

TRAPPING REGULATIONS

REGULATION CHANGES FOR 2024-2026

1. New certified traps for beaver and wolf

DEFINITIONS

EGG TRAP - means a holding device set in a manner to capture a raccoon by a front paw.

FOOT SNARE - means a snare that is designed to capture the animal for which it is set by the foot or leg.

FURBEARING ANIMAL OR FURBEARER - means any fox, beaver, marten, fisher, lynx, bobcat, mink, muskrat, river otter, raccoon, skunk, squirrel (excluding ground squirrels), weasel (least, short-tailed, and long-tailed), wolverine, wolf, coyote, and black bear.

KILLING SNARE - means a snare that is designed to capture the animal for which it is set by the neck.

KILLING TRAP - means a trap or trapset that is designed to kill an animal.

FOOT-HOLD TRAP - means a trap or device, other than a snare, which is set in such a way as to capture the animal for which it is set by the leg or foot.

MODIFIED FOOT-HOLD TRAP - means a trap which has a minimum space of 5 mm between the jaws of the trap when in the closed position, or has manufactured pads of a rubber-like substance fastened to the trap jaws, or has lamination of the trap jaws to increase the surface area of the jaw face.

TRAPPING - means the act of setting or placing a trap in an operative condition or killing by the use of a firearm.

BC FUR MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

- » In British Columbia, some 1,200 trappers actively manage furbearing animal species, following standards, legislation, and regulations. About half of the province's trappers are Indigenous.
- » The Fur Management Program includes:
 - The BC Trappers Association's (BCTA) Trapper Education Program courses for new and experienced trappers.
 - The "Furbearer Management Guidelines" available for beaver, bobcat, coyote, fisher, fox, lynx, marten, mink, muskrat, river otter, weasel, wolf, and wolverine. These guidelines outline the role that trappers can play in the wise management of these species. The guidelines can be found on the Trapping in B.C. website at: www.gov.bc.ca/trapping.

REGULATING HARVEST

- » In general, trapping seasons have been developed by considering a variety of criteria including pelt primeness, relative vulnerability of age and sex classes to harvesting, abundance, and capture technology.
- » The registered trapline system continues to be the primary system for setting harvest guidelines and managing furbearing animals. Harvest levels are guided by species management strategies, with furbearers being divided into three classes:

CLASS 1 SPECIES - can be managed on individual traplines. This class includes beaver, fox, marten, mink, muskrat, raccoon, skunk, squirrel, and weasel.

CLASS 2 SPECIES - move between and among traplines and thus are not manageable on individual traplines. Harvests will be regulated regionally, in consultation with local trappers. This class includes lynx, bobcat, wolverine, fisher, and river otter.

CLASS 3 SPECIES - also move between and among traplines, but generally are not vulnerable to over-trapping. This class includes the wolf and coyote.

Trappers will be encouraged to trap these species, especially in areas of chronic animal damage control problems.

GENERAL REGULATIONS & INFORMATION

CHECKING TRAPS

- » A holder of a licence, permit or other authorization to trap commits an offence by failing to examine:
 - (a) every 72 hours, every holding or non-killing trap, except an egg trap, set by that licence holder, (b) every 24 hours, every egg trap set by that licence holder, and (c) every 14 days, every killing trap or killing snare set by that licence holder.
- » A holder of a licence, permit or other authorization to trap on private property commits an offence unless the person examines the holding or non-killing traps the person has set on private property at least once every 24 hours.
- » It is an offence to trap a furbearing animal, and if the animal is alive when the trap is checked, fail to immediately release or kill the animal.
- » Except as authorized by regulation, it is an offence to trap a furbearing animal, and if the animal is alive, to transport it to another area and release it without a permit.

USE OF FIREARMS

- » It is an offence to trap wildlife using a firearm from one hour after sunset on any day until one hour before sunrise on the day following, unless using a firearm to kill a furbearing animal caught in a trap on a registered trapline.

TRAPPING NEAR A DWELLING OR ON PRIVATE PROPERTY

- » It is an offence to trap within 200 m of a dwelling, unless you use:
 - If trapping on land, a live box trap or egg trap, or if trapping on or in water,
 - a Conibeat trap not larger than size #330 or equivalent, or
 - foot-hold traps not larger than size #2, or
 - submarine traps.
- » It is an offence to trap on private property without a trapping licence and the written permission of the property owner.

REMOVAL OF FURBEARER HIDES

- » It is an offence to hunt and kill a furbearer, other than a black bear, and fail to remove either the hide or the edible portions to the person's normal dwelling place, taxidermist, tanner, fur trader, meat cutter or the owner or operator of a cold storage plant. For black bear the edible portions must be removed.

USE OF ROAD-KILL WILDLIFE

- » Trappers may pick up and transport any dead mule deer, white-tailed deer, elk, moose, black bear, or any wildlife listed in Schedules B or C (see the "What is Wildlife?" section for current schedules) if:
 - (a) the wildlife is dead as a result of colliding with a motor vehicle, other than a motor vehicle operated by the trapper;
 - (b) the meat of the wildlife is unfit for human consumption;
 - (c) the carcass of the wildlife is to be used only
 - (i) by the trapper, and
 - (ii) as bait for traps set under the authority of the trapper's licence or licence exemption; and
 - (d) at the time of possession and transportation, the trapper has on their person, the trapper's current trapping licence or proof of the trapper's licence exemption.
- » Trappers who pick up road-kill wildlife to use as

bait must, within 30 days of picking up the road-kill, complete a "Trapper Road-kill Possession Report Form" (available at any regional office, Service BC office, or on the Ministry website: www.gov.bc.ca/trapping) and submit it to the address shown on the form).

