



INTRODUCTION TO HUNTING WITH BOWS OR CROSSBOWS

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Photo: Sven Homburg

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Hyperlinks

Click on an expression in yellow to access a website containing additional information on the subject covered.



Click on this symbol to access a video containing essential elements for the course.

Cover photography: **Den Belitsky**, iStockPhoto

Script - Still frame images from videos:

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Cover idea/concept - Graphic illustrations - Formatting:

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INTRO

INTRODUCTION

This course, which is part of the **Programme d'éducation en sécurité et en conservation de la faune** known as **PESCOF**, is made possible through a partnership agreement between the Government of Québec and the **Fédération québécoise des chasseurs et pêcheurs** through its educational subsidiary **Sécurité nature**.



Québec 



SÉCURITÉ NATURE

L'action éducative de la Fédération québécoise
des chasseurs et pêcheurs

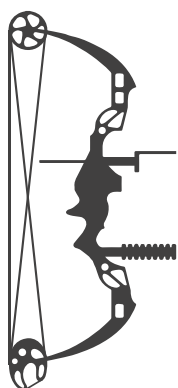
Picture 0.1 Partnership

This course is intended for aspiring hunters taking the mandatory training leading to obtaining the code "A" of the hunter's certificate.

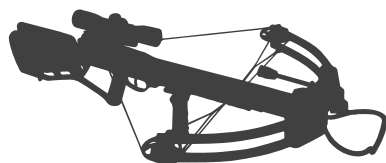


Picture 0.2 Hunter's certificate

The code "A" allows you to use either a bow or a crossbow.



Bow



Crossbow

Picture 0.3 Code "A" authorized weapons

The manual is an essential complement to the online course. Also, you will always be able to review any future updates by accessing the [Fédécép website](https://www.fedecp.org).

This hunting course aims to make you become a safe, responsible and respectful hunter. It will allow you to gain knowledge on wildlife and on different aspects related to hunting and hunting gear.

To obtain a certificate coded "A", you must have completed the **"Introduction to Hunting with Bows or Crossbows"** course.

For each lesson, you'll need to pass a knowledge test to access the next lesson. If you don't pass the test, you have to review the lesson and take the test again.

You have to pass the test for each lesson to obtain your hunter's certificate that you will be receiving by mail about four weeks later.

The hunter's certificate is permanent but new conditions may be applied to the codification in the future.

The certificate may be suspended or cancelled by court order if you are convicted of a major offence while hunting, under the **Act respecting the Conservation and Development of Wildlife**.

The hunter's certificate allows you to purchase the appropriate licence for the hunted species.



Picture 0.4 Moose hunting permit

This card remains the property of the Government of Québec and you are required to notify the Wildlife Department of any change of address.

You will find on the certificate the phone number of **SOS Poaching**. It is your duty as a citizen to report a person who commits a poaching act by simply calling that number. The information collected will be treated confidentially by the game warden.



Picture 0.4 Hunter's certificate - Back

A photograph of a deer in a forest, partially obscured by a yellow diamond-shaped sign. The deer is in the lower left, facing left, in a grassy clearing. The background is a dense forest of tall trees. The sign is a yellow diamond with a black border, containing the text 'LESSON 1' in black. To the right of the sign, the title 'HUNTING IN QUÉBEC' is written in grey, with a small yellow horizontal line underneath the first word. The top right corner of the page has a yellow diagonal graphic element.

LESSON

1

HUNTING IN QUÉBEC

The evolution of hunting in Québec is done in three phases. In the beginning, the population hunts for **subsistence** that transforms itself over time into **commercial hunting** and finally into **recreational hunting**.

SUBSISTENCE HUNTING

The first settlers are looking to find animal proteins to feed themselves. Subsequently, early European explorers have very few domestic animals and wild animals are in great abundance in the wild, around them.

The population is small, scattered and equipped with weapons that are not very efficient for an abundant harvest. The impact of this hunt does not have any major consequences for the wildlife herd.

COMMERCIAL HUNTING

Over time, settlers become sedentary, while agricultural and industrial development intensifies and the population grows. People are no longer able to procure these famous animal proteins from game by themselves.

There is then, the emergence of commercial hunting carried out by professionals, equipped with more efficient weapons that allow them to harvest game in large quantities.

These hunters sell or exchange the game they hunt all year round. This puts significant pressure on Québec's wildlife populations.

Many species such as the woodland caribou, the beaver and the snow goose experience a great decline. The Labrador duck and the passenger pigeon become extinct.

Commercial hunting then became a threat to wildlife conservation, the reason being that no catch limits were ever imposed to these hunters.

RECREATIONAL HUNTING

Following the decline of some wildlife populations some conscientious hunters sound the alarm and urge governments to take some protective measures.

The agriculture industry now completely fills the needs for animal proteins.

The concept of wildlife conservation has been progressively developed through the action of these new recreational hunters.

HUNTING: A SAFE ACTIVITY

Since 1972, in Québec, the implementation of mandatory hunting courses has significantly reduced the number of hunting accidents. As of today there are almost no more hunting accidents. In recent years, annually **less than one accident per 100,000 hunters has been reported.**

Nowadays, hunting can undeniably be considered a very safe activity. In fact, you are less likely to be injured while hunting than you are to be injured while practising activities such as snowmobiling, soccer or football.



Picture 1.1 Hunting: A safe activity!

The hunting courses offered are useful in allowing the development of safe, responsible and respectful behaviours by hunters towards other users, landowners, wildlife and the natural environment. Since 1972, more than 1.5 million hunter certificates have been issued in Québec. **Women make up almost 30% of all the new hunters.**

Responsible practice and compliance with regulations ensure the sustainability of hunting.

SOCIAL IMPACT

Hunting is all about enjoying the great outdoors and good times with friends and family. It's a way to share a common passion and leave your worries and routine behind. It's also a great opportunity to pass on knowledge and share past adventures.

Each year, an average of 18,000 new hunters develop a special connection with nature. Hunting is a way of reconnecting with nature that teaches us the importance of preserving natural habitats and developing wildlife harvesting activities.

Through the art of hunting, we come to understand the need to develop our wildlife resources and introduce youth to this age-old tradition. Unforgettable memories encourage young people to hunt in an environmentally responsible way.

ECONOMIC IMPACT

Hunting is an important economic activity in all regions of Québec. It's an industry that contributes to the collective wealth of all Quebecers. Managed responsibly, hunting is a way of developing Québec's rich wildlife resources.

Hunters spend 500 million dollars each year which supports hundreds of businesses in Québec.

Without hunters, certain wildlife populations would become overabundant. This would require costly government control measures, for example to protect certain crops or to keep Québec's roads safe for driving.

Hunters also play an important role in protecting the environment. Their efforts to preserve wildlife and manage natural habitats are a big plus for Québec.

Volunteer initiatives by hunters also contribute to the wealth of many communities throughout the province. Their valuable work generates economic benefits for all Quebecers.



Before going any further, watch these videos

SOCIAL IMPACT

ECONOMIC IMPACT

LESSON

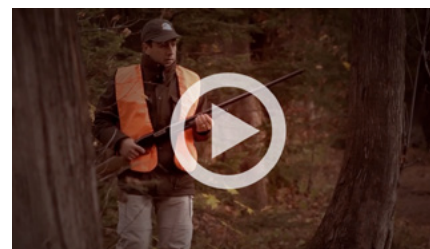
2

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND WILDLIFE DEVELOPMENT

Hunters have greatly contributed to the development of positive attitudes towards wildlife conservation and respect of the environment.

Let us not forget that wildlife in Québec is a collective resource and each generation must exercise a judicious management of this exceptional collective wealth.

Thus, the preservation of natural and viable populations of wild animals always takes priority over its exploitation.



Before going any further, watch the video
WHY HUNT - AÏSSA'S STORY

CONSERVATION / A CONCEPT TO UNDERSTAND

From a contemporary and biological point of view, wildlife conservation allows both the **protection** and **sustainable exploitation** of the wildlife resource.

WE USE IMPORTANT AND NECESSARY MANAGEMENT TOOLS SUCH AS INVENTORIES, HARVEST STATISTICS, RESEARCH PROJECTS, REGULATIONS, MANAGEMENT AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS THAT PROVIDE US WITH ESTABLISHING USEFUL LONG-TERM PROTECTION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES.

Scientific research provides us with the basic knowledge about the targeted species, such as their habitat, their feeding habits and their reproduction.

The population monitoring indices make it possible to follow the fluctuations of certain species over time. These useful indices are based on a variety of data sources, such as **harvest statistics**, **wildlife population inventories**, and **different surveys involving hunters**.

All this gathered information is used to develop helpful **management plans** that define the objectives pursued for a specific species or group of species, as well as the means to be put in place to achieve them.

Management plans specify the conditions under which a species is harvested in order to optimize its development. They aim to offer a prized hunt.

They also include in their strategic plan, courses of action that have to be taken to respond to other issues related to wildlife, such as **disease control**, **problems of cohabitation** or the **development of the next generation of hunters**.

Applying the principle of wildlife conservation, we avoid harvesting more animals than wildlife populations produce and habitats support. Québec hunters are familiar with this principle expressed in a popular formula: **Collect only the interests, without touching the capital**. When applying this strategy, then the results will be a **balance between exploitation and protection of wildlife**.

Preservation is an extreme measure of protection of a **natural environment**, a **habitat** or of the **wildlife population**. It is a management tool that ensures the complete protection of a wildlife species, a habitat, or an ecosystem.



Picture 2.1 Measure of protection of a natural environment

HABITAT / ESSENTIAL NEEDS OF WILDLIFE

Animals need a specific habitat with sufficient quantity and good quality food, water, space and shelter to survive, reproduce and grow healthy and this throughout the year.

The carrying capacity of a habitat is generally defined as the number of individuals of a species that its habitat can maintain in a long-term sustainable way.

A habitat cannot meet the vital needs of an unlimited number of animals.

In the absence of hunting on a given territory, an animal population tends to increase until it reaches or even exceeds the carrying capacity of the habitat. When the natural regulating factors do not prevent this overpopulation. Then, there is a degradation of the ecosystem.

This situation can lead to a significant decline in herds because there is not enough food to support the needs of all the individuals especially in winter. In the case of animal overpopulation, wild animals cause extensive **damage to private land**, more **road accidents** and **great agricultural losses**.

In the presence of hunting, an animal population rarely exceeds the carrying capacity of its habitat.

This is why hunting is a management tool that promotes the maintenance of a balance between animal populations and their habitats.

Wildlife management policies are devised to make sure that hunting continues, while ensuring that no game is at risk of being overexploited by hunters. They help prevent overpopulation and maintain a good balance while harvesting game.

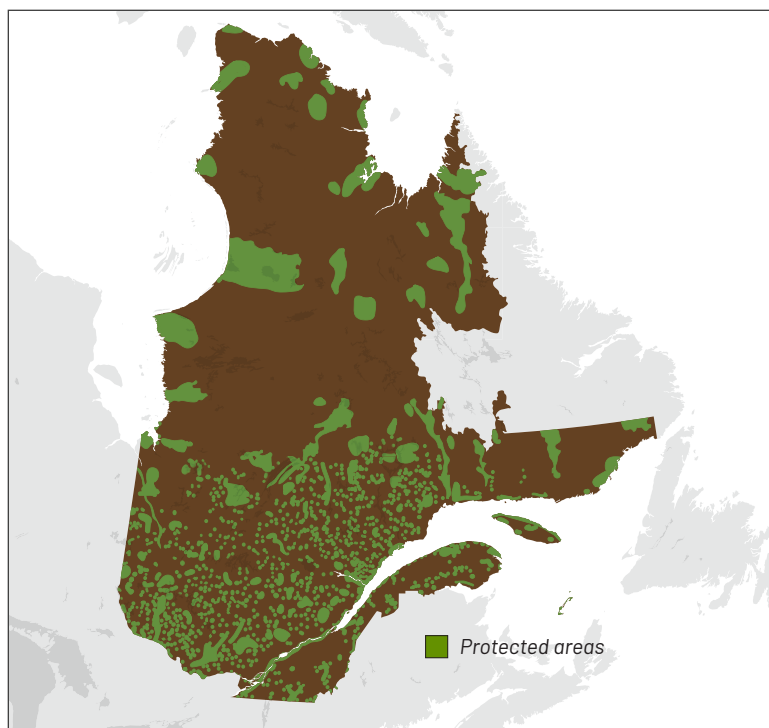
WILDLIFE STAKEHOLDERS / MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATIONS

The maintenance, improvement and exploitation of Québec's wildlife resources depend on governmental and non-governmental stakeholders grouped around the **National Wildlife Table** and the **Regional Wildlife Tables**.

