

2025-2026

Trapping Guide



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Cover photo: The Wolf (*Canis lupus*) is found in a variety of habitats across Manitoba. They primarily prey upon ungulates, but will also eat beaver, snowshoe hare, and carrion. Wolves are a higher economically-valued species and very important to Manitoba trappers.

MINISTER'S MESSAGE



As Manitoba's Minister of Natural Resources and Indigenous Futures, I am pleased to present the 2025-2026 Manitoba Trapping Guide.

Trapping has been a fundamental part of Manitoba's history, and it continues to be a vital part of our province's culture. Trappers in Manitoba have long demonstrated a strong commitment to responsible stewardship of our wildlife resources. Your efforts have contributed to reducing livestock losses, preventing property damage, and promoting a healthy balance within our ecosystem.

Changes that were implemented this year include the addition of the least weasel to the list of furbearers, the use of the power-assisted snare for the red fox throughout Manitoba, and the addition of five new certified traps.

This year, a voluntary trapper harvest survey was created for trappers to submit their harvest data and provide their input on furbearer trends across the province. This will be available for the 2025-2026 season, and we look forward to receiving these results.

I wish all trappers a safe and productive season, and hope you have the chance to enjoy time outdoors in our beautiful province with family and friends.

Honourable Ian Bushie
Minister of Natural Resources and Indigenous Futures

INDIGENOUS LAND ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We recognize that Manitoba is on the treaty territories and ancestral lands of the Anishinaabe, Anishininewuk, Dakota Oyate, Denesuline and Nehethowuk peoples.

We acknowledge Manitoba is located on the Homeland of the Red River Métis.

We acknowledge northern Manitoba includes lands that were and are the ancestral lands of the Inuit.

We respect the spirit and intent of treaties and treaty making and remain committed to working in partnership with First Nations, Inuit and Red River Métis people in the spirit of truth, reconciliation and collaboration.

HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

This guide summarizes information dealing with licences and trapping laws. The guide is neither a legal document nor a complete collection of the current regulations. It is meant to be a convenient reference only. For detailed information, please see:

- **The Wildlife Act, and the regulations made under this act.**
- **The Endangered Species and Ecosystems Act, and the regulations made under this act.**

These acts can be viewed at the Statutory Publications website at:
web2.gov.mb.ca/laws/statutes/index_ccsm.php

Each wildlife species or group of species is included in this summary. This guide deals with basic regulations on trapping that species, including the season tables (showing the dates and areas where you can trap that species).

The Wildlife Act defines “trapping” as taking, capturing, killing or attempting to take, capture or kill wildlife by any means or device designed to enclose, capture, hold, ensnare or otherwise restrain an animal, whether that method or device kills the animal or not.

You need a trapping licence to perform any of these things, except where The Wildlife Act states otherwise.

This publication is also available at:
manitoba.ca/fish-wildlife/wildlife.

IMPORTANT GENERAL CONTACT INFORMATION

General Inquiry Line	(Toll free) 1-800-214-6497 (in Winnipeg) 204-945-6784	manitoba.ca/fish-wildlife/wildlife/
Canada Border Services Agency (within Canada) (outside Canada)	1-800-461-9999 1-204-983-3500 or 1-506-636-5064	cbsa-asfc.gc.ca
Canadian Firearms Program	1-800-731-4000	rcmp-grc.gc.ca/cfp-pcaf/
Canadian Food Inspection Agency	1-800-442-2342	inspection.gc.ca
CITES Permits	1-800-668-6767	canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/ services/convention-international-trade- endangered-species.html
Environment and Climate Change Canada (Canadian Wildlife Service) Winnipeg	1-613-231-7099	canada.ca/en/services/environment/ conservation/enforcement.html
Fur Institute of Canada	1-204-633-5967	fur.ca
Manitoba Trappers Association	1-204-739-2624	manitobatrappers.com
Manitoba Wildlife Federation	1-204-633-5967	mwf.mb.ca
Travel Manitoba	1-800-665-0040	travelmanitoba.com
Turn in Poachers (TIP)	1-800-782-0076	
United States Customs – Pembina, North Dakota	1-701-825-5800	
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service – Pembina, North Dakota	1-701-825-6366	fws.gov/offices/

ATTENTION TRAPPERS



You can help shape the future of trapping in
Manitoba by taking a few moments to complete
this short survey.

Trapper Harvest Surveys (THS) are vital to the management of Manitoba's furbearer populations. Your feedback provides valuable information on harvest rates, success levels and trapping trends.

The **THS** invites trappers to share their experiences, insights and passion for the great outdoors.

By participating in the **THS**, you're influencing decisions on quotas and season dates!

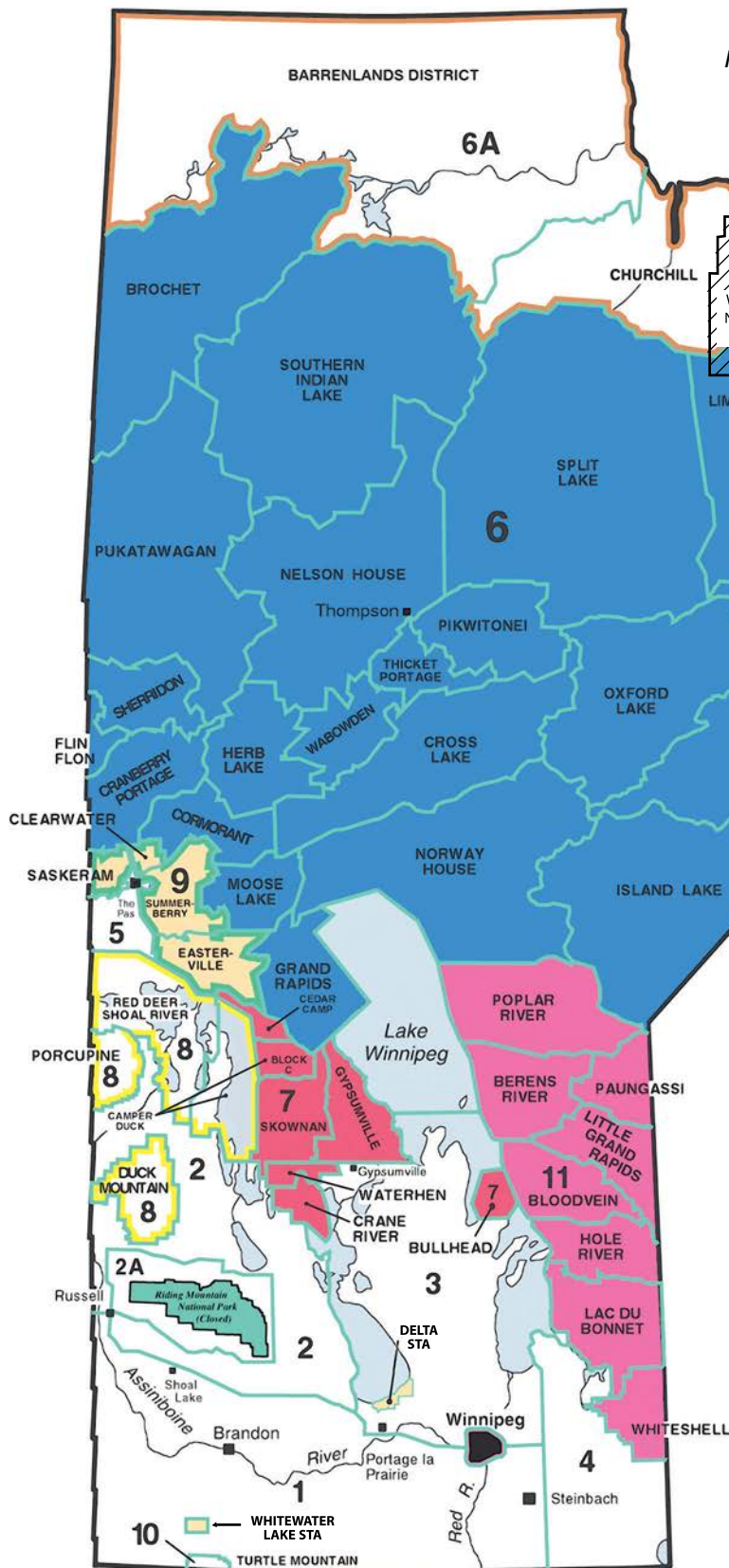
If you purchased a trapping licence in 2025-2026, please fill out a survey even if you did not harvest an animal. Individual responses are strictly confidential.

The **THS** will be available for you to complete and submit until August 31, 2026.

To complete the **THS**, log into manitoba.licensing.ca

Please count yourself in today!

TRAPPING BOUNDARIES MAP



NOTE: This map is intended only to show the approximate boundaries of trapping areas. For more detailed information, contact your local District Office.

Office locations and contact information can be found on page 36.

TRAPPING AREAS LEGEND

1. Open Trapping Area Zone 1
 2. Open Trapping Area Zone 2
 - 2A. Open Trapping Area Zone 2A
 3. Open Trapping Area Zone 3
 4. Open Trapping Area Zone 4
 5. Open Trapping Area Zone 5
 6. Northern RTL District
 - 6A. Barrenlands RTL District
 7. Interlake RTL District
 8. Western RTL District
 9. Northern Special Trapping District: includes Saskerem/Summerberry/Clearwater Special Trapping Areas (STAs), & Easterville RTL Section
 10. Southern RTL District
 11. Eastern RTL District
- Southern Special Trapping District: includes Delta STA (Delta, St. Laurent, Flee Island, St. Marks units), Whitewater STA

TRAPPING SEASON SCHEDULE

Area/zone numbers below refer to the map legend on the previous page
 OAZ = Open Trapping Area Zone; RTL = Registered Trapline; ST = Special Trapping

			SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG
AQUATIC/SEMI-AQUATIC	BEAVER	All Areas		October 1 to May 31										
	MINK	RTL Section 6 & 6A		November 1 to February 28										
		All Other Areas		November 1 to January 31										
	MUSKRAT	OAZ 5; Northern ST District; All RTL Districts (except Gypsumville RTL Section & Camperduck Blocks A & B)		October 14 to May 31										
		Gypsumville RTL Section & Camperduck Blocks A & B							March 1 to April 30					
		OAZ 1-4 Southern ST Districts, Oak Hammock Marsh & Grant's Lake WMAs		October 14 to November 30					March 1 to April 30					
RIVER OTTER	OAZ 1				Closed									
	OAZ 2, 2A, 3, 4 & RTL District 8 & 10			November 1 to February 28										
	All Other Areas			November 1 to March 31										
TERRESTRIAL	BADGER	All Areas			November 1 to February 28									
	BLACK BEAR	Northern ST District & RTL Districts 6-8, 11 (except Whiteshell RTL Section)		September 16 to November 14						April 1 to May 31				
		Whiteshell RTL Section		September 16 to November 14						April 1 to May 19				
		All Other Areas				Closed								
	COYOTE	OAZ 1-5		October 14 to February 28										
		RTL District 6A			November 15 to March 31									
		All Other Areas		October 14 to February 28										
	FISHER	OAZ 1 & RTL District 10		November 1 to January 31										
		RTL Districts 6 & 6A		November 1 to February 28										
		All Other Areas		November 1 to February 15										
	FOX (ARCTIC)	RTL District 6 & 6A		November 15 to March 31										
		All Other Areas			Closed									
	FOX (RED)	RTL District 6A		November 15 to March 31										
		All Other Areas		October 14 to February 28										
	LYNX & BOBCAT	All Areas			December 1 to February 28									
	MARTEN	RTL Districts 6 & 6A		November 1 to February 28										
		OAZ 1 & RTL District 10		November 1 to January 31										
		All Other Areas		November 1 to February 15										
	RACCOON	All Open Trapping Area Zones		October 1 to April 30										
		All Other Areas		October 14 to April 30										
	RED SQUIRREL	All Other Areas		November 1 to February 15										
		RTL Districts 6 & 6A		November 1 to February 28										
	WOLF	All Areas		October 14 to March 31										
	WEASEL	All Other Areas		November 1 to February 15										
		RTL Districts 6 & 6A		November 1 to February 28										
WOLVERINE	OAZ 1-5			Closed										
	RTL Districts 6 and 6A		November 1 to February 28											
	All Other Areas		November 1 to February 15											

- Otter, Marten and Fisher: RTL District 10 — pelts must be tagged prior to sale and maximum quota of two otter, two fisher, and eight marten.
- Southern ST Districts, Oak Hammock Marsh & Grant's Lake WMAs require a special permit for trapping muskrat.

