

Yukon HUNTING

2026-2027

REGULATIONS SUMMARY



Yukon.ca/hunting

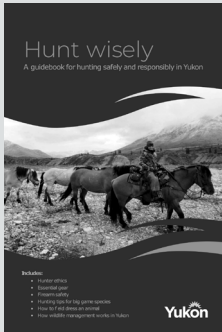

Yukon



Not a legal document

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

Copies of the *Wildlife Act* and Regulations are available online at laws.yukon.ca or from the Inquiry Centre in the main Government of Yukon administration building in Whitehorse. Phone 1-800-661-0408.



This booklet should be read in conjunction with *Hunt wisely*

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

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

Cover photo: Finding sheep with Dad – nothing better. Happy hunting! Photo by: Mason Bramadat

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Cette publication est aussi disponible en français.

A message from the Minister of Environment, Wade Istchenko



In the Yukon, hunting is a significant part of our territory's culture. It's a way of life that reflects self-reliance, respect for the land and conservation practices with a deep connection to wildlife that's been passed down through generations. It's also about getting out on the land and providing healthy, sustainable food for our families and communities. We're incredibly lucky to have these opportunities right here in the Yukon.

To ensure hunting opportunities can continue to thrive, this government's direction is guided by the Yukon's *Wildlife Act*, informed by science, community and traditional knowledge, and wildlife management practices and habitat conservation efforts. In partnership with Yukon First Nations governments and

transboundary Indigenous groups, local co-management partners, and stakeholders, the long-term health of wildlife populations can continue to be well sustained.

Licensed hunters play a key role in this work. Your commitment to ethical and responsible harvesting, and the observations you share from the field, help us better understand and manage wildlife across the territory. Your knowledge and experience help inform future engagements where the Yukon can adapt to evolving changes and continue to provide hunting opportunities.

Hunters must practice responsible hunting and treat the land with respect. Licensed hunters should always be aware what category of land they are on and respect the regulations that precede it. This includes Yukon First Nation Settlement Lands or Inuvialuit Traditional Territories, community boundaries and private property.

Thank you for helping keep hunting strong in the Yukon. We're fortunate to live in such an incredible place, and by working together, and being humble and kind to one another, we can ensure these traditions continue for generations to come.

Wade Istchenko

Hon. Minister of Environment

Important changes for 2026-2027	2
Before and after you hunt	3
Licences	3
Seals	5
Permit hunts	6
Young hunters	7
Mandatory harvest reports	8
Non-resident hunters and guides	10
Exporting wildlife parts from the Yukon	12
First Nations and Inuvialuit	13
Hunting on lands of First Nations and other Indigenous groups	13
First Nation, Inuvialuit and other Indigenous hunters in the Yukon	16
Regulations (general)	16
General regulations (listed in alphabetical order)	16
Collared or tagged wildlife	23
Areas closed to licensed hunting	24
Small game and game birds	25
Small game and non-migratory game birds	25
Migratory game birds	26
Big game	26
Bears, grizzly and black	26
Caribou	29
Deer	32
Elk	33
Goats	35
Moose	36
Sheep	37
Wolves, coyotes and wolverines	39
Wood bison	40
Specially protected and other wildlife	44
Season dates and bag limits	45
Zone 1	45
Zone 2	47
Zone 3	49
Zone 4	50
Zone 5	52
Zone 5	54
Zone 7	56
Zone 8	57
Zone 9	58
Zone 10	59
Zone 11	61
Useful information	62
2025-2026 licensed big game harvest statistics	62
Wildlife health	63
Contact	66
Index	68
Definitions	69

Important changes for 2026-2027

Residency documentation change (Effective April 1, 2026)

Yukoners applying for a resident hunting licence for the first time or if they did not hold a licence in the previous year must provide updated proof of Yukon residency using approved forms of identification. Hunting licence applications will also now be processed within 10 business days. Please plan ahead to ensure receipt of licence in time for intended activities.

Current licence holders renewing their licence for another year can continue to declare their eligibility for a Yukon resident hunting licence through the online checkbox.

For details on acceptable residency documentation and application requirements, visit Yukon.ca/yukon-hunting-licence or contact a Department of Environment Yukon office.

Kluane Wildlife Sanctuary sheep permit

One Kluane Wildlife Sanctuary sheep permit will be offered for the 2026-2027 season.

Additional changes may happen during the hunting season. Check Yukon.ca/hunting-regulations for updates.

Who is a Yukon resident?

As it relates to hunting, a Canadian citizen or permanent resident:

- ▶ whose primary residence has been in the Yukon for at least 12 months before applying for a licence; and
- ▶ who has been physically present in the Yukon for at least 185 days during those 12 months.

How to apply for Yukon residency:

- ▶ Download the residency declaration form from [Yukon.ca/yukon-hunting-licence](https://yukon.ca/yukon-hunting-licence).
- ▶ Bring the completed form, your government issued ID and proof of residency documents to a Department of Environment office.
- ▶ We will contact you when your application has been reviewed. Applications will be processed within 10 days.

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

Learn more about identity documents needed to get a hunting licence: <https://yukon.ca/en/outdoor-recreation-and-wildlife/hunting-and-trapping/identity-documents-needed-get-hunting-licence>

Youth 11 to 16 years old

For information on getting a hunting licence as a young hunter. See section: Young hunters.

First you need a hunting licence

The licence year runs from April 1 to March 31 annually. You can have one hunting licence during this period.

Big game licence fees (GST extra)

Yukon resident	\$10.00
Non-resident Canadian	\$75.00
Non-resident alien	\$150.00
Trapping concession holder	\$5.00
Yukon resident First Nation person or Inuvialuit*	Free
Yukon resident 65 or older	Free

Small game licence fees (GST extra)

Yukon resident	\$5.00
Non-resident (Canadian or alien)	\$20.00
Yukon resident 65 or older	Free

Licences

* Defined here to mean: Members of Yukon First Nations with and without Final Agreements, Porcupine Caribou Native User Groups, Inuvialuit under the *Inuvialuit Final Agreement* and the Tetlit Gwich'in. You will be required to provide proof of enrollment.

Non-resident harvest fees (GST extra)

Coyote.....	\$50.00	Wolf	\$75.00
Wolverine.....	\$75.00	Black bear	\$75.00
Moose.....	\$150.00	Caribou	\$150.00
Mountain goat	\$200.00	Sheep	\$250.00
Grizzly bear - male.....	\$500.00	Wood bison - male.....	\$500.00
Grizzly bear - female	\$750.00	Wood bison - female.....	\$150.00

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

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

Where to get a hunting licence

- ▶ Online at yukon.ca/en/yukon-hunting-licence by logging in or registering for an account.
- ▶ Any Department of Environment office. See section: Contact for locations and contact information.

You may obtain one type of hunting licence during any licensing year. If your licence is lost or destroyed, you must replace it. See section: Contact.

If the courts have banned you from hunting in another jurisdiction, you cannot get a Yukon hunting licence until you are eligible again for a hunting licence in that jurisdiction.

Hunter education

If you are a Yukon resident born after April 1, 1987, you must successfully complete a recognized hunter education program before you can become eligible for a big game or small game hunting licence.

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

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

To complete the HEED course, you must:

- ▶ Go to Yukon.ca/hunter-education and do eight to 10 hours of coursework online.
- ▶ Contact your local Department of Environment office and register for a classroom session.

Holding resident hunting licences in two jurisdictions

It's against the law to apply for or obtain a Yukon resident big game hunting licence or Yukon resident small game hunting licence if you hold a valid resident hunting licence in another jurisdiction.

Big game seals

Before you hunt big game species (other than coyote, wolf or wolverine), you must obtain a big game seal for each animal you plan to hunt. You need a big game hunting licence to get big game seals. You must be at least 14 years old to obtain a big game seal.

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

\$ Big game seal fees (GST extra)

Moose.....	\$10.00	Goat	\$10.00	Bison.....	\$10.00
Caribou	\$10.00	Deer	\$50.00	Grizzly bear	\$25.00
Sheep	\$10.00	Elk.....	\$10.00	Black bear	\$5.00

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

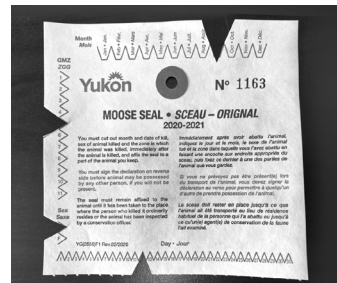
Where to get big game seals

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

Cancelling seals

When you kill a big game animal, you must:

1. Immediately cancel your seal by completely cutting out the triangular tabs that show the date of harvest, the sex of the animal, and the Game Management Zone where you killed it.
2. Attach the seal to the animal. See Sections: Big Game for specific instructions for each species.
3. Leave the seal attached until the wildlife has been taken to the residence where the person who killed it normally resides, or after a conservation officer or wildlife technician has inspected the wildlife after you complete a harvest report. See section: Mandatory harvest reports. A field inspection does not replace a harvest report.
4. You can dispose of the cancelled seal after completing your harvest report and making any required biological submissions.



A correctly cancelled big game seal.

Permit Hunt Authorization (PHA) lottery

In some areas of the Yukon, you need to be drawn for a permit to hunt moose, caribou, sheep, goat, deer or elk. A permit lottery is held for each species.

The number of permits are limited and you must first submit an application and be successful in the weighted lottery to hunt for one of these species in these areas. It is against the law to hunt these species in their respective permit hunt areas without a valid permit and big game seal.

Hunters have a tab on their online Environment client account that tracks and stores PHA application history. You can review this tab at anytime to see the status of an application, permits you have been awarded or to track your weighting.

Eligibility

Only Yukon residents holding a Yukon resident big game hunting licence are eligible to apply for PHAs.

Deer permits for young hunters: You must be 14 or 15 years old at the time of application to have a chance to get one of these permits in the PHA lottery. If you are 12 or 13 years old at the time of application, you can only apply to increase your weighting in future draws for these deer permits.

How and when to apply

The PHA application period opens the third week of April. Applications are accepted over a four week period. Submit your application online using your Environment Client ID, or in person at a Department of Environment office, before the deadline listed on Yukon.ca/permit-hunt.

Application for weighting purposes only

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

Voluntary return of PHAs

If your name is drawn for a PHA, you can return your permit within 14 days of the date you are notified that you are successful in the lottery:

- ▶ online at env.eservices.gov.yk.ca by logging in with your Environment Client ID;
- ▶ in person at a Department of Environment office; or
- ▶ by emailing permithunthauthorization@yukon.ca. Provide your Environment Client ID and which permit you are returning.

Returns will result in your number of years applied remaining the same, not increasing by one. We do not refund application fees.

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

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

Permit hunts without lottery

- ▶ All wood bison hunters need a permit. Bison permits are required but auto-issue with the purchase of a bison seal. See section: Wood bison.
- ▶ Resident big game hunters can get a permit to hunt in the elk exclusion area. See section: Elk.
- ▶ A permit is issued for each moose seal purchased where conditions are required for a threshold hunt, i.e., the moose threshold hunts in the Faro and Mayo areas. See section: Moose.
- ▶ There may be a winter threshold hunt and a summer registration hunt for the Fortymile caribou herd in the 2026-2027 licensing year. See section: Caribou and [yukon.ca/threshold-hunts](https://www.yukon.ca/threshold-hunts) for details.
- ▶ There may be a limited threshold hunt for the Nelchina caribou herd for which a permit is required. See section: Caribou.

Harvest reporting requirements for permit holders

You must complete the harvest reporting requirements for the species you hunt. Wood bison, elk and deer permits, as well as permits for threshold hunts and registration hunts, have specific reporting requirements. See sections: Big game. Season closures may differ between permit areas, so be sure to read and follow the instructions that come with the PHA. Remember that you still need to pick up seals for a permit hunt.

Young hunters

Youth must provide documentation that proves they are a Yukon resident when getting a hunting licence. Download the resident hunting licence application form (Child) and view the list of accepted ID and documentation at [Yukon.ca/yukon-hunting-licence](https://www.yukon.ca/yukon-hunting-licence).

Youth will need to be accompanied by their legal guardian (parent) to complete the form, be a witness and verify the information for licence.

Accompanying adult:

In some of the circumstances outlined below, young hunters must hunt with an accompanying adult. An “accompanying adult” must be:

- ▶ 19 or older and hold a valid Yukon resident big game hunting licence if hunting big game;
- ▶ 19 or older and hold a valid Yukon resident big game hunting licence or Yukon resident small game hunting licence if hunting small game; or
- ▶ a licensed guide with a licensed Yukon outfitter.

See section: General regulations to learn more about accompanying a hunter.

11 years old or younger:

- ▶ You are only eligible for a small game licence.
- ▶ You do not need to take a hunter education course to get this licence.
- ▶ You must hunt with an accompanying adult.

12 and 13 years old:

- ▶ You are eligible for a big game licence or a small game licence.
- ▶ You must take a hunter education course to get either licence.

Young hunters

- ▶ You can apply for most Permit Hunt Authorization (PHA) lotteries. You must be 12 years old at the time of your application. Exceptions:
 - ▶ you can only apply for weighting purposes for the two deer permits for young hunters 14 and 15 years old.
- ▶ You must hunt with an accompanying adult.
- ▶ You must use the seal of the accompanying adult when you hunt a big game animal. The seal is only valid for one animal.
- ▶ You must report your harvest and submit any biological submissions.

You may hunt under the accompanying adult's PHA. The permit is only valid for one animal. At the time of the hunt, you must be at least 12 but not yet 14 years old. If you kill an animal, the adult PHA holder must report the harvest, submit any biological submissions, and provide your name on the harvest report. Once an animal is killed, the PHA is no longer valid.