- » Trappers must retain a copy of every completed Trapper Road-kill Possession Report Form for at least 2 years after the date of pickup of the road-kill described on the form.

BAIT FOR TRAPLINES

- » Trappers may keep the carcass of a beaver, coyote, fox, marmot (except Vancouver Island Marmots), mink, mole, muskrat, river otter, squirrel (ground, flying, Douglas, red), weasel (least, short-tailed, and long-tailed), or wildlife described in Schedules B or C (see the "What is Wildlife?" section for current schedules) trapped out of season if:
 - (a) the wildlife carcass is to be used only by the trapper, and
 - (i) as bait for traps set under the authority of the trapper's licence or licence exemption, and
 - (b) at the time of possession and transport, the trapper has on their person,
 - (i) their current trapping licence or proof of licence exemption, and
 - (ii) a permit issued under section 2(c)(iii) of the Permit Regulation, BC Reg. 253/2000, permitting them to trap that wildlife during the closed season.

COLLARED, IMPLANTED OR EAR-TAGGED FURBEARING ANIMALS

- » Several furbearing animal research projects are under way within the province. Please report the harvest of any collared, implanted or ear-tagged animal and return collars or implants to the nearest Ministry regional office. Radio-collars and implants are property of the Crown and must be returned.

TRAPLINE CABINS

- » Trappers must register their trapline cabins that are on Crown land. Cabin applications may take six months or more to process. Contact the Ministry regional office in the area of the trapline for more information. See below for more information on trapline cabins in parks.

ECOLOGICAL RESERVES, PROVINCIAL PARKS, CONSERVANCIES AND RECREATION AREAS

- » Trapping within ecological reserves is prohibited.
- » Registered trapline tenure within Provincial Parks is subject to the provisions of the *Park Act* and its regulations. Trappers are required to obtain a Park or Resource Use Permit to trap that part of their trapline occurring within a Provincial Park, Conservancy or Recreation Area. This permit can be obtained from FrontCounter BC (see page 18).
- » Trapline cabins in Provincial Parks, Conservancies, and Recreation Areas also require authorization by a Park Use or a Resource Use Permit.

TRAPLINE REGISTRATION USE & RELINQUISHMENT

- » It is an offence to set a trap for, hunt, kill, take or capture a furbearing animal in any area of the province unless you are the registered holder of the trapline for that area or are authorized by regulation or permit.
- » Registration of a trapline on Crown land may only be granted to a person 19 years of age or older who is a citizen of Canada or has the status of a permanent resident of Canada.
- » No more than one trapline shall be registered to

ONLINE LICENSED TRAPPING HARVEST REPORT

The Ministry of Water, Land, and Resource Stewardship has introduced the online Trapping Harvest Report. Licensed trappers must submit a trapping harvest report each trapping licence year (July 1 to June 30). The report is due 31 days after the end of the licence year (by July 31). A trapper can submit one report at the end of the year, or multiple reports throughout the year. All trapping activity must be reported by July 31 following the end of the trapping licence year. A report is required even if no harvest occurred.

Licensed trappers who do not submit all their trapping activity by July 31 following the licence year will not be able purchase a licence, permit, limited entry hunting application or guide territory certificates under the *Wildlife Act* until a report is submitted. Licensed trappers may also be charged with a \$460 fine if a report is not submitted by the deadline.

Trappers can submit their report:

- Online through the WILD system, or
- By submitting a completed report form (available online) to any FrontCounter BC office.

Information required on the report includes:

- Trapper's Fish & Wildlife ID (FWID)
- Management Unit
- Trapping licence number
- Month
- Trapline number or private property
- Sex and quantity harvested
- Species
- Park name and Park Use Permit, if applicable

Additional information on how to submit a report is available on the Trapping in BC website <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/sports-culture/recreation/fishing-hunting/hunting/trapping-in-bc/trapping-reporting>.

Compulsory Reporting and Compulsory Inspection of furbearers is still required.

Permit holders do not report their permit trapping activities in the Trapping Harvest Report. Permit holders will continue to report as required under their permit.

Individuals who are exempt from holding a trapping licence in B.C. are not required to report but a voluntary reporting option is provided.

COMPULSORY REPORTING & INSPECTION

- » A person must promptly report to an officer when they accidentally kill or wound wildlife.
- » In order to better record the harvest of furbearing animals, in addition to the online Trapping Harvest Report (see above), certain species must be reported or submitted to a Ministry office. The information gathered is critical to the management of these populations, and trapper compliance is needed to ensure that seasons are properly set. Please review the following requirements and keep accurate records pertaining to them.

COMPULSORY REPORTING

- » Trappers must, within 15 days following the end of the trapping season, report the harvest of:
 - **fisher** in all MUs when trapped in a fisher open season;
 - **wolverine** in regions 5, 6, 7A, and 7B;
 - **bobcat** in region 2; and
 - **wolf** in region 1 and MUs 2-5, 2-6, 2-11 to 2-16.
- » Compulsory Reporting forms are available at any Ministry regional office and www.gov.bc.ca/trapping. Reporting may be done by mail (to the address on the form), phone or in person.
- » When reporting, please give the following information:
 - name, address, and Assigned Trapper Number,
 - location and date of kill,
 - type of trap and set used,
 - number of days the trap was set before the animal was killed, and
 - the sex and age class of the animal.