Their mission is to ensure the conservation and enhancement of wildlife and its habitat, taking into account the sustainable and harmonious development of the cultural, social and economic aspects of Québec.

The Government of Québec is the primary manager of its provincial wildlife.

In 2020, Québec has a network of protected areas that encompasses close to **4,900 sites** covering nearly **11% of its provincial surface**.



Picture 2.2 Protected areas

The Québec government's Wildlife and Parks sector is pursuing two major essential mandates.

- **The Parks' main mandate** is to plan and develop the Québec National Park system, as well as to supervise their management.
- **The Wildlife sector's** main mandate is to ensure the conservation, the protection and the enhancement of wildlife and its habitats.

The primary role of **wildlife protection officers** is to protect, educate and prevent while at the same time to enforcing wildlife regulations. The management of the conservation and development of wildlife and natural habitats is carried out by biologists, technicians and other professionals.

It is also possible to find on the **government website** all the available regulations as well as a large quantity of information and publications of wildlife interest.

Another government agency: **Sépaq** (Société des établissements de plein air du Québec), has the mandate to administer, operate and enhance specific public lands and tourism facilities entrusted to its management for the sake of all the outdoor users. Sépaq is also the organization responsible for managing all the draws relative to of big game exploitation in the province of Québec.

Relative to big game exploitation **on the federal side**, the government's responsibilities include the protection and management of migratory birds, species at risk and important habitats to be protected. Over the years, consultation tables have been set up to ensure the sustainability of migratory birds.

Several non-governmental organizations are part of the National Wildlife Table and the Regional Wildlife Tables.

- **Fédération québécoise des gestionnaires de zecs**
- **Fédération des pourvoiries du Québec**
- **Fédération des trappeurs gestionnaires du Québec**
- **Fédération québécoise pour le saumon atlantique**
- **Fédération québécoise des chasseurs et pêcheurs**

All these partners have an important advisory role with the Minister or his regional representatives for wildlife management.

The federal and provincial governments have the obligation to consult and accommodate Aboriginal communities, such as the **Assembly of First Nations Québec-Labrador Sustainable Development Institute**, on wildlife issues that affect them.

WILDLIFE STAKEHOLDERS / THE MAIN FOUNDATIONS

There are also several charitable organizations that fund projects for the improvement, the restoration and the protection of habitats conducive to beneficial wildlife development, such as:

- **Fondation de la faune du Québec**
- **Wildlife Habitat Canada**
- **Duck's unlimited Canada**
- **Héritage faune**
(the foundation of the Fédération québécoise des chasseurs et pêcheurs)

The **FédéCP** plays a leading role and offers a multitude of services to Québec hunters and fishermen.

FINANCING / THE REINVESTMENT PROGRAMS

All hunters, fishermen and trappers are contributing directly to the funding of certain essential wildlife programs.

Part of the money from hunting, fishing and trapping licences goes directly to the **Fondation de la faune du Québec** and the **Québec Government Wildlife Reinvestment Program**. This being the most direct contributions from the main users.

In the case of migratory bird hunting, the money from the **conservation stamps** is collected by the federal government when purchasing this specific hunting licence. This money is given to **Wildlife Habitat Canada**. It is used for habitat management and programs to promote new waterfowl hunters.

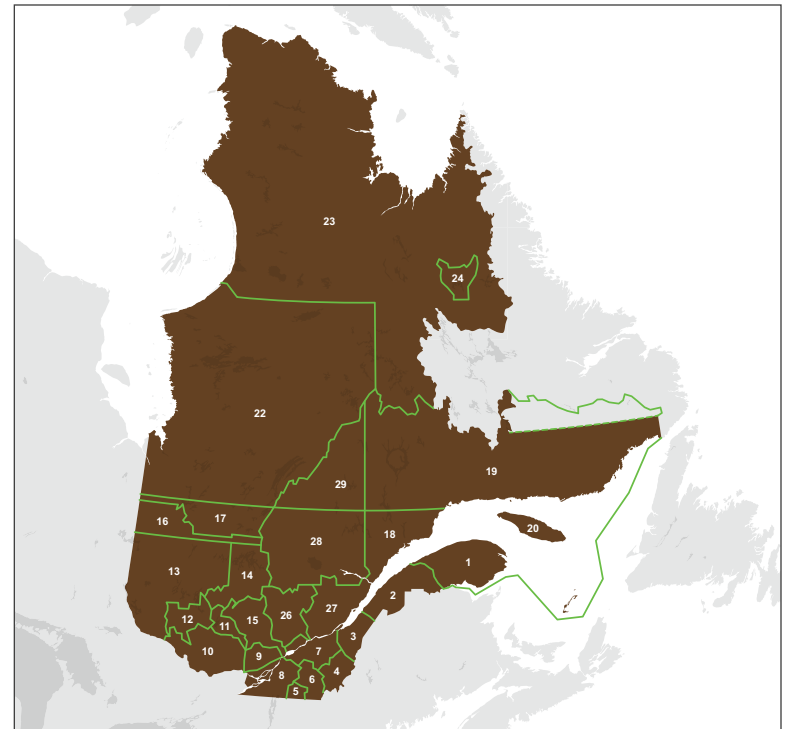
HUNTING TERRITORIES / WHERE TO HUNT IN QUÉBEC

The hunting territories are **free public land, structured wildlife territories, private lands, territory covered by agreements with the First Nations of Québec** and **federal reserves**.

They are distinguished by their management as well as their accessibility and operation. The majority of hunting takes place in **free public land**.

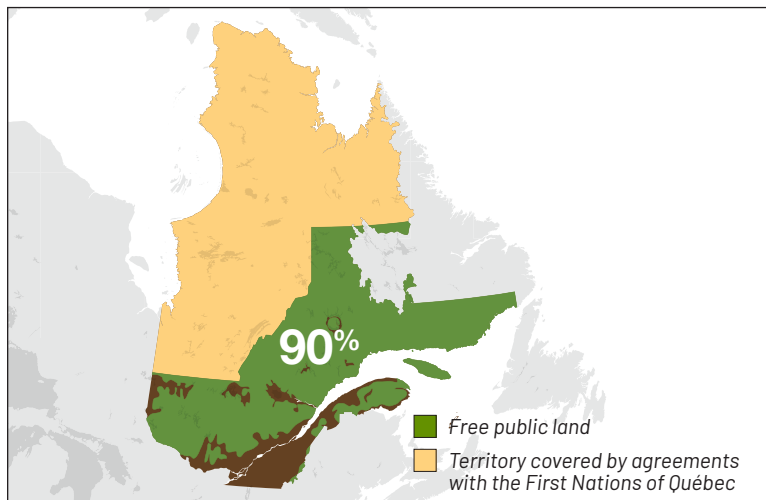
Guides and outfitters without exclusive rights may also offer their services throughout these specified territories.

The province of Québec is divided into **28 hunting zones**. Some of these zones are subdivided in order to apply specific rules according to a species.



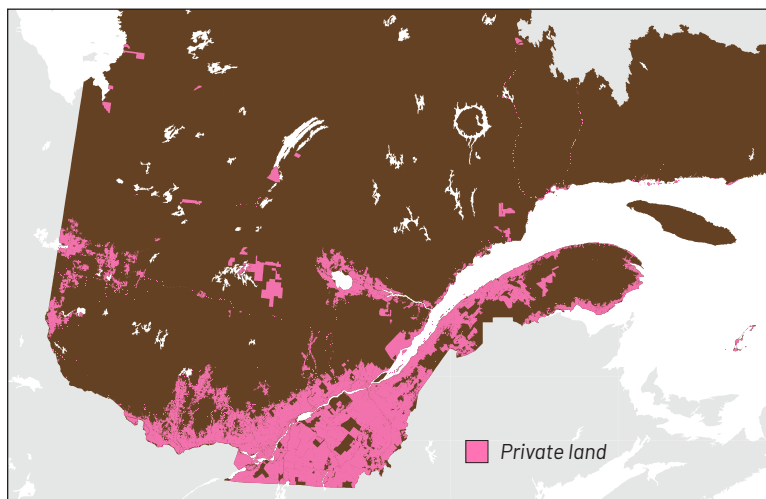
Picture 2.3 Hunting zones in Québec

90% of the land, south of the territory covered by agreements, is **free public land** accessible to all hunters.



Picture 2.4 Free public lands

The private land surface occupies nearly 8% of the Québec territory, totalling nearly 117,000 km², located in the St. Lawrence Lowlands, the Gaspé Peninsula, the Lac Saint-Jean region and also in Abitibi.

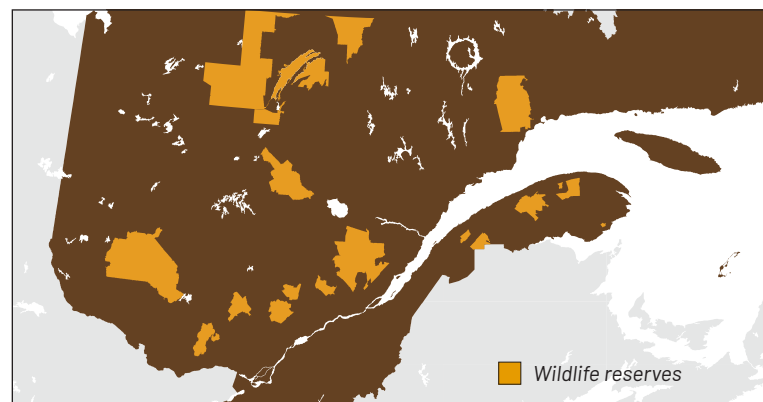


Picture 2.5 Private land

Before hunting, make sure you know what type of territory it is.

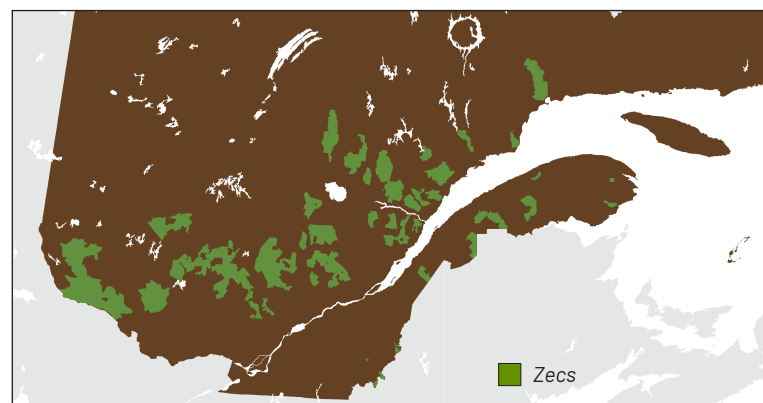
There are also **three types of structured territories** where hunting is permitted under specific conditions.

1. We find in the province of Québec, 17 hunting **wildlife reserves** totalling nearly 67,000 km² that offer activities and commercial services that are provided by the **Sepaq**.