14 and 15 years old:

- ▶ You are eligible for a big game licence or a small game licence.
- ▶ You must take a hunter education course to get either licence.
- ▶ You can apply for all PHA lotteries.
- ▶ You can apply for deer permits for young hunters 14 and 15 years old. You must be 14 or 15 on the day you apply to enter the draw.
- ▶ You must hunt with an accompanying adult.
- ▶ You must get and use your own seals when hunting a big game animal.
- ▶ You must report your harvest and submit any biological submissions under your name.

16 and older:

- ▶ You can hunt without an accompanying adult. However, please note you will need a federal minor's firearms licence until you turn 18. See rcmp-grc.gc.ca/en/firearms for details.

Mandatory harvest reports



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

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

Summary of harvest reporting and other deadlines and requirements for big game species

For specific reporting requirements, check the species section corresponding with the species you have harvested.

Make sure you have this information with you when you make your harvest report:

- ▶ the harvest location: Game Management Zone, Game Management Subzone and the nearest landmark;
- ▶ sex of the animal;
- ▶ date of harvest;
- ▶ seal numbers;
- ▶ Permit Hunt Authorization numbers, if applicable;
- ▶ your hunting licence; and
- ▶ your Environment Client ID (found on your licence).

You must make and submit a harvest report if you kill a big game animal. Some species also have compulsory submissions that you need to make to complete your harvest reporting requirements.

You can report your harvest in two ways:

- ▶ By phoning 867-667-5652 or your nearest Department of Environment office during regular business hours. You must speak to licensing and permitting staff directly. You cannot report your harvest to voicemail or by calling the TIPP line.
- ▶ In person at Department of Environment offices during regular business hours, Monday to Friday, except on statutory holidays.

See section: Contact for a list of phone numbers and office locations. A field inspection by a conservation officer is not a harvest report.

Reporting only takes a few minutes of your time.

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

See [Yukon.ca/report-harvest-results](https://www.yukon.ca/report-harvest-results) for more information on harvest reporting.

Handling biological submissions

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



Hunter check stops

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

Non-resident hunters and guides

Non-residents can only hunt big game in the Yukon with:

- ▶ a registered Yukon outfitter; or
- ▶ a Yukon resident with a special guide licence.

A special guide licence lets you guide a Canadian citizen or permanent resident who is not a resident of the Yukon. Special guiding a non-resident requires a special guide licence. You apply for a special guide licence through a weighted lottery process.

Non-residents can buy a small game licence and hunt small game and game birds without a guide. See section: Fees for non resident fees

Your responsibilities as a guide or special guide

- ▶ Accompany your hunter at all times when hunting. See section: General regulations for what it means to accompany a hunter.
- ▶ Ensure that your hunter follows all hunting laws.
- ▶ If your hunter commits a violation of the *Wildlife Act*, mark the site and report the violation to a conservation officer as soon as possible.
- ▶ Complete, sign and submit an Outfitter Chief Guide/Hunter Report/Harvest Fee Receipt and Wildlife Export Permit (OHE form) to a Department of Environment office no later than 10 days after the end of the month in which the hunt occurred, whether or not any wildlife was killed. If no hunt occurred, you must still submit the report to a Department of Environment office no later than 10 days after the end of the month in which the season for that species ends.

Your responsibilities as a guided non-resident

- ▶ Follow all the hunting rules and regulations. Follow the instructions of your guide unless those instructions are against the law. If you aren't sure, don't shoot.
- ▶ Your guide must accompany you at all times when hunting. See section: General regulations for details on what it means for a guide to accompany you.
- ▶ Sign an OHE form. You should check this form carefully to make sure the information provided by your guide is accurate, including the harvest location(s), dates and names of all people who acted as your guide. Your guide must submit this report even if you did not make a kill.
- ▶ If you kill a big game animal, you must pay the harvest fee. before leaving the Yukon or no later than 10 days after the end of the hunt, whichever occurs first.
- ▶ The non-resident hunter will need to possess and use their own seals, regardless of their age.

Special guide licences



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

Species and areas for special guiding

Special guide licences are limited to moose, caribou, wolf, coyote, black bear and wood bison, and are subject to general hunting laws. Goat, sheep, elk, deer, grizzly bear and wolverine cannot be hunted under a special guide licence. You cannot special guide for these species in the following areas:

- ▶ Moose: Zones 6, 7; subzones 1-01, 2-56, 2-58, 2-59, 2-62, 2-63, 4-03 to 4-06, 4-44 to 4-46, 4-51, 5-22 to 5-24, 5-26, 5-28, 5-30 to 5-42, 5-45 to 5-50, 8-19, 8-20, 8-22, 9-01 to 9-07, 10-01 to 10-03.
- ▶ Caribou: Zones 3, 5, 6, 7, 9; subzones 1-01, 2-19 to 2-21, 2-24, 4-03, 4-51, 8-12 to 8-17, 8-26, 8-27, 10-05 to 10-09, 10-17 to 10-19, 11-02 to 11-18, 11-20 to 11-23.
- ▶ Wolf and coyote: Zone 6; subzones 1-01 to 1-14, 1-16, 1-20, 4-03, 4-51.
- ▶ Black bear: Zone 6; subzones 1-01, 4-03, 4-51.
- ▶ Wood bison: Zones 1, 2, 6, 10, 11; subzones 4-03, 4-51.

Special guide maps are available from Department of Environment offices or you can download them from Yukon.ca/hunting.

Special guiding for moose and caribou

- ▶ A non-resident hunter hunting with a special guide with moose and caribou seals can harvest either a moose or a caribou. Once you harvest one, the seal for the other species is cancelled. However, if you harvest a caribou first, you may harvest a second caribou from the Porcupine caribou herd if you have a second seal for caribou. When you harvest the first caribou, your seal is no longer valid for moose.
- ▶ Each licence also includes opportunities to harvest black bear, coyote and wolf.

Eligibility

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

The non-resident you wish to guide must be at least 12 years old and have completed a hunter education course.

When and how to apply

The SGL application period opens the first week of April. Applications are accepted over a three week period. Submit your application online using your Environment Client ID, or in person at a Department of Environment office, before the deadline listed at Yukon.ca/special-guide-licence

Please note: The non-resident you wish to guide must have an Environment client account. You will need their Environment Client ID and legal last name for the application.

Exporting wildlife parts from the Yukon

You must obtain a wildlife export permit before removing or shipping wildlife parts from the Yukon. This includes any antlers, horns, or other body parts found in the field (such as shed antlers). You may also need a CITES permit (See section: Exporting wildlife parts from the Yukon). You will only get an export permit if you reported your harvest, made all compulsory submissions and paid all harvest fees. Sheep horns must have a metal plug inserted by a conservation officer or wildlife technician before a wildlife export permit will be issued.

To avoid delays, have the following required information with you when applying for a wildlife export permit. You are reminded you should also confirm the importation requirements that may be imposed by your end destination.

Some countries and provinces have additional requirements:

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

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

- ▶ name and address of the sender;
- ▶ wildlife export permit number; and
- ▶ a true statement of contents.

Exceptions

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

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

Be sure to check the rules around the importing wildlife for any other jurisdiction you travel through.



Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) permits

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

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

See canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/convention-international-trade-endangered-species for more information on CITES permits and to find the appropriate application form for the parts or products you are going to export.

Many countries have their own import requirements for wildlife parts. Check with the country you're exporting to. Additional documentation from the Yukon (beyond the above permits) may be required. Shipping wolverine and bison to the United States now requires specific authorizations prior to export. Please contact the Department of Environment for permitting requirements.

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

Hunting on lands of First Nations and other Indigenous groups

Eleven Yukon First Nations hold legal title to approximately 31,595 km² of land in the Yukon. About two-thirds of these lands are Category A Settlement Lands that include surface and sub-surface ownership. The remaining third are Category B Settlement Lands and fee simple lands (private property), which include surface ownership only. The Tetsit Gwich'in, traditional people of the Fort McPherson region near the Yukon-NWT border, have fee simple land in the Peel River area of the Yukon.

Settlement Land and traditional territory are not the same. Traditional territory is the area a First Nation or its Members' ancestors traditionally used. Settlement Lands are owned by First Nations with Final Agreements and are lands that First Nations can enact laws on.

Proof of consent – as required by First Nation Final Agreements

First Nations require you obtain their written permission (consent):

- ▶ before hunting any big game or small game species on all Category A Settlement Lands and fee simple lands; and
- ▶ before hunting wood bison and elk on Category A and B Settlement Lands.

Verbal permission is not consent.

Hunting on lands of First Nations and other Indigenous groups

Locating Settlement Lands and Tetlit Gwich'in fee simple lands

When planning a hunting trip, find out whether or not your destination is on Settlement Land or fee simple land. The map included with this booklet only shows the larger parcels of Category A Settlement Lands. All Settlement Land is marked on detailed maps that you can view at the local First Nation's office, or view and download them from Yukon.ca/hunting.

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

Right of access to Settlement Lands

- ▶ You may cross Category A and Category B Settlement Lands to access crown land to hunt under the authority of your hunting licence subject to Yukon First Nation Final Agreements.
- ▶ You may hunt on undeveloped Category B Settlement Lands without written permission from the local First Nation. When hunting wood bison and elk on Category B land you require written permission from the First Nation.
 - ▶ Undeveloped Settlement Lands means any parcel not designated as developed by mutual agreement of the federal, territorial and affected First Nation governments. The presence or absence of buildings or other structures is not an indication of a parcel's designation.
- ▶ Where a waterfront right-of-way (the 30-metre-wide right-of-way existing around navigable waters within or beside Settlement Lands) lies on Category A Settlement Lands, you have permission to hunt waterfowl, but no other wildlife, in the right-of-way. This does not apply to the few cases where there is no waterfront right-of-way. These are the same areas as lands closed to fishing from shore. See the maps on the next page.
- ▶ On a navigable waterway (any waterbody that can be navigated with a boat, raft, canoe or kayak) bordering on Settlement Lands, you have right of access to hunt wildlife standing on:
 - ▶ gravel bars;
 - ▶ the shoreline below the ordinary high water mark; or
 - ▶ islands that are not part of Settlement Lands.
- ▶ Check the detailed maps at Department of Environment offices to determine the exact boundary between Settlement Land and the navigable waterbody where you plan to hunt.
- ▶ Hunters accessing Category B lands to hunt shall not cause damage to land or improvements, commit mischief, or interfere with the peaceful enjoyment of settlement lands by the Yukon First Nation. A person who fails to comply with this conditions will be considered to be trespassing with respect to that access.

Responsibilities of licensed hunters

When hunting on Settlement Lands you must not:

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

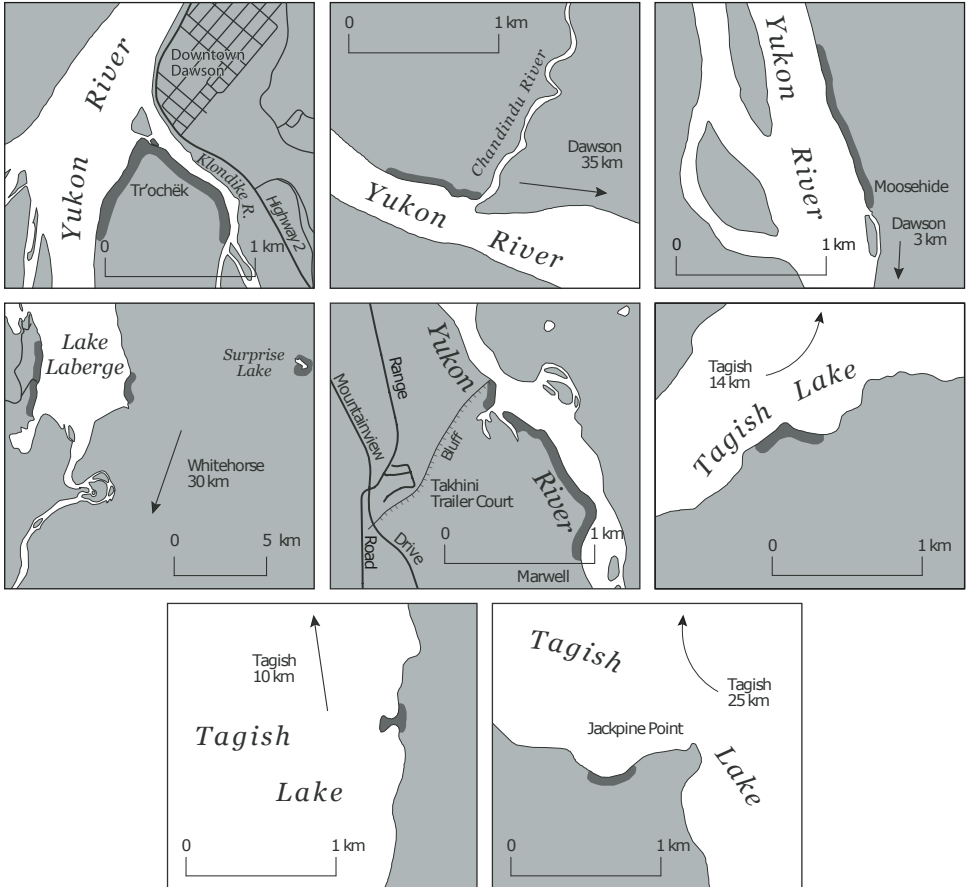
Hunting on lands of First Nations and other Indigenous groups

When using Settlement Lands within the limits of public access rights, you must comply with any laws enacted by the First Nation for managing the land and resources. The best way to ensure compliance is to contact the First Nation before using their land.

For more information

Contact the First Nations, your local Department of Environment office, or call 867-667-5652 or toll free in the Yukon 1-800-661-0408, ext. 5652. See section: Contact.

