and
- possess or use poison or drugs to kill, injure, disable or capture wildlife.

**Bow hunting**

- 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 bow hunting only. Since this is a permit hunt area for sheep, you must first obtain a PHA through the lottery system. See page 8.
- It’s against the law to hunt wood bison with a bow.
- It’s against the law to hunt with a crossbow in Yukon.

**Captive wildlife**

It’s against the law to:

- hunt wildlife for the purpose of keeping it in captivity, without getting a special permit first; and
- 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 29-45.

**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 29-45.
**General regulations**

**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);
  - however, 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 ammunition such as “service ammunition”; or
- a silencing device.

Some species have special firearm and ammunition requirements.

- For small game animals and game birds, see page 27.
- For migratory game birds, see page 28.
- For wood bison, see page 31.

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 a firearm in an unsafe condition.

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**Federal firearm laws**

You must get a Possession and Acquisition Licence and follow federal firearm laws if you own, possess or use firearms in Canada. For more information, visit [rcmp-grc.gc.ca/firearms](http://rcmp-grc.gc.ca/firearms) or call the Canadian Firearms Program at 1-800-731-4000.

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**Found carcasses or wildlife parts**

If you find a wildlife carcass and want to keep any part of it, you must 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.
Furbearing animals

Furbearing animals you can take with a big game licence:
- wolves
- wolverines
- coyotes

Furbearing animals you can only take with trapping licence:
- muskrat
- beaver
- lynx
- marten
- mink
- fisher
- otter
- weasel
- ermine
- fox
- red squirrel

Harassing wildlife

Harassing wildlife is against the law. Harass means to worry, exhaust, fatigue, annoy, plague, pester, tease or torment. That includes:
- 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; and
- 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 issues a permit to a landowner 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-cnrc.gc.ca/eng/services/sunrise/index.html. 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 the stars.

Non-hunting kills

- If you kill a big game animal, lynx, fox, eagle, hawk, owl, falcon or specially protected wildlife accidentally or to prevent your own starvation, you must report it to a conservation officer as soon as practicable.
- If you kill a bear or other animal in self-defence, you must report it to a conservation officer as soon as practicable. You can kill the animal only if there is an immediate threat of serious injury and as a last resort. Under no circumstances can 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 practicable. You can kill the animal only if there is an immediate threat of substantial damage to property and as a last resort. 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 can 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 and/or fur also apply to non-hunting kills.

See page 25.
Public safety and private property

It’s against the law to:

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

This applies to hunting big game, small game, game birds and migratory birds.

Roadways

It’s against the law to discharge a firearm on or across the travelled portion of a public road or highway. This includes the shoulder.

Trading, buying or selling

You need a permit to:

- buy, sell, trade, or distribute wildlife for gain or consideration;
- to offer to do so; or
- to possess wildlife for that purpose.

Wildlife includes wildlife parts and the eggs of migratory birds and game birds.

You can get this permit from any Department of Environment office.

A resident big game hunter may sell without a permit:

- the hide of a moose, caribou or wood bison; or
- the pelt of a wolf or coyote.

To do this, they must have harvested the animal during the term of the same hunting licence used to harvest the animal and after meeting reporting and sealing requirements.

Vehicles

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.

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; and
- use a vehicle to chase, drive, flush, exhaust or fatigue wildlife for the purpose of hunting or to assist another person hunting.
Waste of meat or fur

It’s against the law to waste the meat from:

- game birds;
- small game animals; or
- big game animals, other than from bear, wolf, coyote, wolverine, or furbearing animals.

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:

- abandoned;
- fed to dogs or other domestic animals;
- 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.

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. 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 waste the hide or pelt of a grizzly bear, coyote, wolverine or wolf. You may leave behind the pelt of a black bear, if all edible meat has been taken, or you can leave behind the meat of a black bear if you take the pelt. However, it is against the law to leave both.

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.

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. Collaring programs are currently in place for:

- caribou;
- wolf;
- wood bison; and
- elk.

**It's against the law to hunt collared wildlife.** 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.

Report sightings of collared wildlife to the Department of Environment.

### Found collars

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

### Collared wildlife shot in error

If you kill a collared animal by mistake:

1. Report it immediately to a conservation officer or wildlife technician at the nearest Department of Environment office.
2. 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.

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

You must care for and retrieve all the edible meat from any collared, tagged or tattooed animal that you harvest. The drugs used in some captures are not approved for human consumption and require time to metabolize out of the animal. Contact the Animal Health Unit at 1-800-661-0408, ext. 5600 to determine when the animal was handled and how this affects eating the meat.

Grizzly bears and black bears are captured using veterinary drugs. Bears that were captured should have an ear tag and/or a tattoo on the inside of the lip. Report the ear tag and/or lip tattoo identification when you report your harvest regardless of whether you plan to eat the meat.

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### Areas closed to licensed hunting

**Parks and sanctuaries**

It’s against the law for licensed hunters to hunt any wildlife within the following parks and sanctuaries.

- Ivvavik National Park
- Kluane National Park
- Vuntut National Park
- Herschel Island-Qikiqtaruk Territorial Park
- Kluane Wildlife Sanctuary (except for the Kluane sheep permit hunt)
- Ddhaw Ghro Habitat Protection Area (formerly McArthur Wildlife Sanctuary)
Roadway corridors closed to all hunting

It’s against the law to hunt wildlife 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.

Small game and game birds

Either a big game licence or a small game licence entitles you to hunt snowshoe hare, arctic ground squirrel, porcupine, grouse and ptarmigan.