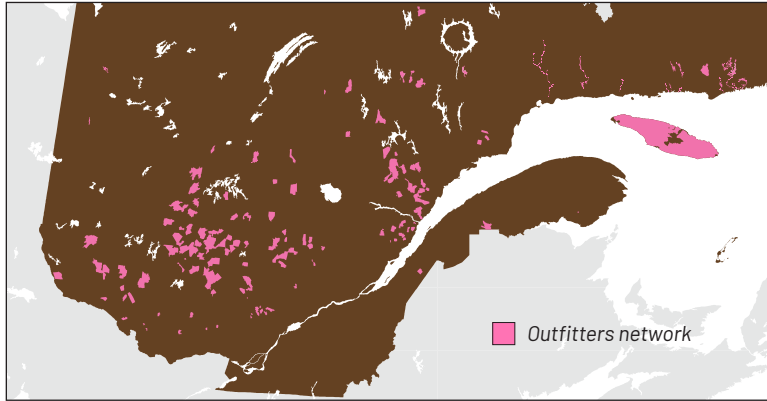
Picture 2.6 Wildlife reserves

2. There are also 64 hunting **Zecs** totalling nearly 48,000 km², including a specific one for waterfowl which is located in Montmagny. Management of the Zecs is entrusted to non-profit associations through a memorandum of understanding.



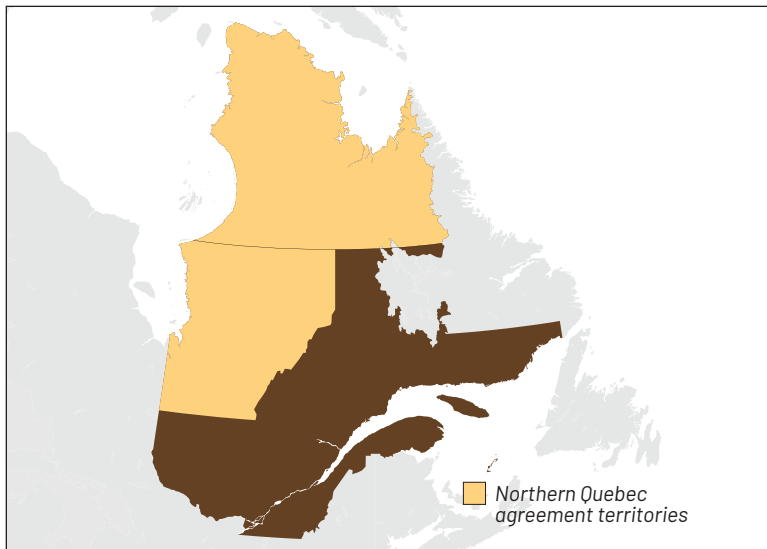
Picture 2.7 Zecs

3. The outfitters network includes more than 600 profitable companies, 30% of which are outfitters with exclusive rights totalling nearly 20,000 km² of Québec territory.



Picture 2.8 Outfitters network

Furthermore, **the northern Québec agreement territories** are subdivided into three categories, as specified in James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement signed between the government and the representatives of certain Aboriginal nations.



Picture 2.9 Northern Québec agreement territories

Hunting is permitted on Category I and II lands. In addition to the required hunting permit, authorization must be obtained from the appropriate Aboriginal authorities, namely the **Cree, Inuit or Naskapi** authorities.

Migratory Bird Sanctuaries and National Wildlife Areas are managed by the federal government. For example, nearby the city of Québec, supervised waterfowl hunting activities are offered in the **Cap Tourmente National Wildlife Area**.



Before going any further, watch the video
BOISÉ HÉRITAGE FAUNE



LESSON

3

HUNTERS AND THE LAW

LEGAL DISPOSITIONS

In Québec, **the Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife** gives the government the power to **manage wildlife resources**.

The purpose of this Act is to ensure the sustainability of species and habitats and to promote their use. It aims to supervise harvesting activities, while allowing everyone to access wildlife in their natural habitat.

Wildlife protection officers are mandated to enforce the laws and the regulations governing the protection and use of the wildlife resource.

The Act defines the categories of territory, specifies the conditions for carrying out wildlife activities, establishes categories of permits and sets the regulatory framework.

All of this in a way that is fair to the various wildlife users. The rules are periodically revised to adjust the standards to the actual situation of wildlife species and their users, as wildlife populations and their habitats are constantly evolving in our ever-changing world.

The hunter therefore has the responsibility, before undertaking an excursion, to inform himself about the specific rules that apply to the period, the places and the hunting activity he practises.

In Québec, the cities and town act allows municipal officials to regulate and prevent bow or crossbow shooting in accordance with public safety under safety bylaws.

The hunter must therefore know and comply with the regulations at all times.

PRIVATE PROPERTY

In Québec, the owner of private land does not own the wildlife found there. He may, however, rightfully prohibit access or crossing of a person on his property. He can evict any intruders and call the police to enforce his rights.

If you want to hunt on private property, you must absolutely obtain written or verbal permission from the owner before freely accessing his land.

There is also a very useful **owner-hunter agreement** form available on the **FédéCP website**.

GAME THAT MAY BE HUNTED

Several species of game may be hunted in Québec. Depending on the species of interest, different types of hunting gear are allowed.

In Québec, all mammals, birds, reptiles and wild amphibians, even exotic ones, whether free or in captivity, are regulated, so it's important to be well informed of the specific regulations in effect.

If you hold the required permits, you can use a firearm, a bow, or a crossbow to hunt moose, white-tailed deer, black bear, wild turkey and small game.

It is permitted to hunt migratory birds with a bow.

LESSON ON REGULATIONS



This course is part of the education program dealing with safety and wildlife conservation. It is addressed to aspiring hunters taking the courses required for obtaining the hunter's certificate.

In Québec to hunt with a bow or a crossbow you need to get a **hunter's certificate**.

The code "**A**" on the back of your hunter's certificate gives you the right to hunt with a bow or a crossbow.



Picture 3.1 Hunter's certificate

To get a hunter's certificate, you need to take the course "**Introduction to hunting with bows or crossbows**".

With a hunter's certificate you can buy a licence for the species you'll be hunting. For the licence to be valid, it must be **signed** by the holder, and if there is a transport coupon **it must not be detached from the licence**.



Picture 3.2 Hunter's certificate and valid/signed transport coupon

The hunter must carry the hunting licence to be ready to show it to a wildlife protection officer or assistant upon request.

In wildlife reserves, outfitters with exclusive rights and some ZEC, it is possible to sign an agreement for sharing a big game licence. But make sure to look into it because sharing these licences is subject to certain conditions.

To hunt wild turkey, you must be in possession of a **wild turkey hunting licence** at all times.



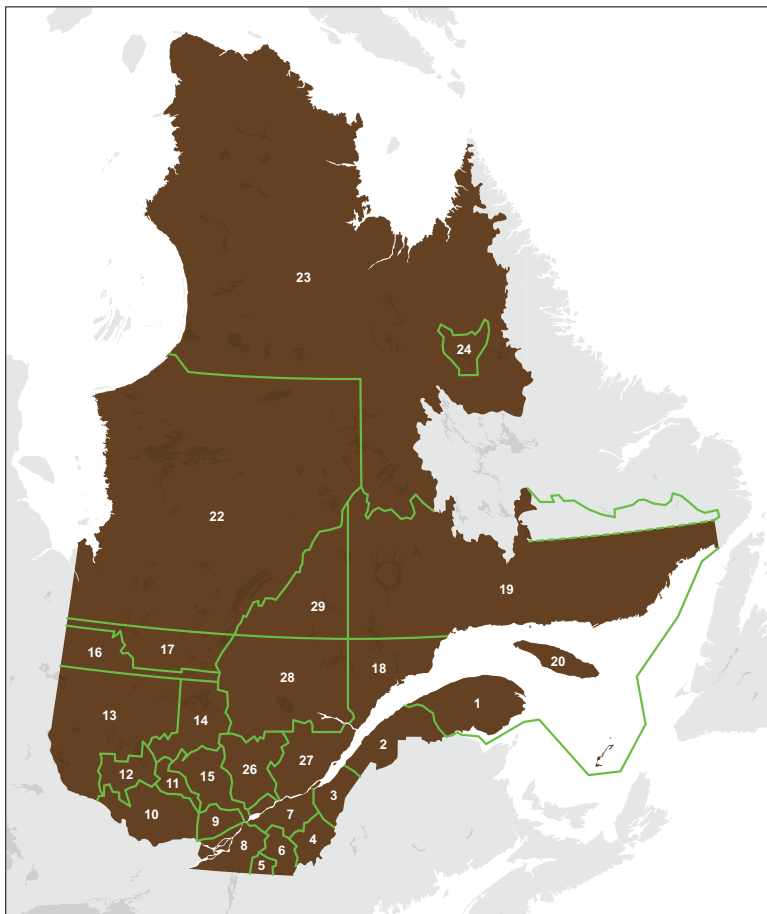
Picture 3.3 Wild turkey hunting licence

To hunt with a bow or crossbow, **children from 12 to under 16 years old** must be accompanied by an adult who holds a code "A" or a code "B". As of 2020, people who have a code "B" on their hunter's certificate can hunt with a bow and a crossbow.

Young people are allowed to hunt under the licence of an adult subject to certain restrictions. The same applies to students from 18 to 24 years old with a valid student card.

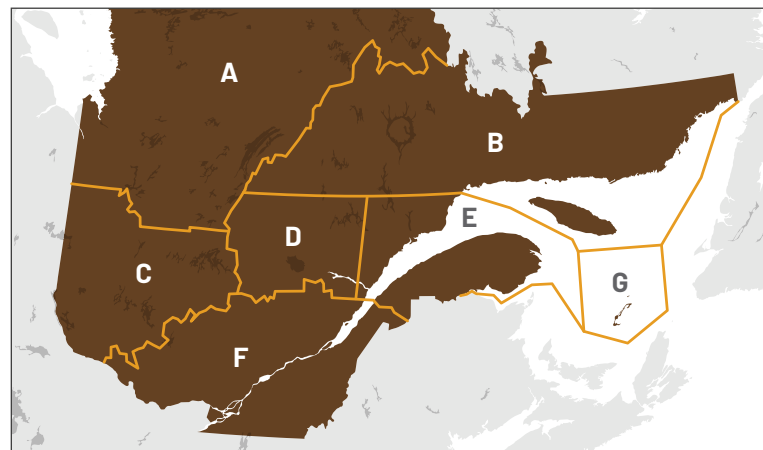
A person wishing to hunt under the licence of his or her spouse can do so only for small game hunting or snaring.

The Québec territory is divided into several hunting zones and subzones. Each zone is likely to have special rules that you'll need to know to hunt legally.



Picture 3.4 Hunting zones

Hunting migratory birds being under **federal jurisdiction**, visit the **federal government's website** to learn about the rules. But be aware that the Québec territory is divided into hunting districts for migratory birds.



Picture 3.5 Hunting districts for migratory birds

Everyone has the legal right to hunt.

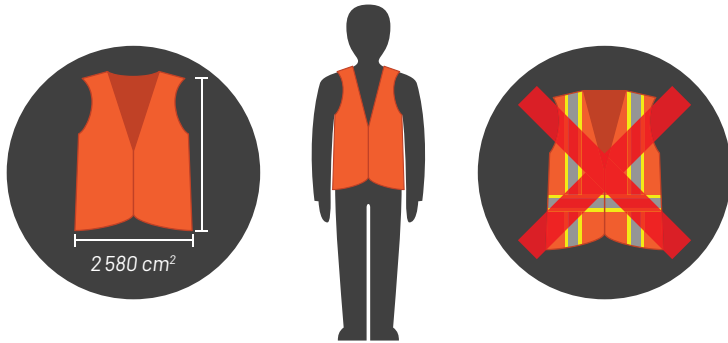
IT IS PROHIBITED TO KNOWINGLY HINDER A PERSON WHO PRACTISES A HUNTING ACTIVITY OR AN ACTIVITY IN PREPARATION FOR HUNTING.

But it's important to note that: hunting does not take precedence over other activities.