COMPULSORY INSPECTING

Furbearers Trapped Outside of an Open Season:

- » Trappers must submit the carcass and pelt of furbearers that are killed incidentally in areas or times with no open season.
- » Fishers must be submitted within 30 days of the kill date.
- » All other incidentally trapped furbearers must be submitted by June 30 of the licence year that the

a person unless traplines are adjoining, and a fur management plan is approved by the Regional Manager.

- » Registration of a trapline does not:
 - give the holder of a trapline any proprietary rights in wildlife, or
 - restrict the rights of another person to hunt or capture wildlife where authorized by regulation or permit.
- » The boundaries of a trapline are defined by the Regional Manager.
- » The relinquishment or transfer of a trapline must be approved by the Regional Manager.
- » No person shall continue to hold a registered trapline unless the person:
 - renews the person's licence,
 - carries on active trapping on the person's registered trapline to the satisfaction of the Regional Manager,
 - obtains permission from the Regional Manager to temporarily discontinue the use of the person's registered trapline for a period not exceeding two years, or
 - uses or causes the use of the person's trapline by a licensed trapper or a person exempted from holding a licence.
- » A person fails to use a trapline where, within a year, that person fails to take from the trapline furbearing animals of a value of \$200, or 50 pelts, except where it is unreasonable for that value of animals or number of pelts to be taken from the trapline.
- » The Province reserves the right to remove nuisance animals from Crown land, whether or not the Crown land in question is under a trapline registration.

OTHER RESTRICTIONS & INFORMATION

- » The Assigned Trapper Number (ATN) is required by the Fur Trader when accepting, exporting and selling fur. It is also required when paying fur royalties. Please remember to write your ATN on a slip of paper or letter when shipping your fur to a fur trader. This will prevent delays in getting your furs to market and cash returns to you. Fur traders cannot ship or sell fur without recording your ATN.
- » You are reminded that, under Sections 247 and 446 of the Criminal Code of Canada, it is an offence for anyone to willfully cause, or permit to be caused,

unnecessary pain, suffering or injury to an animal or injury to a person.

- » A person who knowingly damages or interferes with a lawfully set trap commits an offence.
- » It is an offence to have live wildlife in your personal possession except under a licence or permit or as provided by regulation. A trapping licence does NOT authorize the possession of live wildlife.
- » Any raw fur or skin of a furbearing animal shipped out of the province for commercial purposes must be accompanied by an Export Permit.
- » Trappers possessing furbearers harvested in Region 6, who must drive through the Yukon and back into B.C. in order to submit the animal for Compulsory Inspection, are exempt from obtaining an export permit for this purpose.
- » When trapping near recreational areas or communities, trappers should evaluate whether lethal traps are necessary at the site. It is important to remember that the landscape is utilized by a number of different user groups and that the safety of non-target species is vital to good trapline management. Warning signs should be used to inform people of trapping activities.

HUMANE TRAPPING STANDARDS

- » Canada is a signatory to the Agreement on International Humane Trapping Standards which serves to ensure only certified traps that meet or exceed specific animal welfare thresholds are used to trap specific furbearers. Currently, a person using killing traps for beaver, bobcat, fisher, lynx, marten, muskrat, river otter, raccoon, and weasels, or restraining traps for beaver (cage traps), bobcat, lynx, and wolf is required, by law, to use only species-specific traps included in B.C.'s trapping regulations which have been certified under the Agreement; see pages 74-75 for the list of traps. For more information on the Agreement please consult the Ministry's website at www.gov.bc.ca/trapping.

furbearer was killed.

- › These animals cannot be reclaimed by the trapper and may be donated by the Province to the Trapper Education Program.

Furbearers Trapped During an Open Season:

- › Trappers must submit the pelt of the following species trapped in the described region/MU, to a Compulsory Inspection center, within 15 days after the last day of the continuous season in which the fur bearing animal was killed, and if applicable, before the fur bearing animal is exported from the Province:
 - **wolverine** in region 3;
 - **lynx** in regions 4, 5, and 8, and
 - **bobcat** in regions 4, 5, and 8.
- › Trappers must provide the following to the Compulsory Inspection center:
 - name, address, and Assigned Trapper Number,
 - location and date of kill,
 - type of trap and set used,
 - number of days the trap was set before the animal was killed, and
 - the sex and age class of the animal.

LICENCE AND REGISTRATION FEES

- › Applications for trapping licences are available through the FrontCounter BC website at portal.nrs.gov.bc.ca. For assistance with your application please contact FrontCounter BC at 1-877-855-3222. (See Wildlife Permits & Commercial Licences article, page 18.)
- › The fees payable for the issuance of the following licences are:
 1. For a trapping licence issued to a citizen or permanent resident of Canada to trap furbearing animals (includes Habitat Conservation Trust Foundation surcharge)
 - One Year Licence...\$40.00
 - Five Year Licence...\$200.00
 2. For a duplicate licence to a person who, upon satisfactory proof, shows that their licence has been lost or destroyed...\$10.00
 3. To transfer registered trapline rights to a person or group of persons...\$50.00
 4. For a fur trader's licence...\$100.00
 5. For a fur trader to trade from a place of business in another province...\$400.00

Note: Trapping licences are valid from the date of issuance to June 30.