You can use snares to catch hare, ground squirrel and porcupine.

Firearm requirements

You can hunt these animals with only the following.

- A shotgun with a bore diameter not larger than 10 gauge that is loaded with birdshot.
- Any rimfire or centrefire rifle.
- A bow.
- A 4.496 mm or 5.6 mm air gun.
- A slingshot.

Season dates and bag limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season dates</th>
<th>Bag limits</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zone 6 and subzone 4–03</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All other zones</td>
<td>Daily</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Small game</th>
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<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Snowshoe hare</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctic ground squirrel</td>
<td>Apr 1 – Mar 31</td>
<td>No limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porcupine</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Game birds</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spruce/ruffed grouse (combined limit)</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>Sept 1 – Nov 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dusky (blue) grouse</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>Sept 1 – Nov 30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sharp-tailed grouse</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>Sept 1 – Nov 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ptarmigan (all species)</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>Sept 1 – Mar 15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*except Zone 5: Daily – 2, Possession – 6

The daily limit is the maximum number you can harvest per day. The possession limit is how many you can have in total.
Small game and birds protected from hunting

- Marmots;
- collared pika;
- woodchucks;
- gyrfalcons;
- peregrine falcons;
- trumpeter swans; and
- all other small mammals and birds not noted under season dates and bag limits on the previous page, except those allowed by the Migratory Birds Regulations.

**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. 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 game birds you must have a federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit with a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp in addition to a valid Yukon hunting licence. These are available at Canada Post outlets or online at permis-permits. ec.gc.ca/en/PurchaseHuntingPermit. 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.

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

**Firearm requirements**

To hunt migratory game birds, you must use:

- a shotgun no larger than 10 gauge;
- that is only able to carry three shells in total (two in the magazine and one in the chamber); and
- that is loaded with non-toxic shot.

For more details, visit canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/migratory-game-bird-hunting.
Restrictions
Female moose are protected from hunting.

Attaching the seal
You can attach moose seals:
- around the base of an antler; or
- the tendon of a hindquarter.

Mandatory harvest reporting
You must report your moose 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.

Evidence of sex and species
- Head or skull attached to the antlers; or
- scrotum attached to the carcass.

Voluntary samples
To help wildlife studies, you can deliver these samples to Department of Environment offices.
- Complete hide (legs not required) or the front half of the hide ending at the mid-back area. We will examine these for winter ticks and can return them to the hunter upon request.
- Whole heads, fecal matter, and any abnormal body parts or organs.

Faro area moose threshold hunt
There is a threshold hunt of 15 moose in place for the Faro area (GMS 4–44, 4–45 and 4–46). See page 52 for special requirements and other details.

Areas vulnerable to over-hunting
Moose are in danger of over-hunting in the areas below. Consider hunting moose elsewhere.
- Kluane River/Duke River area (GMS 5–18, 5–20, 5–21, 6–08, 6–09)
- Tatchun area (GMS 3–20, 4–12, 4–13, 4–14, 4–15)
- Mayo area (GMS 2–56, 2–58, 2–59, 2–62, 2–63, 4–04, 4–05, 4–06)
- Sifton/Miners Range (GMS 5–48, 5–49, 5–50)
- South Canol area (GMS 8–19, 8–20, 8–22, 10–01, 10–02, 10–03)
Females and immature males have similar antlers. Take a closer look.

**Restrictions**
Female caribou are protected from hunting.

**Attaching the seal**
You can attach caribou seals:
- around the base of an antler; or
- the tendon of a hindquarter.

**Mandatory harvest reporting**
You must report your 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.

**Evidence of sex and species**
- Penis, testicles or scrotum attached to the carcass.

**Voluntary samples**
To help wildlife studies, you can deliver these samples to Department of Environment offices.
- Complete hide (legs not required) or the front half of the hide ending at the mid-back area. We will examine these for winter ticks and can return them to the hunter upon request.
- Whole heads, parasites (if present), fecal matter, and any abnormal body parts or organs.
Male caribou during rut

We do not recommend harvesting mature males during the rut. The rut typically takes place mid-September to mid-October. The meat of a large male caribou during rut may have a very strong taste. Many people find it unpleasant.

Herds closed to hunting

The Chisana caribou herd has been removed from the specially protected list but is closed to hunting.

Wood bison

Restrictions

You can only hunt wood bison with a permit. Because of this permit, wood bison seals are available exclusively from Department of Environment offices. You will get this permit for free when you purchase a wood bison seal. Season dates vary by subzone or area.

If the annual harvest limit is reached, we will close bison hunting for the rest of the season. Check Yukon.ca/bison-hunt for updates.

Firearm requirements

- 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 as back up.

It's against the law to use bows to hunt bison.

Attaching the seal

You should attach wood bison seals to the tendon on a hindquarter.

Mandatory harvest reporting

You must report your wood bison harvest to the Department of Environment within 10 days of killing it.
Wood bison

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 wood bison; or
- upon the request of a conservation officer.

Please leave a bit of meat on the incisor bar for a DNA sample.

![An incisor bar for compulsory submission. Cut the jaw where indicated.]

Wounded bison
Wounded bison can suffer from bullet injuries and in many cases die a slow, painful death. Make every effort to track down and kill a bison you have wounded.

Choose a female
We encourage you to harvest female bison. Population projections suggest that harvesting females will help to achieve a healthy population size. If there is more than one hunter with a permit and seal in the party, consider taking the calf in addition to the cow. See the illustration on the next page on how to distinguish male and female wood bison.

NOTE: Permission from the applicable First Nation is required to hunt bison on all Category A and Category B Settlement Land. See page 16-17 for details.