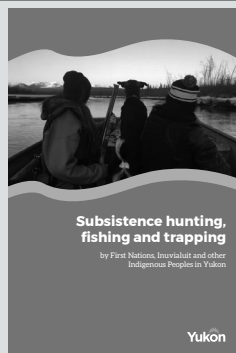
Lands with no waterfront right-of-way



First Nation, Inuvialuit and other Indigenous hunters in the Yukon

Members of Yukon First Nations, Inuvialuit and other Indigenous groups have subsistence harvest rights in certain parts of the Yukon. Subsistence harvest rights include hunting to feed yourself, your family or your community, or for ceremonial purposes. You do not need a hunting licence to exercise subsistence harvest rights.

For a basic introduction to these rights, see the booklet *Subsistence hunting, fishing and trapping by First Nations, Inuvialuit and other Indigenous Peoples in Yukon*, available from Department of Environment offices or for download from Yukon.ca/subsistence-harvest. Refer to Final and Self-Government Agreements for specific provisions.



General regulations (listed in alphabetical order)



Penalties for violations of the *Wildlife Act*

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

Committing some offences can result in the automatic loss of your hunting licence for one or more years. These include hunting specially protected wildlife, using a vehicle to chase wildlife, or illegal guiding.

Forfeiture of vehicles, equipment and wildlife

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

Accompanying a hunter

To accompany a hunter means you are close enough to:

- ▶ observe the hunter and communicate with them by unamplified voice;
- ▶ directly supervise and provide instruction to the hunter to ensure their safety; and
- ▶ exercise reasonable control over the hunter to ensure they comply with the *Wildlife Act* and Regulations while hunting.

Aircraft

It's against the law to do the following.

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

Attracting dangerous wildlife

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

Baiting and poisoning

It's against the law to:

- ▶ use bait to hunt small game, or big game other than wolves or coyotes; and
- ▶ possess or use poison or drugs to kill, injure, disable or capture wildlife.

Bow hunting

- ▶ A "bow" includes a longbow, recurve bow and compound bow.
- ▶ When hunting deer, wolf, coyote, wolverine, black bear, sheep and caribou, your bow must have a peak draw weight of at least 18 kg (39.7 lb.).
- ▶ When hunting mountain goat, moose, elk and grizzly bear, your bow must have a peak draw weight of at least 22.5 kg (49.6 lb.).
- ▶ For all big game, arrows (including heads) must weigh at least 300 grains and measure at least 510 mm (20 in) in length. Arrows must be fitted with a broadhead that measures at least 22 mm (0.87 in) in width and has at least two sharp cutting edges.
- ▶ Sheep hunters in subzone 9-03 (Gray Ridge) are restricted to bow hunting only. Since this is a permit hunt area for sheep, you must first obtain a PHA through the lottery system. See section: Permit hunts.

General regulations

- ▶ It's against the law to hunt wood bison with a bow.
- ▶ It's against the law to hunt with a crossbow in the Yukon.

Camping in a territorial campground

If you are camping in a territorial campground while hunting and have been successful, the following rules apply.

- ▶ You may not hang your carcasses or meat in the following campgrounds:
 - ▶ Conrad
 - ▶ Five Mile
 - ▶ Klondike River
 - ▶ Marsh Lake
 - ▶ Pine Lake
 - ▶ Snafu Lake
 - ▶ Tarfu Lake
 - ▶ Teslin Lake
 - ▶ Tombstone Mountain
 - ▶ Twin Lakes
 - ▶ Watson Lake
 - ▶ Wolf Creek
 - ▶ Yukon River
- ▶ In all other campgrounds you may only hang carcasses or meat in the campsite that you are occupying.
- ▶ If you must leave your carcasses, meat or any other wildlife attractants unattended, it must be stored securely so it is not accessible to wildlife and does not attract wildlife.

Captive wildlife

It's against the law to:

- ▶ hunt wildlife for the purpose of keeping it in captivity, without getting a special permit first by contacting a Department of Environment office (See section: Contact); and
- ▶ hunt wildlife held in captivity.

Carrying and producing your licence and seals

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

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

Compulsory submissions

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

Evidence of sex and species

You need to keep legal evidence of sex and species following a successful hunt for moose,

sheep, goat, deer, elk, caribou or grizzly bear. Retain these parts until a conservation officer inspects them or until the harvested big game is at the usual place of residence of the person who killed it. See the requirements listed under their respective species.

Firearms and ammunition

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

It's against the law to hunt big game with:

- ▶ a crossbow;
- ▶ a pistol or a revolver;
- ▶ a shotgun smaller than 20 gauge;
- ▶ a rifle calibre less than 6 mm (.24 calibre);
 - ▶ exception: you may use a 5.6 mm (.22 calibre) centrefire rifle for wolves and coyotes;
- ▶ a muzzle loaded or black powder rifle less than 11.4 mm (.45 calibre);
- ▶ shotgun ammunition other than a slug;
- ▶ non-expanding ammunition such as "service ammunition"; or
- ▶ a silencing device.

Some species have special firearm and ammunition requirements.

- ▶ For small game animals and game birds, See section: Small game and non-migratory game birds.
- ▶ For migratory game birds, See section: Small game and non-migratory game birds.
- ▶ For wood bison, See section: Big Game.

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

It's against the law to hunt with a firearm in an unsafe condition.



Federal firearm laws

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

Found carcasses or wildlife parts

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

We cannot issue permits for certain species protected by federal legislation (See section: Coyotes, wolves and wolverines). The Government of Yukon may retain these species for museum display.

Loan or transfer of licences and seals

It's against the law to:

- ▶ possess or to use another person's hunting licence, seals or permit; or

General regulations

- ▶ allow another person to possess or use yours.

The only exceptions are the following:

- ▶ Young hunters aged 12 and 13 can use an adult's seals. See section: Young hunters.
- ▶ A person transporting meat can carry another person's cancelled seals. Learn more below in "When transporting meat within the Yukon."

Lost licences and seals

If your licence or seals are lost or destroyed, you must replace them before you go hunting.

You can reprint your hunting licence for free using your Environment Client ID from env.eservices.gov.yk.ca. You can also ask a licensing agent at a Department of Environment office to do this for you.

Harassing wildlife

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

- ▶ chasing wildlife with a vehicle, boat or aircraft;
- ▶ trying to interfere with the movement of wildlife across a road or waterbody;
- ▶ capturing, handling or manipulating wildlife; and
- ▶ allowing your dog to chase or molest big game animals, furbearing animals or specially protected wildlife.

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

Hours of hunting

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

Non-hunting kills



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

- ▶ If you kill a big game animal, lynx, fox, eagle, hawk, owl, falcon or specially protected wildlife accidentally or to prevent your own starvation, you must report it to a conservation officer as soon as practicable.
- ▶ If you kill a bear or other animal in self-defence, you must report it to a conservation officer as soon as practicable. You can kill the animal only if there is an immediate threat of serious injury and as a last resort. Under no circumstances can you kill a caribou, sheep, deer, elk or bird in self-defence.
- ▶ If you kill a bear or other animal in defence of property, you must report it to a

conservation officer as soon as practicable. You can kill the animal only if there is an immediate threat of substantial damage to property and as a last resort. You cannot kill a bear that has been attracted to a kill site of a harvested animal unless it is necessary for self-defence. Under no circumstances can you kill a moose, caribou, bison, sheep, goat, deer, elk or bird in defence of property.

Regulations prohibiting the waste of meat and/or fur also apply to non-hunting kills. See “Waste of meat or fur” below.

Off-road vehicles

Off-road vehicle use is restricted in these three management areas:

- ▶ Ddhaw Ghro Habitat Protection Area;
- ▶ alpine areas 1,400 metres above sea level or higher;
- ▶ West Hart River Landscape Management Unit 4; and
- ▶ Dempster corridor.

Off-road vehicles include ATVs, dirt bikes, ARGOs and quads. Visit Yukon.ca/ORV to learn more and to see maps of these areas. Hunters have a responsibility to obey all rules surrounding off-road vehicle use.

For information on designated routes for off-road vehicles in the East Kluane area, see section: Zone 5.

Public safety and private property

It's against the law to:

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

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

Roadways

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



You must be completely off the road and shoulder before you can hunt.

Trading, buying or selling

You need a permit to:

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

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

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

A resident big game hunter may sell without a permit:

General regulations

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

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

Vehicles

Vehicles can include a car, truck, aircraft (such as drones), motorcycle, e-bike, all-terrain vehicle, 4-wheeler and snowmobile, and any trailer drawn by the vehicle.

It's against the law to:

- ▶ have a loaded firearm (a cartridge-loading firearm with a live shell or cartridge in the breech or chamber, or a muzzle-loading firearm with gunpowder and a projectile in the chamber and an ignition device in place) in or on a vehicle; and
- ▶ use a vehicle to chase, drive, flush, exhaust or fatigue wildlife for the purpose of hunting or to assist another person hunting.

Waste of meat or fur

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

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

If you deliver a small game animal or game bird to a taxidermist to be mounted, the waste of meat provisions of the *Wildlife Act* do not apply.

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

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

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

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

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

General regulations



Conservation officers continue to find evidence of meat wastage.

Each year charges are laid for this offence and, on conviction, Yukon courts have imposed significant penalties on offenders.

When transporting meat within the Yukon

Someone else may transport the meat or parts from an animal you harvested without you there if you complete the declaration on the back of your seal. The cancelled seal, or a dated and signed letter of permission from the seal holder, must be in the transporter's immediate possession. The transporter should be prepared to show identification when asked by a conservation officer. If the transporter is taking the meat to a butcher, they will also need your hunting licence number and seal number. These requirements also apply to outfitters and their agents.

It's against the law to transport big game meat or any parts by helicopter. See section: General regulations.

Wounding and retrieving wildlife

If you wound wildlife while hunting, you must make a reasonable effort to kill it. When you kill a game bird, big game animal or small game animal, you must make a reasonable effort to retrieve the carcass.

Collared or tagged wildlife

Wildlife collaring takes place in several areas of the Yukon as part of research studies and ongoing management programs. Collaring programs are currently in place for:

- ▶ black bear;
- ▶ caribou;
- ▶ deer;
- ▶ elk;
- ▶ grizzly bear;
- ▶ sheep;
- ▶ wolf; and
- ▶ wood bison.

It's against the law to hunt collared wildlife. A great amount of public time, effort and money goes into collaring animals. Avoid shooting collared animals so we can continue to collect data to inform wildlife management decisions.

Report sightings of collared wildlife to environmentyukon@yukon.ca or call 867-667-5652, toll free in the Yukon 1-800-661-0408, ext. 5652.

Found collars

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

Collared wildlife shot in error

If you kill a collared animal by mistake:

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

Collared or tagged wildlife

If you meet these conditions, you have committed no offence, and we can retrieve the data contained in the collar.



Eating the meat of collared, tagged or tattooed wildlife

You must care for and retrieve all the edible meat from any collared, tagged or tattooed animal that you harvest. The drugs used in some captures are not approved for human consumption and require time to metabolize out of the animal. Contact the Animal Health Unit at 867-667-5600 or toll free in the Yukon at 1-800-661-0408, ext. 5600 to determine when the animal was handled and how this affects eating the meat.

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

Areas closed to licensed hunting

Areas closed to all licensed hunting

These areas are closed to licensed hunting for all species, including small game and game birds. For any area where you choose to hunt, check the harvest charts in the Zones section, as big game hunting closures may be in effect.

Parks and sanctuaries

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

- ▶ Ivvavik National Park
- ▶ Kluane National Park
- ▶ Vuntut National Park
- ▶ Herschel Island-Qikiqtaruk Territorial Park
- ▶ Kluane Wildlife Sanctuary, which includes Asi Keyi Natural Environment Park (except for the Kluane sheep permit hunt)
- ▶ Ddhaw Ghro Habitat Protection Area (formerly McArthur Wildlife Sanctuary)

Roadway corridors closed to all hunting

It's against the law to hunt wildlife in the following roadway corridors.

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

Small game and non-migratory game birds

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

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

Firearm requirements

- You can hunt these animals with only the following:
- ▶ A shotgun with a bore diameter not larger than 10 gauge that is loaded with birdshot
 - ▶ Any rimfire or centrefire rifle
 - ▶ A bow
 - ▶ A .177 calibre or .22 calibre air gun
 - ▶ A slingshot

Season dates and bag limits

Species		Season dates		Bag limits	
		Zone 6 and subzone 4–03	All other zones	Daily	Possession
Small game	Snowshoe hare	Closed	Apr 1 – Mar 31	No limit	
	Arctic ground squirrel				
	Porcupine				
Game birds	Spruce/ruffed grouse (combined limit)	Closed	Sept 1 – Nov 30	10	30
	Dusky (blue) grouse	Closed	Sept 1 – Nov 30	5	15
	Sharp-tailed grouse	Closed	Sept 1 – Nov 30	5*	15*
	Ptarmigan (all species)	Closed	Sept 1 – Mar 15	10	30

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

The daily limit is the maximum number you can harvest per day. The possession limit is how many you can have in total in your possession before consuming them. See section: Definitions for the definition of possession.

Small game and non-migratory game birds protected from hunting

You cannot hunt any small mammals and birds not noted under season dates and bag limits on this page, except those allowed by the Migratory Birds Regulations.

Migratory game birds

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

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

Firearm requirements

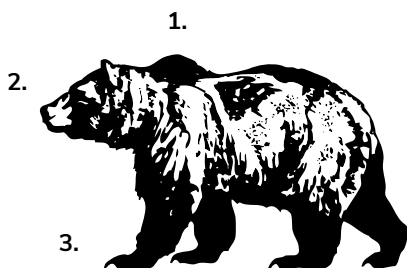
To hunt migratory game birds, you must use:

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

For more details, visit canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/migratory-game-bird-hunting.

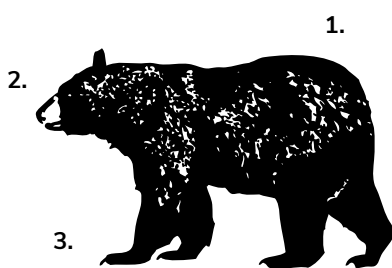
Bears, grizzly and black

Is it a grizzly or a black bear?