In Québec, a person is considered to be hunting if they pursue, chase, worry, stalk, mutilate, call, follow after or locate an animal or attempt to do so while in possession of a weapon.

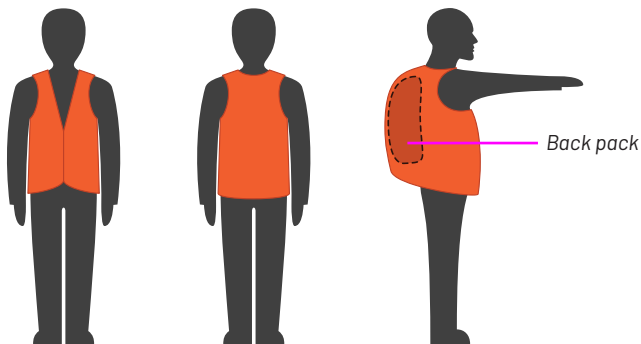
For your safety and that of others, **all hunters and anyone who accompanies them**, even if they are not hunting, must wear a fluorescent orange piece of clothing commonly called a "**safety vest**".

The hunter must make sure the vest has a continuous surface with no writing or pattern on it: **construction vests are prohibited**.



Picture 3.6 Fluorescent orange safety vest

Remember that your vest must remain visible at all times and from all angles, even when you carry a backpack.



Picture 3.7 Your vest must remain visible at all times

It is not compulsory to wear a safety vest to hunt wild turkey, American crow, rock pigeon or migratory birds. Nor is it compulsory to wear a safety vest for hunting fox, coyote or wolf from December 1 to the end of these hunting seasons.

As a general rule, wearing a headset to amplify sounds is allowed. Electronic calls used to attract game are also allowed.

However, the use of electronic calls is prohibited for all migratory birds except snow geese.



Picture 3.8 Headset and electronic calls

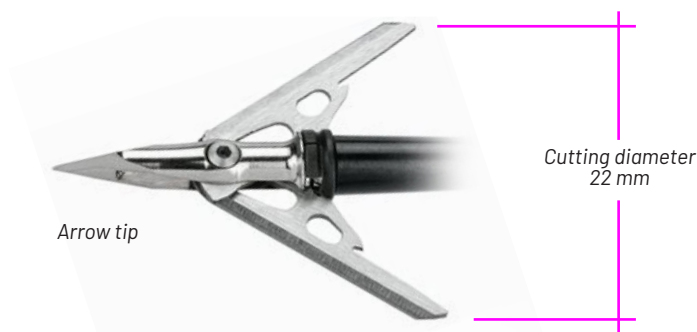
It is also prohibited to hunt with a drone and/or to use a detection device alerting you to the presence of live game in real time. Night vision goggles are also prohibited.



Picture 3.9 Drone, live game detection device and night vision goggles

For the big game, the bow must have a **minimum torque of 18 kg** within a **draw of 71 cm**.

The crossbow must have **at least 54 kg of torque** and a **safety catch**. The arrow must be at least **40 cm long** and the tip must have a cutting diameter of **at least 22 mm** for big game and wild turkey.



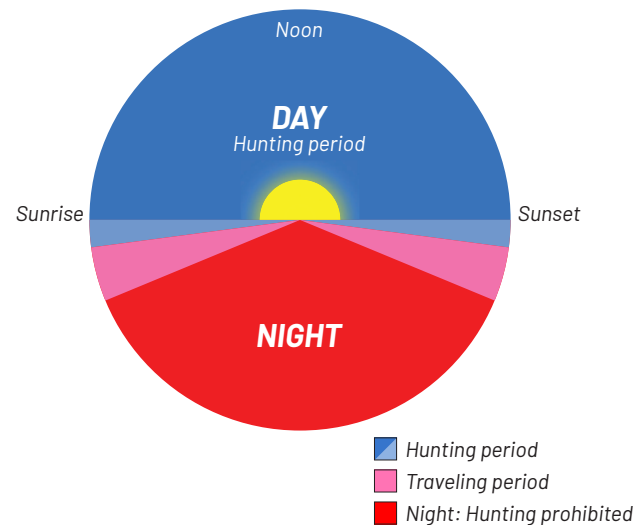
Picture 3.10 Minimum cutting diameter

For other game, all bows, crossbows, arrows and all kinds of tips are allowed, except in zones 17, 22, 23 and 24 where crossbow hunting is prohibited.

Refer to the **Arms and hunting gear** section of the **Secrétariat à la communication gouvernementale** (www.quebec.ca) for information on regulations specific to the type of hunting you want to do.

In Québec, you have the right to start hunting **30 minutes before sunrise** and to continue hunting until **30 minutes after sunset**.

However, you can enter or leave your hunting area on foot with an arm that is not stored or loaded, **one hour before or after** the authorized hunting period.



Picture 3.11 Hunting period

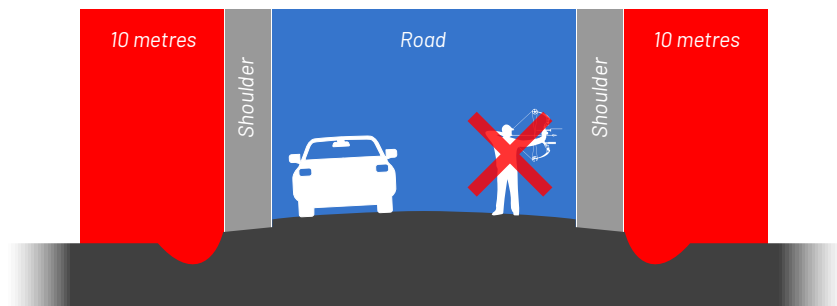
Be aware that if you travel by motor vehicles before or after the authorized hunting period, your arm must be unloaded and placed in a closed case.

Following the travelling period your arm must be stored according to the law. For example, at night if your arm is inside your vehicle, it should be stored in a closed case. It is prohibited to use a spotlight at night to detect animal presence.

At night, a person in possession of a spotlight and a firearm in a place frequented by the big game is, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, presumed to be night hunting.

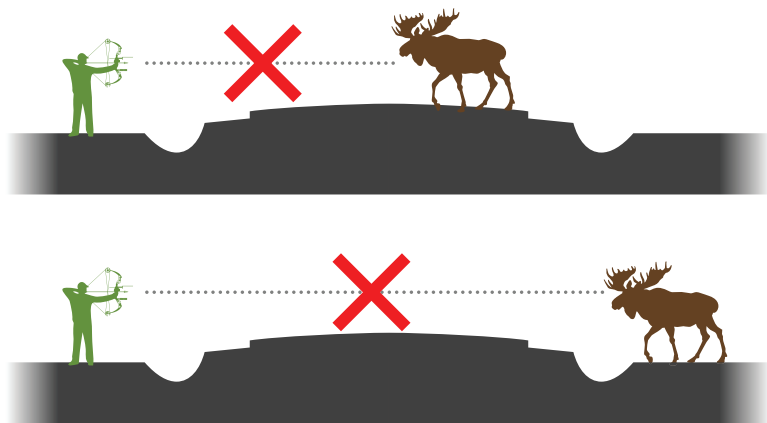
It is also prohibited from being in possession of a loaded firearm aboard a land vehicle, a trailer pulled by a vehicle or an aircraft.

In general, you are not allowed to fire at an animal from a public road, which includes a 10-metre stretch on the outer side of the shoulder.



Picture 3.12 You are not allowed to fire at an animal from a public road

It is also prohibited to fire at an animal that is on a public road or to shoot across such a road.

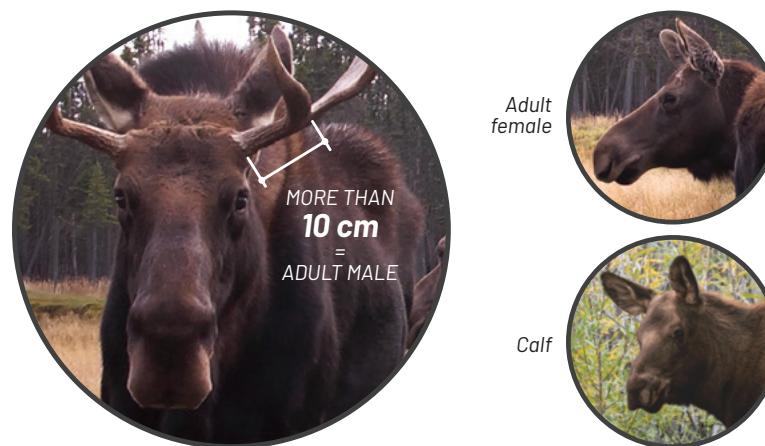


Picture 3.13 It is prohibited to fire at an animal that is on a public road

It is also prohibited to let a dog roam in a place frequented by the big game. You can, however, search for wounded or dead big game with a dog, but without carrying arms. Finally, you are allowed to hunt small game with dogs.

To hunt moose you must form an **expedition**, either a group of 2 or 3 hunters, depending on the type of territory. The hunting expedition ends when the moose is killed or when none of the people in your group have practised moose hunting for one day in this hunting area.

Antlers of **10 cm or more** is the only sure indicator that the animal is an **adult male**. If no antlers are apparent, it could be an adult female or a calf.



Picture 3.14 indicator that the animal is an adult male

Generally, the annual limit is **one moose per two hunters**, but in some ZEC, the limit may be one moose per three hunters.

For white-tailed deer, a hunter can harvest **2 deers per year**. On **Anticosti Island** (zone 20), there is no bag limit for white-tailed deer.

It is authorized to bait white-tailed deer from September 1st to November 30th; there is an exception for the use of salted substances, it is authorized year round.

It is forbidden to use natural urine from cervids (moose urine is not included), taken from cervids in captivity or from wild cervids from Québec or from outside Québec, for hunting purposes.

For black bear, hunters are allowed to kill **2 per year**, but it is mandatory that the second is harvested in the fall. **Check for which zones this is authorized.**

A nutrient cannot be used as bait during certain periods. Inform yourself about those periods.

NOTE THAT THE POSSESSION OF A BEAR GALLBLADDER DETACHED FROM THE CARCASS IS PROHIBITED AT ALL TIMES.

For wild turkey, the bag limit is **three bearded turkeys per hunter per year**.

IN SPRING

The holder of a spring hunting licence for wild turkey is authorized to harvest **two turkeys with a beard only**.

The second wild turkey has to be harvested only in the hunting zone where it is authorized, which means in the hunting zone 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10.

IN FALL

The holder of a fall hunting licence for wild turkey is authorized to harvest only **one specimen with a beard or without a beard** in the zone 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10 (not in the zone 9).

In fall season, it is authorized to use a pointer dog or a flusher dog to hunt the wild turkey with or without a beard.

Some small game species are subject to bag and daily possession limits.

For ruffed grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, spruce grouse and grey partridge, the bag limit is **a total of 5 birds per day, regardless of species**. The possession limit is 15 birds.

For ptarmigan, the daily bag limit is **10 per day** and the possession limit is **30 birds**.

Before planning your hunting trip, check the rules by visiting quebec.ca.

To bag and possession limits for migratory birds, check the **federal government's hunting regulations**.

Transportation coupons are directly on the licence. **As soon as the bagged animal is found, the coupon must be immediately attached to the animal.**

For moose, the same day the animal is killed, the hunter must ensure that the number of additional transportation coupons corresponding to the established limit is attached to the animal.



Picture 3.15 Transportation coupons

If you harvest game that is under mandatory reporting (white-tailed deer, moose, black bear, and wild turkey), you must register the animal within **48 hours** after you leave your hunting site. The delay is **15 days** when trapping black bear. Before bringing the animal to a butcher or cutting the meat yourself, make sure it was registered.