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

**Male**
- heavy dark forelock
- thick horn bases
- tall hump
- penis sheath

**Female**
- shorter forelock
- thin horn
- low hump

- 1 to 2 yrs: pointing out
- 3 to 5 yrs: pointing up
- 6 yrs +: pointing in
  - older bison may have broken horn tips

- adult head shape
Restrictions

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

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*.

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.

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

Attaching the seal

You can attach sheep seals through an eye socket or nostril.

Mandatory harvest reporting and compulsory submission

You must report your sheep harvest to the Department of Environment and deliver the horns attached to the skull, including the eye sockets, 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.

Please skin the head and remove all tissue from behind the horns before you bring the submission to a Department of Environment office. A whole head will not fit in the measuring jig, especially a frozen one.

Evidence of sex and species

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

Voluntary samples

To help wildlife studies, you can deliver these samples to Department of Environment offices.

▶ Swabs of the nasal cavity. Hunters can get sampling kits from Department of Environment offices. These kits include instructions to take nasal swabs from the sheep in the field, when the tissues are at their most fresh. We use these swabs to test for bacteria that can cause pneumonia in thinhorn sheep.

▶ Any abnormal body parts or organs.

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 9. The second permit can be 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.

Brush up on your ability to spot full curl rams by watching “Yukon Sheep ID” on the Department of Environment’s YouTube channel at youtube.com/environmentyukon.
Restrictions
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.

Mandatory harvest reporting and compulsory submission
You must report your goat harvest to the Department of Environment and 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.

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

Voluntary samples
To help wildlife studies, you can deliver these samples to Department of Environment offices.
- Any abnormal body parts or organs.

Wanted: Yukon goat observations
The Government of Yukon is studying 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.
Choose male goats

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. Study the size and shape of the horns using the illustration on the previous page.

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 Yukon Archaeology Program 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, phone the Yukon Archaeology Program at 1-800-661-0408, ext. 5983 or email heritage.resources@gov.yk.ca.

Restrictions

Female deer are protected from hunting.

You can only hunt deer with a permit. Apply for a permit through the Permit Hunt Authorization (PHA) lottery. See page 8.

Attaching the seal

You can attach deer seals:

- around the base of an antler; or
- the tendon of a hindquarter.
**Mandatory harvest reporting and compulsory submission**

You must report your deer harvest to the Department of Environment and 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.

**Evidence of sex and species**

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

**Voluntary samples**

To help wildlife studies, you can deliver these samples to Department of Environment offices.

- Fecal matter.
- Any abnormal body parts or organs.

**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.

**Choose mule deer**

We ask hunters to voluntarily avoid killing white-tailed deer. White-tailed deer are far less common than mule deer in Yukon. 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.
Restrictions

You need a permit to hunt elk. There are two types of permits.

Permit Hunt Authorization

Hunting in the elk buffer areas (Braeburn and Takhini) is by Permit Hunt Authorization only. Permits are time and location specific. See page 8.

Elk exclusion area permits

The elk exclusion area includes all the Game Management Zones except:

- GMZ 10;
- GMZ 11;
- the elk ranges (core and buffer area); and
- GMS 4-51.

Any Yukon resident hunter can get a permit to hunt elk in the elk exclusion area from April 1 to March 31. Because of this permit, elk seals are available exclusively from Department of Environment offices. You will get this permit for free when you purchase an elk seal.

Detailed maps of the elk core and buffer areas including Category A and Category B Settlement Lands are available to view or purchase at Department of Environment offices and to download from Yukon.ca/hunting.

Attaching the seal

You can attach elk seals:

- around the base of an antler; or
- the tendon of a hindquarter.
Mandatory harvest reporting and compulsory submission

You must report your elk harvest to the Department of Environment 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 it; or
- upon the request of a conservation officer.

Roll up the hide hair-side in and place it 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.

Evidence of sex and species

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

Voluntary samples

To help wildlife studies, you can deliver these samples to Department of Environment offices.

- Fecal matter.
- Any abnormal body parts or organs.

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.

**NOTE:** Permission from the applicable First Nation is required to hunt elk on all Category A and Category B Settlement Land. See pages 16-17 for details.
Is it a grizzly or a black 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.

**Grizzly bear**

**Black bear**

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.

**Restrictions**

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

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

The bag limit for grizzly bears in all open subzones is one bear every three licence years. This means if you harvested a grizzly bear in the 2018-2019 or 2019-2020 season, you are not eligible to hunt another grizzly bear anywhere in Yukon in the 2020-2021 season.

**Attaching the seal**

You should attach grizzly bear seals to the hide.

**Mandatory harvest reporting and compulsory submission**

You must report your grizzly bear harvest to the Department of Environment and 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.

**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.

**Voluntary samples**

To help wildlife studies, you can deliver these samples to Department of Environment offices.
- Specific kill location and a small hide sample.

**Choose a male**

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

It is difficult to tell 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 two- or three-year-olds, and as families of females with new cubs, yearlings, or two-year-old offspring.

If you do encounter a bear on its own, use these tips to help 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 probably females.

Watch the 68-minute video Take a Closer Look for more information on identifying the sex and age of Yukon grizzly bears. It’s available on loan from your community library or Department of Environment office, or you can buy it from the Yukon Fish and Game Association.

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**Garbage kills bears**

When a bear associates people with garbage, it can become used to this and might have to be killed. Pack all of your garbage out of the bush. Burying flattened cans doesn’t work. Bears and other animals will dig them up.