2025-2026 CHANGES

Designation of Wild Animals Regulation

The least weasel has been added to the list of furbearers and is included in the term "weasel" throughout this guide.

Certified Humane Trap Requirements

See the certified trap table and summary of trap usage on pages 25 to 30 for more details. Additional trap models may be certified throughout the season. For updates to the certified trap listings, please contact the Fur Institute of Canada (see page 23) or a Conservation Officer Service office (see page 36).

Please see "Trap Sales Warning" on page 24 about the consequences of illegal use of non-certified traps.

Power-assisted Snares

Recent snare testing by the Fur Institute of Canada (FIC) has verified the effectiveness of certain power-assisted snares for the trapping of coyotes. In 2024, power-assisted snares that employ specified components were allowed in the Open Area Zones (see page 33 for required components). These snares may now also be used for red foxes in all trapping areas.

Common Snares

The Province is exploring moving away from common snares in the future. It is recommended that trappers start becoming familiar with the power-assisted snares and limit the use of common snares.

LICENCES AND PERMITS

Licence and Permit Fees

Manitoba trapping licences and permits are available only to residents of Manitoba who meet mandatory qualifications (see page 10). Fees are:

- Registered Trapline (RTL) Permit: ♦ \$15.00
- Resident (Open Area) Licence: †♦ \$10.00
- Resident (Open Area) Licence – Treaty: † Free
- Youth Trapping Licence/Permit: *† Free
- Dead Wild Animal Possession Permit (Furbearer): \$10.00
- Export Permit: \$20.00

♦ Includes federal goods and services tax (five per cent GST) and a portion to Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Fund (FWEF) (page 9).

† Special Trapping Areas (STAs) - Licences must be first signed by a Conservation Officer (or another delegate) in order to be valid for trapping in STAs.

* Youth trapping licences and permits are available free of charge if the trapper is 12 to 17 years of age on October 1 (first common season in Open and Registered trapping areas for beaver).

The age requirements for this youth permit are the same as for youth hunting licences.

See Mandatory Qualifications on page 10.

Resident (Open Area, Youth) trapping licences are available online or through select vendors. Fees are subject to change. For more information on licence fees, visit manitoba.licensing.ca

Registered Trapline Permits are available through Conservation Officer Service offices (see page 36).

Inquire with your Conservation Officer Service office as to whether your permit or special trapping area authorization can be issued other than in-person.

Resident (Treaty Open Area) Trapping Licences will be issued only through the usual First Nation band offices and Conservation Officer Service offices.

When fur is being shipped, sold or taken to a taxidermist or tanner for mounting or dressing, the following information must be provided: name, address and licence number of the person who harvested the fur bearing animal, plus the area where this animal was taken. Record licence numbers correctly or your fur production will not be credited to you.

Licence and Permit Possession

A person may not hold both a Resident (Open Area) licence and a Registered Trapline Permit in the same year. However, a trapper may hold both only if the Open Area licence is issued specifically for the land they own or are a tenant; the legal description of the land must be indicated on that licence.

Southern Special Trapping Area

The Southern Special Trapping Areas (Delta and Whitewater STAs) are shown on the map on page 6. Trappers interested in accessing them must first call a local Conservation Officer Service office (see page 36) to find out if authorizations are available.

Export Permits

A provincial export permit is required before shipping or moving raw fur bearing animal pelts from Manitoba to other provinces or countries. Provincial export permits are issued by the Wildlife Branch in Winnipeg (431-276-8352) and by most Conservation Officer Service offices. Applications for these permits can be obtained from these offices (see page 36). The fee is \$20.00 per permit. Environment and Climate Change Canada's Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) export permit is also required to take bobcat, black bear, lynx, river otter, wolf and certain species at risk across international borders. These permits are only available from Environment and Climate Change Canada. Please refer to canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/convention-international-trade-endangered-species/permits.html or call 1-855-869-8670 or fax 1-855-869-8671 or email cites@ec.gc.ca for more information.

Privacy and Access Statement

Personal information is collected under the authority of The Wildlife Act from trapping licences and permits, along with furbearer harvests associated with this information. It is protected by the protection of privacy provisions of the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act. It is for use by the Government of Manitoba for the purposes of administering these licences and permits, statistical analyses, enforcement, trapper consultations, and compensation programs. Information may be shared with First Nations councils and Manitoba Hydro. If you have any questions about the collection, contact: Access and Privacy Officer, Manitoba Natural Resources and Indigenous Futures, 204-945-1252 or fippa@gov.mb.ca.

FISH AND WILDLIFE ENHANCEMENT FUND (FWEF)

A portion of each trapping licence sold goes to the FWEF. This funding is directed towards supporting projects that enhance the sustainable use and management of Manitoba's fish and wildlife populations. Projects supported will conserve, manage, and enhance populations of fish and wildlife species harvested by licensed hunters, anglers, and trappers, including:

- conserving and enhancing Manitoba's fish and wildlife populations
- studying fish and wildlife populations
- promoting sustainable and ethical hunting and angling practices through education
- protecting or improving critical fish and wildlife production habitat
- securing property or an interest in property to provide public access to angling and hunting opportunities or to protect critical fish and wildlife production habitat
- providing mentorship and training opportunities for youth and licensed hunters, anglers and trappers

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Furbearer-related projects supported are available online. Please visit manitoba.ca/fish-wildlife/fish-and-wildlife-enhancement-fund/projects/index.html for more information.

The Manitoba Habitat Conservancy administers the FWEF grant application program on behalf of the Manitoba government. For information on how to apply to FWEF, please visit mbhabitat.ca/fwef/ or contact a grants associate by email at granting@mbhabitat.ca.

TRAPPING IN MANITOBA

Mandatory Qualifications

A person must be a Manitoba Resident and 12 years of age when the trapping licence or permit is issued.

A person who has never held a valid trapping licence or permit in Manitoba, or another jurisdiction, may not be issued a trapping licence or permit unless they verify holding of a trapper education graduate certificate issued by Manitoba, or a competent authority in another jurisdiction. **Any trapping licence or permit obtained without meeting these requirements is illegal, and not valid for obtaining future licences or permits.**



An individual must attend a Trapper Education Course and successfully complete an examination to receive a trapper education certificate.

A passing mark of 80 per cent is required on the multiple choice examination.

A Manitoba resident who has previously held a valid trapping licence or permit from Manitoba prior to 1990 is not required to take this training.

Persons under the age of 14 should be accompanied by a licensed trapper when engaged in trapping activities in the field.

Trapper education is an important part of furbearer management in Manitoba. Courses may

be available on request and are usually two days or three evenings. Subject areas covered include:

- history of the fur trade
- humane trapping
- trapline management
- problem animal control methods
- furbearer biology
- furbearer management
- public awareness
- acts and regulations
- animal rights
- trapper ethics
- trapping equipment
- skinning
- boarding (forming)
- fur grading
- fur marketing
- trap research
- first aid
- video presentations

For further information, please contact the Manitoba Trappers Association (MTA); (see page 23).

RESPONSIBLE TRAPPING

Licensed trapping is a right as identified in The Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Heritage Act of Manitoba. However, maintaining public acceptance of trapping is the responsibility of trappers and resource managers.

Trappers are encouraged to use the "Best Trapping Practices" documents referenced on page 34. These describe appropriate sets and techniques for most fur bearing animal species in Manitoba.

Other responsible practices include:

- Inspect live-holding devices daily in the early morning.
- Make only as many sets as can effectively be managed.
- Trap and snare "set locations" should be recorded on a map.
- When trapping on private land, always ask permission and provide the landowner with a map showing the location and the types of traps and snares used. Landowner permission forms can be found on the Manitoba government

Forms and Policies portal. Please go to the site below and search for trapping permission: <https://residents.gov.mb.ca/forms.html>

- Know and use proper releasing and killing methods.
- Dispose of animal carcasses according to provincial regulations and local municipal by-laws.
- Respect the rights and property of others and assist landowners with removal of wildlife causing conflicts.
- Encourage and support trapper education and public awareness programs.
- Promptly report the presence of diseased animals to the nearest Department office.
- Protect and conserve wildlife and its habitat.
- Respect and obey all laws.

Trapping and Sharing the Land

Trappers often share Crown and private lands with other users. It is important that trappers use care to minimize potential conflicts with other users of the land.

- Trappers who share the resource should view each other as partners, not competition. Trappers need to work together to maintain the industry for generations to come. Please respect a fellow trapper's trap sets and their legal right to trap.
- Trappers who have permission to use private lands are encouraged to provide the landowner with a map showing the locations of their traps and the types of traps being used. In this way, the landowner can caution other users about trapping activity and reduce the possibility of injury to other users, pets and domestic animals.
- With the permission of the pasture manager, Community Pastures are generally open to trappers after livestock have been removed.
- Please pay attention to any signs prohibiting trapping activity.
- Please remember that people and pets may frequent the area in which you are trapping.

- Trappers are reminded that Wildlife Management Areas are areas used for various outdoor purposes, including by game bird and waterfowl hunters. During the September to December period, trappers who are using these lands are encouraged to use only live-holding trapping devices.

Professional Education

Trappers are encouraged to upgrade their skills whenever possible, to maximize humaneness and pelt value. Opportunities include in-person workshops or online education.

More information can be found through the Manitoba Trappers Association MTA; (see page 23) and the Best Trapping Practices documents (see page 34).

Trapping and Industry

Crown lands in Manitoba are managed for multiple uses, including furbearer, forest, hydro-electric, and mineral management. All activities are important to local, regional and provincial economies, and when properly managed, can co-exist and be mutually beneficial. For example, certain roads constructed for accessing these resource areas can also be used by trappers. The key to co-existence is good communication between all users of the land.

Commercial resource lease holders often hold open houses to meet directly with other users of the land and make them aware of what activities are taking place, including annual activity plans. Trappers are encouraged to attend these open houses and speak directly to representatives from industry and government. To contact the Manitoba Wildlife Branch, please email wildlife@gov.mb.ca.

TRAPPING REGULATIONS

Note: This is a summary of regulations under The Wildlife Act that deal with trapping. It is neither a legal document nor a complete collection of the wildlife regulations. It is meant to be a reference only. While every effort has been made to ensure accuracy, some errors or omissions may have occurred. Note that regulations and bylaws also exist in many places under other provincial, federal, and municipal legislation. For additional information consult the nearest Conservation Officer Service Office (see page 36).

For general information on wildlife programs and legislation, visit manitoba.ca/fish-wildlife/wildlife/index.html.