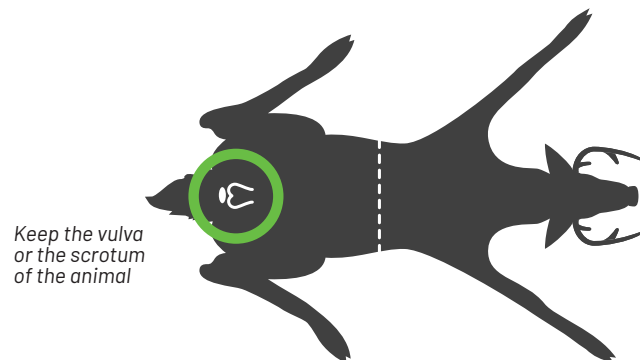
Two (2) options are available for hunters and trappers when it comes to game registration :

- Go to a registration station
- Fill in the **online form**

The list of **registration stations** is available on the Department's website.

When registering a moose cut in quarters, you must also present the whole head or the lower jaw, and, if the animal is male, the antlers attached to the skull or part of it.

You can register a white-tailed deer in two separate parts. For a female, the hind section must include the vulva. For a male, the hind section must include the scrotum.

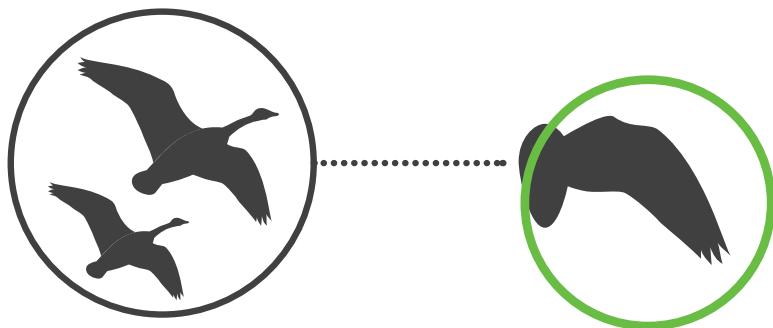


Picture 3.16 White-tailed deer in two separate parts

To register a black bear, you must present the animal's carcass or pelt.

For wild turkey, you must register it whole with all of its feathers whether gutted or not.

You do not have to register migratory birds, but during transportation, you must keep a wing intact with all of its feathers attached to the carcass of the bird to identify the species.



Picture 3.17 Transportation of migratory birds

Several animals are reportable in Québec.

Birds of prey
Black bear
Bobcat
Canada lynx
Caribou
Cougar
Coyote
Grey fox

Moose
Muskox
North-American opossum
Polar bear
White-tailed deer
Wild turkey
Wolf
Wolverine

IF YOU ACCIDENTALLY FIND OR CAPTURE A REPORTABLE ANIMAL, YOU MUST IMMEDIATELY CONTACT THE SOS POACHING SERVICE AT 1 800 463-2191 TO REPORT IT TO A WILDLIFE PROTECTION OFFICER.

You are responsible for correctly identifying the animal before firing.

If you kill a big game animal inadvertently, you must immediately attach your transportation coupon to it and ensure that the meat remains edible.

You must then immediately contact the **SOS Poaching** service to return the animal to a wildlife protection officer.

Only the holder of a code "P" hunter's or trapping certificate can obtain a licence that authorizes catching a fur-bearing animal with traps or snares.

However, you can harvest cottontail rabbits and snowshoe hares with snares if you have a small game hunting licence or snaring licence.

The yard being the containment area used by the big game in the winter, no one may chase or disturb big game on these sites.

It is prohibited to pursue, mutilate or voluntarily kill an animal with a vehicle, aircraft or motor boat.

It is also prohibited to sell, buy or exchange any animal flesh harvested during sports hunting in Québec.

There are exceptions though, such as hares and black bears.

ANY WILDLIFE INFRACTIONS CARRY SIGNIFICANT PENALTIES.

Following an infraction, licences and certificates **may be cancelled or suspended** for a maximum of **24 months** starting from the date of conviction, in addition to fines, fees and the possible confiscation of objects.

In the event of a cancellation, the person must go through the entire certification process again, for all certificate codes.

If the hunter's certificate is cancelled, the person may not request a licence or take any courses until the 24-month cancellation period is over.

If you witness an illegal act related to wildlife or its habitats, contact **SOS Poaching**. All information will be treated confidentially.

Make sure you understand the material in your manual and to stay informed about all the regulations governing your hunting activities by calling the **Department** or visiting the **regulations section of the website**.

SOS Poaching
1 800 463-2191



LESSON

4

HUNTER'S ETHICS

A MATTER OF RESPONSIBILITY

The right to hunt implies some responsibilities.

Every year, hundreds of thousands of users roam through natural environments to simply enjoy the greatness of nature.

As a hunter, you must therefore **follow ethical rules** and **assume your obligations** to allow every citizen **to practise their activities under the best favourable conditions**.

First of all, you must be courteous, while in the same time recognizing and respecting the free accessibility of public natural environments for all other users.

You must also **be civic-minded** and **avoid any confrontation with other users** around you.

You are also required **to respect wildlife and the natural environment**, by complying with applicable laws and regulations in the territory where you hunt.

Remember that the hunter does not enjoy slaughtering an animal. It is rather a necessary act that will allow him to eat wild meat from the game he hunted.

CODE OF CONDUCT

As a hunter, it is your duty **to abide by a code of conduct**.

Before going on an excursion, you must take the necessary steps to know the biology and habits of the game you are hunting.

You must also know and respect your physical and mental limits and obviously **never use a weapon under the influence of alcohol or any kind of drugs**.



Picture 4.1 Code of conduct

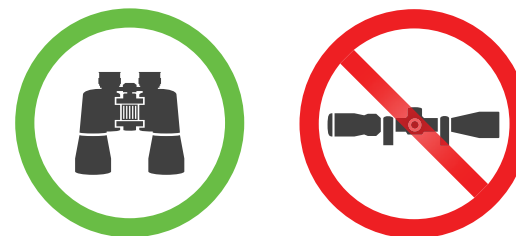
You also need to develop your shooting skills at the range and your hunting techniques to ensure that every shot fired is lethal to the game.

You must also optimize your knowledge of the care to be given to the harvested game to obtain optimal quality of your venison.

Video clips are available on the **Federation's website**.

In addition, before shooting safely at a stationary, well-placed game in an open area, you must identify it and be confident that you can recover it. The law requires you to do so.

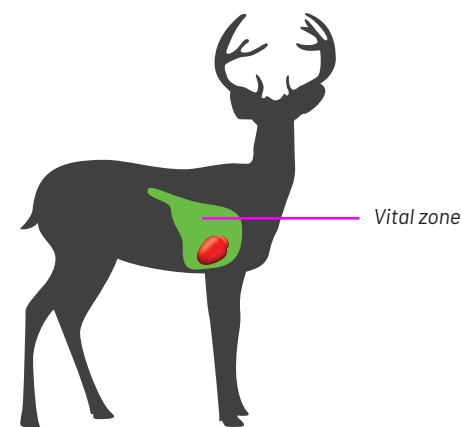
You should **always use a pair of binoculars** and not a rifle scope to identify people, animals or objects. **Remember, you must never aim a weapon at anyone.**



Picture 4.2 Always use binoculars to identify people, animals or objects

If your projectile strikes an animal's vital zone, but the game travels a certain distance and then a second hunter also hits the animal, you still have priority over the game.

On the other hand, if you only wound the animal and a second hunter reaches the vital zone, you lose your right of priority.



Picture 4.3 Vital zone

You are also required to strictly adhere and apply all safety rules in the use of any hunting gear and ammunition be safe.

You must also comply with the **regulations relating to the protection of wildlife** and be familiar with the hunting **regulations specific to the areas where you will hunt**.

The free mobile application **Zone Chasse** is the perfect tool for you to be on the lookout for all the new regulations and various services related to hunting.

If a hunting companion does not follow the rules, insist politely but firmly that he complies and don't forget that **you are required to report any act of poaching**.

As a matter of principle, to always be welcome on a property, consider yourself as a guest at all times and when you return, refrain from exhibiting your game to avoid hurting people's sensitivity.

You should also support conservation initiatives and commit to fostering the next generation to perpetuate our wildlife heritage.

A section named "**La Chasse**" on the **FédéCP website** allows new hunters to improve their knowledge.

RELATIONS WITH LANDOWNERS

In southern Québec, the majority of hunting grounds are privately owned.

It is therefore very important to establish and maintain a good relationship with landowners.

YOU MUST ALWAYS GET PERMISSION FROM THE LANDOWNER TO HUNT ON HIS LAND. PRIVATE PROPERTY IS SACRED AND YOU HAVE TO REPEAT THIS PROCEDURE EVERY TIME THAT YOU GO HUNTING ON PRIVATE LAND.

You should never hunt on private land, even if it is unfenced, without permission.

Always respect the verbal or preferably written agreements you have with the landowner. Respect the safety zones and always leave the property in the same conditions that it was when you arrived, taking care not to inflict damage upon the environment or the livestock and to make sure you have closed the fences when necessary.

It is also advisable to take the time to acknowledge your appreciation to the landowner.

THE FOREST IS SHARED BY ALL

In public territory, free access for hunting is recognized by law.

It is therefore forbidden to take over a territory and to prohibit its access to anyone, even if you are the first one to occupy the land.

On the other hand, if you hunt in private land, depending on your agreement, you can have the exclusivity of your territory.

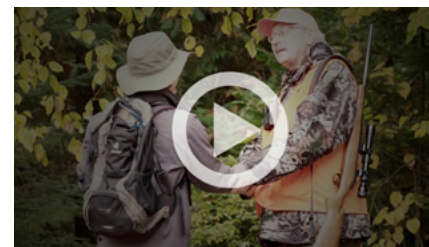
For safety reasons, if you are hunting on public land, it is strongly recommended that you put up hunting signs at the entrances to the area where you are hunting to warn others that there is a hunter on the lookout.

The hunting sign must stipulate the time period for which you ask other users to respect your hunt and present a way to contact you. There is also a **sign template** available on the **FédéCP website**.

For the sake of other users, you should reasonably limit your posting to a **300-meter radius** from your hunting sites. If you see this type of sign, you should moderate your movements, wear your orange fluorescent vest and remain careful. And if you plan to hunt in the same area, contact the other hunter so to establish a healthy sharing relationship for the hunting area.

You might think that the presence of activities near your hunting area could disturb you, but you are wrong, the game could simply remain indifferent to the disturbance, or for your own advantage, could even move in your direction.

And out of respect for others, as soon as your hunting period is over, you must remove all the signs you have posted.



Before going any further, watch the video
Security & ethics - RESPECT



LESSON

5

HUNTING WITH BOWS OR CROSSBOWS

A CLOSE RANGE HUNTING

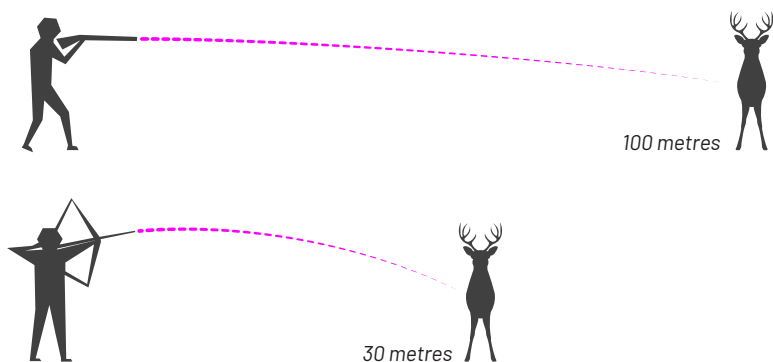
Bow or crossbow hunting requires from the hunter the full control of these weapons, as you must be close enough to the game to carry out a lethal shot.

These weapons are designed to throw an arrow with the impulse caused by the tension and the detent of the bowstring.

The effective range of these weapons is about **30 metres** because the energy source is reduced only to the bowstring taut by the limbs.

Nevertheless, a well-shot arrow that meets the standards set for your type of hunting will be as deadly as a projectile from a rifle.