It’s against the law to leave food, garbage or other attractants where bears or other dangerous wildlife can get them.

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**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 practicable. Then you will need to bring the head and the pelt with claws attached to a Department of Environment office. Read more about non-hunting kills on page 23.
Restrictions

All cubs and female black bears with cubs are protected from hunting. A black bear cub is any black bear less than two years old. Any black bears found together in autumn are likely a female and cubs. A female black bear may hide her cubs in a tree for up to five hours while she feeds. Make sure that the bear you are hunting is alone.

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

New requirements for meat and pelt

Hunters can take either the meat or the pelt of a black bear without penalty for abandoning the other. However, abandoning both is against the law.

While you can leave behind either the meat or pelt of a black bear, we encourage you to take all usable parts of any animal you harvest. First Nations traditional teachings involve showing respect for wildlife. One principle is to take only what you need, and use all that you take.

Attaching the seal

You can attach black bear seals to the hide or skull.

Mandatory harvest reporting and compulsory submission

You must report your black bear harvest to the Department of Environment and deliver the complete 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.

Voluntary samples

To help wildlife studies, you can deliver these samples to Department of Environment offices.

► Specific kill location and small hide sample.

Black bears in the Southern Lakes

Many black bears have been killed in defence of life and property in the Southern Lakes region. Consider this when you plan your bear hunt this year. For tips on how to reduce human-wildlife conflict, see Yukon.ca/report-human-wildlife-conflict.
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.

**Mandatory harvest reporting**
You must report your coyote, wolf or wolverine 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.

**Compulsory pelt sealing**
Wolf and wolverine pelts must be sealed with a numbered metal furbearer seal. There is no sealing requirement for coyote.

**Wolf**
Submit the pelt to a conservation officer by the date that comes first:
- April 15; or
- before the pelt is sold or transferred.
There is no sealing fee.

**Wolverine**
Submit the pelt to a conservation officer by the date that comes first:
- 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.
We charge a $10.00 (GST extra) sealing fee.
You need a permit before you can sell a wolverine pelt, skull or any other part.

**Voluntary samples**
To help wildlife studies, you can deliver these samples to Department of Environment offices:
- Specific kill location and small hide sample from wolf harvests.
**Cougars**

All cougars are protected from hunting.

Regular reports of cougar sightings suggest a small number of cougars might be 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.

For information about safety around cougars, visit [Yukon.ca/cougar-safety](http://Yukon.ca/cougar-safety).

**Muskox**

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

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

**Polar bears**

Polar bears are only open to subsistence harvest by beneficiaries of the Inuvialuit Final Agreement. There is no licensed harvest of polar bear in Yukon.

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

- 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.
- Game Management Subzones 2–16, 2–23, 2–27, 2–28 and 2–39 has woodland caribou (area limit 1) in the fall and Porcupine caribou (area limit 2) in the winter.

**Example of bag limits:**

1. You harvest one male woodland caribou in central Yukon.
2. You can no longer hunt woodland caribou in central or southern Yukon. You have reached the area limit.
3. You can still hunt one male caribou from the Porcupine caribou herd in northern Yukon. If you harvest an animal, this brings you to the territory-wide limit of two caribou.

Some subzones are subject to Permit Hunt Authorizations or are closed to hunting caribou. Check the harvest charts on pages 47-63.
Special area restrictions

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

These parks are closed to licensed hunting. 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 be advertise this in local media and at Yukon.ca/hunting-regulations.

Grizzly bears in the 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 (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.

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.

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Season dates and bag limits

The bag limits listed under each zone (page 47-63) are territory-wide bag limits. For example, you can shoot only one moose each year in Yukon, not one moose in each zone.

Exception: Caribou hunters have area limits and territory-wide limits. See page 46.

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

When an island lies off the centre line of a river, lake or the channel of the river and is not crossed by a boundary line, it is deemed to be inside the GMS and the regulations for that GMS apply.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season dates</th>
<th>Bag limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male moose</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 Aug 1 to Oct 31 One</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male caribou</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 Aug 1 to Jan 31 Two See explanatory map on page 46.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male sheep</td>
<td>1–25, 1–28 Permit hunt only (see page 8-10) Aug 1 to Sept 15 One</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1–01, 1–04, 1–05, 1–12 to 1–15, 1–17 to 1–19, 1–21 to 1–24, 1–26, 1–27, 1–29 to 1–72 CLOSED CLOSED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male deer</td>
<td>1–01 to 1–14 Permit hunt only (see page 8-10) Aug 1 to Nov 30 One</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elk</td>
<td>All subzones except 1–01 Permit required (see page 39) April 1 to Mar 31 One</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring black bear</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 Apr 15 to June 21 Two (total) each licence year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall black bear</td>
<td>1–04, 1–05, 1–12 to 1–15, 1–17 to 1–19, 1–21 to 1–72 Aug 1 to Nov 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1–01 CLOSED</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring grizzly bear</td>
<td>1–39, 1–53, 1–54 Permit hunt only (see page 8-10) Apr 15 to June 21 One (total) every three licence years</td>
<td></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 Apr 15 to June 21 One (total) every three licence years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1–01, 1–04, 1–05, 1–12 to 1–14 Permit hunt only (see page 8-10) Apr 15 to June 21 One each year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall grizzly bear</td>
<td>1–15, 1–17 to 1–19, 1–21 to 1–38, 1–40 to 1–52, 1–55 to 1–72 Aug 1 to Nov 15 One (total) every three licence years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1–39, 1–53, 1–54 CLOSED CLOSED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolverine</td>
<td>1–01, 1–04, 1–05, 1–12 to 1–14 CLOSED CLOSED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1–15, 1–17 to 1–19, 1–21 to 1–72 Aug 1 to Oct 31 One</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf</td>
<td>1–01, 1–04, 1–05, 1–12 to 1–14 CLOSED CLOSED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1–15, 1–17 to 1–19, 1–21 to 1–72 Aug 1 to Mar 31 Seven</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote</td>
<td>1–01, 1–04, 1–05, 1–12 to 1–14 CLOSED CLOSED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1–15, 1–17 to 1–19, 1–21 to 1–72 Aug 1 to Mar 31 No limit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muskox</td>
<td>All subzones CLOSED CLOSED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Special area restrictions**

**Dempster Highway development corridor**

The same rules apply as in Zone 1. See page 47.