FUR ROYALTY REGULATIONS

- › Royalty must be paid by a person to keep the pelt or skin of a furbearing animal (not raised in captivity) lawfully taken under their TRAPPING licence unless that person sells the pelt or skin to a licensed fur trader.
- › Royalty fee payments may be submitted by mail or courier with cheque (payable to The Minister of Finance), money order or credit card to any FrontCounter BC location (see page 18).
- › If the pelt or skin of a furbearing animal was lawfully taken under a person's HUNTING licence, a royalty does not need to be paid, unless that person intends to offer the pelt or skin for sale.

FUR ROYALTIES

- › Royalty payments for pelts/skins is set at 3% of the average price paid at auction for the pelt or skin of the particular species over the preceding three years.

Trapping Regulations

- › Royalty values vary from year to year, and generally range from between \$0.25 to \$10 per pelt, depending on the species.
- › Because royalties vary from year to year, they are not included in this two year synopsis. Visit www.gov.bc.ca/trapping for the current year fur royalties.

TRAPPER EDUCATION PROGRAM

- › British Columbia is committed to regulating humane traps as they become available and ensuring that trappers are educated in the use of those traps. All trappers have a responsibility to ensure they are trained and use the most humane traps available, that furbearing animals in their trapping areas are managed wisely, and pelts are handled professionally.
- › It is an offence to trap unless you have completed a Trapper Education Program (TEP) approved by the Director of the Wildlife Branch. Approved TEP courses include those obtained in British Columbia since July 1, 1982; from Quebec since July 1, 1988; and from the Yukon, Alberta, and Ontario since July 1, 1989.
- › In cooperation with the Ministry, the BC Trappers Association (BCTA) delivers the 3-day TEP course.
- › Instructors are located around the Province. The demand for TEP courses continues to be high and the delivery of a course is subject to instructor availability.
- › If you are interested in TEP, and want more information on the course, including costs and course dates, please see the BCTA website at www.bctrappers.ca, or contact:

BC Trappers Association
PO Box 1063
Prince George BC V2L 4V2
Phone: 250-962-5452
Email: info@bctrappers.ca

IMPORTANT NOTICE ABOUT FISHERS

- › There is concern for fisher populations in areas of the Thompson, Cariboo, Omineca, and Skeena Regions that have experienced large habitat changes due to forest harvest and salvage of beetle and fire-killed forests. In addition, genetic information indicates that fishers in these dry interior forests are a unique and separate population from those in B.C.'s boreal forest.
- › In February 2020, the BC Conservation Data Centre completed a status re-assessment for fisher, elevating the Columbian population to red-listed (i.e., endangered) while the Boreal population remains blue-listed (i.e., of concern). The primary rationale for the change includes low population numbers coupled with declining trends due to habitat loss. Where habitats are compromised, trapping poses a compounding threat to population persistence.
- › Fisher trapping seasons in Regions 3, 5, 7A, and portions of Region 6 have been closed. See page 76 for further details on fisher trapping seasons.
- › All fishers trapped during an open season must be Compulsory Reported, and those incidentally trapped in areas or at times with no open season must be Compulsory Inspected (see Compulsory Reporting and Inspection requirements, page 72).
- › Trappers are strongly encouraged to use a Fisher Exclusion Box when marten trapping in areas where there is a chance of incidentally trapping fishers.
- › Exclusion boxes must include an entry hole ≤56

mm (2¼") in diameter and have a distance between the trap and entry hole 10" or longer (see diagram below). These modifications still allow martens to access the trap. For more information on fisher exclusion boxes, including specifications, assembly, and other practices to reduce incidental trapping of fishers please visit www.gov.bc.ca/trapping.

- › For more information of fishers and their habitat, please visit www.bcfisherhabitat.ca.

IT'S UNLAWFUL

You should know that it is unlawful to:

- › In Region 5, to set a killing snare to trap wolves or



Marten box modified for fisher exclusion. The exclusion plate is held in place with wire and splits in the middle to allow for extraction of an animal.

coyotes within 10 m of where bait is placed.

- › Use a foot-hold trap which has teeth or other projections on the jaws of the trap.
- › Use a killing snare on land, unless the snare is equipped with a locking device, or is designed to catch squirrels or hares, or is a mechanically-powered killing snare.
- › Use a snare made of wire heavier than 20 gauge unless licenced or authorized to trap.
- › Use a snare made of braided wire unless licenced or authorized to trap.
- › Set spring poles or running poles unless they are equipped with a killing trap.
- › Use a trap equipped with a spearing device.
- › Use any Conibear trap larger than, but not including, #220 for land sets within any municipality in the Province.
- › Use a rat trap unless the bait and trigger are completely covered, with an opening not larger than 4.5 cm wide and 5 cm high.
- › Trap with a rifle using a full metal jacketed non-expanding bullet, or a tracer, incendiary, or explosive bullet, or with a shotgun using a tracer or incendiary shot shell.
- › Use electronic or recorded calls for trapping furbearing animals other than for trapping wolf, coyote, bobcat, or lynx.
- › Cause or allow dogs to pursue furbearers under the authority of a trapping licence.