No person shall:

- 1** Trap, attempt to trap, possess or sell a fur bearing animal without having first obtained a trapper's licence.
- 2** Trap a fur bearing animal species before 12:00 a.m. of the season start date and after 11:59 p.m. of the season closing date, or where trapping is not permitted.
- 3** Possess illegally taken fur bearing animals.
- 4** Chase, drive, flush, worry, harass, follow after or search for fur bearing animals from a vehicle. Note: The definition of a vehicle is a motor vehicle, trailer, tractor, powerboat, aircraft or any other vehicle drawn, propelled or driven by any means other than human power.
- 5** Remove, disturb, spring or in any way interfere with any trap set out lawfully by any other person for the purpose of taking fur bearing animals.
- 6** Shoot a muskrat, beaver or otter except when they are on land or in a trap.
- 7** Ship raw fur out of the province without obtaining an export permit.
- 8** Possess poison, including cyanide guns or parts of cyanide guns, for the purpose of taking fur bearing animals.
- 9** Spear, probe, break or destroy a muskrat house, beaver lodge or beaver dam without authorization from the Minister of Natural Resources and Indigenous Futures. A licensed trapper may probe or open a muskrat house in season for the purpose of trapping providing that it is closed so the water entrance does not freeze.
- 10** Use common snares for taking fur bearing animals and wolves except in the Registered Trapline (RTL) Area, Northern Special Trapping District, and for beaver under ice in Open Areas.
- 11** Take black bear on an Open Area trapping licence in Open Areas 1-5. It is permissible to take black bear on either a RTL permit in the RTL Area or on a resident trapping licence in the Northern Special Trapping Area, but only by using a firearm.
- 12** Trap or attempt to trap fur bearing animals within Game Hunting Area 38, Grant's Lake Wildlife Management Area (WMA), Oak Hammock WMA, Birds Hill Provincial Park, Beaudry Provincial Park or portions of Pembina Valley Provincial Park. Trapping is prohibited in ecological reserves and wildlife refuges. Trapping is allowed in Goose and Game Bird refuges (but not Minnedosa Lake Game Bird Refuge). Some municipalities may also enact by-laws concerning trapping.
- 13** Trap or attempt to trap fur bearing animals on private land or on posted Crown land without first obtaining permission to do so.

- 14 Hold both a RTL permit and an Open Area trapping licence during the same trapping year, except a landowner who may hold both under certain circumstances.
- 15 Leave trapping devices set after the end of trapping season.
- 16 Trap fur bearing animals using traps with teeth or serrated edges or with hooks.
- 17 Trap fur bearing animals using leghold traps attached to spring poles.
- 18 Trap fur bearing animals using leghold traps set in trees or on poles above ground. The trap used must be a body grip or killing trap. Foot encapsulating traps may be used for raccoons on the ground.
- 19 Trap fur bearing animals using live holding devices unless they are checked at least once every 72 hours.
- 20 Use snares set on land unless they are equipped with mechanical locks or spring-assist devices set in such a manner that the noose is prevented from expanding.
- 21 Take black bear using any device other than a firearm.
- 22 Take black bear while the bear is in its den.
- 23 Take a female black bear with cubs.
- 24 Have in possession a live fur bearing animal unless specifically authorized by permit.
- 25 Buy and/or sell raw fur except under the authority of a Fur Dealer Licence.
- 26 Transfer or use the trapping licence or permit of another person.
- 27 Market the pelt of a marten, fisher or river otter taken in the Turtle Mountain Registered Trapline Section unless it has a tag issued by Manitoba Natural Resources and Indigenous Futures affixed to the pelt.
- 28 Possess, sell, attempt to sell or import the bile or gall bladder of a bear.
- 29 Use any trap other than an approved one for beaver, bobcat, fisher, marten, muskrat, river otter, raccoon, lynx, weasel, and wolf.
- 30 Use a leghold trap with a jaw spread greater than 23 centimetres (9.06 inches).
- 31 Use a leghold trap to trap beaver, mink, muskrat or river otter unless it is set in such a manner as to restrain and kill the animal underwater.
- 32 Use a leghold trap on land to trap badger, weasels, mink, river otter, red squirrel or wolverine.
- 33 Allow any part of the pelt of fur bearing animal, black bear and wolf to be wasted, destroyed, abandoned or allowed to spoil.
- 34 On finding a live fur bearing animal, or wolf in a trapping device, fail to immediately and humanely kill the animal.
- 35 Use Duke, Sleepy Creek, Bridger, Belisle, Belisle Classic, Rudy, and Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 110-size traps on land, except in muskrat sets where approved.
- 36 Use anything other than a metallic chain, cable, or wire to securely connect a trap to a tree, stake in the ground, heavy object, or a grapple.
- 37 Use a submarine trap for any fur bearing animal other than a mink or muskrat.
- 38 Use leghold traps and snares on land within 10 km of the Hudson Bay coastline between Sept. 1 and Nov. 15.

OTHER REGULATIONS

Trapping and Firearms

Firearms may be used to take fur bearing animals, black bears and wolves. However, the use of firearms by trappers is subject to other regulations under The Wildlife Act, The Provincial Parks Act, local municipal by-laws, and federal acts.

Trappers are advised to check with the municipality in which they plan to trap, as some municipalities have by-laws prohibiting or restricting the discharge of firearms.

The discharge of a firearm is prohibited from 1/2 hour after sunset to 1/2 hour before sunrise.

No person shall discharge a firearm requiring a centrefire cartridge, muzzleloading firearm or a shotgun using a single projectile from a provincial road, provincial trunk highway, and a public road within a municipality or local government district.

Trapping and Firearms Use in Refuges

The Wildlife Act designates certain lands as being refuges for wildlife. Depending upon the type of refuge, trapping or the use of firearms may or may not be prohibited. For example:

- A “Wildlife Refuge” protects all species, and all hunting and trapping is prohibited. As well, the discharge of a firearm or the possession of a loaded firearm is prohibited. A Wildlife Refuge can take the form of discrete blocks of land of a few, to many hectares, or can run 300 metres along each side of the centre line of a road such as the Duck Mountain Wildlife Refuge. A wildlife refuge which is designed to run 300 metres on either side of a road should not be confused with firearm discharge restrictions that are set out in Manitoba provincial parks under The Provincial Parks Act. Firearm discharge restrictions, in most cases, restrict the discharge of firearms 300 metres on either side of roads or prescribed trails in a provincial park, but do not restrict trapping.
- A “Game Bird Refuge” protects only species of game birds, as identified in The Wildlife Act. Trapping is permitted, as well as the use of a

firearm for the purposes of trapping. However, in the Minnedosa Lake Game Bird Refuge, trapping is not permitted.

- A “Goose Refuge” protects only geese. Trapping is permitted, as well as the use of a firearm for the purposes of trapping.

Refuges are usually signed and trappers should check with a Conservation Officer to verify boundaries. Director of Surveys Plan showing the exact locations of the boundaries are available at Canada Map Sales at 14 Fultz Boulevard (Winnipeg, Manitoba). You can also call 1-204-945-6666 or toll free at 1-800-627-7226 or visit canadamapsales.com.

Electronic Calls

Electronic calls may be used by licensed trappers to attract coyotes, foxes and wolves during a valid trapping season. Electronic calls may not be used to attract black bears.

Hunter Orange Requirements

People harvesting coyotes and wolves with a firearm under the authority of a Resident (Open Area) Trapping Licence are required to wear hunter orange only during the General (rifle) Deer Season (please refer to the annual Hunting Guide: manitoba.ca/fish-wildlife/pubs/fish_wildlife/huntingguide.pdf.) Registered trapline permit holders are exempt from this requirement. Trappers who use a firearm to humanely euthanize an animal caught in a restraining trap are also exempt.

The hat must be solid hunter orange except that it may have a crest or logo not exceeding 78 sq. cm (12 sq. in.) provided that it does not completely cover the hunter orange on the side where the crest or logo is affixed. The brim of any head covering does not have to be hunter orange.

The outer garment must consist of not less than 2,580 sq. cm (400 sq. in.) of hunter orange material, above the waist and visible from all sides. Hunter orange body camouflage is legal if the hunter orange portion meets the above requirement. The remaining outer clothing colour is optional.

The definition of trapping under The Wildlife Act means the use of a device to physically restrain an animal. When only a firearm is used to harvest the animal, even though it is allowed under the authority of a trapping licence, the activity is considered to be hunting.

Wildlife Management Area (WMA) Restrictions

Trappers should note a number of restrictions exist in some Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) and other designated areas. A summary of the restrictions are listed below:

Brandon Hills WMA: Vehicles are prohibited. No person shall possess a firearm unless they are hunting big game or game birds under the authority of a licence.

Broomhill WMA: Vehicles may not be used for any purpose during the upland game bird season.

Delta Marsh: Power boats may not be used.

Dr. Frank Baldwin WMA (formerly know as Lake Francis WMA): Power boats may not be used.

Frank W. Boyd WMA (formerly part of the Pierson WMA): Vehicles may not be used during any big game or upland game bird hunting season.

Grant's Lake WMA: No person shall possess a firearm, unless the person is in a vehicle on a developed road. All vehicles must use built-up roads.

Lauder Sandhills WMA: Vehicles are restricted to designated trails in the area set out under the Director of Surveys Plan No. 20632.

Mars Hill WMA: Vehicles are restricted to designated trails (Director of Surveys Plan No. 20527). A vehicle cannot be operated on Trail No. 11 between April 1 and November 30.

Narcisse WMA: No person shall operate a vehicle in Township 20, Range 1 West and being the west half of Section 22 of the Narcisse Wildlife Management Area.

Oak Hammock Marsh WMA: No person shall trap a fur bearing animal.

Portage Sandhills WMA: Vehicles are prohibited between March 1 and November 30.

Souris River Bend WMA: Vehicles are restricted to designated trails (Director of Surveys Plan No. 19352) between April 1 and November 30.

Provincial Parks: Vehicle restrictions exist in most provincial parks. Contact the nearest Manitoba Conservation Officer Service district office for more information.

Please contact Wildlife Lands at ManitobaWMA@gov.mb.ca for more information.

Provincial Park Restrictions

Restrictions on trapping in provincial parks vary between parks. Please consult a Conservation Officer Service district office (see page 36) for a list of park-specific restrictions or go to Manitoba.ca/nrnd/fish-wildlife/pubs/fish_wildlife/noticetotrappers_interimrestrictions.pdf.

Accidental Fur Bearing Animal Capture Policy

Occasionally, a fur bearing animal will be taken accidentally (e.g., outside the open season). A trapper may apply for a Dead Wild Animal Possession Permit (cost of \$10.00 for a fur bearing animal) from a Conservation Officer as soon as possible after capture. All permits are issued at the discretion of a Conservation Officer. All other accidental captures of the same species by the same trapper must be turned over to the nearest Conservation Officer Service district office and will remain the property of the Crown. The exception is black bear; open Area trappers are not allowed to keep a black bear taken accidentally (except in Northern Special Trapping Districts).

Use of Dead Livestock as Bait

Under the "Livestock Manure and Mortalities Management Regulation" of The Environment Act, dead livestock, or their parts, which are unmarketable for human consumption must be promptly disposed. As such, these cannot be used as bait. Please consult an Environment Officer for more details.

FUR BEARING ANIMAL HARVESTS AND VALUE

Marketing Pelts

Trapping is a business operation because a product (fur) is sold. Good record-keeping is important for any business, but with trapline management, it is also important should the trapper want to apply for a registered trapline. Applications are assessed on numerous criteria including a trapper's annual harvest or production. Trappers should keep records and receipts for all pelts sold to verify their harvests. Pelts should be sold in the licence or permit year that they were caught and under the trapper's own licence or permit.

The trapper has several fur marketing options available, where pelts may be:

- sold to a licensed fur dealer
- consigned to a fur auction company
- sold to fur dealers and auction house companies at the Thompson Fur Table (see page 17)
- commercially tanned and resold
- sold privately; this must be done in one of three ways:
 - 1) The private buyer applies to a district office for a permit to possess the raw pelt.
 - 2) The trapper applies for an export permit of the raw pelt to the buyers out-of-province address
 - 3) The trapper submits the pelt to a licensed processor (e.g., tanner or taxidermist) on behalf of the buyer

The original trapper's name and licence must be supplied in all cases.

Properly preparing furs results in a higher return.