**Hunting in Tombstone Territorial Park**

While hunting is allowed in Tombstone Territorial Park, use caution and consideration. Others might also be using the area. Please don’t leave gut piles on or near trails.

**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 are 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 $25.00 to $50.00 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>Male moose</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male caribou</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31</td>
<td>Area limit is one. See explanatory map on page 46.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodland caribou</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31</td>
<td>Area limit is one. See explanatory map on page 46.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porcupine caribou</td>
<td>Nov 1 to Jan 31</td>
<td>Area limit is two. See explanatory map on page 46.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fortymile caribou</td>
<td>To be determined</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male sheep</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>CLOSED</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall grizzly bear</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Nov 15</td>
<td>One (total) every three licence years</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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Mar 31</td>
<td>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><strong>Male moose</strong></td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Male caribou</strong></td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fortymile caribou</strong></td>
<td>Subzones to be determined</td>
<td>To be determined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wood bison</strong></td>
<td>All subzones Permit required (see page 31)</td>
<td>Sept 1 to Mar 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Male sheep</strong></td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Male deer</strong></td>
<td>All subzones Permit hunt only (see page 8-10)</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Nov 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Elk</strong></td>
<td>All subzones Permit required (see page 39)</td>
<td>April 1 to Mar 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spring black bear</strong></td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>Apr 15 to June 21</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>All subzones</td>
<td>Apr 15 to June 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fall grizzly bear</strong></td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Nov 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wolverine</strong></td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wolf</strong></td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Mar 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coyote</strong></td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Mar 31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Special area restrictions

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

Ddhaw Ghro is closed to all hunting.

Faro area moose threshold hunt (GMS 4–44 to 4–46)

A threshold hunt for moose is in place for Game Management Subzones 4–44, 4–45 and 4–46 around Faro. In these subzones, when you make a kill do the following.

1. Within 72 hours, report the kill 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.

2. After doing this, complete a regular harvest report and make your biological submission by the required deadline.

When the allowable harvest of 15 moose for the area is reached, these subzones will be closed for the remainder of the season. Pay attention to road signs, radio and newspaper ads, and look for updates on Yukon.ca/hunting-regulations.

Special guiding non-residents for moose in these subzones is prohibited.

Subzone 4–51

Subzone 4–51 is closed to all big game hunting.

Ethel Lake caribou herd

The Government of Yukon asks all hunters not to hunt the Ethel Lake caribou herd (GMS 4–01 to 4–04, 4–09, 4–10). This herd is open to hunting, but cannot sustain a large harvest. The Mayo District Renewable Resources Council has recommended all hunters avoid harvesting from this herd until calf survival improves. 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.
<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, 4–44 to 4–46, 4–01, 4–02, 4–04 to 4–43, 4–47 to 4–50, 4–52, Aug 1 to Oct 31, or until the number of moose harvested reaches the threshold.</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male caribou</td>
<td>4–03, 4–51, 4–01, 4–02, 4–04 to 4–50, 4–52, Aug 1 to Oct 31</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood bison</td>
<td>4–03, 4–51, 4–01, 4–02, 4–04 to 4–50, 4–52, Sept 1 to Mar 31, Permit required (see page 31)</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male sheep</td>
<td>4–03, 4–46, 4–47, 4–51, 4–52, Aug 1 to Oct 31</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goat</td>
<td>All subzones, Permit required (see page 8-10)</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male deer</td>
<td>4–03, 4–51, 4–01, 4–02, 4–04 to 4–50, 4–52, Aug 1 to Nov 30, Permit hunt only (see page 8-10)</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elk</td>
<td>4–03, 4–51, 4–01, 4–02, 4–04 to 4–50, 4–52, April 1 to Mar 31, Permit required (see page 5-39)</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring black bear</td>
<td>4–03, 4–51, 4–01, 4–02, 4–04 to 4–50, 4–52, Apr 15 to June 21</td>
<td>Two (total) each licence year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall black bear</td>
<td>4–01, 4–02, 4–04 to 4–50, 4–52, Aug 1 to Nov 15, 4–03, 4–51, CLOSED</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring grizzly bear</td>
<td>4–03, 4–51, 4–01, 4–02, 4–04 to 4–50, 4–52, Apr 15 to June 21</td>
<td>One (total) every three licence years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall grizzly bear</td>
<td>4–01, 4–02, 4–04 to 4–50, 4–52, Aug 1 to Nov 15, 4–03, 4–51, CLOSED</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolverine</td>
<td>4–03, 4–51, 4–01, 4–02, 4–04 to 4–50, 4–52, Aug 1 to Oct 31, Permit required (see page 31)</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf</td>
<td>4–03, 4–51, 4–01, 4–02, 4–04 to 4–50, 4–52, Aug 1 to Mar 31, Permit required (see page 8-10)</td>
<td>Seven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote</td>
<td>4–03, 4–51, 4–01, 4–02, 4–04 to 4–50, 4–52, Aug 1 to Mar 31, Permit required (see page 8-10)</td>
<td>No limit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Boundary on highway

The southern boundary of this Game Management Zone follows the centre line of the Alaska Highway as far west as the Donjek River. Thereafter, it follows the southern boundary of the Game Management Subzone.