The projectile of a rifle follows a long and fairly flat trajectory, while the arrow follows a short but very curved trajectory, which forces the hunter to shoot his arrow at a short distance from the animal.



Picture 5.1 Projectile trajectory

Archers and crossbowmen must then camouflage themselves well if they hope to harvest game.

For these weapons, the killing occurs by the hemorrhaging caused by the arrow blade cutting the blood vessels.



Picture 5.2 Arrow blade

The efficacy of the arrow is limited by its incapacity to penetrate the shoulder bones. The projectile of a firearm, on the other hand, exerts a shock wave on impact that destroys bones, blood vessels and organs.

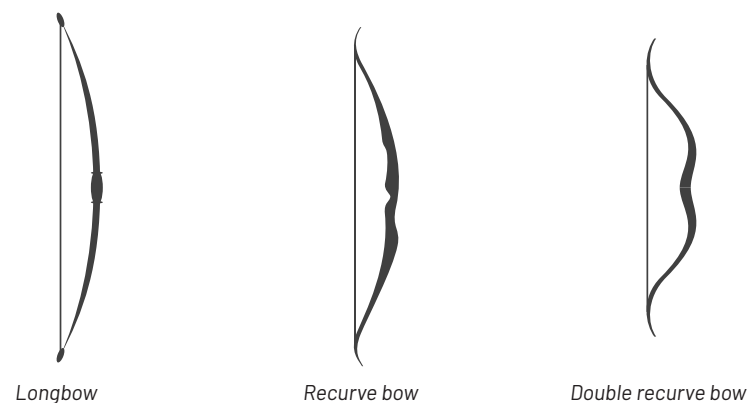
When using a bow or crossbow, pay particular attention to the sharp blades and the travel of the bowstring when shooting. You could injure yourself seriously.

This type of hunting allows for an intense experience, offers great challenges and requires sustained shooting practice.

KINDS OF BOWS AND COMPONENTS

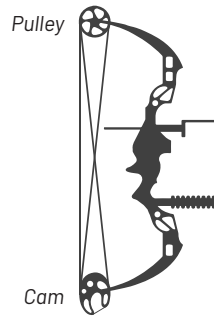
We find on the market two kinds of bows.

- Conventional bows
- Compound bows with cams and/or pulleys



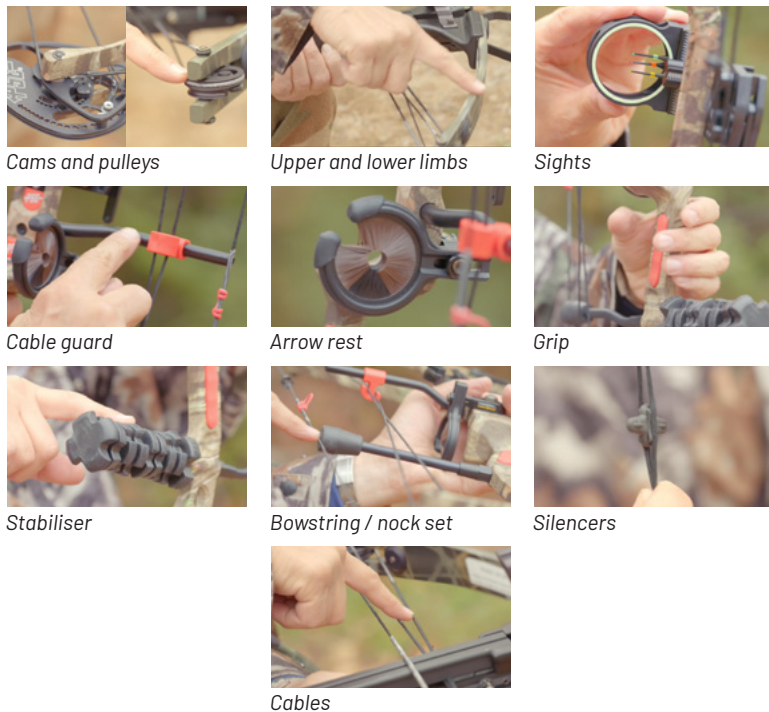
Picture 5.3 Most frequent conventional bows

The **compound bow** has a system of **cams and/or pulleys**. With the same draw weight, the compound bow releases a faster shot than the conventional bow, thus a flatter trajectory.



Picture 5.4 Compound bow with cam and pulley

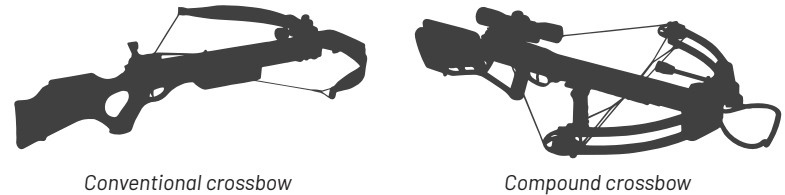
The compound bow also has the advantage of requiring less effort to maintain a full extension.



Picture 5.5 Components of a compound bow

KINDS OF CROSSBOWS AND COMPONENTS

We find on the market, as with the bows, two types of crossbows: the **conventional** and the **compound**.



Picture 5.6 Types of crossbows

With the same draw weight, the compound crossbow releases a faster shot than the conventional crossbow bow, thus a flatter trajectory. The components of a compound crossbow are very similar to the one found on a bow.

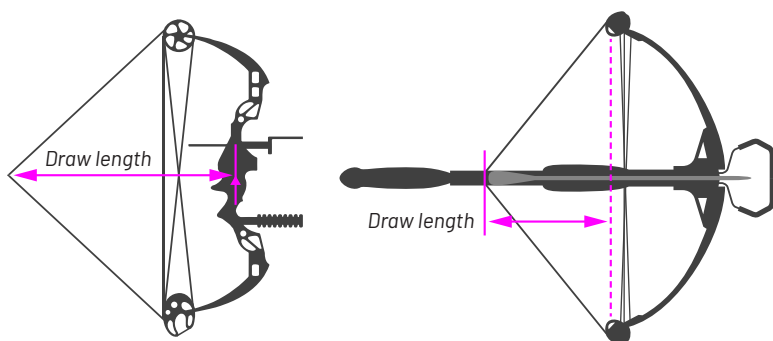


Picture 5.7 Components of a compound crossbow

POWER / DRAW LENGTH / DRAW WEIGHT

The power of a bow or crossbow is related to the draw weight and the length that the bowstring travels, which is called the draw length. The draw length of a bow varies for each shooter and is measured by the distance between the optimal draw of the string and the arrow rest.

The draw length of a crossbow is fixed and is measured from the sear to the resting point of the string.



Picture 5.8 Draw length for a bow and a crossbow

The shorter the draw length, the higher the draw weight will have to be, to obtain the same energy. Since the crossbow has a small draw length and uses a small arrow, it must have a draw weight three times greater than a bow to release an arrow with as much energy.

The minimum legal draw weight to hunt big game in Québec is **18 kg for a bow** and **54 kg for the crossbow**. No minimum draw weight is required to hunt small game.

The draw length and draw weight must match your physical capacities. Gear that matches your abilities contributes greatly to the accuracy of your shots. It is advisable to regularly train yourself to evaluate distances and control the curved trajectory required to reach targets at different distances.

The use of a rangefinder is essential to accurately determine the distance to the target. To obtain an effective lethal shot, it is advisable not to exceed a distance of **30 metres** during hunting.

ARROWS / SIGHT SYSTEMS / ACCESSORIES

The arrows of the bow and crossbow (bolt) are very similar, but that of the bow is longer because the draw length determines the length of the arrow.

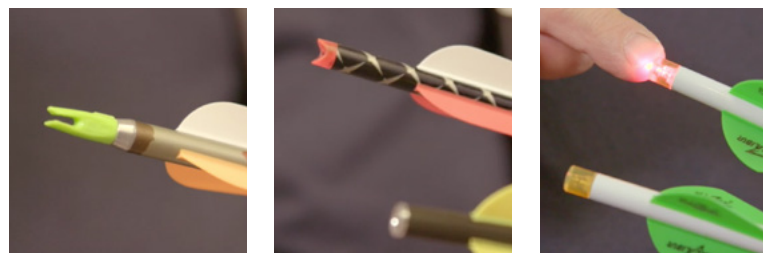
The **manufacturer's markings** on the arrow allows you to know its characteristics and confirm the compatibility with your hunting gear.



Picture 5.9 Manufacturer's markings

The arrow shaft will have an **arrowhead** and **fletching** that allows to stabilize the trajectory. At this end we find a **U-shaped nock** for the bow. For the crossbow we have a **flat** or **half-moon nock**. This allows the string to properly propel the arrow.

There are also **luminous nocks** that allow to better see the trajectory of the arrow and facilitate its recovery.



U-shaped nock

Flat or half-moon nock

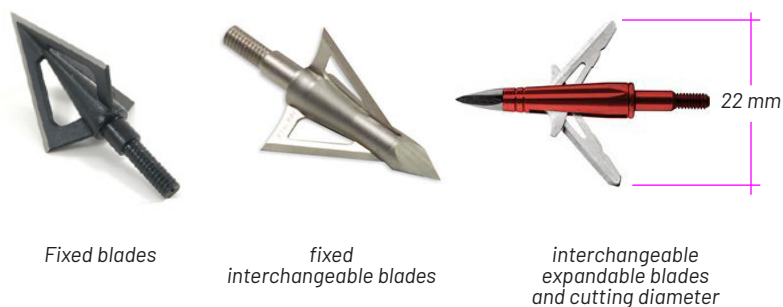
Luminous nocks

Picture 5.10 Fletching

Some special arrows are used to decock the crossbow since **you must never dry fire it**. You could easily damage the limbs or injure yourself.

The recovery of arrows is essential to avoid the risk of injuries to both humans and animals.

Hunting broadheads for big game have fixed blades, fixed interchangeable blades or interchangeable expandable blades. A legal broadhead to hunt big game or wild turkey must have a **cutting diameter of at least 22 mm**.



Picture 5.11 Types of broadheads

Even if you use practice points of the same mass as your broadheads or hunting point, your arrow will not reach exactly the same spot on the target. Always practice shooting with the broadheads you'll be hunting with to find the exact point of impact.

It is highly recommended to use specially designed tools to unscrew the broadheads to avoid the risk of injuring yourself.



Picture 5.12 Specially designed tools to unscrew the broadheads

To get an effective lethal shot, an arrow must have sufficient energy, sharp blades, and an appropriate mass.

The hunting blades must be razor sharp so they will easily cut the blood vessels and cause massive bleeding.

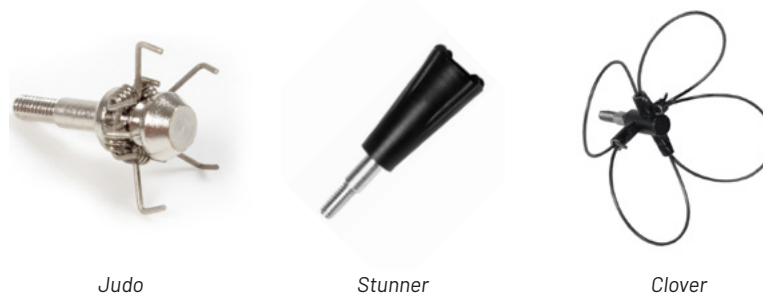
The use of fixed blades is highly recommended for big game, wild turkey and waterfowl hunting.

To avoid injuring yourself and to eliminate the sound of bouncing arrows during transport, you should use a quiver with a Styrofoam blade guard covered with a hard shell that completely covers the hunting blades.



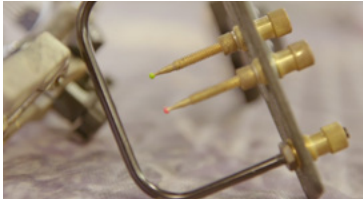
Picture 5.13 Quiver

There are different types of arrow points on the market. For small game, the **judo** point is effective, while the **stunner** is fit for hare and the **clover** for birds.