SPECIES	CERTIFIED KILLING TRAPS		
BEAVER Underwater or on land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bélisle Classique 330 • Bélisle Super X 280 • Bélisle Super X 330 • B.M.I. 280 Bodygripper • B.M.I. 330 Bodygripper • B.M.I. BT 300 • Bridger 330 • Duke 280 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duke 330 • LDL C280 • LDL C280 Magnum • LDL C330 • LDL C330 Magnum • Rudy 280 • Rudy 330 • Sauvageau 1000-11F 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sauvageau 2001-8 • Sauvageau 2001-11 • Sauvageau 2001-12 • Sauvageau 2001-14 • Species-Specific 330 Dislocator Half Magnum • Species-Specific 440 Dislocator Half Magnum • Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 280 • Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 330
BOBCAT and LYNX	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bélisle Super X 280 • Bélisle Super X 330 • B.M.I. 220 Body Gripper • B.M.I. 280 Body Gripper • B.M.I. 220 Magnum Body Gripper • B.M.I. 280 Magnum Body Gripper 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bridger 220 • Bridger 280 Magnum Body Gripper • Duke 280 • LDL C220 • LDL C220 Magnum • LDL C280 Magnum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDL C330 • LDL C330 Magnum • Rudy 330 • Sauvageau 2001-8 • Sauvageau 2001-11 • Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 330
FISHER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bélisle Super X 120 • Bélisle Super X 160 • Bélisle Super X 220 • Koro #2 • LDL C160 Magnum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDL C220 Magnum • Rudy 120 Magnum • Rudy 160 Plus • Rudy 220 Plus • Sauvageau 2001-5 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sauvageau 2001-6 • Sauvageau 2001-7 • Sauvageau 2001-8
MARTEN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bélisle Super X 120 • Bélisle Super X 160 • B.M.I. 126 Magnum Body Gripper • LDL B120 Magnum • LDL C160 Magnum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Koro #1 • Koro #2 • Northwoods 155 • Oneida Victor Conibear 120-3 Magnum Stainless Steel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rudy 120 Magnum • Rudy 160 Plus • Sauvageau C120 Magnum • Sauvageau 2001-5 • Sauvageau 2001-6
MUSKRAT On land only	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bélisle Super X 110 • Bélisle Super X 120 • B.M.I. 120 Body Gripper • B.M.I. 120 Body Gripper Magnum • B.M.I. 126 Body Gripper Magnum • Bridger 120 • Bridger 120 Magnum Body Gripper • Bridger 155 Magnum Body Gripper • Duke 120 • Koro Muskrat Trap • Koro Large Rodent Double spring • LDL B120 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDL B120 Magnum • Oneida Victor 120 Stainless Steel • Oneida Victor Conibear 110-3 Stainless Steel • Oneida Victor Conibear 110-3 Magnum Stainless Steel • Oneida Victor Conibear 120-3 Stainless Steel • Oneida Victor Conibear 120-3 Magnum Stainless Steel • Ouell 411-180 • Ouell RM • Rudy 110 • Rudy 120 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rudy 120 Magnum • Sauvageau C120 Magnum • Sauvageau C120 "Reverse Bend" • Sauvageau 2001-5 • Triple M • WCS SHORTY Tube Trap • WCS Tube Trap International • Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 110 • Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 120
MUSKRAT Underwater only	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any jaw type trap (body gripping or foot-hold) set as a submersion set that exerts clamping force on a muskrat and that maintains this animal underwater. 		
OTTER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bélisle Super X 220 • Bélisle Super X 280 • Bélisle Super X 330 • LDL C220 • LDL C220 Magnum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDL C280 Magnum • Rudy 220 Plus • Rudy 280 • Rudy 330 • Sauvageau 2001-8 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sauvageau 2001-11 • Sauvageau 2001-12 • Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 220 • Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 280 • Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 330
RACCOON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bélisle Classique 220 • Bélisle Super X 160 • Bélisle Super X 220 • Bélisle Super X 280 • B.M.I. 160 Body Gripper • B.M.I. 220 Body Gripper • B.M.I. 280 Body Gripper • B.M.I. 280 Magnum Body Gripper • Bridger 160 • Bridger 220 • Bridger 280 Magnum Body Gripper 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duke 160 • Duke 220 • Koro #2 • LDL C160 • LDL C160 Magnum • LDL C220 • LDL C220 Magnum • LDL C280 Magnum • Northwoods 155 • Oneida Victor C-220 Stainless Steel • Rudy 160 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rudy 160 Plus • Rudy 220 • Rudy 220 Plus • Sauvageau 2001-6 • Sauvageau 2001-7 • Sauvageau 2001-8 • Species-Specific 220 Dislocator Half Magnum • Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 160 • Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 220
WEASEL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bélisle Super X 110 • Bélisle Super X 120 • B.M.I. #60 • B.M.I. 120 Body Gripper Magnum • B.M.I. 126 Body Gripper Magnum • Bridger 120 • Bridger 120 Magnum Body Gripper • Bridger 155 Magnum Body Gripper • Koro Muskrat Trap 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Koro Rodent Trap • Koro Large Rodent Double Spring • LDL B120 Magnum • Ouell 3-10 • Ouell 411-180 • Ouell RM • Rudy 120 Magnum • Sauvageau 2001-5 • Sauvageau C120 Magnum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sauvageau C120 "Reverse Bend" • Triple M • Victor Rat Trap • WCS Tube Trap Int'l • WCS SHORTY Tube Trap • Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 110 • Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 120