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.

Vehicles must use designated routes in the East Kluane area

- You can use a snowmobile to hunt or retrieve wood bison in all subzones from November 1 to March 31.
- You cannot hunt or retrieve other species at any time by snowmobile outside of the designated routes.
- Use of other motorized vehicles, including ATVs, for hunting or retrieval is also restricted to the designated routes and a three-kilometre highway corridor along the Alaska Highway adjacent to Game Management Subzone 5–38.

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, except helicopters, to transport hunters for the purposes of hunting is allowed.

You can view or purchase a detailed map of designated routes at Department of Environment offices. You can also download it from Yukon.ca/hunting.

Use of motorized vehicles in GMS 5–38

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

Sheep hunting in GMS 5–21

A portion of Game Management Subzone 5–21 adjacent to Sheep Mountain is closed to licensed sheep hunting between the Slims River Bridge and Congdon Creek.

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.

Fall Bison Season Highway Corridors

September 1st through October 31st

Fall bison season open areas include*:
1. 1 km wide corridor along WEST side of North Klondike Highway between Whitehorse and Braeburn
2. 3 km wide corridor along NORTH side of Alaska Highway between Whitehorse and Slims River bridge

*Hunting is prohibited beyond the 3 km extent of the Alaska Highway corridor and the 1 km extent of the North Klondike Highway corridor

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 Department of Environment offices. You can also download them from Yukon.ca/hunting.
### Zone 5

<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></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></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</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Permit hunt only (see page 8-10)</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Male caribou</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></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></td>
<td>5–11, 5–13, 5–22 to 5–27, 5–29 to 5–48</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Permit hunt only (see page 8-10)</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31</td>
<td>Area limit is One. See explanatory map on page 46.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wood bison</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5–01, 5–04 to 5–07</td>
<td>Sept 1 to Mar 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Permit required (see page 31)</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fall Bison Season Corridors as described</strong></td>
<td>Sept 1 to Oct 31</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Permit required (see page 31)</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Male sheep</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5–01 to 5–49, 5–51</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5–21 between the Slims River Bridge and Congdon Creek</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5–50 Permit hunt only (see page 8-10)</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goat</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Male deer</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>Permit hunt only (see page 8-10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aug 1 to Nov 30</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Elk</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Portions of 5–44 and 5–45, 5–47 to 5–50</td>
<td>See permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Permit hunt only (see page 8-10)</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5–01 to 5–43, portions of 5–44 and 5–45, 5–46, 5–51</td>
<td>April 1 to Mar 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Permit required (see page 39)</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spring black bear</strong></td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>Apr 15 to June 21</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>All subzones</td>
<td>Apr 15 to June 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fall grizzly bear</strong></td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Nov 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wolverine</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wolf</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Mar 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coyote</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Mar 31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Boundary on highways

The northern and eastern boundaries of this Game Management Zone follows 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 2020–2021 except the Kluane sheep permit hunt.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season dates</th>
<th>Bag limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male moose</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>CLOSED</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>CLOSED</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male sheep</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6–01 to 6–03, 6–05, 6–09 to 6–13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<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>Yukon resident permit hunt only (see pages 9 and 35)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<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>Non-resident permit hunt only (see page 35)</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>CLOSED</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elk</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring black bear</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall black bear</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring grizzly bear</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall grizzly bear</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolverine</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Zone 7

Boundary on highways
The northern and western boundaries of this Game Management Zone follows 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.

Changes to sheep hunting
Sheep permits in the eastern portion of Game Management Zone 7 have been allocated by Sheep Management Units that reflect sheep populations and movement patterns. While sheep hunters in this area are limited to the area and subzones identified on their permit, this provides some permit holders with more flexibility in where they are able to hunt. Subzones 7–15 and 7–19 will not be available for the sheep permit hunt in the 2020–2021 hunting season.

<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 7–15, 7–18, 7–19, 7–34 to 7–36</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7–01 to 7–12, 7–28, 7–29, 7–33</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7–13, 7–14, 7–16, 7–17, 7–20 to 7–27, 7–30 to 7–32</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goat 7–01 to 7–33, 7–36</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7–34, 7–35</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male deer 7–01 to 7–33, 7–36</td>
<td>Permit hunt only (see page 8-10)</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elk Portions of 7–04, 7–05, 7–13 to 7–15, 7–18</td>
<td>See permit</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7–01, portions of 7–02, 7–03, portions of 7–04, 7–06 to 7–12, 7–16, 7–17, 7–19 to 7–36</td>
<td>Apr 1 to Mar 31</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring black bear All subzones</td>
<td>Apr 15 to June 21</td>
<td>Two (total) each licence year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall black bear  All subzones</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Nov 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring grizzly bear All subzones</td>
<td>Apr 15 to June 21</td>
<td>One (total) every three licence years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall grizzly bear All subzones</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Nov 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolverine  All subzones</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf  All subzones</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Mar 31</td>
<td>Seven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote  All subzones</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Mar 31</td>
<td>No limit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Special area restrictions

There are no special area restrictions in Zone 8.