Fur Dealers and Processors

It is essential to the management of fur bearing animals that fur dealers and processors continue to regularly submit reports. These reports are audited for compliance to the regulations.

- A Fur Dealer's Licence authorizes the holder, from a place designated in the licence, to buy, sell and trade the castors of beavers and the pelts, skins and hides of black bears, wolves and fur bearing animals taken within the province.
- Fur dealers must record every transaction on a form provided by the Department, include all information required on the form, and record each transaction immediately after it occurs, sequentially by date with no blank spaces between entries. A fur dealer must submit a completed record of transaction form to Manitoba Wildlife Branch on or before the 10th day after the period covered by the form, or as otherwise required. When no transactions have occurred in that period, a form marked "No transactions" must be submitted. A "transaction" means a purchase, sale or trade authorized by a fur dealer's licence.
- Processors (tanners and taxidermists) must submit reports on a quarterly basis.

MANITOBA TRAPPING LICENCES ISSUED

	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024
Open Area Licence	5,560	4,333	3,662	3,722
Registered Trapline Permit	1,174	895	947	827
Total	6,734	5,228	4,609	4,549

THOMPSON FUR TABLE

The Thompson Fur Table was one of several fur tables initiated in the late 1970s to provide northern trappers with a unique opportunity to get better prices for their raw pelts. The two-day Table is traditionally held a week or so before Christmas, and has had over 300 trappers attend. It is the first and longest running event in Canada and is now organized by the MTA.

Up to five licensed Manitoba fur dealers gather annually in one hall and inspect each trapper's lot of fur. Each dealer provides a quote for the lot and the trapper selects the best price. In this way, the trapper benefits from the on-site competitive demand for their furs.

The December timing of the Fur Table also allows families from all over the north to meet with distant friends, learn about new trapping and management techniques, and do some shopping before returning to their communities. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are injected into the local economy.

The Thompson Fur Table is held annually in December (watch for dates TBA). For more information, please contact the MTA (see page 23).

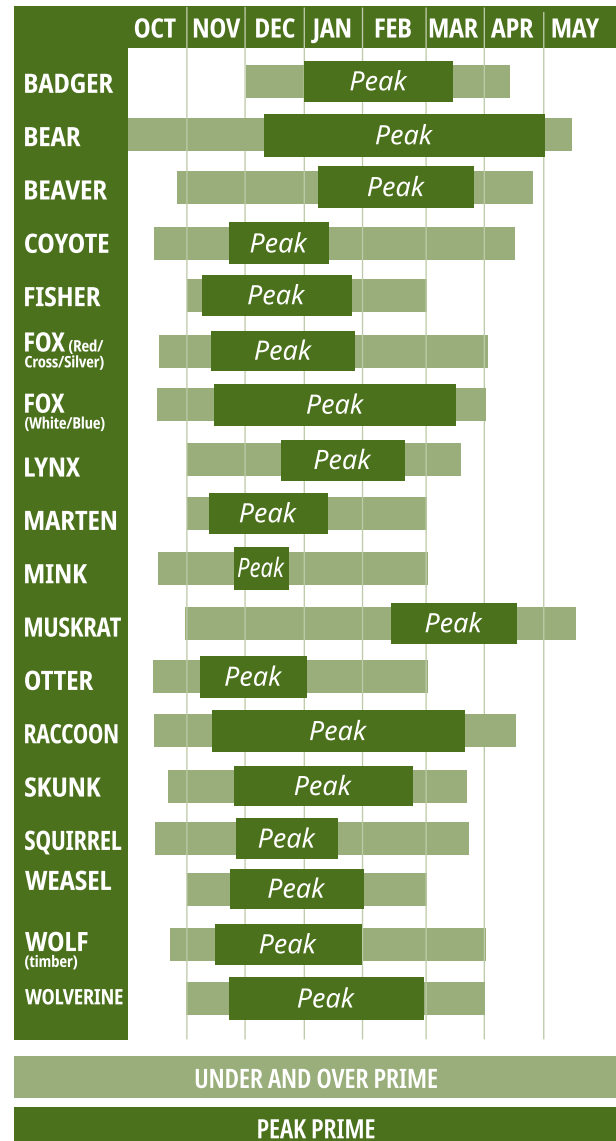
There was an additional Thompson Fur Table added in March, 2024 and 2025.

FUR BEARING ANIMAL PRIMENESS

An important part of setting seasons is to coincide with the time when pelts are prime. In a fully prime pelt, both the guard hairs and the under-fur have reached optimum length and density. On the leather side of the pelt, the hair roots have stopped producing pigment and contract, resulting in a skin that is soft, flexible and creamy white. In an un-prime skin, the under-fur and guard hairs are not fully developed and are at low density. The leather is bluish to black as a result of active pigment production in the hair roots.

Trappers should harvest fur when it is prime to get the best price.

FUR BEARING ANIMAL PRIMENESS CHART



TRAPPING GUIDE

FUR BEARING ANIMALS TAKEN BY MANITOBA TRAPPERS⁺

	FIVE-YEAR HARVEST AVERAGES			ANNUAL TOTALS	
	2007-08 TO 2011-12	2012-13 TO 2016-17	2017-18 TO 2021-22	2022-2023	2023-2024
Badger	145	134	55	19	16
Bear	33	19	15	31	11
Beaver	12,329	7,998	2,635	3,063	4,297
Bobcat	20	25	18	7	11
Coyote	8,151	10,241	8,664	2,636	2,962
Fisher	1593	1,419	670	386	930
Fox - Red/Cross/Silver	2,073	2,662	1,999	599	763
Fox - White/Blue	60	178	84	27	7
Lynx	711	561	344	253	247
Marten	18,121	18,005	7,962	5,639	11,212
Mink	3,043	2,252	787	227	760
Muskrat	28,582	20,567	2,928	916	1,754
Otter	1,038	875	357	223	486
Raccoon	2,927	1,553	600	224	339
Squirrel	3,170	2,043	625	784	830
Weasel	3,861	2,919	870	817	1,389
Wolf	375	305	242	281	262
Wolverine	52	74	66	52	82

⁺ Under licence and permit; subject to revision

AVERAGE PELT VALUES (\$CDN) OF MANITOBA FUR BEARING ANIMALS

	FIVE-YEAR HARVEST AVERAGES			ANNUAL AVERAGES	
	2007-08 TO 2011-12	2012-13 TO 2016-17	2017-18 TO 2021-22	2022-2023	2023-2024
Badger	\$40.75	\$35.78	\$22.38	\$32.87	\$29.15
Bear	\$91.72	\$119.80	\$141.02	\$229.26	\$219.69
Beaver	\$20.93	\$17.87	\$12.96	\$27.15	\$27.71
Bobcat	\$155.54	\$112.17	\$74.65	\$124.48	\$114.47
Coyote	\$33.51	\$95.44	\$87.88	\$31.68	\$29.20
Fisher	\$59.93	\$94.06	\$32.99	\$41.57	\$50.80
Fox - Red/Cross/Silver	\$26.20	\$33.63	\$12.79	\$11.60	\$30.58
Fox - White/Blue	\$28.28	\$67.30	\$54.50	\$77.96	\$73.13
Lynx	\$131.84	\$116.37	\$66.07	\$128.29	\$157.57
Marten	\$62.92	\$88.38	\$45.70	\$53.98	\$68.42
Mink	\$16.61	\$19.83	\$8.03	\$8.09	\$9.75
Muskrat	\$4.80	\$6.55	\$3.49	\$2.60	\$2.90
Otter	\$54.21	\$60.75	\$25.30	\$37.32	\$42.18
Raccoon	\$15.18	\$15.72	\$8.43	\$10.09	\$12.04
Squirrel	\$1.03	\$0.52	\$1.00	\$1.53	\$0.83
Weasel	\$3.74	\$2.40	\$1.96	\$1.93	\$3.89
Wolf	\$138.69	\$237.61	\$191.96	\$210.72	\$255.31
Wolverine	\$244.10	\$332.89	\$374.16	\$369.86	\$407.04

RIGHTS-BASED HARVESTERS

The Rights and Responsibilities of Indigenous Peoples Who Trap in Manitoba

The Natural Resources Transfer Agreement (1930), which forms part of The Constitution Act (1982), provides that Indigenous Peoples with status have the right to trap for food:

- at all seasons of the year on all unoccupied Crown lands
- on any other lands to which they may have the right of access

Recognizing the Treaty and Constitutional rights of Indigenous Peoples, Manitoba recognizes that Indigenous Peoples with status, when trapping for food or traditional ceremonial purposes on lands where they have a right of access:

- do not require licences
- are not restricted to specific seasons or hours
- are not restricted to limits unless there are restrictions that are intended for conservation purposes
- may share the meat and fur with non-status family members living in the same residence
- are not subject to equipment restrictions including those as specified under the Agreement on International Humane Trapping Standards (AIHTS) (see page 23)

First Nations people with status generally have the right of access to trap for food or traditional ceremonial purposes within:

- Reserve lands, Wildlife Management Areas, Provincial Forests, areas of Provincial Parks where licensed trapping is permitted, unoccupied Crown lands, and other Crown lands where licensed hunting or trapping is permitted
- private land with the permission of the landowner or occupant
- community pastures with the permission of the Pasture Manager

The Manitoba Métis Federation - the National Government of the Red River Métis - requires Red River Métis harvesters to adhere to the Métis Laws of the Harvest.

Red River Métis harvesters have the right of access to trap for food and domestic use, including sharing, social and ceremonial purposes within:

- Recognized Areas for Red River Métis Natural Resource Harvesting: manitoba.ca/asset_library/en/newslinks/2012/09/Conserv_Recognized_Areas_for_Harvesting_Map_3.pdf
- Wildlife Management Areas, Provincial Forests, areas of Provincial Parks where licensed trapping is permitted, unoccupied Crown lands, and other Crown lands where licensed hunting or trapping is permitted
- private lands with the permission of the landowner or occupant
- community pastures with the permission of the Pasture Manager
- Reserve lands with permission of Band Council

No person (including Indigenous harvesters) may trap within:

- Riding Mountain National Park, Birds Hill Provincial Park, Beaudry Provincial Park, and certain portions of Pembina Valley Provincial Park.
- areas of other Provincial Parks if trapping is done in a manner dangerous to people, or is likely to cause damage to crops, livestock, or property.
- Refuges (for the species protected) and most Ecological Reserves
- areas closed to all persons for specific conservation purposes

Responsibilities

With these rights come responsibilities such as conservation and safety requirements. All Indigenous trappers have a responsibility to ensure that their actions in taking fur bearing animals do not reduce the sustainability of fur bearing animal populations.

The rights of Indigenous Peoples with status are subject to conservation measures and other restrictions that do not unduly infringe on food harvesting.

TRAPPING GUIDE

Indigenous trappers may not:

- trap protected fur bearing animals for which trapping is prohibited such as wolverine in the open trapping areas of Manitoba
- waste or abandon fur bearing animals
- sell, trade or give away the meat, fur or any other part of fur bearing animals taken under Indigenous trapping rights, except that food may be given to another Indigenous person
- sell the pelt of a fur bearing animal unless it was caught under the authority of a Trapping Licence or Permit and all trapping regulations were followed

Safety Requirements

Many safety restrictions contained in resource management legislation apply to all trappers in Manitoba, including Indigenous trappers. **No trapper may:**

- use trapping methods that are careless, unsafe or dangerous to any person
- trap in a manner dangerous to people, or is likely to cause damage to crops, livestock, or property.
- discharge a rifle or shotgun at night where it is dangerous to do so
- hunt from a provincial road or provincial trunk highway or discharge a bow or firearm from such a road or highway, or shoot along or across such a road or highway (including the road allowance) for the purpose of taking a fur bearing animal
- discharge a centrefire rifle, muzzleloading firearm or shotgun using a slug from a public road within a municipality or local government district, or shoot along or across such a road
- carry a loaded firearm in a vehicle or discharge a firearm from a vehicle

It is also recommended that all trappers:

- wear hunter orange clothes when trapping during the time of year when there are big game hunters in the same area or where there may be other people using the same area for other purposes
- take a Manitoba Trapper Education course

Mutual Respect

There are many resource users on the land who are carrying on their traditions. Commercial and other licensed users of wildlife need to understand and respect the constitutionally protected rights of Indigenous people. It is equally important for Indigenous people to understand and respect the value that other users place on natural resources and their ability to participate in trapping for their purposes under a licence. All users need to work co-operatively towards building a stronger relationship if Manitoba's trapping and hunting heritage is to be preserved.