Grizzly bear

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



Black bear

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



Defending life or property

If you are forced to kill a bear in defence of life or property, you must report the kill to a conservation officer as soon as practicable. Then you will need to bring the head and the pelt with claws attached to a Department of Environment office. See section: General regulations to learn more about non-hunting kills.

Grizzly bear

Restrictions

All cubs and female grizzly bears with cubs are protected from hunting. A grizzly bear cub is any grizzly bear less than three years old.

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

The bag limit for grizzly bears in all open subzones is one bear every three licence years. This means if you harvest a bear this year you are not eligible to harvest another bear in the following two licence years.

Roadside bear hunting prohibited on certain roads and highways south of Whitehorse

Grizzly bear hunting is prohibited within 100 metres of the centre line of the following roads and highways.

- ▶ Alaska Highway from the M'Clintock River Bridge to Jakes Corner
- ▶ Tagish Road
- ▶ Atlin Road to the BC border
- ▶ South Klondike Highway from the Alaska Highway junction to the BC border
- ▶ Haines Road between Gribbles Gulch and Unnamed Creek #1

Attaching the seal

You should attach grizzly bear seals to the hide.

Mandatory harvest reporting and compulsory submission

You must report your grizzly bear harvest to the Department of Environment by delivering the mandatory biological submission with evidence of sex attached to conservation officer or wildlife technician:

- ▶ no later than 15 days after the end of the month in which you killed it; or
- ▶ upon the request of a conservation officer.

Evidence of sex and species

Male:

- ▶ complete skull; and
- ▶ complete hide, with baculum (penis bone) or penis sheath and scrotum attached to the hide.

Female:

- ▶ complete skull and;
- ▶ complete hide, with vulva attached to the hide.

Voluntary samples

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

- ▶ Specific kill location and a small hide sample.

Choose a male

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

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

If you do encounter a bear on its own, use these tips to help determine its sex:

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

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

Black bear

Restrictions

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

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

Attaching the seal

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

Mandatory harvest reporting and compulsory submission

You must report your black bear harvest to the Department of Environment and deliver the complete skull to a conservation officer or wildlife technician:

- ▶ no later than 15 days after the end of the month in which you killed it; or
- ▶ upon the request of a conservation officer.

Voluntary samples

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

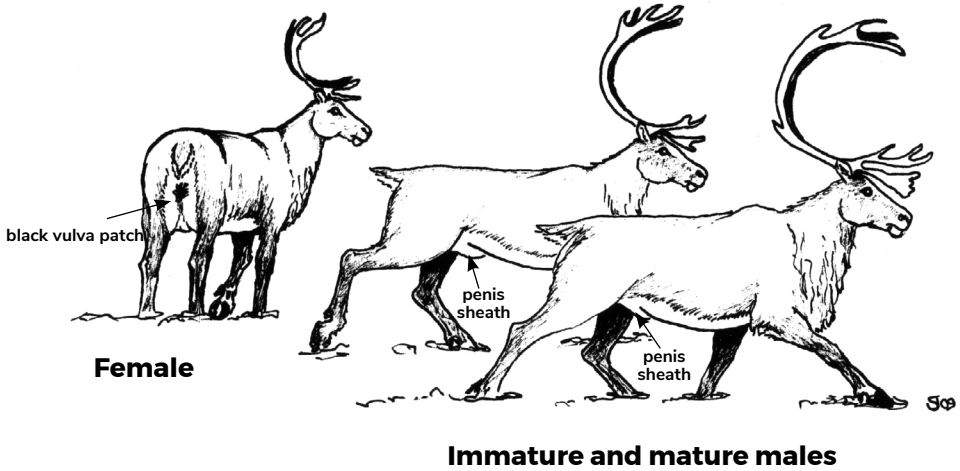
- ▶ Specific kill location and small hide sample.

Abandoning the meat or hide

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

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

Females and immature males have similar antlers. Take a closer look.



Restrictions

Female caribou are protected from hunting.

Caribou bag limits for licensed hunters

Your first caribou can be from any herd. If you want to harvest a second caribou, it has to be from the Porcupine caribou herd (See section: Zones for allowed areas).

Some subzones are subject to Permit Hunt Authorizations, threshold or registration hunts, or are closed to hunting caribou.

Example of bag limits:

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

Attaching the seal

You can attach caribou seals:

- ▶ around the base of an antler; or
- ▶ the tendon of a hindquarter.

Mandatory harvest reporting

You must report your caribou harvest to the Department of Environment:

- ▶ for caribou harvested in open areas or under a Permit Hunt Authorization (PHA draw) no later than 15 days after the end of the month in which you killed it;
- ▶ for caribou harvested under a *Wildlife Act* permit such as a registration or threshold hunt permit within 72 hours of killing it;
 - ▶ If you hunt caribou with a threshold or registration permit, you must deliver the incisor

bar to a conservation officer or wildlife technician: within 72 hours; or upon the request of a conservation officer; or

- ▶ upon the request of a conservation officer.

Evidence of sex and species

- ▶ Penis, testicles or scrotum attached to the carcass.

Voluntary samples

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

- ▶ Complete hide (legs not required) or the front half of the hide ending at the mid-back area. We will return this to the hunter upon request.
- ▶ Whole head.
- ▶ Any body parts or organs that look abnormal.
- ▶ Feces.
- ▶ Parasites.

Do not consume any body parts that are returned to you.

Threshold and registration hunts

In subzones where there is a caribou threshold or registration hunt, you must do the following within 72 hours:

1. Report the kill to:
 - ▶ The conservation officer for the area; or
 - ▶ A Department of Environment office, or the main line at 867-667-5652, during normal business hours Monday through Friday, except for statutory holidays.
2. Complete your harvest report and submit the incisor bar to an Environment office.

When the allowable harvest of caribou is reached during a threshold hunt, the subzones will be closed to caribou hunting for the season.

Pay attention to road signs, radio ads and social media, and look for updates on yukon.ca/threshold-hunts. You can also call the threshold hunt hotline at 1-833-560-HUNT (4868).

Fortymile caribou summer registration hunt

You are not eligible to harvest a Fortymile caribou if you have already harvested a woodland caribou or two Porcupine caribou.

- ▶ **Game Management Subzones:** 3-01, 3-04, and portions of 3-02 west of Browns Creek and Twelve Mile Creek
- ▶ **Dates:** August 1 to September 9
- ▶ **Permits:** Summer registration permits are available on a first come first serve basis beginning in late July. We only issue a limited number of permits for each block of specific hunt dates. You must visit an Environment office to obtain a permit

Fortymile caribou winter threshold hunt

You are not eligible to harvest a Fortymile caribou if you have already harvested a Fortymile, Nelchina or woodland caribou, or two Porcupine caribou.

- ▶ **Game Management Subzones:** 2–19 to 2–21, 2–24, 3–01 to 3–04, 3–06, and portions of 3–07, 3–10, 3–12
- ▶ **Threshold:** Check the annual threshold limit on Yukon.ca/threshold-hunts
- ▶ **Dates:** December 1 to March 31 of the following year or when the threshold limit is reached
- ▶ **Permits:** Auto-issued with the purchase of a caribou seal

Nelchina caribou threshold hunt

- ▶ **Game Management Subzones:** 5–04, 5–05 and a portion of 5–06
- ▶ **Threshold:** Check the annual threshold limit on Yukon.ca/threshold-hunts
- ▶ **Dates:** December 1 to March 31 of the following year or when the threshold limit is reached
- ▶ **Permits:** Auto-issued with the purchase of a caribou seal
- ▶ **Note:** If the Chisana caribou herd enters the Nelchina threshold hunt subzones, the hunt will be closed to protect the Chisana caribou herd. More details are available on yukon.ca/threshold-hunts

Hart River caribou herd overlap with Porcupine caribou herd

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

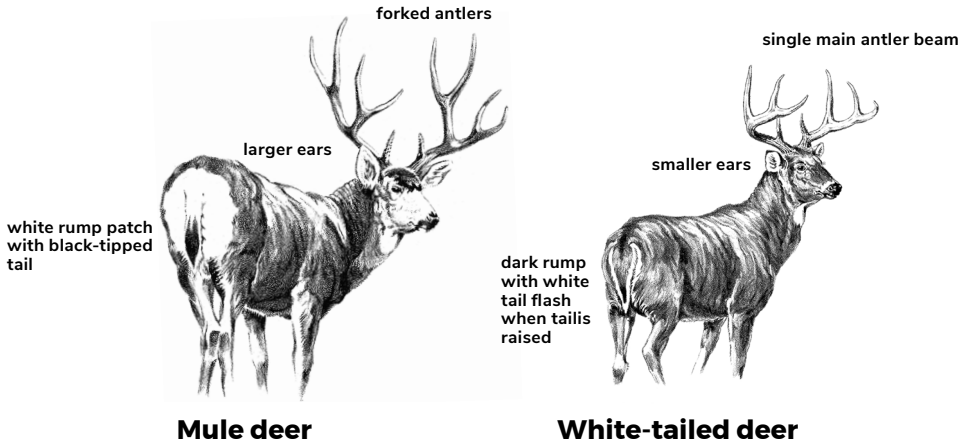
Male caribou during rut

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



Hart River caribou herd

Game Management Subzones 2–16, 2–23, 2–27, 2–28 and 2–39 have woodland caribou from the Hart River caribou herd (area limit 1) in the fall and Porcupine caribou (area limit 2) in the winter. See section: Zone 2 for more details.



Restrictions

Female deer are protected from hunting. Female deer do not have antlers.

You need a permit to hunt deer. Apply for a permit through the Permit Hunt Authorization (PHA) lottery. See section: Permit hunts.

Attaching the seal

You can attach deer seals:

- ▶ around the base of an antler; or
- ▶ the tendon of a hindquarter.

Mandatory harvest reporting and compulsory submission

You must report your deer harvest to the Department of Environment and deliver the whole hide and the whole head with the antlers attached to a conservation officer or wildlife technician:

- ▶ no later than 15 days after the end of the month in which you killed it; or
- ▶ upon the request of a conservation officer.

Roll up the hide hair-side in and place in a bag to deliver it as soon as possible. We will check the hide for winter ticks. Heads will be sampled and are not damaged. We will return hides and heads to the hunter upon request. Do not consume any body parts that are returned to you.

Evidence of sex and species

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

Voluntary samples

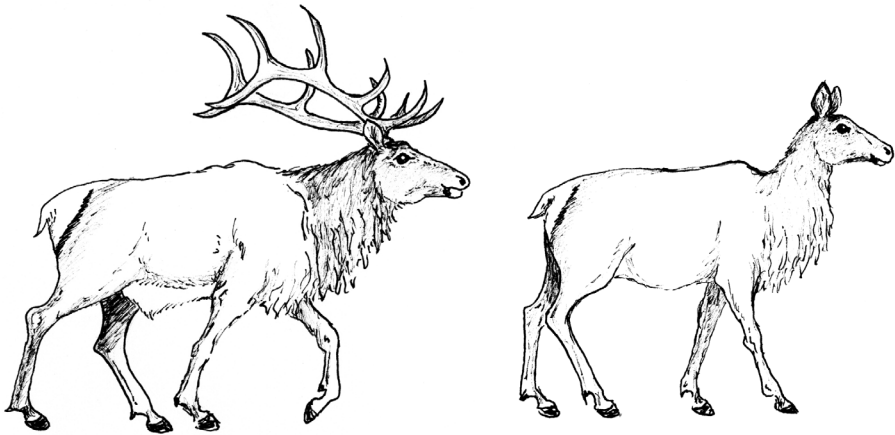
To help wildlife studies, you can deliver these samples to Department of Environment offices.

- ▶ Any body parts or organs that look abnormal.
- ▶ Feces.
- ▶ Parasites.

Do not consume any body parts that are returned to you.

Testing heads and hides from deer

Submission of the head and hide are compulsory for licensed hunting of deer. We encourage submission of heads and hides from First Nations hunters who hunt deer under their subsistence harvest rights for an additional contribution to our ongoing surveillance of chronic wasting disease and winter ticks.



Male

Female

Restrictions

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

Permit Hunt Authorization

Hunting in the elk buffer areas (Braeburn and Takhini herds) is by Permit Hunt Authorization lottery only. Permits are time and location specific. See section: Permit hunts.

The Braeburn elk herd Permit Hunt Authorization is not offered this season.

Elk Adaptive Wildlife Act permits

Adaptive Wildlife Act elk permits will be offered through the elk PHA.

Elk exclusion area permits

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

- ▶ GMZ 10;
- ▶ GMZ 11;

- ▶ the elk ranges (core and buffer area);
- ▶ GMS 4-03; and
- ▶ GMS 4-51.

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

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

Attaching the seal

You can attach elk seals:

- ▶ around the base of an antler; or
- ▶ the tendon of a hindquarter.

Mandatory harvest reporting and compulsory submission

You must report your elk harvest to the Department of Environment and deliver the complete head and hide (legs not required) to a conservation officer or wildlife technician:

- ▶ no later than 72 hours after you killed it; or
- ▶ upon the request of a conservation officer.

Roll up the hide hair-side in and place it in a bag to deliver it as soon as possible. We will check the hide for winter ticks. Heads will be sampled and are not damaged. We will return hides and heads to the hunter upon request. Do not consume any body parts that are returned to you.