SPECIES	CERTIFIED RESTRAINING TRAPS		
BEAVER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breathe Easy Live Beaver Trap Dam Beaver Live Beaver Trap 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comstock 12 X 18 X 39 Swim Through Beaver Cage Ezee Set Live Beaver Trap 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hancock Live Beaver Trap Koro "Klam" Live Beaver Trap
BOBCAT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bélisle Footsnare #6 Bélisle Sélectif Oneida Victor #1.5 Soft Catch equipped with 4 coil springs Oneida Victor #1.75, offset, laminated jaws equipped with 2 coil springs Oneida Victor #3 Soft Catch equipped with 2 coil springs Oneida Victor #3 Soft Catch equipped with 4 coil springs Oneida Victor #3 equipped with 3/16-inch offset, double rounded steel jaw laminations (3/16-inch on topside of jaw and 1/4-inch on underside of jaws), with 2 coil springs 		
LYNX	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bélisle Footsnare #6 Bélisle Sélectif Oneida Victor #3 Soft Catch equipped with 2 coil springs Oneida Victor #3 Soft Catch equipped with 4 coil springs Oneida Victor #3 equipped with at least 8 mm thick, non-offset steel jaws, 4 coil springs and an anchoring swivel centre mounted on a base plate 		
WOLF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bélisle Footsnare #8 BFV Beer no 1 PLUS Bridger Alaskan #5 Offset and Laminated Jaws Bridger Alaskan #5 Rubber Jaws Bridger Brawn #9 Rubber Jaws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Duke Pro Series 850-OS LAY 76 Laminated Livestock Protection EZ Grip #7 MB 750 Alaskan OS (3/8') Muskwa no 9 Laminated Offset 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rudy Red Wolf 4 1/2 Oneida Victor #3 Soft Catch equipped with 4 coil springs, a minimum 8mm thick base plate and an anchoring swivel mounted on this base plate X-treme Wolf

TRAPPING METHODS

	KILLING SNARE	MODIFIED FOOT-HOLD	FOOT-HOLD - SUBMERGING	KILLING TRAP	LIVE BOX TRAP	FOOT SNARE	RIFLE, SHOTGUN OR BOW	EGG TRAP
Beaver	X		X	X ⁵	X ⁷		X	
Black Bear*							X ^{3,4}	
Bobcat	X	X ⁶		X ⁵	X	X ⁶	X	
Coyote	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Fisher	X			X ⁵	X		X	
Fox	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Lynx	X	X ⁶		X ⁵	X	X ⁶	X	
Marten	X			X ⁵	X		X	
Mink	X		X	X			X	
Muskrat	X		X ²	X ⁵			X	
Otter	X		X	X ⁵			X	
Raccoon	X			X ⁵	X		X	X
Skunk	X			X	X		X	
Squirrel	X			X	X		X	
Weasel	X			X ⁵	X		X	
Wolf	X	X ^{1,6}		X	X	X ⁶	X ³	
Wolverine	X			X	X		X	

*"X" means that this is a legal trapping method in B.C.

*black bear may not be trapped by placing bait or by using a dead animal or part of it as bait.

- For solidly fastened foot-hold traps designed to trap wolves, no more than 60 cm of chain between the trap and the point to which it is fastened may be used.
- A minimum weight of 150 g must be securely attached to all muskrat submerging sets smaller than size # 1 1/2
- It is an offence to shoot/kill a black bear, or a wolf not caught in a trap or a snare, with a rifle using a rimfire cartridge, or with a shotgun with a bore size of less than 20 gauge or using shells of shot size smaller than No. 1 Buck.
- Refer to the Hunting Methods table, page 13, for firearm and archery requirements for black bear and the Notice to Black Bear Hunters page 80.
- Only killing traps certified under the AIHTS and included in the BC regulations may be used, see page 74.
- Only foot-hold restraining traps certified under the AIHTS and included in the BC regulations may be used, see page 74.
- Only live box traps certified under the AIHTS and included in the BC regulations may be used, see page 75.

Best Trapping Practices: https://fur.ca/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/fiches_meilleures_pratiques2024_ANG_web-1_V2.pdf

2024-2026 PROVINCIAL TRAPPING SEASONS

NOTE: THE FOLLOWING OPEN SEASONS APPLY TO THE ENTIRE REGION UNLESS SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT UNITS (MUS) ARE STATED.