Indigenous trappers are encouraged to carry the federally issued Certificate of Indian Status to help Conservation Officers determine that they are entitled to exercise the right to trap for food and ceremonial purposes.

For more detailed information, please contact the nearest Conservation Officer Service district office, or call 204-945-6784 within Winnipeg, 1-800-214-6497 from outside Winnipeg.

Treaty Land Entitlement (TLE)

Manitoba is working with numerous First Nations to provide Crown land to fulfill outstanding TLEs. Many First Nations have, or are in the process of selecting, lands to fulfill their entitlements. The lands selected are eligible to become Reserve land under the terms of the TLE Framework Agreement. Please refer to the Manitoba Indigenous Reconciliation website for more information manitoba.ca/inr/treaty-land-entitlement/index.html.

Some selections may have an impact on traplines and trapping activity. Once the selected lands are confirmed, the First Nation may request an Exclusive Use Permit (EUP) from Manitoba. When the EUP is issued, the First Nation has the exclusive right to use and occupy the land, subject to any existing Third Party Interests of the permitted land.

TLEs lands have been identified in both the Open and Registered Trapping Areas. Manitoba maintains a spatial dataset showing the geographic boundaries of Treaty Land Entitlement sites. The dataset can be accessed from the DataMB website

(<https://geoportal.gov.mb.ca>). Otherwise, please contact a Conservation Officer Service office (see page 36) to determine if a TLE exists in your trapping area.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Federal Species at Risk Act (SARA) Listings

American Badger subspecies *Taxidea taxus taxus*: found in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, the species is designated as Special Concern under Canada's Species at Risk Act (SARA). The listing was based on threats to badgers from unmonitored and unregulated mortality by landowners, and the application of rodenticides. This unmonitored mortality, the limited amount of habitat in cultivated areas, ongoing threat of roadkill, and the projected use of strychnine in some provinces led to concern for the species in a large part of its range. The Manitoba population is believed to be sustainable, the harvest is generally incidental or opportunistic, and the use of poison is prohibited in areas where badgers may be affected. Landowners must report any badgers taken in defense of property within 10 days to a Conservation Officer.

Wolverine *Gulo gulo* Canadian population: with Manitoba range included, the species, has been designated as Special Concern. Increases have occurred in portions of some provinces and territories, including Manitoba, but declines have been reported in the southern part of the range, and populations in Quebec and Labrador have not recovered.

This federal Special Concern designation will not change trapping activities for these species in Manitoba. Development of management plans as required under SARA has begun for these species, and additional scrutiny will be placed on potential impacts of development. Manitoba will continue to monitor their harvest to ensure their sustainability, and cooperate with management planning.

For more information on SARA, please go to canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/species-risk-public-registry.html.

Human – Wildlife Conflict

Fur bearing animals, and some big game species, such as black bear and wolves, may be taken by property owners in defence of property without either a trapping or hunting licence (Section 46 of The Wildlife Act).

This authorization applies to the owner or occupier of private land or leased Crown land, or a person authorized by the owner or occupier of the land where the conflict arises.

Any animals taken under the provisions of Section 46 must be reported within 10 days to a Conservation Officer in the nearest Conservation Officer Service office (see page 36). The pelts may not be sold unless under permit.

Predator Management

Manitoba continues its efforts to enhance the coexistence of predators with people and domestic animals (pets and livestock). Provincial staff: develop and provide public education materials, presentations, and information booths; participate in the Livestock Predation Protection Working Group's activities; make trapping and predator damage mitigation equipment available in local district offices for use by staff and local agricultural producers to build capacity at the local level. The Targeted Predator Removal Program is administered and delivered under an agreement with the MTA to remove only those predators (coyote, fox and wolf) that are causing livestock losses or are considered an elevated threat to human safety. In 2024/25, 94 service requests were addressed, with 473 coyotes, 54 wolves and 24 foxes removed.

SUMMARY OF TARGETED PREDATOR REMOVAL SERVICES PROGRAM

Year	Requests for Service	Foxes	Coyotes	Wolves	Total Predators
2020-21	29	9	100	11	120
2021-22	13	5	25	20	50
2022-23	31	4	132	16	152
2023-24	61	14	276	50	340
2024-25	94	24	473	54	551

TRAPPING GUIDE

Trappers who are interested in working under the Targeted Predator Removal Program are encouraged to contact the MTA for more information (see page 23). Experienced and skilled predator trappers are continually being sought for program delivery. Periodically, Manitoba also offers predator trapping workshops, in collaboration with the MTA, to build capacity for predator trapping among trappers and producers.

Other Programs

Manitoba Wildlife Branch and the MTA continued to partner on trapper education programs, with 150 students passing the mandatory trapper education examination in 2024-2025.

In the coming year, the Manitoba Wildlife Branch will continue to work with the FIC and the other provinces and territories to harmonize implementation of the AIHTS.

FUR BEARING ANIMAL DISEASES

Fur bearing animals may carry parasites and diseases such as rabies, tularemia, hantavirus, giardia (commonly known as beaver fever), and raccoon roundworm that can be transmitted to humans.

Canine distemper is not transmissible to humans, but this viral disease is often fatal to raccoons, canids, and cats. This disease is well-established in the Winnipeg raccoon population and likely reduced their numbers in 2012. Infected raccoons appear lethargic and have a runny nose and eyes. They are easily approached but will still get vicious if approached. A recurrence of this disease is possible if Winnipeg raccoon numbers recover to high levels in the next few years. Distemper appears to have also been passed onto coyotes, based on reports from the southern Interlake.

Dog lice has increased in prevalence in coyotes in southern Manitoba, and now in wolves in southern and northern Manitoba. Patches of missing fur on the animal's shoulders, caused by the scratching and rubbing by the animal to get relief, are a key indicator of this parasite.

A very small tapeworm, *Echinococcus multilocularis*, is of concern. The adult tapeworm is found primarily in canids, but also can be carried by cats. These animals shed the eggs, which can be picked up by humans, where the eggs develop into cysts. Cysts have been detected in a human in Manitoba.

Trappers should take precautions, which includes always wearing good quality rubber gloves when handling animals, and getting immunization against rabies. Please consult your family doctor or public health unit about immunization against rabies.

When a trapper encounters diseased animals, the carcasses should be sealed in strong plastic bags and taken to the nearest Conservation Officer or provincial wildlife staff as soon as possible.

What should be done if a person has been exposed to a suspected rabid animal?

If a biting incident involving a suspected rabid animal has occurred, immediately wash the wound or exposed surface with soap and water; then seek medical attention. For more information or advice, contact your nearest public health office or facility, or call Health Links-Info Santé (7 days a week, 24 hours a day) at 204-788-8200 (in Winnipeg) or 1-888-315-9257 (outside of Winnipeg).

To report a potential human exposure to an animal suspected of having rabies, the affected person should contact Health Links-Info Santé at: 204-788-8200 in Winnipeg or toll-free 1-888-315-9257 (outside of Winnipeg) or a Health Care provider.

What should I do if I think an animal is rabid?

To report an incident where a wild or domestic animal is suspected to be rabid, or you would like more information on rabies, the animal owner/witness should contact Manitoba Agriculture at 204-470-1108.

COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS

Manitoba Trappers Association



The MTA represents the interests of all trappers. Your involvement is important, and MTA

gives provincial focus to trappers' concerns. The association needs committed members and the department encourages all trappers to become active in their local affairs through membership in the MTA. The MTA can play a vital role by bringing forward trapper concerns to the department.

For more information, please contact:

Manitoba Trappers Association
P.O. Box 1141 Station Main
Winnipeg, MB R3C 2Y4
Phone: 204-739-2624
Website: manitobatrappers.com

Fur Institute of Canada



The FIC is a non-profit organization supported by all sectors of the fur industry,

including trappers, to promote the sustainable and wise use of Canada's fur resources.

Since it was incorporated in 1983 with Manitoba as a charter member, FIC has:

- co-ordinated efforts of government, industry, and trappers in lobbying to keep our fur markets open to the European Union (EU), through the AIHTS
- taken the lead in the most advanced humane trap development and testing program in the world
- provided various educational and conservation resources to its members and the public, both here at home and abroad

The trap research program has resulted in many traps being approved and certified as meeting the AIHTS. A complete list of the traps certified as meeting the standards is identified on pages 25 to 27 of this guide.

For more information, please contact:

The Fur Institute of Canada
1554 Carling Ave. Ste M260
Ottawa, ON K1Z 7M4
Telephone: 1-613-231-7099
Email: info@fur.ca Website: fur.ca

HUMANE TRAPPING

Humane trapping is the taking of fur bearing animals with the least amount of stress to the animal. **Trappers should select the most humane and efficient method possible to capture fur bearing animals.**

Canada has the most humane trapping methods in the world. To ensure continued markets for our wild-caught fur, Canada, Russia and the European Union (EU) signed the AIHTS. It sets performance standards for traps. These factors have helped to keep trapping an acceptable and legitimate profession to the general public.

Manitoba, the other provinces and territories, and the FIC work to harmonize regulations and meet our obligations to the AIHTS. Manitoba staff and MTA trappers are active in trap testing programs.

What AIHTS means for Manitoba trappers:

- 1 Only those traps meeting AIHTS requirements will be allowed for listed species.** If no traps are found to meet the standard, use of existing traps will be allowed while research continues.
- 2 AIHTS applies to most fur bearing animals** trapped and those trappers who trap for commercial purposes in Manitoba (see Summary charts in English, Ojibwe and Cree; pages 28 to 30).
- 3 Leghold Restraining Trap:**
 - Modified versions include the padded, laminated and offset leghold restraining traps.
 - Manitoba wildlife regulations prohibit the use of all types of unmodified leghold traps on land (see Summary charts on pages 28 to 30).

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- All types, when used in a drowning set, will be allowed until otherwise replaced according to species.
- Leghold Power Snare is not included in the definition of a leghold trap, but is prohibited for black bear in all areas.

4 Neck Snares:

- **Power, Power-Assisted and Common Suspended:** Cannot be used for black bear, but can be used under ice for beaver and in RTLs and the Northern Special Trapping Area (See pages 28 to 30).
- **Common Suspended:** Trappers cannot use this snare to take any fur bearing animal or wolf in Open Area Zones 1-5, except under ice for beaver.

- Use devices and Best Trapping Practices from pages 33 and 34.

5 Body Grip Traps: Conibear-type, rotating-jaw traps that are currently being used will continue to be replaced with certified ones according to species.

6 The requirements for a killing trap to meet the standard are the following:

In a compound test, the trap must render 80 per cent (10 of 12) of animals tested irreversibly unconscious within a time limit of:

- ***45 seconds for weasel***
- ***120 seconds for marten***
- ***300 seconds for all other species named in the AIHTS.***



Trap Sales Warning

Some trap vendors have misled customers and promoted traps that have not been certified as humane and that are illegal to use in Canada. The information and literature these vendors use is from suppliers in the United States.

As a result, Manitoba trappers have been convicted and fined for using illegal traps, and the traps and furbearers caught in these traps are seized. The onus is on the trapper to ensure the devices are legal for use in Manitoba.