Evidence of sex and species

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

Voluntary samples

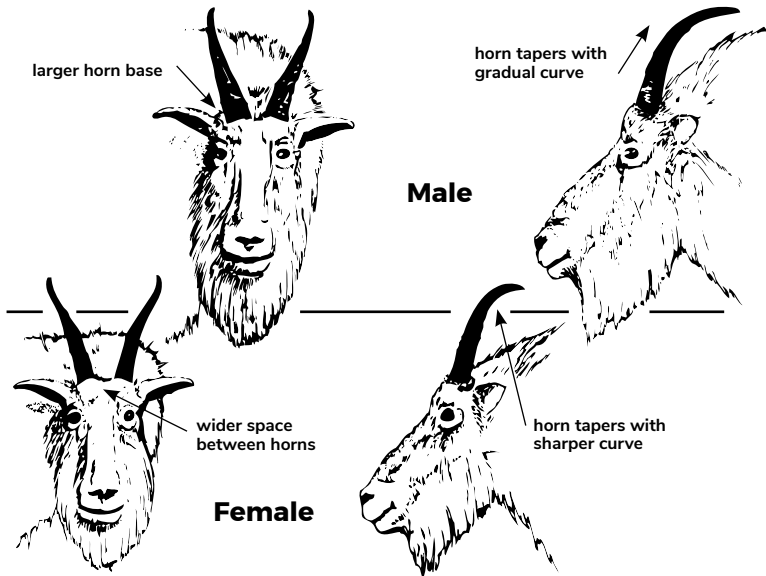
To help wildlife studies, you can deliver these samples to Department of Environment offices.

- ▶ Any body parts or organs that look abnormal.
- ▶ Feces.
- ▶ Parasites.

Do not consume any body parts that are returned to you.

NOTE: Permission from the applicable First Nation is required to hunt elk on all Category A and Category B Settlement Land. See section: Hunting on lands of First Nations and other Indigenous groups.

Restrictions



Attaching the seal

You can attach mountain goat seals to the hide, through the eye socket or nostril.

Mandatory harvest reporting and compulsory submission

You must report your goat harvest to the Department of Environment and deliver the horns attached to the skull to a conservation officer or wildlife technician:

- ▶ no later than 15 days after the end of the month in which you killed it; or
- ▶ upon the request of a conservation officer.

Evidence of sex and species

- ▶ Horns attached to the head or skull.

Voluntary samples

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

- ▶ Swabs of the nasal cavity. Hunters can get sampling kits from Department of Environment offices. These kits include instructions to take nasal swabs in the field, when the tissues are at their most fresh. We use these swabs to test for bacteria that can cause pneumonia.
- ▶ Any body parts or organs that look abnormal.
- ▶ Feces.
- ▶ Parasites.

Do not consume any body parts that are returned to you.

Choose male goats

Mountain goats have lower population growth rates than other ungulates, and adult female survival strongly influences whether or not a population is increasing or decreasing. You are encouraged to select male goats. Males tend to be solitary and are up to 30 per cent larger than females. They stretch forward to urinate, while females squat. Study the size and shape of the horns using the illustration on the previous page.

Moose

Restrictions

Female moose are protected from hunting.

Attaching the seal

You can attach moose seals:

- ▶ around the base of an antler; or
- ▶ the tendon of a hindquarter.

Mandatory harvest reporting

You must report your moose harvest to the Department of Environment:

- ▶ no later than 15 days after the end of the month in which you killed it; or
- ▶ within 72 hours for a threshold hunt; or
- ▶ upon the request of a conservation officer.

Evidence of sex and species

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

Voluntary samples

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

- ▶ Complete hide (legs not required) or the front half of the hide ending at the mid-back area. We will return this to the hunter upon request.
- ▶ Whole head.
- ▶ Any body parts or organs that look abnormal.
- ▶ Feces.
- ▶ Parasites.

Do not consume any body parts that are returned to you.

Threshold hunts

In subzones where there is a moose threshold hunt, you must do the following within 72 hours.

1. Report the kill to;
 - ▶ the conservation officer for the area; or
 - ▶ the Department of Environment office or the main line at 867-667-5652 during normal business hours Monday through Friday, except for statutory holidays. You may not report your kill through voicemail.

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

When the allowable harvest for the area is reached, subzones that are part of a moose threshold hunt will be closed to moose hunting for the remainder of the season. Pay attention to road signs, radio ads and social media, look for updates on yukon.ca/threshold-hunts, or call the threshold hunt hotline to find the status of a threshold hunt.



Threshold hunt hotline

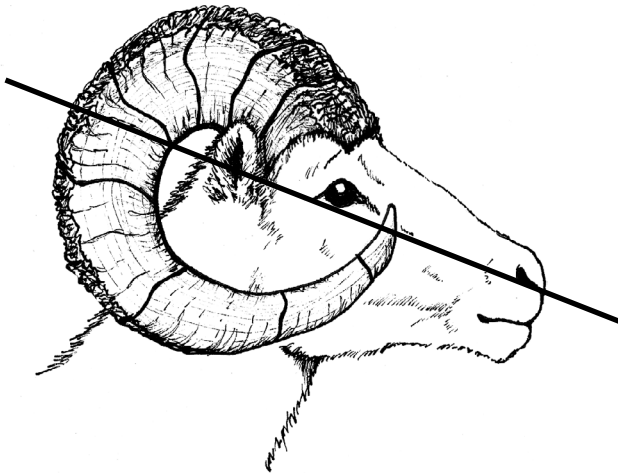
To learn about available harvest numbers and the open or closed status of the hunting season in areas under a threshold hunt, call **1-833-560-HUNT (4868)**.

Faro area moose threshold hunt

- ▶ **Game Management Subzones:** 4-44, 4-45 and 4-46
- ▶ **Threshold:** Check the annual threshold limit on Yukon.ca/threshold-hunts
- ▶ **Dates:** August 1 to October 31 or when the threshold limit is reached
- ▶ **Faro conservation officer:** 867-994-2862

Mayo area moose threshold hunt

- ▶ **Game Management Subzones:** 2-56, 2-58, 2-59, 2-62, 2-63 and 4-04 to 4-06
- ▶ **Threshold:** Check the annual threshold limit on Yukon.ca/threshold-hunts
- ▶ **Dates:** September 1 to October 31 or when the threshold limit is reached
- ▶ **Mayo conservation officer:** 867-996-2202



Restrictions

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

The exception is male sheep eight years or older as determined by growth rings on the horns. Some hunters have shot under curl sheep they mistakenly believed were older than eight

Sheep

years. This can lead to serious consequences, including charges under the *Wildlife Act*.

When viewed from the side, with horn bases aligned, a full curl male has at least one horn that extends beyond a line running from the centre of the nostril through the lowermost edge of the eye. Check the horns carefully. Sheep horns viewed from below can appear longer than they really are.

If you aren't absolutely sure it's a full curl ram, don't shoot.

Attaching the seal

You can attach a sheep seal through an eye socket or nostril.

Mandatory harvest reporting and compulsory submission

You must report your sheep harvest to the Department of Environment and deliver the horns attached to the skull, including the entire eye sockets, to a conservation officer or wildlife technician:

- ▶ no later than 15 days after the end of the month in which you killed it; or
- ▶ upon the request of a conservation officer.

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

Evidence of sex and species

- ▶ Horns attached to the head or skull.

Identification plugs

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

Voluntary samples

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

- ▶ Swabs of the nasal cavity. Hunters can get sampling kits from Department of Environment offices. These kits include instructions to take nasal swabs in the field, when the tissues are at their most fresh. We use these swabs to test for bacteria that can cause pneumonia.
- ▶ Any body parts or organs that look abnormal.
- ▶ Feces.
- ▶ Parasites.

Do not consume any body parts that are returned to you.

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

Hunting for wolf and coyote in Game Management Zone 5

Hunters with a permit for wood bison can use a snowmobile to retrieve wolves and coyotes they harvested anywhere in Game Management Zone 5, including on or off the designated routes. See section: Zone 5.

Mandatory harvest reporting

You must report your coyote harvest to the Department of Environment:

- ▶ no later than 15 days after the end of the month in which you killed it; or
- ▶ upon the request of a conservation officer.

You will report your wolf or wolverine harvest when you meet the pelt sealing requirements below.

Compulsory pelt sealing

Wolf and wolverine pelts must be sealed with a numbered metal furbearer seal. A conservation officer or licensing agent at a Department of Environment office will seal the pelt when you submit it. There is no sealing requirement for coyote.

Wolf

Submit the pelt to a conservation officer by the date that comes first:

- ▶ April 15; or
- ▶ before the pelt is sold or transferred.

There is no sealing fee.

Wolverine

Submit the pelt to a conservation officer by the date that comes first:

- ▶ no later than 15 days after the end of the month in which you killed the animal; or
- ▶ before the pelt is sold or transferred.

We charge a \$10.00 (GST extra) sealing fee.

You need a permit before you can sell a wolverine pelt, skull or any other part. You can get one from a Department of Environment office.

Voluntary samples

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

- ▶ Specific kill location and small hide sample from wolf harvests.

Restrictions

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

Interest in hunting bison is steadily increasing each year. If there are concerns about the sustainability of the harvest, we will close wood bison hunting for the rest of the season. This decision is made through a recommendation from the Yukon Wood Bison Technical Team. The committee includes the Government of Canada, Government of Yukon, affected First Nations governments, affected Renewable Resources Councils and the Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board.

Before you hunt, check Yukon.ca/bison-hunt for updates.

Firearm requirements

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

OR

- ▶ A black powder rifle, .50 calibre or larger, firing an elongated bullet with a minimum 90 grain charge.

OR

- ▶ A black powder rifle, .54 calibre or larger, firing a round ball with a minimum 120 grain charge.

Hunters using a black powder rifle must have a centrefire rifle that meets the firearm requirement for hunting wood bison as back up.

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

Attaching the seal

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

Mandatory harvest reporting

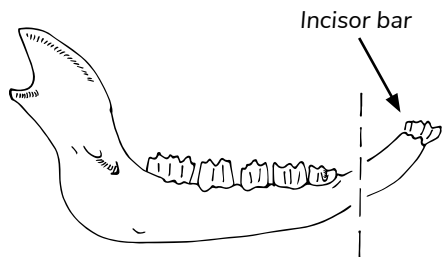
You must report your wood bison harvest to the Department of Environment within 10 days of killing it.

Compulsory submission

You must deliver the incisor bar to a conservation officer or wildlife technician:

- ▶ no later than 15 days after the end of the month in which you killed the wood bison; or
- ▶ upon the request of a conservation officer.

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



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

Voluntary samples

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

- ▶ Whole head.
- ▶ Any body parts or organs that look abnormal.
- ▶ Feces.
- ▶ Parasites.

Do not consume any body parts that are returned to you.

Wounded bison

Wounded bison can suffer from bullet injuries and in many cases die a slow, painful death, even if they appear unwounded after the shot. Make every effort to track down and kill a bison you have wounded. It is your legal obligation to make every reasonable effort to retrieve wounded wildlife.

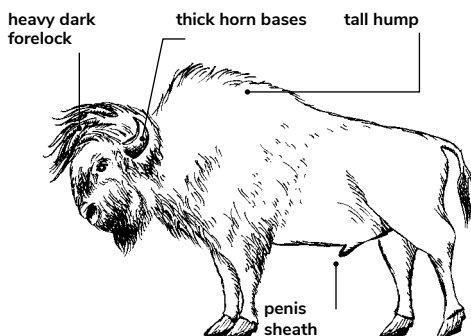
For information about safety around bison, visit Yukon.ca/bison-hunt.

NOTE: Permission from the applicable First Nation is required to hunt bison on all Category A and Category B Settlement Land. See section: Hunting on lands of First Nations and other Indigenous groups.

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

Wood bison

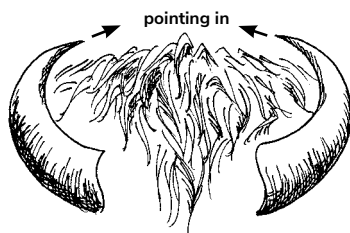
Male



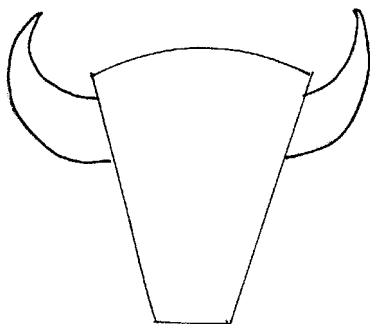
1 to 2 yrs



3 to 5 yrs

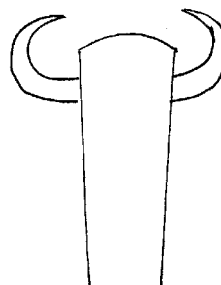
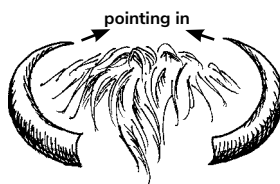
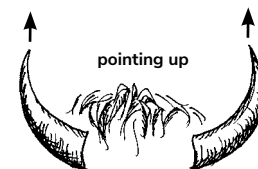
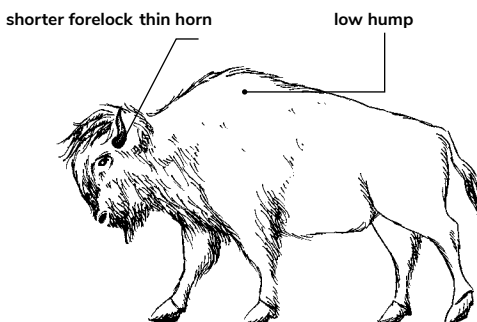