SPECIES/REGIONS (MUs)	SEASON DATES	SPECIES/REGIONS (MUs)	SEASON DATES
BEAVER		RACCOON	
Region 1	Oct 1 - Apr 30	Regions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (except MUs 6-12, 6-13), 7A, 7B, 8	Oct 1 - Mar 31
Regions 2, 3, 4, 5, 8	Oct 15 - Apr 30	MUs 6-12, 6-13	Jan 1 - Dec 31
Regions 6 (except MUs 6-12, 6-13), 7A, 7B	Oct 1 - May 31	RIVER OTTER	
MUs 6-12, 6-13	Jan 1 - Dec 31	Region 1	Nov 15 - Mar 31
BLACK BEAR		MUs 2-2 to 2-5, 2-12 to 2-16	Nov 15 - Feb 28
Region 5 (except MUs 5-2, 5-15) and MUs 6-3, 6-11 to 6-14 ..	Oct 15 - May 15	MUs 2-6 to 2-11, 2-17 to 2-19 and Regions 3, 4, 5	Oct 15 - Apr 30
Regions 3, 4, 7B, 8, and MUs 5-2, 5-15	Oct 1 - May 31	Regions 6, 7A, 7B	Oct 1 - May 31
Regions 6 (except MUs 6-3, 6-11 to 6-14), 7A	Sept 15 - May 31	Region 8	Nov 1 - Apr 15
Quota = 2 black bear in one licence year		SKUNK	
See the "Bears" and "It's Unlawful" section for general regulations concerning bear parts.		MUs 1-14, 1-15 and Regions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7A, 7B, 8	Oct 15 - Feb 28
BOBCAT		SQUIRREL (douglas, northern flying, red)	
Regions 2, 3, 4, 5, 8	Nov 15 - Feb 15	Regions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8	Nov 1 - Mar 15
See Compulsory Inspection & Reporting requirements, page 72		Regions 6 (except MUs 6-12, 6-13), 7A, 7B	Nov 1 - Mar 30
COYOTE		MUs 6-12, 6-13	Jan 1 - Dec 31
Region 2	Sept 10 - Jun 15	WEASEL (least, long-tailed, short-tailed)	
MUs 1-14, 1-15 and Regions 3, ❖4, 5, 6, 7A, ★7B, 8	Oct 15 - Mar 31	Regions ❖2, 3, 4, 5, 8	Nov 1 - Feb 15
❖ In MU 4-1, open season is Dec 1 - Mar 31 if using a killing snare.		Regions 6 (except MUs 6-12, 6-13), 7A, 7B	Nov 1 - Feb 28
★ There is no closed season for coyote in MUs 7-19 to 7-22, 7-31 to 7-36, 7-42 to 7-58 below 1100 m elevation.		❖ There is no open season for long-tailed weasel in MUs 2-3, 2-4, 2-6, 2-18 & 2-19	
FISHER		WOLVERINE	
MUs 6-19 to 6-27, and Region 7B	Nov 1 - Feb 15	Regions 3, 5	Nov 1 - Jan 31
See Compulsory Inspection & Reporting requirements, page 72		Regions 6 (except MUs 6-3, 6-11, 6-14), 7A, 7B	Nov 1 - Feb 28
Fisher trapping seasons in Regions 3, 5, 7A, and portions of Region 6 have been closed.		MUs 6-3, 6-11, 6-14	Nov 1 - Feb 15
FOX		See Compulsory Inspection & Reporting requirements, page 72	
MUs 1-14, 1-15, and Regions 2, 3, 4, 6, 7A, 7B	Oct 15 - Feb 28	WOLF	
Region 5	Oct 15 - Mar 31	Region 1	Sept 10 - Jun 30
LYNX		MUs 2-5, 2-6, 2-11 to 2-16	Sept 10 - Jun 15
Regions 3, 4, 5, 7B, 8	Nov 15 - Feb 15	MUs ❖3-12 to 3-20, 3-26 to 3-33, 3-34 to 3-44	Oct 15 - Mar 31
Regions 6, 7A	Nov 1 - Feb 15	Regions * ❖4, ❖5, 6, 8	Oct 15 - Mar 31
See Compulsory Inspection & Reporting requirements, page 72		Regions 7A, ★7B	Oct 15 - May 31
MARTEN		* There is no closed season for wolf below 1100 m elevation in MUs 4-2 to 4-5, 4-20 to 4-22, 4-24 to 4-26, 4-34 to 4-37, and 4-40. Restricted to the use of certified restraining traps only (see page 75) from Apr 1 - Oct 14.	
Regions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8	Nov 1 - Feb 15	❖ On private land ONLY, there is no closed season for wolf in MUs 3-12, 3-13, 3-17 to 3-20, 3-26 to 3-33, 3-35 to 3-42, 5-1 to 5-6, and 5-12 to 5-14. From Apr 1 - Oct 14 only certified restraining traps can be used. Private land is defined as land that is not Crown land and that government does not have a vested interest in (i.e., does not apply to Crown grazing lease).	
Regions 6, 7A, 7B (except MUs 7-49 to 7-54)	Nov 1 - Feb 28	❖ The use of killing snares in the Kootenay Region is limited to Dec 1 - Mar 31.	
MUs 7-49 to 7-54	Nov 1 - Mar 15	★ There is no closed season for wolf in MUs 7-19 to 7-22, 7-31 to 7-36, 7-42 to 7-58 below 1100 m elevation.	
MINK			
Regions 1, 3, 4, 5, 7B (except MUs 7-49 to 7-54), 8	Nov 1 - Feb 15		
Region 2 and MUs 6-3, 6-11, 6-14	Nov 15 - Feb 15		
Regions 6 (except MUs 6-3, 6-11, 6-14), 7A	Nov 1 - Feb 28		
MUs 7-49 to 7-54	Oct 15 - Feb 15		
MUSKRAT			
Regions 1, 3, 4, 5, 8	Oct 15 - Apr 30		
Region 2	Nov 15 - Feb 15		
Regions 6 (except MUs 6-12, 6-13), 7A, 7B	Oct 1 - May 31		
MUs 6-12, 6-13	Jan 1 - Dec 31		

Trappers should be aware of the restrictions described in the It's Unlawful section (pages 11-12) and the Hunting Methods and Restrictions sections (pages 12-13).