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

If you hunt moose in GMS 8–24, 8–25, 8–26 and 8–27 you need to also include which part of the subzone that the harvest occurred in, the sub-area, and the Game Management Subzone when you make your harvest report. You can view a map defining these sub-areas at Department of Environment offices or download it from Yukon.ca/hunting.

These subzones are in the Big Salmon Range, west of the South Canol Highway and north of the Teslin River from Johnsons Crossing.

<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>Aug 1 to Oct 31</td>
<td>Area limit is one. See explanatory map on page 46.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8–01 to 8–11, 8–18 to 8–25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8–12 to 8–17, 8–26, 8–27</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>CLOSED</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male deer</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Nov 30</td>
<td>One</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>
<td>See permit</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permit required (see page 31)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portions of 8–01, 8–02, 8–03, portions of 8–04, 8–05 to 8–27 Permit required (see page 39)</td>
<td>April 1 to Mar 31 One</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>Fall black bear</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Nov 15</td>
<td>One (total) every three licence years</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>One (total) every three licence years</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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Mar 31</td>
<td>No limit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Zone 9

### 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.

<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>9–01 to 9–07 &lt;br&gt; Permit hunt only (see page 8-10)</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31  One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9–08 to 9–11</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31  One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Male caribou</strong></td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>CLOSED  CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wood bison</strong></td>
<td>All subzones &lt;br&gt; Permit required (see page 31)</td>
<td>Sept 1 to Mar 31  One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Male sheep</strong></td>
<td>9–01, 9–02, 9–04 to 9–11</td>
<td>CLOSED  CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9–03 &lt;br&gt; Bowhunting only. Permit hunt only (see page 8-10)</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31  One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goat</strong></td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>CLOSED  CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Male deer</strong></td>
<td>All subzones &lt;br&gt; Permit hunt only (see page 8-10)</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Nov 30  One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Elk</strong></td>
<td>All subzones &lt;br&gt; Permit required (see page 39)</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>All subzones</td>
<td>Apr 15 to June 21  One (total) every three licence years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fall grizzly bear</strong></td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Nov 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wolverine</strong></td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31  One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wolf</strong></td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Mar 31  Seven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coyote</strong></td>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Mar 31  No limit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Special area restrictions

Nisutlin River Delta National Wildlife Area (NWA)

Federal regulations prohibit and restrict activities within National Wildlife Areas.

The Nisutlin River Delta NWA protects a fall staging area for migratory waterfowl. You are allowed to hunt in this area. Hunting must be conducted in a manner that is not inconsistent with the Wildlife Act and regulations or the Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994 and regulations for waterfowl.

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

Potential hazards from military debris

This area was a former bombing range used by the Department of National Defence. If you see a suspicious object, don’t disturb it and don’t use cell phones or satellite phones near the object. Once you are a safe distance away, call the RCMP at 867-390-5555 in Teslin or 867-667-5555 in Whitehorse.

For more details, visit www.uxocanada.forces.gc.ca.
<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>Aug 1 to Oct 31</td>
<td>Area limit is one. See explanatory map on page 46.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10–01 to 10–04, 10–10 to 10–16,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10–20 to 10–32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31</td>
<td>Area limit is one. See explanatory map on page 46.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10–05 to 10–09, 10–17 to 10–19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Permit hunt only (see page 8-10)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aug 1 to Sept 24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood bison</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AREA LIMIT ONE. SEE EXPLANATORY MAP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ON PAGE 46.</td>
<td></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>Aug 1 to Nov 30</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>One (total) every three licence years</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>One (total) every three licence years</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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Mar 31</td>
<td>No limit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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><strong>Male moose</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>Male caribou</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11–01, 11–19, 11–24 to 11–46</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31</td>
<td>Area limit is one. See explanatory map on page 46.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11–02 to 11–18, 11–20 to 11–23</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Sept 24</td>
<td>Area limit is one. See explanatory map on page 46.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wood bison</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Male sheep</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>Goat</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11–01 to 11–03, 11–25</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11–04 to 11–24, 11–26 to 11–46</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Oct 31</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Male deer</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>Aug 1 to Nov 30</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Elk</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All subzones</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spring black bear</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<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>
<td></td>
<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>
<td></td>
</tr>
<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</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone</td>
<td>Number of animals taken by resident + non-resident hunters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>4+1 231+6 0+0 1+0 0+0 0+0 0+0 2+0 3+0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>31+68 27+48 0+0 7+62 0+0 0+0 4+23 5+0 4+10</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>55+2 11+0 0+0 0+0 0+0 0+0 2+1 16+2 2+0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>72+80 15+28 0+0 4+17 0+0 0+0 5+7 24+2 2+10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>55+21 13+8 223+7 22+47 0+0 4+0 2+0 10+7 20+3 8+5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>70+13 10+2 1+0 5+7 0+0 2+0 1+0 3+1 5+1 3+2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>17+1 0+0 0+0 0+0 0+0 0+0 2+0 11+0 1+0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>66+32 11+14 0+0 3+6 0+0 0+0 0+0 1+6 6+0 2+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>64+49 17+17 0+0 0+0 7+5 0+0 0+0 3+4 12+1 3+5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-total</td>
<td>441+</td>
<td>335+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>268</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>709</td>
<td>458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Nine additional male elk were harvested through the elk/agriculture conflict hunt. Visit Yukon.ca/elk-agriculture-conflict-hunt to learn more.
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; and
- samples from healthy deer, moose, caribou, birds and bears you have harvested.

Bring any submissions and samples to your local Department of Environment office. Current monitoring programs are listed below.