6 yrs +
older bison may
have broken horn
tips



adult head shape

Female



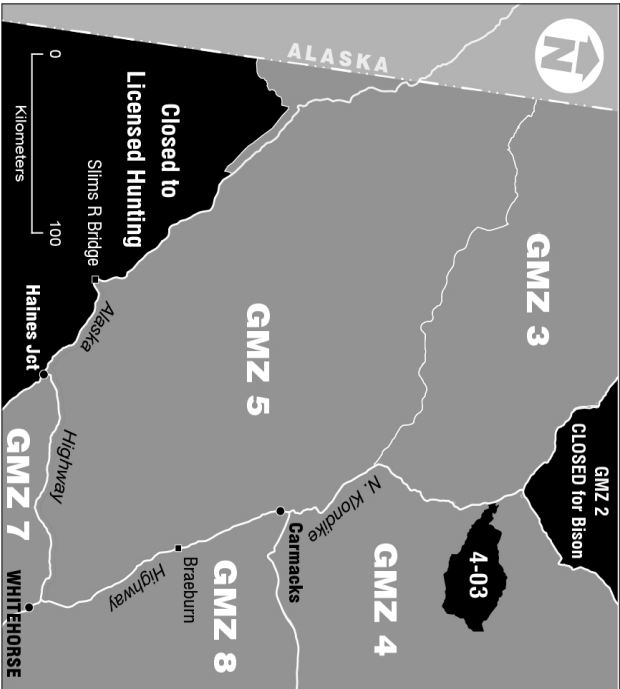
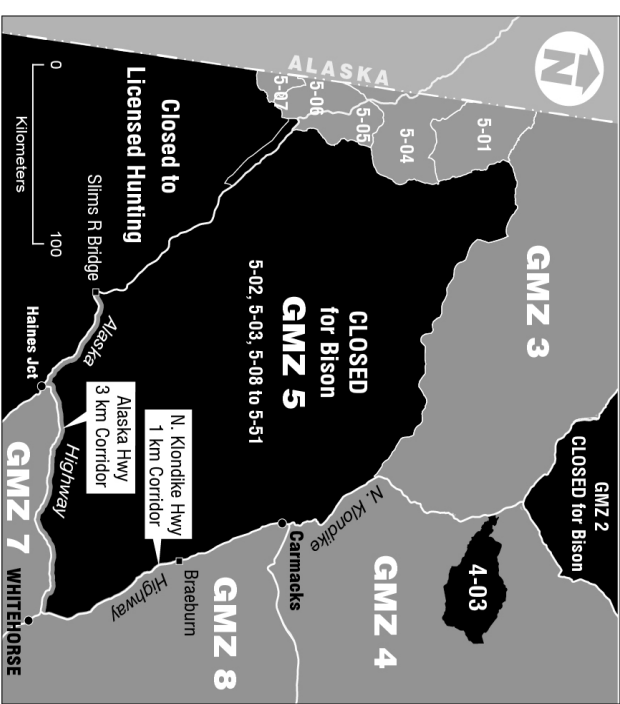
Bison Hunting Seasons

September	October	November	December	January	February	March
						
Fall						
Winter						

OPEN for Bison	CLOSED for Bison	OPEN for Bison	CLOSED for Bison
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Fall: September 1st through October 31st

Winter: November 1st through March 24th



Specially protected and other wildlife

Cougars

All cougars are protected from hunting.

Regular reports of cougar sightings suggest a small number of cougars might be present in the Yukon. Cougar sightings occur in areas with mule deer and elk – its prime food sources. Report all cougar sightings to the Department of Environment.

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

Muskox

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

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

Polar bears

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

Find out more about Yukon protected species and species at risk by visiting Yukon.ca/species-risk.

Special area restrictions

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

These parks are closed to licensed hunting.

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

Dempster Highway development corridor

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

- ▶ **Off-road vehicles:** You cannot use off-road vehicles, including all terrain vehicles and motorized trail bikes, within the Dempster Highway development corridor.
- ▶ **Snowmobiles:** You cannot use snowmobiles within the Dempster Highway development corridor until the ground is covered with snow. We will lift restrictions on snowmobile use each fall when conditions are appropriate. We will advertise this in local media and at Yukon.ca/hunting-regulations.

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

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

Bear hunting has been prohibited in the Fishing Branch Ecological Reserve at the centre of this protected area since 1993.



Season dates and bag limits

The bag limits listed under each zone (See section: Zones) are territory-wide bag limits. For example, you can shoot only one moose each year in the Yukon, not one moose in each zone. Exception: Caribou hunters have area limits and territory-wide limits. See section: Caribou.



Game Management Subzone boundary clarification

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

For management purposes, the least restrictive regulation will apply for an entire island:

- ▶ when the GMS boundary follows the centre line of a river, lake, or the channel of a river;
- ▶ this line crosses an island wholly or partially; and
- ▶ two different management regulations are in place on either side of the island.

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

Zone 1

Species	Season dates	Bag limit
Male moose 1-01	CLOSED	CLOSED
1-04, 1-05, 1-12 to 1-15, 1-17 to 1-19, 1-21 to 1-72	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Male caribou 1-01	CLOSED	CLOSED
1-04, 1-05, 1-12 to 1-15, 1-17 to 1-19, 1-21 to 1-72	Aug 1 to Jan 31	Two See section: Caribou
Wood bison All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Male sheep Portion of 1-25, 1-28 PHA lottery only (see Section: Permit hunts)	Aug 1 to Sept 15	One
1-01, 1-04, 1-05, 1-12 to 1-15, 1-17 to 1-19, 1-21 to 1-24, 1-26, 1-27, 1-29 to 1-72	CLOSED	CLOSED
Male deer 1-01 to 1-14	CLOSED	CLOSED
1-15, 1-17 to 1-19, 1-21 to 1-72 PHA lottery only (see Section: Permit hunts)	Aug 1 to Nov 30	One
Elk All subzones except 1-01 Permit required (see Section: Elk)	April 1 to Mar 31	One
Spring black bear 1-01	CLOSED	CLOSED
1-04, 1-05, 1-12 to 1-15, 1-17 to 1-19, 1-21 to 1-72	Apr 15 to June 21	Two (total) each licence year
Fall black bear 1-04, 1-05, 1-12 to 1-15, 1-17 to 1-19, 1-21 to 1-72	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
1-01	CLOSED	CLOSED
Spring grizzly bear 1-39, 1-53, 1-54	CLOSED	CLOSED
1-15, 1-17 to 1-19, 1-21 to 1-38, 1-40 to 1-52, 1-55 to 1-72	Apr 15 to June 21	One (total) every three licence years
1-01, 1-04, 1-05, 1-12 to 1-14	CLOSED	CLOSED
Fall grizzly bear 1-01, 1-04, 1-05, 1-12 to 1-14	CLOSED	The Yukon North Slope falls within the Inuvialuit Settlement Region and Inuvialuit have preferential harvesting rights for this species.
1-15, 1-17 to 1-19, 1-21 to 1-38, 1-40 to 1-52, 1-55 to 1-72	Aug 1 to Nov 15	One (total) every three licence years
1-39, 1-53, 1-54	CLOSED	CLOSED
Wolverine 1-01, 1-04, 1-05, 1-12 to 1-14	CLOSED	CLOSED
1-15, 1-17 to 1-19, 1-21 to 1-72	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Wolf 1-01, 1-04, 1-05, 1-12 to 1-14	CLOSED	CLOSED
1-15, 1-17 to 1-19, 1-21 to 1-72	Aug 1 to Mar 31	Seven
Coyote 1-01, 1-04, 1-05, 1-12 to 1-14	CLOSED	CLOSED
1-15, 1-17 to 1-19, 1-21 to 1-72	Aug 1 to Mar 31	No limit
Muskox All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED

Special area restrictions

Fortymile caribou herd

There may be a threshold hunt in place for Fortymile caribou (GMS 2–19 to 2–21, 2–24). See section: Caribou.

Mayo area moose threshold hunt

There is a threshold hunt for moose in place for the Mayo area (GMS 2–56, 2–58, 2–59, 2–62 and 2–63). See section: Moose for special requirements and other details.

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

Dempster Highway development corridor

The same rules apply as in Zone 1. See section: Zone 1.

Hunting in Tombstone Territorial Park

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

Hart River caribou herd

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

Zone 2

Species	Season dates	Bag limit
Male moose 2-01 to 2-55, 2-57, 2-60, 2-61, 2-64 to 2-93	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
2-56, 2-58, 2-59, 2-62, 2-63	Sept 1 to Oct 31, or until the number of moose harvested reaches the threshold.	One
Male caribou Woodland caribou 2-45, 2-52 to 2-59, 2-62 to 2-65, 2-70 to 2-93	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Male Hart River caribou 2-16, 2-23, 2-25, 2-27 to 2-29, 2-39 to 2-41, 2-46 to 2-51, 2-60, 2-61	Aug 1 to Oct 31	See section: Caribou
Male Porcupine caribou 2-01 to 2-15, 2-17, 2-18, 2-22, 2-26, 2-30 to 2-38, 2-42 to 2-44, 2-66 to 2-69	Aug 1 to Jan 31	Two
Male Porcupine caribou 2-16, 2-23, 2-27, 2-28, 2-39	Nov 1 to Jan 31 only if Porcupine herd is in the area.	See section: Caribou
Male Fortymile caribou 2-19 to 2-21, 2-24 (See section: Elk)	Dec 1 to March 31, or until the number harvested reaches the threshold.	One
Wood bison All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Male sheep All subzones	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Male deer All subzones PHA lottery only (see Section: Permit hunts)	Aug 1 to Nov 30	One
Elk All subzones Permit required (see Section: Elk)	April 1 to Mar 31	One
Spring black bear All subzones	Apr 15 to June 21	Two (total) each licence year
Fall black bear All subzones	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
Spring grizzly bear 2-26 to 2-28	CLOSED	CLOSED
2-01 to 2-25, 2-29 to 2-93	Apr 15 to June 21	One (total) every three licence years
Fall grizzly bear 2-01 to 2-25, 2-29 to 2-93	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
2-26 to 2-28	CLOSED	CLOSED
Wolverine All subzones	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Wolf All subzones	Aug 1 to Mar 31	Seven
Coyote All subzones	Aug 1 to Mar 31	No limit

Special area restrictions

Fortymile caribou herd

There may be a limited summer registration and winter threshold hunt in place for Fortymile caribou (GMS 3-01 to 3-04, 3-06, portions of 3-07, 3-10, 3-12). See section: Caribou.

Species	Season dates	Bag limit
Male moose All subzones	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Male caribou 3-05, 3-08, 3-09, 3-11, 3-13 to 3-20	CLOSED	CLOSED
Male Fortymile caribou (summer hunt) 3-01, 3-04, portion of 3-02 <i>Permit required (See section: Caribou)</i>	Aug 1 to Sept 9, or until the number harvested reaches the threshold.	One
Male Fortymile caribou (winter hunt) 3-01 to 3-04, 3-06, portions of 3-07, 3-10, 3-12 (See section: Caribou)	Dec 1 to March 31 or until the number harvested reaches the threshold.	One
Wood bison All subzones <i>Permit required (see Section: Wood bison)</i>	Sept 1 to Mar 24	One
Male sheep All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Male deer All subzones <i>PHA lottery only (see Section: Permit hunts)</i>	Aug 1 to Nov 30	One
Elk All subzones <i>Permit required (see Section: Elk)</i>	April 1 to Mar 31	One
Spring black bear All subzones	Apr 15 to June 21	Two (total) each licence year
Fall black bear All subzones	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
Spring grizzly bear All subzones	Apr 15 to June 21	One (total) every three licence years
Fall grizzly bear All subzones	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
Wolverine All subzones	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Wolf All subzones	Aug 1 to Mar 31	Seven
Coyote All subzones	Aug 1 to Mar 31	No limit

Special area restrictions

Ddhaw Ghro Habitat Protection Area, formerly McArthur Wildlife Sanctuary

Ddhaw Ghro (GMS 4–03) is closed to all hunting.

Snowmobile use is prohibited in the Ddhaw Ghro Habitat Protection Area except in an emergency.

Faro area moose threshold hunt

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

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

Mayo area moose threshold hunt

There is a threshold hunt for moose in place for the Mayo area (GMS 4–04 to 4–06). See section: Moose for special requirements and other details.

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

GMS 4–51

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

Ethel Lake caribou herd

The Government of Yukon asks all hunters not to hunt the Ethel Lake caribou herd (GMS 4–01 to 4–04, 4–09, 4–10). This herd is open to hunting, but cannot sustain a large harvest. The Mayo District Renewable Resources Council has recommended all hunters avoid harvesting from this herd until calf survival improves. The First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun and the Selkirk First Nation are asking their citizens to refrain from hunting this herd as well.

Species	Season dates	Bag limit
Male moose		
4–03, 4–51	CLOSED	CLOSED
4–04 to 4–06	Sept 1 to Oct 31, or until the number of moose harvested reaches the threshold.	One
4–44 to 4–46	Aug 1 to Oct 31, or until the number of moose harvested reaches the threshold.	One
4–01, 4–02, 4–07 to 4–43, 4–47 to 4–50, 4–52	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Male caribou		
4–03, 4–51	CLOSED	CLOSED
4–01, 4–02, 4–04 to 4–50, 4–52	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One See section: Caribou

Species	Season dates	Bag limit
Male caribou 4-03, 4-51	CLOSED	CLOSED
4-01, 4-02, 4-04 to 4-50, 4-52	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One See section: Caribou
Wood bison 4-03, 4-51	CLOSED	CLOSED
4-01, 4-02, 4-04 to 4-50, 4-52 <i>Permit required (see Section: Wood bison)</i>	Sept 1 to Mar 24	One
Male sheep 4-03, 4-46, 4-47, 4-51, 4-52	CLOSED	CLOSED
4-01, 4-02, 4-04 to 4-45, 4-48 to 4-50	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Goat All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Male deer 4-03, 4-51	CLOSED	CLOSED
4-01, 4-02, 4-04 to 4-50, 4-52 <i>PHA lottery only (see Section: Permit hunts)</i>	Aug 1 to Nov 30	One
Elk 4-03, 4-51	CLOSED	CLOSED
4-01, 4-02, 4-04 to 4-50, 4-52 <i>Permit required (see Section: Elk)</i>	April 1 to Mar 31	One
Spring black bear 4-03, 4-51	CLOSED	CLOSED
4-01, 4-02, 4-04 to 4-50, 4-52	Apr 15 to June 21	Two (total) each licence year
Fall black bear 4-01, 4-02, 4-04 to 4-50, 4-52	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
4-03, 4-51	CLOSED	CLOSED
Spring grizzly bear 4-03, 4-51	CLOSED	CLOSED
4-01, 4-02, 4-04 to 4-50, 4-52	Apr 15 to June 21	One (total) every three licence years
Fall grizzly bear 4-01, 4-02, 4-04 to 4-50, 4-52	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
4-03, 4-51	CLOSED	CLOSED
Wolverine 4-03, 4-51	CLOSED	CLOSED
4-01, 4-02, 4-04 to 4-50, 4-52	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Wolf 4-03, 4-51	CLOSED	CLOSED
4-01, 4-02, 4-04 to 4-50, 4-52	Aug 1 to Mar 31	Seven
Coyote 4-03, 4-51	CLOSED	CLOSED
4-01, 4-02, 4-04 to 4-50, 4-52	Aug 1 to Mar 31	No limit

Boundary on highway

The southern boundary of this Game Management Zone on the Alaska Highway follows the centre line of the highway as far west as the Donjek River.