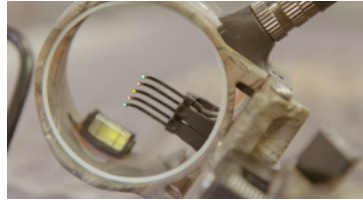


Picture 5.14 Other types of broadheads

For the bow, there are several types of sights that allow you to precisely shoot your arrow in the vital area of the animal. Whether it's a **regular sight**, a **luminous**, an **adjustable type**, or **fiber-optic**, you need to choose the one sight that you're most comfortable with.



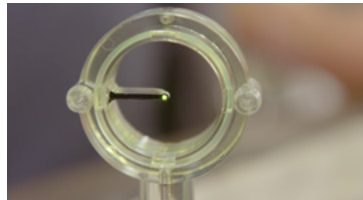
Regular sight



Luminous sight



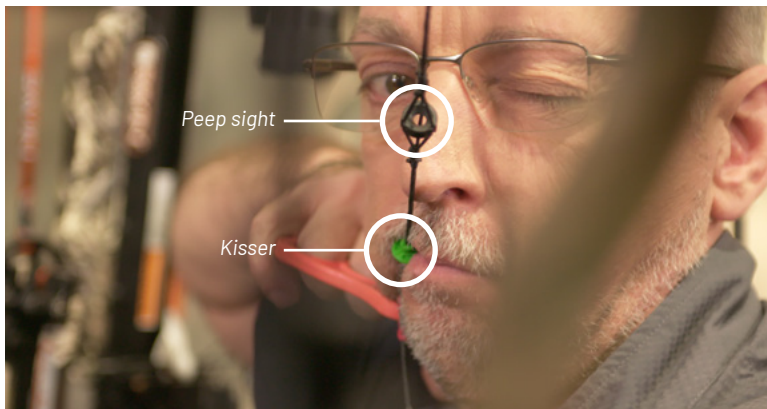
Adjustable sight



Fiber-optic sight

Picture 5.15 Types of sights

The **peep sight** is attached to the bowstring to increase the accuracy of the shot. The same as with a **kisser**.



Picture 5.16 Peep sight and kisser

For the crossbow, sighting systems designed to withstand a backlash such as a rifle scope or an electronic viewfinder are used.



Rifle scope



Electronic viewfinder

Picture 5.17 Crossbow sighting systems

Regardless of the aiming system, you must develop your ability to judge shooting distances, hence the importance of a rangefinder. An error in assessing the distance between you and the game can cause you to miss the animal's vital area.



Picture 5.18 Rangefinder

To properly shoot an arrow with a crossbow, the string must be centred on either side of the flight deck once fully drawn. It is strongly advised to draw two reference marks on the string when it is resting on either side of the flight deck. These marks will allow you to centre the string when you pull on it.



Picture 5.19 Reference marks

Now, to cock the crossbow, you must insert a foot in the stirrup and firmly grasp the string on either side of the flight deck so to bring it back towards you until it snaps into the sear of the trigger mechanism. An assisted cocking system will reduce the effort required to cock a crossbow by more than 50%.

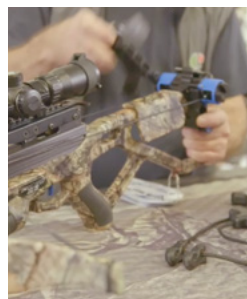
There are different mechanical cocking systems that will make it easier to cock your crossbow.



Cocking the crossbow



Assisted cocking system



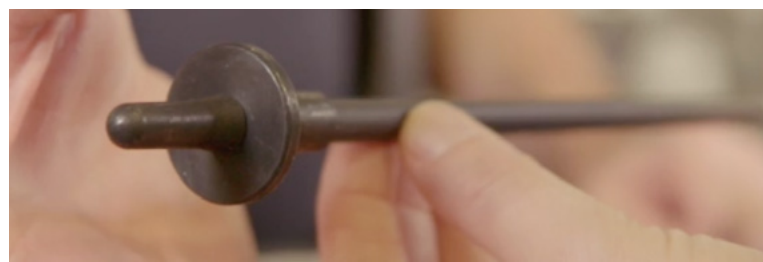
Mechanical cocking system

Picture 5.20 Cocking a crossbow

Once the crossbow is loaded, that is cocked with an arrow, always make sure the safety is engaged. **Note that a crossbow should not be left cocked for more than four hours in a row.** Check the user's manual.

From a legal point of view, a loaded crossbow, may not be transported in any motor vehicle.

Do not dry fire. To decock a crossbow, you can use an assisted cocking system to release the crossbow, but it is strongly recommended to shoot a practice arrow into a Styrofoam cube. Otherwise, use an arrow specially designed for shooting into the ground. This way, the arrow will not sink into loose soil.



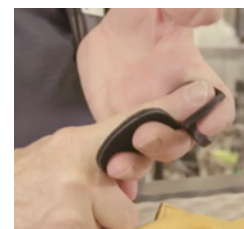
Picture 5.21 Arrow designed for shooting into the ground

For obvious safety reasons, it is not recommended to manually decock a crossbow.

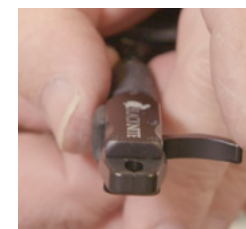
There are accessories on the market designed specifically for the safety of the bow hunter. The forearm protector is widely used to prevent the bowstring from injuring you. It is advisable to install it on top of your hunting clothes. The finger protector and finger release allow to shoot without injuring the hunter's fingers. The release trigger promotes a constant and more accurate shot.



Forearm



Finger protector



Release trigger

Picture 5.22 Safety accessories

WEAPON SELECTION CRITERIA

When choosing a bow, for maximum accuracy and performance, you must first find your dominant eye to decide between a right or left-handed bow.

Look at a target in the distance, keeping both eyes open. Extend your arm and then cover the target with a thumb. Then **close your left eye**. If the target is still covered by your thumb, **your dominant eye is the right**.

Now **close your right eye**. If the target is still covered by your thumb, **your dominant eye is the left**.



Picture 5.23 Determining your dominant eye

When purchasing a bow, it is important to consult a specialty retailer who will measure your draw length and adjust the draw weight of your weapon as to make it safe and in accordance with the minimum draw weight required by law.

The draw length of a bow varies with the length of an individual's arms. It is determined by measuring the distance between the optimal extension point of the bowstring and the arrow rest. (See picture 5.8) This distance will be used to determine the appropriate length of arrows that the archer can use safely.

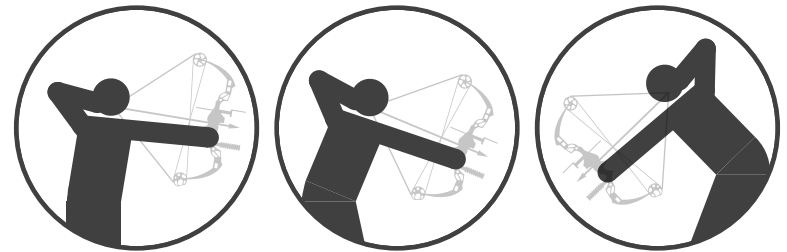
Since the crossbow draw length is fixed, the choice of a crossbow must match your physical abilities, your preferences, and the minimum tension required to comply with the law (54 kg/120 lb for big game).

SAFETY RULES

Whether in training or hunting situation, safety is paramount. **You should never aim a bow or crossbow at another human being.** Always point your weapon towards a safe area.

It is also essential to practise regularly and develop your shooting skills by testing your limits as a shooter.

If you are hunting from a tree stand, train yourself by reproducing the angle at which you will shoot your arrow and adjust your shot accordingly. Reproduce various situations by changing the firing angle.



Picture 5.24 Various shooting positions

During your training sessions, it is advisable to wear your hunting clothes to reproduce the same shooting conditions. Use old hunting broadheads that you can shoot in a Styrofoam cube.

AT NIGHT, ONE HOUR AFTER OR BEFORE THE LEGAL HUNTING PERIOD, YOUR BOW OR CROSSBOW MUST BE DECOCKED AND STORED IN A CLOSED CASE, WHETHER IN A VEHICLE OR ON FOOT.

Once in hunting action you may notch your arrow. Don't forget that you must remove it when you cross an obstacle, a fence or a ditch.

Once in your blind, make sure you don't have any obstacles that would hinder shooting, like tree branches or your lookout.

Also make sure you have enough space for the limbs of your hunting gear to deploy completely without hitting anything. The impact could result in bodily injury.

It is also advisable to place a landmark at 30 metres in order to quickly assess the distance of the game when it presents itself.

Also remember that when shooting with a crossbow, keep the fingers of the carrying hand under the flight deck. The draw weight is enough to cut off your thumb.



Picture 5.25 Carrying hand

For the bow, the use of silencers mounted on the bowstring will reduce the sound of the letdown and thus avoid the reaction of the animal. (See figure 5.5)

Before shooting, clearly identify your game and make sure it is stationary and well placed. **Never attempt an imprecise shot nor shoot a game that is at the top of an incline.**

When shooting make sure the arrow reaches a safe destination if you miss your target. After the shot, recover the arrow, this will prevent other users of the territory to be injured by the blades. If it is stuck into a tree, use an extractor and remove the arrow and the broadhead without injuring yourself.

You should then wait a minimum of thirty minutes and ideally one hour before starting the search for your game.

MINIMAL MAINTENANCE REQUIRE

Your hunting gear requires maintenance, inspect it regularly. The string and cables of your bow and crossbow should be kept waxed and in perfect condition. The flight deck must be oiled or greased.

If you are using a conventional bow or crossbow, carry a used spare string with you. This way the shot placement will be the same as with your old string. Also make sure your broadheads are razor sharp and that your arrows are straight and in perfect condition.

Do not forget to check if your bow or your crossbow have signs of wear and tear like the delamination of the limbs, for example.

It is advisable to practise shooting regularly and to become a member of a club in your area. Qualified instructors will give you some good tips to improve your shot and help you harvest the much wanted game.



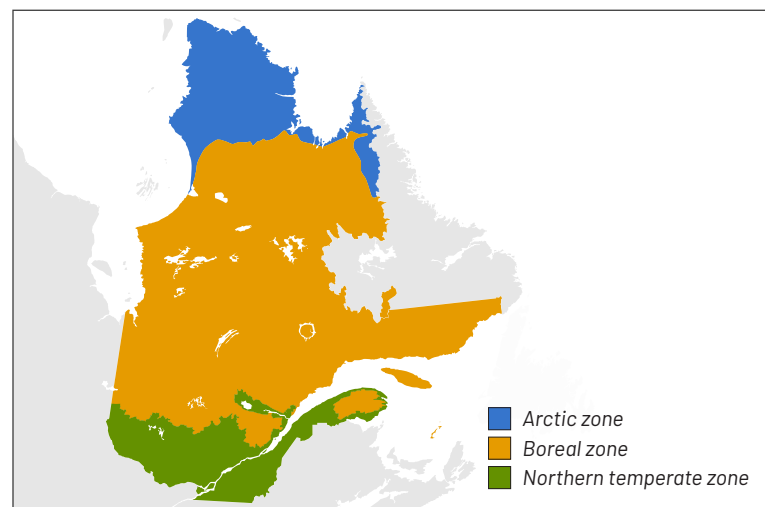
LESSON

6

ECOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT / MAIN HUNTED SPECIES IN QUÉBEC

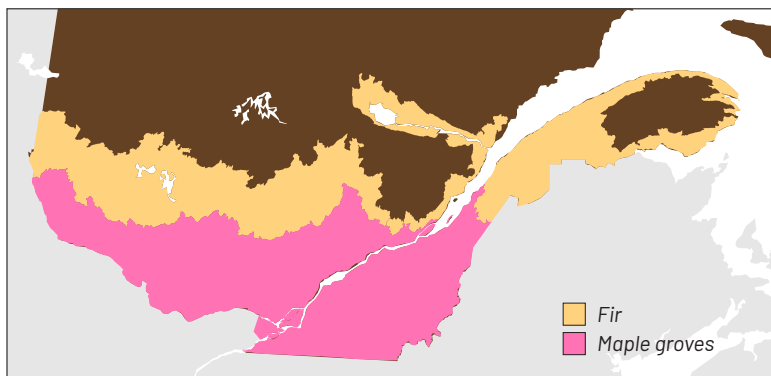
Québec is a vast territory of almost **1,700,000 km²** bordered by the sea on three sides. It has more than **one million lakes and rivers**.