**Pneumonia in thinhorn sheep**

We test nasal swabs from thinhorn sheep for the bacteria *Myoplasma ovipneumoniae* (*M. ovi*), which has been linked to outbreaks in wild populations.

**Chronic wasting disease (CWD)**

We test road-killed, found dead, and harvested deer, elk, moose and caribou for CWD. We collect a portion of the brain and various glands from the head for testing. To date, we have not found cases of CWD in Yukon.

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

Deer and elk in Alberta and Saskatchewan can have CWD. Moose and caribou are also susceptible. It can spread when hunters transport carcasses or offal.

**You cannot import whole cervid carcasses into Yukon.**

Exceptions:

- 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.
- Carcasses in transit through Yukon, provided they are in a labelled container (hunter name, address, species and harvest location) that prevents fluids or tissue from leaking.
- Cervids harvested in the Northwest Territories or in the two northern hunting zones in BC that border Yukon. Those areas have the same CWD risk as 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.

**Submit the hide and/or head of a moose or caribou and receive a gift!**

We need more samples for monitoring Yukon cervid health. Hunters who submit a hide and head (that can be returned after sampling) will receive a gift in appreciation.

**Winter ticks**

Winter ticks 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.
Submit hides of hunted or road-killed cervids
Examining a hide or cape for ticks does not damage it. We will return the hide to the hunter promptly.

Submit ticks
We are interested in what species of ticks are in or coming to Yukon. You can submit ticks by dropping them off at any Department of Environment office. Place them in a sealed bag, frozen or fresh – but we prefer if they aren’t squashed.

The safest way to remove ticks from people or pets is to use a slow and gentle pull with fingers or tweezers. Don’t twist. This may leave the head still attached to the skin.

Report observations of winter ticks and impacts on their hosts

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 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 by calling 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.

Birds
We are monitoring lead levels in certain Yukon bird species and conducting general health monitoring. You can submit any dead birds you find to a Department of Environment office. In many cases, we can return the bird after examination.

Questions?
For more information about any of our programs, see Yukon.ca/wildlife-health, email animalhealth@gov.yk.ca or phone 1-800-661-0408, ext. 5600.

Report zebra and quagga mussels
These mussels are invasive species. Report them if you see them attached to boats or equipment. Call 1-800-661-0408, ext. 5721.

- Small: only up to 3 cm.
- Form dense clumps attached to hard surfaces.
- Propeller-blade shaped.
- Zebra stripes often but not always present.
**Department of 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: 867-993-5492

**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

**Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board**  
Office address: Second floor, 409 Black Street, Whitehorse  
Mailing address: Box 31104, Whitehorse, Yukon  Y1A 5P7  
Phone: 867-667-3754  
Email: officemanager@yfwmb.ca  
Website: yfwmb.ca

**Porcupine Caribou Management Board**  
Box 31723, Whitehorse, Yukon  Y1A 6L3  
Phone: 867-633-4780, Fax: 867-393-3904  
Email: dlemke@pcmb.ca  
Website: pcmb.ca

**RCMP: Search and Rescue**  
Phone 911 or 867-667-5555 (cell phone or satellite phone).
Yukon First Nations offices

Council of Yukon First Nations
Phone: 867-393-9200 (Whitehorse)

Carcross/Tagish First Nation
Phone: 867-821-4251 (Carcross)

Champagne and Aishihik First Nations
Phone: 867-634-4200 (Haines Junction)
867-456-6888 (Whitehorse)
1-866-803-2697 (toll-free)

First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun
Phone: 867-996-2265 (Mayo)

Kluane First Nation
Phone: 867-841-4274 (Burwash Landing)
1-866-558-5587 (toll-free)

Kwanlin Dün First Nation
Phone: 867-633-7800 (Whitehorse)

Liard First Nation
Phone: 867-536-5200 (Watson Lake)

Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation
Phone: 867-863-5576 (Carmacks)

Ross River Dena Council
Phone: 867-969-2277 (Ross River)

Selkirk First Nation
Phone: 867-537-3331 (Pelly Crossing)

Ta’an Kwäch’än Council
Phone: 867-668-3613 (Whitehorse)

Teslin Tlingit Council
Phone: 867-390-2532 (Teslin)
867-456-4806 (Whitehorse)

Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in
Phone: 867-993-7100 (Dawson City)
1-844-993-7100 (toll-free)

Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation
Phone: 867-966-3261 (Old Crow)
867-633-2911 (Whitehorse)

White River First Nation
Phone: 867-862-7802 (Beaver Creek)
1-866-862-9736 (toll-free)

Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope)

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

Detailed maps sold at Department of Environment offices in Whitehorse, Dawson and Haines Junction

Anyone can purchase administrative boundary maps marked with Game Management Subzones, First Nation Category A and B Settlement Lands, districts, etc. at Department of Environment offices in Whitehorse, Dawson City and Haines Junction. Maps cost $10.00 (GST extra).

You can also download maps from Yukon.ca/hunting.
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Protect Yukon wildlife

Yukon.ca/TIPP
24 hour • Anonymous • Rewards available

When to call the TIPP line

- dangerous or aggressive wildlife encounters
- winter bear activity
- hunting or fishing out of season or in closed areas
- exceeding bag limits
- illegal sale of fish or wildlife
- deposit of harmful substances in lakes, streams and on the ground
- littering

If you see someone you suspect is violating wildlife or environmental laws, don’t confront them. That’s our job. Watch carefully and record the facts:

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

When you reach a phone call the TIPP line and report the details of the offence. You’ll be helping the wildlife conservation effort and you may be eligible for a cash reward.