Special area restrictions

Takhini Hotspings Road

All hunting is prohibited within 800 metres of either side of the Takhini Hotspings Road from the Klondike Highway to 800 metres beyond the Takhini Hot Springs.

Vehicles must use designated routes in the East Kluane area

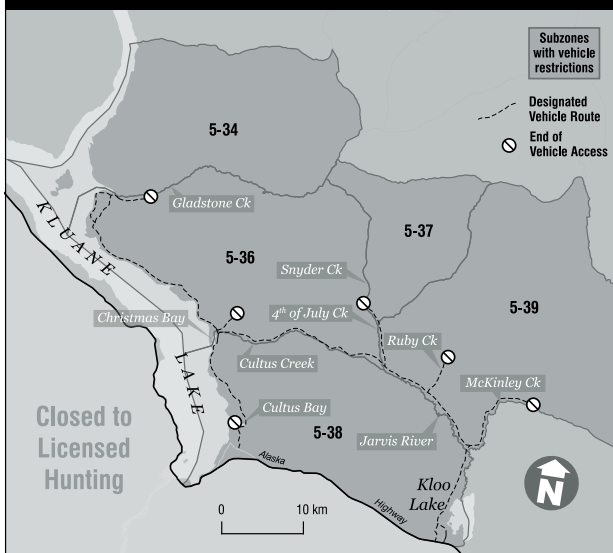
- ▶ You can use a snowmobile to hunt or retrieve wood bison in all subzones from November 1 to March 31. You cannot hunt or retrieve other species at any time outside of the designated routes except wolf and coyote.
- ▶ Bison hunters can use a snowmobile to hunt and retrieve wolf and coyote both on and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

The designated routes are:

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

Designated Vehicle Routes

Vehicle use is prohibited for the purpose of hunting and transporting wildlife within Subzones 5-34 & 5-36 to 5-39 EXCEPT for the designated vehicle routes shown on this map.



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

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

Use of motorized vehicles in GMS 5–38

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

Sheep hunting in GMS 5-17

Game Management Subzone 5-17 (the Donjek Sheep Management Unit) is closed to sheep hunting starting August 1, 2024, until October 31, 2026. Licensed hunters are prohibited from harvesting sheep in this area during the closure period.

Sheep hunting in GMS 5–21

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

Fall bison season corridors

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

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

Additional areas: See Zones 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8.

See [Yukon.ca/bison-hunt](https://www.yukon.ca/bison-hunt) for the most current descriptions of the fall and winter bison hunting seasons. See section: Wood bison for a map of bison hunting seasons.

You can view or purchase detailed maps of the bison core range and hunt areas at Department of Environment offices. You can also download them from [Yukon.ca/hunting](https://www.yukon.ca/hunting).

Nelchina caribou

There may be a threshold hunt in place for the Nelchina caribou (GMS 5-04, 5-05 and portion of 506). See section: Caribou.

Zone 5

Species	Season dates	Bag limit
Male moose 5-22 to 5-24, 5-26	CLOSED	CLOSED
5-28, 5-30 to 5-42, 5-45 to 5-50 PHA lottery only (see Section: Permit hunts)	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
5-01 to 5-21, 5-25, 5-27, 5-29, 5-43, 5-44, 5-51	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Male caribou 5-01 to 5-03, a portion of 5-06, 5-07 to 5-10, 5-12, 5-14 to 5-21, 5-28, 5-49 to 5-51	CLOSED	CLOSED
Nelchina caribou 5-04, 5-05, a portion of 5-06	Dec 1 to Mar 31 or until public notification of closure.	One See section: Caribou
5-11, 5-13, 5-22 to 5-27, 5-29 to 5-48 PHA lottery only (see Section: Permit hunts)	Aug 1 to Oct 31	
Wood bison 5-01, 5-04 to 5-07 Permit required (see Section: Wood bison)	Sept 1 to Mar 24	One
Fall Bison Season Corridors as described Permit required (see page 52)	Sept 1 to Oct 31	One
5-02, 5-03, 5-08 to 5-51 Permit required (see Section: Wood bison)	Nov 1 to Mar 24	One
Male sheep 5-01 to 5-16 and 5-18 to 5-49, 5-51	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
5-21 between the Slims River Bridge and Congdon Creek	CLOSED	CLOSED
5-50 PHA lottery only (see Section: Permit hunts)	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Goat All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Male deer All subzones PHA lottery only (see Section: Permit hunts)	Aug 1 to Nov 30	One
Elk Portions of 5-44 and 5-45, 5-47, 5-48, 5-50 PHA lottery only (see Section: Permit hunts)	See permit	One
5-01 to 5-43, portions of 5-44 and 5-45, 5-46, 5-51 Permit required (see Section: Elk)	April 1 to Mar 31	One
Spring black bear All subzones	Apr 15 to June 21	Two (total) each licence year
Fall black bear All subzones	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
Spring grizzly bear All subzones	Apr 15 to June 21	One (total) every three licence years
Fall grizzly bear All subzones	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
Wolverine All subzones	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Wolf All subzones	Aug 1 to Mar 31	Seven
Coyote All subzones	Aug 1 to Mar 31	No limit

Boundary on highways

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

Special area restrictions

Zone 6, also known as Kluane Game Sanctuary, is a closed area to licensed hunters.

Species	Season dates	Bag limit
Male moose All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Male caribou All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Wood bison All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Male sheep 6–01 to 6–03, 6–05, 6–09 to 6–13 <i>PHA lottery only, no permits this licensing year</i>	CLOSED	CLOSED
Portions of 6–04, 6–06, 6–07, 6–08 <i>Yukon resident PHA lottery only (see Section: Permit hunts; Section: Sheep)</i>	CLOSED	CLOSED
Portions of 6–04, 6–06, 6–07, 6–08 <i>Non-resident PHA lottery only (see Section: Sheep)</i>	CLOSED	CLOSED
Goat All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Male deer All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Elk All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Spring black bear All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Fall black bear All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Spring grizzly bear All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Fall grizzly bear All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Wolverine All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Wolf All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Coyote All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED

Zone 7

Boundary on highways

The northern and western boundaries of this Game Management Zone follows the centre lines of the Alaska Highway and the Haines Highway.

Special area restrictions

Annie Lake Road

All hunting is prohibited within 800 metres of either side of the Annie Lake Road from the South Klondike Highway to kilometre 20.5.

Roadside grizzly bear hunting

Grizzly bear hunting is prohibited along certain roads and highways in this zone.
See section: Bears.

Species	Season dates	Bag limit
Male moose All subzones PHA lottery only (see Section: Permit hunts)	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Male caribou All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Wood bison All subzones Permit required (see Section: Wood bison)	Sept 1 to Mar 24	One
Male sheep 7-15, 7-18, 7-19, 7-34 to 7-36	CLOSED	CLOSED
7-01 to 7-12, 7-28, 7-29, 7-33	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
7-13, 7-14, 7-16, 7-17, 7-20 to 7-27, 7-30 to 7-32 PHA lottery only (see Section: Permit hunts)	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Goat 7-01 to 7-33, 7-36	CLOSED	CLOSED
7-34, 7-35 PHA lottery only (see Section: Permit hunts)	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Male deer All subzones PHA lottery only (see Section: Permit hunts)	Aug 1 to Nov 30	One
Elk Portions of 7-04, 7-05, 7-13 to 7-15, 7-18 PHA lottery only (see Section: Permit hunts)	See permit	One
7-01, portions of 7-02, 7-03, portions of 7-04, 7-06 to 7-12, 7-16, 7-17, 7-19 to 7-36 Permit required (see Section: Elk)	April 1 to Mar 31	One
Spring black bear All subzones	Apr 15 to June 21	Two (total) each licence year
Fall black bear All subzones	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
Spring grizzly bear All subzones	Apr 15 to June 21	One (total) every three licence years
Fall grizzly bear All subzones	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
Wolverine All subzones	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Wolf All subzones	Aug 1 to Mar 31	Seven
Coyote All subzones	Aug 1 to Mar 31	No limit

Special area restrictions

Roadside grizzly bear hunting

Grizzly bear hunting is prohibited along certain roads and highways in this zone. See section: Bears.

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

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

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

Species	Season dates	Bag limit
Male moose 8-01 to 8-18, 8-21, 8-23 to 8-27 8-19, 8-20, 8-22 PHA lottery only (see Section: Permit hunts)	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Male caribou 8-01 to 8-11, 8-18 to 8-25 8-12 to 8-17, 8-26, 8-27	Aug 1 to Oct 31 CLOSED	One See section: Caribou CLOSED
Wood bison All subzones Permit required (see Section: Wood bison)	Sept 1 to Mar 24	One
Male sheep All subzones	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Goat All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Male deer All subzones PHA lottery only (see Section: Permit hunts)	Aug 1 to Nov 30	One
Elk Portions of 8-01, portions of 8-04 PHA lottery only (see Section: Permit hunts)	See permit	One
Portions of 8-01, 8-02, 8-03, portions of 8-04, 8-05 to 8-27 Permit required (see Section: Elk)	April 1 to Mar 31	One
Spring black bear All subzones	Apr 15 to June 21	Two (total) each licence year
Fall black bear All subzones	Aug 1 to Nov 15	

Zone 8

Species	Season dates	Bag limit
Fall black bear All subzones	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
Spring grizzly bear All subzones	Apr 15 to June 21	One (total) every three licence years
Fall grizzly bear All subzones	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
Wolverine All subzones	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Wolf All subzones	Aug 1 to Mar 31	Seven
Coyote All subzones	Aug 1 to Mar 31	No limit

Zone 9

Special area restrictions

Annie Lake Road

All hunting is prohibited within 800 metres of either side of the Annie Lake Road from the South Klondike Highway to kilometre 20.5.

Roadside grizzly bear hunting

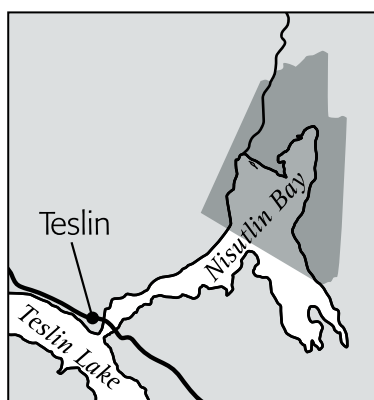
Grizzly bear hunting is prohibited along certain roads and highways in this zone.
See section: Bears.

Species	Season dates	Bag limit
Male moose 9-01 to 9-07 <i>PHA lottery only (see Section: Permit hunts)</i>	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
9-08 to 9-11	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Male caribou All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Wood bison All subzones <i>Permit required (see Section: Wood bison)</i>	Sept 1 to Mar 24	One
Male sheep 9-01, 9-02, 9-04 to 9-11	CLOSED	CLOSED
9-03 Bow hunting only. <i>PHA lottery only (see Section: Permit hunts)</i>	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Goat All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Male deer All subzones <i>PHA lottery only (see Section: Permit hunts)</i>	Aug 1 to Nov 30	One

Species	Season dates	Bag limit
Elk All subzones <i>Permit required (see Section: Elk)</i>	April 1 to Mar 31	One
Spring black bear All subzones	Apr 15 to June 21	Two (total) each licence year
Fall black bear All subzones	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
Spring grizzly bear All subzones	Apr 15 to June 21	One (total) every three licence years
Fall grizzly bear All subzones	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
Wolverine All subzones	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Wolf All subzones	Aug 1 to Mar 31	Seven
Coyote All subzones	Aug 1 to Mar 31	No limit

Special area restrictions

Nisutlin River Delta National Wildlife Area



Federal regulations prohibit and restrict activities within National Wildlife Areas.

The Nisutlin River Delta National Wildlife Area protects a fall staging area for migratory waterfowl. You are allowed to hunt in this area. Hunting must be conducted in a manner that is consistent with the *Wildlife Act* and regulations or the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* and regulations for waterfowl.

All-terrain vehicles, air boats, motorized personal watercraft and hovercraft are prohibited in the Nisutlin River Delta National Wildlife Area. For a complete list of restricted activities, contact the Canadian Wildlife Service at 867-393-6700 (Whitehorse), 1-800-668-6767 (toll free) or email ec.enviroinfo.ec@canada.ca. To

report fish and wildlife violations in this area, call Environment and Climate Change Canada at 1-888-569-5656.

Potential hazards from military debris

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

For more details, visit canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/services/uxo/unexploded-explosive-ordnance.html.