Before you buy, please consult the Manitoba Trapping Guide or a Conservation Officer Service district office (page 36) to confirm which traps are legal in Manitoba. Do not rely on advertisements from non-departmental sources.

Certified Trap Lists



Certified trap models are given exclusive identification letters that manufacturers will have to mark on traps they manufacture in 2007 and beyond. Trappers may still legally use these same trap models after the implementation of the AIHTS (2007), regardless of whether they bear this mark. This list will be updated as additional traps are certified. Please consult Manitoba Natural Resources and Indigenous Futures (page 36), the Manitoba Trappers Association (page 23) or the FIC (page 23).

Phase 1: Certified Traps regulated for trapping the following species:

SPECIES	KILLING TRAPS - CERTIFIED TRAPS REGULATED FOR USE		
Beaver	Bélisle Classic 330 Bélisle Super X 280 Bélisle Super X 330 BMI 280 Body Gripper BMI 330 Body Gripper BMI BT 300 Bridger 330 Duke 280 Duke 330 Duke 330 Super Magnum	LDL C280 LDL C280 Magnum LDL C330 LDL C330 Magnum Rudy 280 Rudy 330 Sauvageau 1000-11F Sauvageau 2001-8	Sauvageau 2001-11 Sauvageau 2001-12 Species-Specific 330 Dislocator Half-Magnum Species-Specific 440 Dislocator Half-Magnum Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 280 Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 330 Sauvageau 2001-14
Fisher	Bélisle Super X 120 Bélisle Super X 160 Bélisle Super X 220 Koro #2	LDL C160 Magnum LDL C220 Magnum Rudy 120 Magnum Rudy 160 Plus Rudy 220 Plus	Sauvageau 2001-5 Sauvageau 2001-6 Sauvageau 2001-7 Sauvageau 2001-8
Marten Martes americana Martes martes Martes zibellina	Bélisle Super X 120 Bélisle Super X 160 BMI 126 Magnum Body Gripper Koro #1 Koro #2 KP 120 LDL B120 Magnum	LDL C160 Magnum Northwoods 155 Oneida Victor Conibear 120-3 MAGNUM Stainless Steel Rudy 120 Magnum Rudy 160 Plus	Sauvageau 2001-5 Sauvageau 2001-6 Sauvageau C120 Magnum Kleiner Schwanenhais (Germany) Eiabzugseisen (Germany)
Muskrat (on land)	Bélisle Super X 110 Bélisle Super X 120 BMI 120 Body Gripper BMI 120 Magnum Body Gripper BMI 126 Magnum Body Gripper Bridger 120 Bridger 120 Magnum Body Gripper Bridger 155 Magnum Body Gripper CONV 110 CAN (Holland) Duke 120 FMB 110 SS (Holland) FMB 150 SS (Holland) HZ -110 Stainless Steel (Holland) FS-110 Stainless Steel (Holland)	Koro Muskrat Koro Large Rodent Double Spring KT-140 LDL B120 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 Rudy 120 Magnum Sauvageau C120 "Reverse Bend" Sauvageau C120 Magnum Sauvageau 2001-5 Triple M WCS Tube Trap Int'l WCS SHORTY Tube Trap Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 110 Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 120
Muskrat (underwater)	Any jaw type trap (body gripping or leghold) set as a submersion set that exerts clamping force on a muskrat and that maintains a muskrat underwater		
Otter	Bélisle Super X220 Bélisle Super X280 Bélisle Super X330 Duke 330 Super Magnum LDL C220 Magnum LDL C220	LDL C280 Magnum Rudy 220 Plus Rudy 280 Rudy 330 Sauvageau 2001-8	Sauvageau 2001-11 Sauvageau 2001-12 Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 220 Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 280 Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 330
Raccoon	Bélisle Classique 220 Bélisle Super X 160 Bélisle Super X 220 Bélisle Super X 280 BMI 160 Body Gripper BMI 220 Body Gripper BMI 280 Body Gripper BMI 280 Magnum Body Gripper Bridger 160 Bridger 220 Bridger 280 Magnum Body Gripper	Duke 160 Duke 220 Koro #2 LDL C160 LDL C160 Magnum LDL C 220 LDL C 220 Magnum LDL C 280 Magnum Northwoods 155 Oneida Victor Conibear 220-3 MAGNUM Stainless Steel Rudy 160 Rudy 160 Plus	Rudy 220 Rudy 220 Plus Sauvageau 2001-6 Sauvageau 2001-7 Sauvageau 2001-8 Species-Specific 220 Dislocator Half Magnum Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 160 Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 220

Continued on next page.

TRAPPING GUIDE

Phase 1: Certified Traps regulated for trapping the following species: (continued)

SPECIES	KILLING TRAPS - CERTIFIED TRAPS REGULATED FOR USE		
Lynx and Bobcat	Bélisle Super X 280 Bélisle Super X 330 BMI 220 Body Gripper BMI 220 Magnum Body Gripper BMI 280 Body Gripper BMI 280 Magnum Body Gripper	Bridger 220 Bridger 280 Mag. Body Gripper Duke 280 Duke 330 Super Magnum LDL C220 LDL C330 LDL C220 Magnum	LDL C280 Magnum LDL C330 Magnum Rudy 330 Sauvageau 2001-8 Sauvageau 2001-11 Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 330
Weasel (Several certified 110-size traps for weasels are not legal on land in Manitoba and not listed in this table.)	Bélisle Super X 110 Bélisle Super X 120 BMI 120 Magnum Body Gripper BMI 126 Magnum Body Gripper BMI 60 Bridger 120 Bridger 120 Magnum Body Gripper Bridger 155 Magnum Body Gripper Koro Muskrat Koro Large Rodent Double Spring	Koro Rodent Trap KT-140 LDL B120 Magnum Ouell 3-10 Ouell 4-11-180 Ouell RM Rudy 120 Magnum Sauvageau 2001-5 Sauvageau C120 Magnum Sauvageau C120 Reverse Bend	Triple M Victor Rat Trap WCS Tube Trap Int'l WCS SHORTY Tube Trap Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 120 Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 110
SPECIES	RESTRAINING TRAPS - CERTIFIED TRAPS REGULATED FOR USE		
Beaver (Cages)	Breathe Easy Live Beaver trap Comstock 12 X 18 X 39 Swim Through Beaver Cage	Dam Beaver Live trap Ezee Set Live Beaver trap Hancock Live Beaver trap	Koro "Klam" Live Beaver trap
Bobcat	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, doubled rounded steel jaw laminations (3/16-inch on top side of jaw and 1/4-inch on underside of jaws), and with 2 coil springs
Lynx	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 and minimum 8mm thick, non-offset steel jaws, 4 coil springs and an anchoring swivel centre mounted on a base plate
Wolf	Bélisle Footsnare #8 BFV Beer no 1 PLUS Bridger Alaskan #5 Offset and Laminated Jaws Bridger Alaskan #5 Rubber Jaws LAY 76 Laminated	Bridger Brawn No. 9 Rubber Jaws Livestock Protection EZ Grip #7 MB 750 Alaskan OS (3/8") Muskwa no 9 Laminated Offset Rudy Red Wolf 4 ½	Oneida Victor Softcatch #3 equipped with 4 coil springs and minimum 8mm thick base plate with centre mounted anchoring swivel X Treme Wolf Duke Pro Series 850-OS

Phase 2 - Year of Implementation to be Determined - Certified Traps to be regulated later for trapping the following species:

Although the traps listed in Phase 2 are certified for the following species and trap categories, the year of entry into force of the obligation to use only AIHTS Certified traps **has not yet been determined in all cases**. This date, which could vary from one species to another, will be known at least three years in advance.

Until then, traps that are currently legally permitted can still be used.

Check with a local Conservation Officer Service district office (page 36) for regulations related to trap uses applicable in your trapping area.

Killing Traps

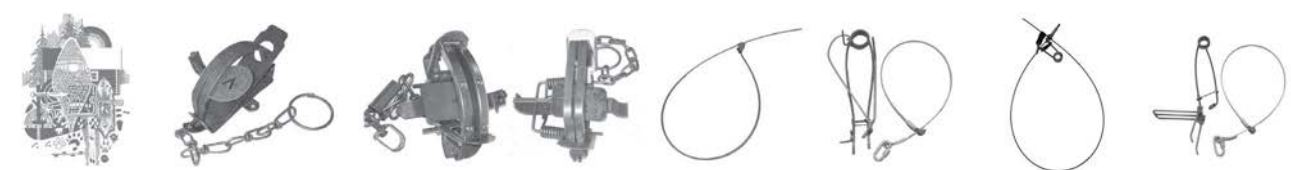
SPECIES	TRAPS CERTIFIED BUT NOT YET MANDATORY FOR USE
Badger	No killing trap certified to date

Restraining Traps Implementation to be determined

SPECIES	TRAPS CERTIFIED BUT NOT YET MANDATORY FOR USE	
Coyote	Alpha #3 Dogless Coil Spring Trap OS - 4 coil with 1/8" round laminations on top-side of jaws Bélisle Footsnare #6 Bélisle Sélectif Bridger #2 Dogless 4 Coil- Canadian Jaw- with two round laminations (1/4" on top-side and 3/16" on underside of jaws) Bridger #2 OS 4 Coil-Canadian Jaw- with two round laminations (3/16" on top-side and 1/4" on underside of jaws) Bridger #2 Rubber Jaw - 4 coil Bridger #3 Dogless 4 Coil- Canadian Jaw- with two round laminations (1/4" on top-side and 3/16" on underside of jaws) Bridger #3 equiped with 5/16- inch offset, double rounded steel jaw laminations (3/16-inch topside of jaw and 1/4-inch on underside of jaws), with 4 coil springs and an anchoring swivel centre mounted on a base plate Bridger #3 OS 4 Coil- Canadian Jaw- with two round laminations (3/16" on top-side and 1/4" on underside of jaws) Bridger #3 Rubber Jaw - 4 coil Duke No.3 Rubber Jaws with an anchoring swivel centre mounted on the base plate MB-550-OS 4 Coil- Canadian Jaw- with two round laminations (3/16" on top-side and 3/16" on underside of jaws)	NO-BS K.O K-9 X-TREME Coyote Trap NO-BS K.O K-9 X-TREME "JR" Trap Oneida Victor #1.5 Soft Catch equipped with 2 coil springs Oneida Victor #1.5 Soft Catch equipped with 4 coil springs Oneida Victor #3 Soft Catch equipped with 2 coil springs Oneida Victor #3 Soft Catch® equipped with 4 coil springs Oneida Victor #1.75 equipped with 3/16-inch offset, doubled rounded steel jaw laminations (3/16-inch on topside of jaw and 1/4-inch on underside of jaws), and with 4 coil springs Oneida Victor #3 equipped with 3/16-inch offset, doubled rounded steel jaw laminations (3/16-inch on topside of jaw and 1/4-inch on underside of jaws), and with 2 coil springs Oneida Victor #3 equipped with 3/16-inch offset, doubled rounded steel jaw laminations (3/16-inch on topside of jaw and 1/4-inch on underside of jaws), and with 4 coil springs MB 550 Rubber Jaws equipped with 4 coil springs
Raccoon (* mandatory only in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick)	Bridger T3 Duffer* Duke DP Coon Trap* Ramconct DURA-POLY Box Trap Havahart Cage Trap 1079 Havahart Cage Trap 1081 Havahart Cage Trap 1085	Egg Trap* Lil' Grizz Get'rz* Tomahawk Cage Trap 108; 108.1; 108 F; 108 SS; 108.2 SS; 108.5 Tomahawk Cage Trap 1010; 1010 F; 1010 SS; 1010 SS-F Tomahawk Cage Trap 608; 608.1; 608.5; 608 F; 608 SS; 608.2 SS Tomahawk Cage Trap 6010; 6010 F; 6010 SS
SPECIES NOT LISTED UNDER THE AGREEMENT	TRAPS CERTIFIED	
Red Fox (cross and silver included)	Bélisle Sélectif Bélisle Footsnare #6	BMI #2 Cushion Catch with 2 coil springs Oneida Victor #1.5 Soft Catch® equipped with 2 coil springs
Mink (underwater)	Any jaw-type (body-gripping or leg-hold) that exerts a clamping force on a mink and maintains the animal underwater	