HUNTING AND TRAPPING ETHICS

It is extremely important for hunters and trappers to realize that they use a public resource! With this privilege it is vital to maintain a perception among the public that we hunt and trap in an ethical and humane manner. The majority of British Columbians support hunting and trapping to one degree or another, but there is a prevalent misunderstanding among the general public as to the role that hunters and trappers play in conservation and environmental stewardship. Fueling that misunderstanding are images and media reports of hunters and trappers who are at least perceived to be acting in a less than upstanding manner, or who disrespect the wildlife they pursue.

It is important for all of us to remember not only the legal obligations, but also the unwritten rules of ethics that keep hunting a great sport.

- Safety for yourself, your companions, and the public is the most important aspect of hunter training. Hunting accidents continue to be very rare because we all know that there is no room for recklessness at the expense of safety and courtesy.
- Have respect for the sensitivities of others. Do not display your kill or firearms where it may offend other people. What may impress your friends may not have the same effect on your neighbours.
- Respect wildlife and the sanctity of the harvested animals' lives. Strive to make every kill a clean one. Prepare your firearm in advance of, and during, the season to ensure accuracy and dependability. Practice your marksmanship at a licensed firing range, and do not shoot unless you have a clear shot of a vital part of the animal. Remember: "you can't pull the bullet back."
- Prepare the meat properly. Proper handling of meat is easy to learn and to not do so is both illegal and wasteful.
- Respect the environment by packing out everything you packed in! Nobody wants to arrive at a campsite and clean up the mess left by the previous occupants.
- Do not consume drugs or alcohol while hunting or trapping.
- Respect private property. Always seek permission from landowners and thank them for the opportunities given. Unless explicitly stated, permission granted once does not entitle you to access the property on subsequent occasions.
- Please respect gates, fences, and equipment as they are there for a reason. Leave everything the way you found it.
- Be the eyes and ears for the enforcement agencies and report those who break the law. Remember the RAPP program 1-877-952-7277 (RAPP) or rapp.bc.ca.
- Be aware that you are a mentor when youth are observing.
- Respect your fellow hunters. Work with one another to promote good relationships, safety, knowledge and a fair distribution of opportunity and harvest
- Lead by example, you are an ambassador for the public and media image of hunting.

Ethical hunters and trappers are critical to effective and sustainable wildlife management, and to the ethical hunter we offer our sincerest gratitude; opportunities for the sustainable use of wildlife are possible because of you.

NOTICE TO HUNTERS!

In-season regulation changes are posted on the [Hunting and Trapping Regulations Synopsis website](#).

Regulations are subject to change from time to time, and it is the hunter's responsibility to be informed of current regulations. Please check our website for in-season changes before your hunt: www.gov.bc.ca/hunting

Or subscribe to the Corrections and Updates page. See page 1 for details.

IMPORTANT NOTICE FOR MOUNTAIN GOAT HUNTERS

Regulations are in place to minimize female (nanny) mountain goat harvest, or on Blunt Mountain (MU 6-8) during the bow only season to prohibit nanny harvest, as an important conservation action. Outreach has consistently encouraged hunters to select a male (billy) mountain goat, when making a decision to harvest. The B.C. regulation states:

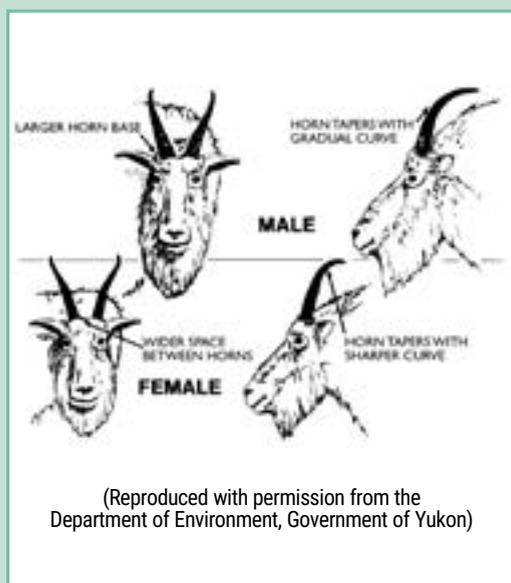
"It is unlawful to hunt a female mountain goat accompanying a kid or a female mountain goat in a group that contains one or more kids."

This regulation does not protect all female mountain goats as a solitary female mountain goat, or a female mountain goat within a group of goats that does not contain kids, would still be legal to harvest. That said, recent analysis of harvest demographic data since 2012 suggests that the proportion of females in the harvest has generally decreased; still in some localized areas, there continues to be concerns over the high proportions of female mountain goats in the harvest.

For more information on how to distinguish between a billy and a nanny visit <https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=J8gUaMx8G7I>, after watching the video test yourself on mountain goat sex identification at <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=quiz.mountaingoatquiz>.

You can also find additional information on the websites of the BC Mountain Goat Society (<http://www.bcmountaingoatsociety.ca/>), and the Rocky Mountain Goat Alliance (<https://goatalliance.org/>).

The "Management Plan for the Mountain Goat in British Columbia" contains detailed information on managing mountain goats in BC, and is available for downloading at https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/environment/plants-animals-and-ecosystems/wildlife-wildlife-habitat/goats/management_plan_for_the_mountain_goat_oreamos_americanus_in_british_columbia.pdf.



(Reproduced with permission from the Department of Environment, Government of Yukon)