Zone 10

Species	Season dates	Bag limit
Male moose 10-04 to 10-32	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
10-01 to 10-03 PHA lottery only (see Section: Permit hunts)		
Male caribou 10-01 to 10-04, 10-10 to 10-16, 10-20 to 10-32	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One See section: Caribou
10-05 to 10-09, 10-17 to 10-19 PHA lottery only, no permits this licensing year	Aug 1 to Sept 24	One See section: Caribou
Wood bison All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Male sheep 10-22, 10-28	CLOSED	CLOSED
10-01 to 10-21, 10-23 to 10-27, 10-29 to 10-32	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Goat All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Male deer All subzones PHA lottery only (see Section: Permit hunts)	Aug 1 to Nov 30	One
Elk All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Spring black bear All subzones	Apr 15 to June 21	Two (total) each licence year
Fall black bear All subzones	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
Spring grizzly bear All subzones	Apr 15 to June 21	One (total) every three licence years
Fall grizzly bear All subzones	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
Wolverine All subzones	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Wolf All subzones	Aug 1 to Mar 31	Seven
Coyote All subzones	Aug 1 to Mar 31	No limit

Special area restrictions

There are no special area restrictions in Zone 11.

Species	Season dates	Bag limit
Male moose All subzones	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Male caribou 11-01, 11-19, 11-24 to 11-46	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One. See section: Caribou
11-02 to 11-18, 11-20 to 11-23 <i>PHA lottery only, no permits this licensing year</i>	Aug 1 to Sept 24	One. See section: Caribou.
Wood bison All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Male sheep All subzones	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Goat 11-01 to 11-03, 11-25	CLOSED	CLOSED
11-04 to 11-24, 11-26 to 11-46	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Male deer All subzones <i>PHA lottery only (see Section: Permit hunts)</i>	Aug 1 to Nov 30	One
Elk All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Spring black bear All subzones	Apr 15 to June 21	Two (total) each licence year
Fall black bear All subzones	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
Spring grizzly bear All subzones	Apr 15 to June 21	One (total) every three licence years
Fall grizzly bear All subzones	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
Wolverine All subzones	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Wolf All subzones	Aug 1 to Mar 31	Seven
Coyote All subzones	Aug 1 to Mar 31	No limit

2025-2026 licensed big game harvest statistics

	Moose 	Caribou 	Wood bison 	Sheep 	Goat 	Deer 	Elk 	Grizzly bear 	Black bear 
Zone	Number of animals taken by non-resident + resident hunters								
1	0+2	0+0	0+0	0+1	0+0	0+0	0+0	0+1	0+0
2	75+19	48+21	0+0	49+2	0+0	0+0	0+0	21+0	0+0
3	2+46	0+9	0+0	0+0	0+0	0+1	0+0	0+0	3+12
4	95+70	27+8	0+0	18+7	0+0	0+0	0+0	4+3	3+19
5	21+41	6+12	13+195	33+42	0+0	0+3	0+5	2+4	3+10
7	5+8	0+0	1+18	24+41	0+2	0+1	0+2	1+7	0+7
8	13+76	4+8	0+3	5+1	0+0	0+3	0+0	4+2	0+13
9	0+19	0+0	0+0	0+3	0+0	0+0	0+0	0+1	0+9
10	35+61	5+10	0+0	6+2	0+0	0+0	0+0	5+2	4+5
11	48+69	15+19	0+0	5+0	6+2	0+0	0+0	4+2	3+8
Sub-total	294+411	105+87	14+216	140+99	6+4	0+8	0+7	41+22	16+83
Total	705	192	230	239	10	8	7	63	99

Voluntary submissions

The Government of Yukon's Animal Health and Protection monitors a broad range of wildlife health. We encourage submissions of the following.

- ▶ Any body parts or organs that look abnormal. Bag each abnormal tissue separately if possible and label each bag with:
 - ▶ species and organ name; and
 - ▶ your observations.
- ▶ Any parasites found on or in a carcass. These can be placed in a sealed bag, frozen or fresh. We prefer if they are not squashed. Label the bag with the species of the carcass where you found the parasite.
- ▶ Feces samples. Place them in a sealed bag and label it with species. You can freeze the bag.
- ▶ Hides and heads of hunted or road-killed cervids (deer, elk, moose and caribou) must be submitted. We can return hides and heads to you, but do not consume any part of the tissues that are returned to you.

We cannot accept rotten submissions. If you are unable to submit a fresh sample, store the body parts or organs in a freezer before bringing them to us.

Bring any of these submissions and samples to your local Department of Environment office.

Field observations

Field observations can contribute to monitoring of wildlife health. Report your field observations to Animal Health and Protection if you identify anything that suggests poor health in the wildlife you hunt. Along with your observation, include any photos or video and details on the location where you made the observation, or submit samples as outlined above if you happen to harvest an animal that appears to have been unwell.

If you notice any of the following, contact Animal Health and Protection with your observations.

- ▶ respiratory symptoms such as coughing, difficulty breathing, unusual nasal discharge (particularly of interest in thinhorn sheep and mountain goats);
- ▶ abnormal hair loss (particularly of interest in moose and other cervids);
- ▶ emaciation (particularly of interest in cervids); or
- ▶ strange behavior (particularly of interest in cervids and carnivores).

You can reach Animal Health and Protection by email at animalhealth@yukon.ca or phone 867-667-5600 or toll free in the Yukon 1-800-661-0408, ext. 5600.

The Yukon Winter Tick Monitoring Project would like to thank hunters for their support over the last few years. We are not distributing hunter kits for small hide piece collection at this time. Surveillance of winter ticks in the Yukon is ongoing.

For more information on specific wildlife diseases please visit Yukon.ca/wildlife-health.



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

Deer and elk from outside the Yukon can have chronic wasting disease. Moose and caribou are also susceptible. The agent that causes chronic wasting disease can spread when hunters transport carcasses or offal.

You cannot import whole deer, elk, moose and caribou carcasses into the Yukon.

Exceptions:

- ▶ Edible meat completely detached from the head and backbone, cleaned skull caps with antlers soaked in a 10 per cent bleach solution, cleaned teeth removed from the head, finished taxidermy mounts, and tanned hides.
- ▶ Carcasses in transit through the Yukon, provided they are in a labelled container (hunter name, address, species and harvest location) that prevents fluids or tissue from leaking.
- ▶ Cervids harvested in the Northwest Territories or in the two northern hunting zones in BC that border the Yukon. Those areas have the same chronic wasting disease risk as the Yukon.
- ▶ It's against the law to sell and/or possess scent lures used for hunting cervids that contain animal urine or glands. These could spread the agent that causes chronic wasting disease.

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Department of Environment offices

Whitehorse District

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

Carmacks District

197 River Drive,
Carmacks, Yukon Y0B 1C0
Phone: 867-863-2411

Dawson District

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

Old Crow District Phone: 867-993-5492

Faro District

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

Haines Junction District

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

Mayo District

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

Ross River District

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

Teslin District

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

Watson Lake District

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

RCMP: Search and Rescue

Phone 911 or 867-667-5555 (cell phone or satellite phone).

Yukon Fish and Game Association

509 Strickland Street, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2K5
Phone: 867-667-4263
Email: officemanager@yukonfga.ca
Website: yukonfga.ca

Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board

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

Porcupine Caribou Management Board

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

First Nations offices

Council of Yukon First Nations

Phone: 867-393-9200 (Whitehorse)

Carcross/Tagish First Nation

Phone: 867-821-4251 (Carcross)

Champagne and Aishihik First Nations

Phone: 867-634-4200 (Haines Junction)

867-456-6888 (Whitehorse)

1-866-803-2697 (toll-free)

First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun

Phone: 867-996-2265 (Mayo)

Kluane First Nation

Phone: 867-841-4274 (Burwash Landing)

1-866-558-5587 (toll-free)

Kwanlin Dün First Nation

Phone: 867-633-7800 (Whitehorse)

Liard First Nation

Phone: 867-536-5200 (Watson Lake)

Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation

Phone: 867-863-5576 (Carmacks)

Ross River Dena Council

Phone: 867-969-2277 (Ross River)

Selkirk First Nation

Phone: 867-537-3331 (Pelly Crossing)

Ta'an Kwäch'än Council

Phone: 867-668-3613 (Whitehorse)

Teslin Tlingit Council

Phone: 867-390-2532 (Teslin)

867-456-4806 (Whitehorse)

Tetlit Gwich'in

Phone: 867-952-2006 (Fort McPherson, NWT)

Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in

Phone: 867-993-7100 (Dawson City)

1-844-993-7100 (toll-free)

Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation

Phone: 867-966-3261 (Old Crow)

867-633-2911 (Whitehorse)

White River First Nation

Phone: 867-862-7802 (Beaver Creek)

1-866-862-9736 (toll-free)

Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope)

Box 31539, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 6K8

Phone: 867-633-5476

Email: wmacns@wmacns.ca

Website: wmacns.ca

Detailed maps sold at Department of Environment offices

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

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



A

Accidental kills	20
Aircraft	17

B

Bait	17
Bear	26
Black bear	28
Grizzly bear	27
Birds	
Game birds	25
Migratory game birds	26
Bison, wood	40
Bows	17
Buying wildlife parts	21

C

Camping in a territorial campground.....	18
Captive wildlife	18
Caribou	29
Chronic wasting disease	33, 64
Closed areas	24
Collared wildlife	23, 24
Compulsory submissions	18
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) permits	13
Cougars	44
Coyotes	38
Crossbow	18, 19

D

Dangerous wildlife	17
Deer	32
Deer permits for young hunters	8
Defence of life and property	20, 26
Definitions	69
Diseases	63
Drones	69

E

Elk	33
Evidence of sex and species	18
Bear	27
Caribou	30
Deer	32
Elk	34
Goat	35
Moose	36
Sheep	38
Exporting wildlife	12

F

Firearms	19
Federal laws	19
Minor's licence	8
First Nations offices	67
First Nations Settlement Lands	13

G

Game Management Subzone boundaries ..	45
Game Management Zones	
Zone 1	45
Zone 2	47
Zone 3	49
Zone 4	50
Zone 5	52
Zone 6	55
Zone 7	56
Zone 8	57
Zone 9	58
Zone 10	59
Zone 11	61
Goats	35

H

Harvest reporting	8
Bears	27
Caribou	29
Coyotes, wolves and wolverines	39
Deer	32
Elk	34
Goats	35
Moose	36
Sheep	38
Wood bison	40
Helicopters	17
Hide sealing	39
Hunter check stops	9
Hunter education (HEED)	4, 8, 11
Hunters	
First Nation, Inuvialuit and other Indigenous hunters	16
Youth	7

L

Licences	3
----------------	---

M

Meat wastage	22
Moose	36, 37
Faro area moose threshold hunt	37
Mayo area moose threshold hunt	37
Muskox	44

O

Off-road vehicles	21, 70
Outfitters	10

P

Parks	24, 45, 47
Permit Hunt Authorization (PHA) lottery ...	6
Poison	17
Private property	13, 20, 21
Public safety	17, 21

R

Roads	21
-------------	----

S

Seals	5
Big game	5
Cancelling	5
Selling wildlife parts	21
Sheep	37
Small game	25

Snaring	21, 25
Snowmobiles	45, 50, 52
Snowshoe hares	25, 70
Special guide licence	10
Staying at a campground while hunting ...	18

T

Threshold hunts, caribou	30
Threshold hunts, moose	36
Ticks	33, 64
Trading wildlife parts	21

V

Vehicles	22
----------------	----

W

Waste of meat/fur	22
Wolverines	38
Wolves	38
Wood bison	40

Definitions

Aircraft: A vehicle with the ability to fly, including unmanned aerial vehicles (drones).

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

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

Buffer area for elk: Where licensed resident hunters can harvest elk with a permit hunt authorization only.

Carcass: All the body parts of a dead animal.

Core area for elk: Where elk are protected from harvest.

Exclusion area for elk: Where licensed resident hunters can harvest elk by purchase of an elk seal.

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

Game bird: All species of grouse and ptarmigan, but does not include migratory birds (federal jurisdiction).

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

Hunting: To shoot at, attract, search for, chase, flush, pursue, follow after, stalk or lie in wait for wildlife. If you do, or try to do, any of these things: a) with the intent to wound,

Definitions

kill or capture wildlife; or b) while in the possession of a firearm or other weapon, you are considered to be hunting even if you do not actually wound, kill or capture any wildlife.

Permit Hunt Authorizations: Permits issued through a weighted lottery to licensed resident hunters in areas where there are conservation concerns.

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

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

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

Special Guide Licence: Gives a licensed resident hunter the ability to guide a non-Yukon resident who is a Canadian citizen or permanent resident of Canada on a hunt. These are issued through a weighted lottery.

Sub-area: A portion within a game management subzone. Game management subzones 8-24, 8-25, 8-26 and 8-27 have sub-areas applicable to moose hunting.

Threshold Hunt: A limit is placed on the number of a particular species available for licensed harvest, and once that limit is reached, the area is closed to hunting that species. Licensed hunters are eligible when they obtain a hunting seal for that species.

Registration Hunt: Specifies the number of licensed resident hunters who may hunt during a defined timeline. The permits are first come, first served for licensed resident hunters.

Vehicle: Includes all vehicles designed for on- and off-road transportation, aircraft, and any trailer drawn by a vehicle.

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

Protect Yukon wildlife



Yukon.ca/TIPP

24 hour • Anonymous • Rewards available

When to call:

- ▶ dangerous or aggressive wildlife encounters
- ▶ winter bear activity
- ▶ hunting or fishing out of season or in closed areas
- ▶ exceeding bag limits
- ▶ illegal sale of fish or wildlife
- ▶ illegal dumping on land or in water
- ▶ littering

If you see someone you suspect is violating wildlife or environmental laws, don't confront them.

Record the facts:

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

You can call us toll-free, 24/7 or report online. You'll be helping the wildlife conservation effort and you may be eligible for a cash reward.