TRAPPING GUIDE

SUMMARY OF USES OF LEGHOLD TRAPS AND SNARE DEVICES IN MANITOBA (examples of various devices shown)

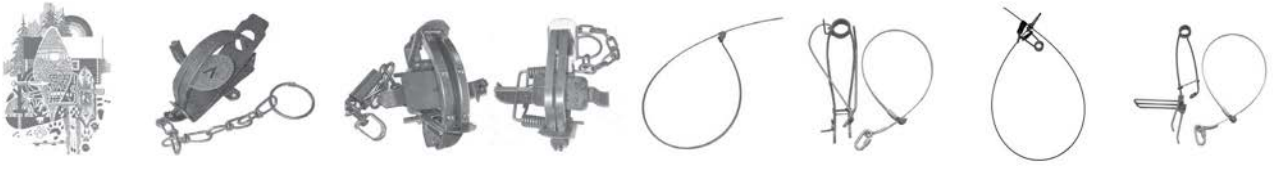


SPECIES	UNMODIFIED LEGHOLD TRAP	MODIFIED LEGHOLD TRAP	COMMON SUSPENDED SNARE	POWER SNARE	POWER ASSISTED SNARE	LEGHOLD POWER SNARE
BADGER	Prohibited	Prohibited	RTL Zones Only	Allowed*	RTL Zones Only	Allowed*
BEAVER	Drowning set only	Drowning set only	RTL Zones & Drowning Set in Open Zones	Allowed*	RTL Zones & Drowning Set in Open Zones	Allowed*
BLACK BEAR	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited
BOBCAT	Prohibited	Allowed*	RTL Zones Only	Allowed*	RTL Zones Only	Allowed*
COYOTE	Prohibited	Allowed*	RTL Zones Only	Allowed*	Allowed	Allowed*
FISHER	Prohibited	Prohibited	RTL Zones Only	Allowed*	RTL Zones Only	Allowed*
FOX (ALL)	Prohibited	Allowed	RTL Zones Only	Allowed*	Allowed	Allowed*
LYNX	Prohibited	Allowed*	RTL Zones Only	Allowed*	RTL Zones Only	Allowed*
MARTEN	Prohibited	Prohibited	RTL Zones Only	Allowed*	RTL Zones Only	Allowed*
MINK	Drowning set only	Drowning set only*	RTL Zones Only	Allowed*	RTL Zones Only	Allowed*
MUSKRAT	Drowning set only	Drowning set only*	RTL Zones Only	Allowed*	RTL Zones Only	Allowed*
OTTER	Drowning set only	Drowning set only*	RTL Zones Only	Allowed*	RTL Zones Only	Allowed*
RACCOON	Prohibited	Prohibited	RTL Zones Only	Allowed*	RTL Zones Only	Allowed*
RED SQUIRREL	Prohibited	Prohibited	RTL Zones Only	Allowed*	RTL Zones Only	Allowed*
TIMBER WOLF	Prohibited	Allowed*	RTL Zones Only	Allowed*	RTL Zones Only	Allowed*
WEASEL	Prohibited	Prohibited	RTL Zones Only	Allowed*	RTL Zones Only	Allowed*
WOLVERINE	Prohibited	Prohibited	RTL Zones Only	Allowed*	RTL Zones Only	Allowed*

*Commercially available products

Refer to the "Trapping Regulations" section (page 12) of this guide for additional conditions of use and consult with your nearest Conservation Officer for additional information respecting trapping regulations.

**ONOWEN GE'AABACHICHIGAADEGING WANII'TGANAN SHIGWA
NAGWAAGANAN OMAA MANIDOOBAANG
(mazinaakidewan iniwen gaa'aabajichigaadegin)**

						
AWENSIYAG	WANIIGAN OKAADEYIING	AANJACHIGAA- DEG WANII'TGAN OKAADEYIING	NAGWAAGAN	GAAGASHKAABIKISEG NAGWAAGAN	WAASKONE'II WIIJI'EMAGAD NAGWAAGAN	GAAGASHKAABIKISEG NAGWAAGAN OKAADEYIING
MITANASK	Gaawiin bagidinigaadesinoon	Gaawiin bagidinigaadesinoon	RTL akiikaaganan eta	Bagidinigaade*	RTL akiikaaganan eta	Bagidinigaade*
AMIK	Anaamabiige'ii waniiganan eta	Anaamabiige'ii waniiganan eta	RTL akiikaaganan shigwa gaanisaabii'igeng imaa gaa-baakinigadegin akiikaaganan	Bagidinigaade*	RTL akiikaaganan shigwa gaanisaabii'igeng imaa gaa-baakinigadegin akiikaaganan	Bagidinigaade*
MAKADE MAKWA	Gaawiin bagidinigaadesinoon	Gaawiin bagidinigaadesinoon	Gaawiin bagidinigaadesinoon	Gaawiin bagidinigaadesinoon	Gaawiin bagidinigaadesinoon	Gaawiin bagidinigaadesinoon
GIDAGAA BIZHIW	Gaawiin bagidinigaadesinoon	Bagidinigaade*	RTL akiikaaganan eta	Bagidinigaade*	RTL akiikaaganan eta	Bagidinigaade*
WIISAGISIMOONS	Gaawiin bagidinigaadesinoon	Bagidinigaade*	RTL akiikaaganan eta	Bagidinigaade*	Bagidinigaade	Bagidinigaade*
OJIIG	Gaawiin bagidinigaadesinoon	Gaawiin bagidinigaadesinoon	RTL akiikaaganan eta	Bagidinigaade*	RTL akiikaaganan eta	Bagidinigaade*
WAAGOSH	Gaawiin bagidinigaadesinoon	Bagidinigaade	RTL akiikaaganan eta	Bagidinigaade*	Bagidinigaade	Bagidinigaade*
BIZHIW	Gaawiin bagidinigaadesinoon	Bagidinigaade*	RTL akiikaaganan eta	Bagidinigaade*	RTL akiikaaganan eta	Bagidinigaade*
WAABIZHESHI	Gaawiin bagidinigaadesinoon	Gaawiin bagidinigaadesinoon	RTL akiikaaganan eta	Bagidinigaade*	RTL akiikaaganan eta	Bagidinigaade*
SHAANGWESHI	Anaamabiige'ii waniiganan eta	Anaamabiige'ii waniiganan eta*	RTL akiikaaganan eta	Bagidinigaade*	RTL akiikaaganan eta	Bagidinigaade*
WAAZHASHK	Anaamabiige'ii waniiganan eta	Anaamabiige'ii waniiganan eta*	RTL akiikaaganan eta	Bagidinigaade*	RTL akiikaaganan eta	Bagidinigaade*
NIGIG	Anaamabiige'ii waniiganan eta	Anaamabiige'ii waniiganan eta*	RTL akiikaaganan eta	Bagidinigaade*	RTL akiikaaganan eta	Bagidinigaade*
ESIBAN	Gaawiin bagidinigaadesinoon	Gaawiin bagidinigaadesinoon	RTL akiikaaganan eta	Bagidinigaade*	RTL akiikaaganan eta	Bagidinigaade*
ACHITAMOO	Gaawiin bagidinigaadesinoon	Gaawiin bagidinigaadesinoon	RTL akiikaaganan eta	Bagidinigaade*	RTL akiikaaganan eta	Bagidinigaade*
MA'IINGAN	Gaawiin bagidinigaadesinoon	Bagidinigaade*	RTL akiikaaganan eta	Bagidinigaade*	RTL akiikaaganan eta	Bagidinigaade*
ZHINGOS	Gaawiin bagidinigaadesinoon	Gaawiin bagidinigaadesinoon	RTL akiikaaganan eta	Bagidinigaade*	RTL akiikaaganan eta	Bagidinigaade*
GWIIINGWA'AAGE	Gaawiin bagidinigaadesinoon	Gaawiin bagidinigaadesinoon	RTL akiikaaganan eta	Bagidinigaade*	RTL akiikaaganan eta	Bagidinigaade*

* Eyaaging adaawe'iganan

Inaabin imaa "Trapping Regulations" mazina'iganing (nishwaaswi-mazin'iganing) aaniin ezhibagidiniding wani'igeng, gemaa gaye gagwejim awe Conservation Officer ezhinikaazod ji-wiindamawig enaakonigeng wii-wani'igeng.

THE REGISTERED TRAPLINE SYSTEM AND THE LINEHOLDER

What is a Registered Trapline (RTL)?

The RTL System is a commercial fur-harvest management system whereby a person, the “lineholder,” is granted the exclusive opportunity to harvest (trap) fur bearing animals in a certain area, the “RTL.” The system ensures sustainable fur bearing animal populations by controlling the number of trappers in that area and recognizes the lineholder as the steward of the resource. Some RTL sections are called “blocks,” where no individual lines exist and all eligible community members may trap within the block.

Why is it important?

By the 1940s, trapping was out of control in northern Manitoba and fur bearing animal numbers, especially beaver, had been badly depleted. Part of the reason was the large influx of new people into the north with the building of the rail line to Churchill.

More tragically, local people (mostly First Nations) who had been trapping on the land for generations saw their traditional livelihoods threatened. At the request of the communities, Manitoba and Canada created the RTL system to allow local people to continue trapping on their traditional lands and at the same time recognize them as the stewards of their traplines. From the original RTLs created around the communities of Thicket Portage and Pikwitonei, the system grew to a total of 46 community-based “sections” each with a varying number of individual lines.

Why is it even more important today?

When an RTL section was created by the Chief and Council of the First Nations and their respective trappers themselves, it usually also represented the traditional lands used by a community and defined those boundaries legally for the first time. These boundaries now form the basis for many major land-use projects around those communities (such as the Northern Flood Agreement management areas, the Asatiwisipe Aki Traditional Use Planning Area, and East Side Traditional Lands Planning communities). However, this system also confined people to specific

geographic areas and in some instances this was not the traditional method of trapping of the community.

RTL trappers themselves are often the best sources of information (traditional knowledge), as they are on the land more often than are most other people. It comes at a time when this information is constantly needed to track not just fur bearing animals, but big game and the health of land or habitats.

How can I get an RTL line?

Lines cannot be sold, inherited, or handed down. Under the terms of the current policy, they are awarded through competitions held in co-operation between the local trapping organization and Manitoba Natural Resources and Indigenous Futures. Decisions are made through a scoring process, whereby a varying number of points are given to applicants based, among other things, on:

- their recent fur harvest history as verified by department production records and sales receipts
- their residency in relationship to the trapline being allocated

The process maintains a balance by recognizing that local residents have preferential access to RTL lines, but also by being flexible in allowing trappers from other communities an opportunity to compete for a line. Some present and future agreements will have Indigenous communities allocate RTLs.

What does it mean to be an RTL lineholder?

Allocation of an RTL line is a significant event. When you are a lineholder, you have the exclusive opportunity to:

- harvest the fur resource on that line for commercial fur-harvesting purposes
- establish a cabin in most cases on your line for trapping purposes
- have a helper to assist you in your efforts
- manage a valuable natural resource

What are the lineholder's obligations?

Some RTL lines are in great demand, and it is unfair to others if a lineholder is not exercising the privilege that they have been given.

Lines can be re-allocated for the following reasons:

- a) The lineholder has been totally inactive without just cause for two consecutive years.
- b) The lineholder notifies the department, in writing, that they intend to give up their trapping privileges.
- c) The lineholder fails to renew their RTL permit without just cause.
- d) The lineholder dies.

Lineholders have responsibilities that include:

- using the resource that has been allocated
- ensuring that their actions do not jeopardize fur bearing animal populations
- updating traps according to the latest certified humane standards
- voicing their opinions and concerns to their local trapping organization and to Manitoba Natural Resources and Indigenous Futures.
- ensuring any improvements, such as cabins, have the proper permits

What kind of cabin can be built?

A lineholder can build a main cabin and a certain number of line cabins, depending upon the location and size of their line. All lineholders are bound by the regulations set out in The Wildlife Act and other acts. Permits are required for cabins and are issued only in the name of the lineholder.

When a trapper no longer holds an RTL line, permission to have the cabin ends and the trapper has no legal right to keep it in place.

Incoming lineholders are under no obligation to buy any improvements on the line, such as a cabin. As such, a trapping cabin should be built at low cost with the thought in mind that, if an

incoming lineholder does not want to purchase it, the cabin can be removed.

The ability to erect a trapper cabin is a unique privilege afforded only to the lineholders. Use of a trapping cabin for purposes other than trapping, is not allowed. Please contact the Wildlife Branch at wildlife@gov.mb.ca for more information.

Record keeping and the RTL

All trappers should keep annual records of their activity through the trapping season, including when and where sets are placed, the dates and locations of where animals were caught, and when improvements are done on the line.

Records are an important tool in trapline management. Trappers can assess the relative abundance of animals over the years and judge when to "leave" an area for a season. Your own records will verify your activity on a line should you be eligible for compensation for disaster or mitigation programs. Records will also confirm that you are actually exercising the privilege of having a trapline. Trapline helpers should also maintain harvest records for their activities. If a helper later decides to apply for a vacant RTL, their fur harvest history will be considered during the evaluation process.

How do I learn more about the RTL System?

Administration of the RTL System is set out through The Wildlife Act and its regulations, and through the Furbearer Management Policy. Copies are available from any Conservation Officer Service office (see page 36). The policy sets out guidelines and procedures for all trapping activities in Manitoba.

COMMON AND POWER-ASSISTED SNARES

Manitoba regulations address three designs of snares, the common hanging snare, the power-assisted snare and a power snare.

In Manitoba, common snares use a cable which must be set in such a manner that the snare cannot come loose (with mechanical locks, see Figure 1) once deployed by the target animal. The traditional narrow double-loop knot cannot be used in snares (see Figure 2).

Common snares are allowed on land only in the Registered Trapping Area, the Northern Special Trapping Area, and under ice for beaver in the Open Trapping Areas. Power-assisted snares utilize a cam-lock with teeth, a torsion spring with a trigger (see Figure 1), and a break-away device. See page 34 for specific power-assisted snare requirements for coyotes in the Open Area Trapping Zones.

The power snare uses a cable and a long arm torsion spring. The snare loop must be immediately drawn closed by the force exerted by the torsion spring with a leg no less than 30 centimetres in length or by a lever-and-coil spring system in which the spring is no less than 25 centimetres in length. Further, power

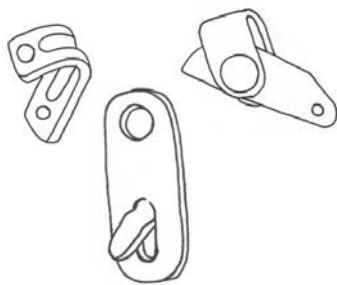
snares are allowed in all areas including the Open Trapping Area.

Recent humane trap research provides new information on the operation of snaring devices, including various common and power assisted snares.

The FIC has conducted testing and determined that power-assisted snares are more humane than other types of snares as they are more effective at quickly killing a coyote, and we are exploring moving away from common snares in the future. Further research is indicating that the effectiveness of power-assisted snares may be the same for other species. Based on this research, it is anticipated that eventually this restriction will apply to all species and zones throughout Manitoba, in order to prevent inhumane trapping. The FIC supports the use of power-assisted snares. Power-assisted snares are now allowed for coyotes and red foxes in the Open Area Zones (see page 34 for details).

Please refer to the Best Trapping Practices documents (page 34) for other humane snaring techniques and designs for most fur bearing animal species in Manitoba.

Figure 1 - Common Snare Locking Device Examples



Examples of small arm torsion springs

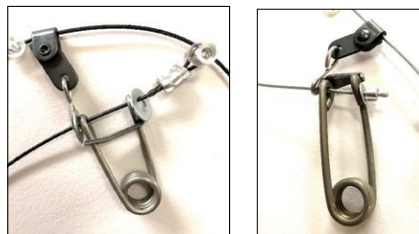
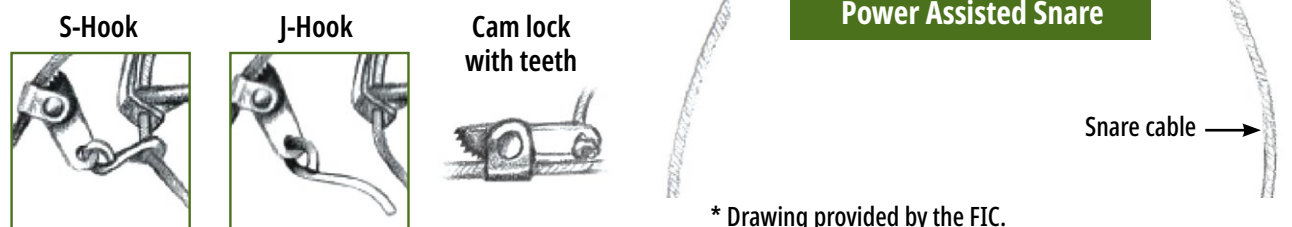


Figure 2 - Prohibited Traditional Double-loop Knot

APPROVED POWER-ASSISTED SNARES

1. An approved power-assisted snare is a snare that has the following components:

- (a) a torsion spring with trigger, if it is one of the following models:
 - (i) Senneker Stinger 22 Magnum Economy,
 - (ii) Senneker Stinger 22 Magnum Deluxe,
 - (iii) Senneker Stinger 33 Magnum Deluxe,
 - (iv) Lights Out Snaring A1,
 - (v) Lights Out Snaring Signature 75;
- (b) a breakaway device, if it is one of the following models:
 - (i) Senneker S-Hook 385,
 - (ii) Snare Shop S-Hook 285,
 - (iii) Sullivan S-Hook 280,
 - (iv) Snare Shop J-Hook 285;
- (c) a mechanical locking device that has a cam lock with teeth.



* Drawing provided by the FIC.

BEST TRAPPING PRACTICES

Trappers should always strive to achieve the greatest degree of humaneness in their practices. Such actions show respect for the animal being taken and that trappers operate in the most professional manner.

Canada is the world leader in the use of humane traps and trapping techniques. Traps are tested through the FIC at the Innotech Alberta facility at Vegreville.

While a trap may be tested and approved as meeting International Humane Trapping Standards, that approval also depends upon how the trap was set before being fired. When set properly, the device will result in a humane catch.

A series of “Best Trapping Practices” was developed by the Quebec government and Fédération des Trappeurs

Gestionnaires du Québec, inspired by the results of trap testing by FIC. These Best Trapping Practices are being shared across Canada to further the education of professional trappers.

The Best Trapping Practices identifies how a trap should be set for numerous species so that a humane capture can be achieved. Devices include rotating jaw traps, leghold traps, and some newer technologies.

The FIC's Best Trapping Practices booklets have been updated:

Best Trapping Practices:
https://fur.ca/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Meilleures_pratiques_2024_ANG_EPF_web.pdf

2025-2026 FURBEARER HARVEST REPORT FORM

Name: _____

Trapping Licence/Permit: _____

Please use this form to keep track of the furbearers harvested during this trapping season and send it to wildlife@gov.mb.ca. The Wildlife Branch has also created a voluntary online questionnaire if you prefer to submit digitally at manitobaelicensing.ca.

Species	Trapping Area(s)	Quantity Harvested	Quantity Sold to Fur Buyer
Badger			
Bear			
Beaver			
Bobcat			
Coyote			
Fisher			
Fox - Red/Cross/ Silver			
Fox -White/Blue			
Lynx			
Marten			
Mink			
Muskrat			
Otter			
Raccoon			
Squirrel			
Weasel			
Wolf			
Wolverine			

CONSERVATION OFFICER SERVICE

EASTERN REGION

Regional Office:

Lac du Bonnet - Box 4000, R0E 1A0 (204-345-1444)

District Offices:

Ashern - Box 410, R0C 0E0 (204-768-2368)

Beausejour - Box 50, 20 First St. South, R0E 0C0 (204-268-6184)

Falcon Lake - Box 40, R0E 0N0 (204-349-2201)

Gypsumville - Box 9, R0C 1J0 (204-659-5208)

Hodgson - Box 119, R0C 1N0 (204-372-6296)

Lac du Bonnet - Box 850, R0E 1A0 (204-345-1400)

Lake Winnipeg East - Box 850, Lac du Bonnet, R0E 1A0 (204-345-1400)

Lundar - Box 10, R0C 1Y0 (204-762-5229)

Manitou - Box 10, R0G 1G0 (204-242-2950)

Pine Falls - Box 389, R0E 1M0 (204-367-6130)

Portage la Prairie - 25 Tupper St. N., R1N 3K1 (204-239-3204)

Rennie - Box 130, R0E 1R0 (204-369-3153)

Riverton/Lake Winnipeg - Box 70, R0C 2R0 (204-378-2261)

Selkirk - #1 Keystone Dr., R1A 2H5 (204-785-5080)

Seven Sisters - Box 9, R0E 1Y0 (204-348-4004)

Sprague - Box 70, R0A 1Z0 (204-437-2348)

Steinbach - Unit B - 284 Reimer Ave., R5G 0R5 (204-346-6110)

Winnipeg - 14 Fultz Blvd., R3Y 0L6 (204-945-7273)

WESTERN REGION

Regional Office:

Brandon - 1129 Queens Ave., R7A 1L9 (204-726-6441)

District Offices:

Boissevain - Box 820, R0K 0E0 (204-534-2028)

Brandon - Box 13, 1129 Queens Ave., R7A 1L9 (204-726-6441)

Carberry - Box 900, R0K 0H0 (204-834-8800)

Cranberry Portage - Box 130, R0B 0H0 (204-472-3331)

Dauphin - Box 10, 27 - 2nd Ave., SW., R7N 3E5 (204-622-2106)

Neepawa - Box 1089, R0J 1H0 (204-476-2076)

Roblin - Box 849, Roblin, R0L 1P0 (204-937-6452)

Shoal Lake - Box 416, R0J 1Z0 (204-759-4080)

Snow Lake - Box 339, R0B 1M0 (204-358-2521)

Swan River - Box 640, R0L 1Z0 (204-734-3429)

The Pas - Box 2550, R9A 1M4 (204-627-8287)

Virden - Box 1360, R0M 2C0 (204-748-4240)

Winnipegosis - Box 366, R0L 2G0 (204-656-7030)

NORTHERN REGION

Regional Office:

Thompson - Box 28, 59 Elizabeth Dr. R8N 1X4 (204-677-6648)

District Offices:

Churchill - Box 760, R0B 0E0 (204-675-8897)

Gillam - Box 429, R0B 0L0 (204-652-2273)

Gods Lake Narrows - R0B 0M0 (204-335-2366)

Island Lake - Box 69, Stevenson Island, R0B 2H0 (204-456-2362)

Lynn Lake - Box 239, 681 Halstead Ave., R0B 0W0 (204-356-2413)

Norway House - Box 100, R0B 1B0 (204-359-6877)

Thompson - Box 28, 59 Elizabeth Dr. R8N 1X4 (204-677-6653)

Wabowden - Box 40, R0B 1S0 (204-689-2688)

For more information call:
204-945-6784 (in Winnipeg)
1-800-214-6497 (toll free)

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