Its territory is divided between **Arctic**, **boreal** and **northern temperate** vegetation zones.



Picture 6.1 Vegetation zones

The bioclimatic domains of **fir** and **maple groves** in the northern temperate vegetation zone contain the greatest diversity of ecosystems, habitats and the greatest amount of wildlife species.



Picture 6.2 Bioclimatic domains

Each ecosystem is a group formed by a community of living organisms in the interrelation with their natural environment.

In an ecosystem, each wildlife species occupies a particular environment where it finds the resources necessary for its survival and reproduction; this is its habitat.

ECOLOGY / MAJOR DISTURBANCE FACTORS

Québec is also home to more than 8.5 million people, **95%** of whom live in the **northern temperate vegetation zone**.

Especially in this area, land use and the exploitation of natural resources can present challenges of cohabitation with wildlife.

The climate change, the forestry interventions, the agriculture, the urban sprawl and the development of the road network can, among other things, alter or modify the living conditions of wild animals living in these disrupted areas.

Some wild species will be able to benefit from these transformations while others are completely disadvantaged. For the latter, the preservation of quality habitats is paramount.

MANAGEMENT / MAIN HUNTED SPECIES

In Québec, moose, white-tailed deer, black bear, wild turkey, small game and furbearers are subject to a **management plan**. Wildlife management plans are used to develop the harvesting rules, in order to ensure sustainable exploitation according to the hunting zone.

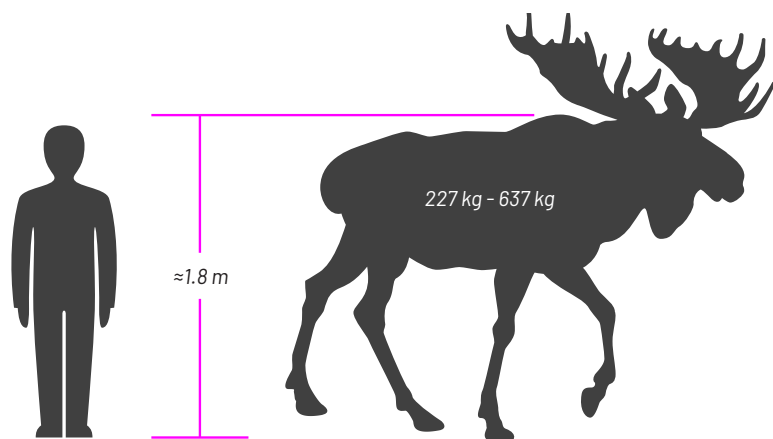
For example, by promoting the protection of moose females, herd productivity has increased significantly. We now have more moose than ever before in Québec and we now harvest more than twice as many as we did ten years ago and eight times more than we did in the mid-60s.

Wildlife management plans also help to control the overabundance of species such as snow geese. Hunting therefore makes it possible to partially limit the destruction of agricultural fields, a situation that could otherwise be very costly for the state.

Good management actually provides the right balance for wildlife and hunters. Good wildlife management even allows the population of some targeted species such as wild turkey to expand: a real success in Québec.

MOOSE

Moose is the largest cervid in the world and males can be recognized by their large palmated antlers.



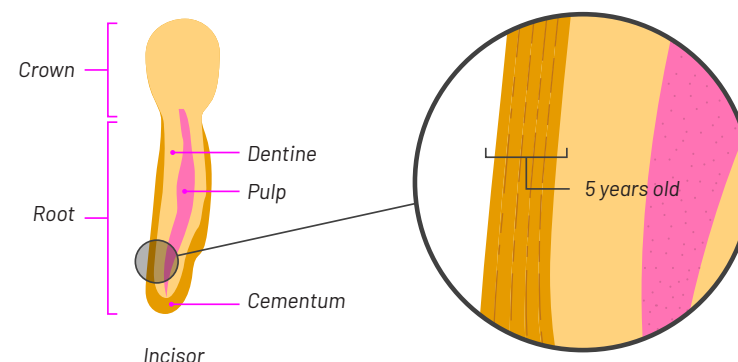
Picture 6.3 Moose

The antlers begin to grow in early April. During the growth of the antlers, the moose needs for calcium and phosphorus are very high. In an adult male, the antlers grow up to 25 mm per day.

Between the end of August and the beginning of September, the velvet dries out and comes off in large shreds. The male then rubs his antlers onto the trees and shrubs to dispose of them. The antlers will fall between December and February.

In the first autumn the fawn has no antlers. The first ones will grow near the age of one year old and form a single dagger, sometimes subdivided in points. The large characteristic palmated antlers will appear around the age of 4 or 5 years.

The size of the antlers cannot be used to determine the age of the moose. The age is rather evaluated by counting the number of layers of cementum formed annually on the roots of the incisors. The maximum longevity in nature of a moose is about fifteen years.



Picture 6.4 Determining the age of a moose

The hearing and sense of smell of the moose are well developed. His eyesight allows him to discern contrasts quite well, thus easily perceiving movements, even from far away. Like white-tailed deer, moose are likely to be able to distinguish colours and they will pay very little attention to the objects situated above them.

The mating period, which is rutting, is mainly concentrated between the third week of September and mid-October.

During this period, females brawl to attract males. The males make brief hoarse cries, rub their antlers against the trees and will even end up facing their rivals in fights. They scrape the wet soil with their hooves, urinate and wallow in these soils in order to attract females.

A male can mate with several females, who will give birth to one or two fawns each, rarely three. The young moose will stay with their mothers for one whole year.

In the winter, moose gather in small groups in what is called **moose yards**: woodlands where they find shelter and food at the same time. The rest of the year, they are rather solitary.

Generally speaking, moose spend their entire lives in the same area. It moves easily and quietly through dense forests. From one season to the next, year after year, it returns to the same places following the same roads.

Moose are found in mixed forests, particularly fir stands with white birch or yellow birch. They frequent young or disturbed by fire forests, logging areas, alder groves, lakes covered with submerged vegetation, swamps and ponds.

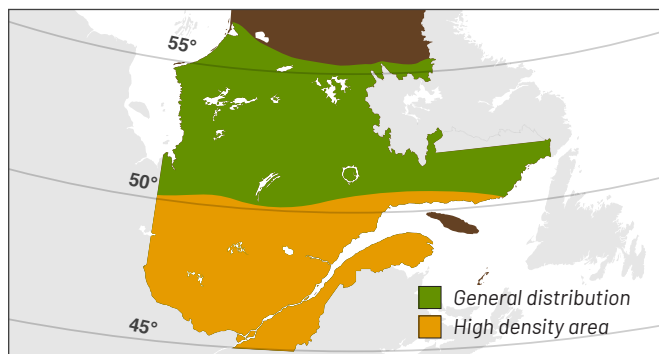
Depending on the season. Moose will feed on leaves, twigs, buds, deciduous bark and conifer needles, but prefer birch, willow and poplar. It also feeds on herbaceous and aquatic plants; it prefers water lily plants.

Wolves and black bears are the main predators of moose. Most of the moose that are victims of wolves are juveniles or weakened adults. Black bears mainly prey on newborn moose.

Moose hunting is the most popular in Québec. Moose harvested by hunters is the leading cause of death for these common cervids in the province.

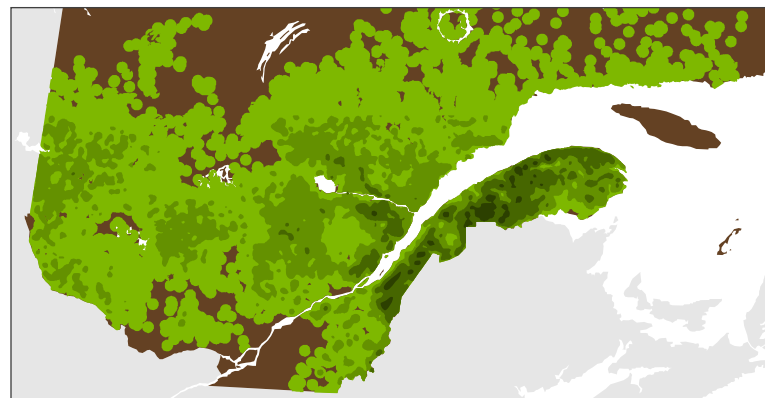
Unfortunately, road accidents involving moose also result in many involuntary deaths. Each year, more than 1,000 moose collisions with vehicles are reported.

Moose is found up to the 55th parallel north latitude in Québec, essentially at the edge of the boreal forest. The highest density of moose in Québec is found south of the 50th parallel.



Picture 6.5 Moose - Distribution area map

It is noted that the highest harvests (dark green) come mainly from the areas south and east of the urban community of Québec City, in the bioclimatic area of yellow and white birch stands.



Picture 6.6 Moose - Harvest density

The moose management plan is primarily aimed at achieving or maintaining optimal moose density to maintain the interest of hunters, as well as maximizing economic benefits for all of Québec.

Selective hunting, which spares females in the so-called **restrictive years**, allows optimal populations to be maintained, because the females that ensure the proliferation of the species are protected.

Hunting also maintains moose density at about 60% of the habitat support capacity defined for each hunting area.

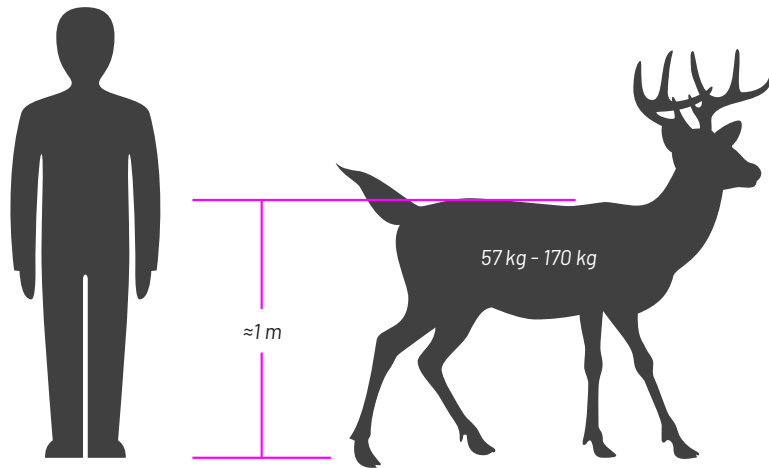
When this percentage is exceeded and moose populations are mainly limited by their food supply, hunting of antlerless animals (females or fawns) is necessary to protect the habitat.

Annually in Québec, an average of **175,000 hunters** harvest more than **25,000 moose** during **permissive years** when antlerless moose can also be harvested.

Moose harvesting is lower in restrictive years when only males with antlers and fawns are harvested.

WHITE-TAILED DEER

White-tailed deer is an opportunistic species that adapts well. It is the most widespread and abundant cervid in North America.



Picture 6.7 White-tailed deer

The antlers are carried by males, although exceptionally females can be found wearing them. On a normal antler, the tips are relatively symmetrical. But there may be abnormal or atypical antlers.



Picture 6.8 Atypical antlers

Unlike moose, the size of the antlers is directly related to the animal's build. The antlers, which fall in winter, are at their maximum size when the animal is between 5 and 7 years old.

White-tailed deer has an excellent sense of sight, hearing and smell. It can distinguish, at night and during the day, distant objects and the slightest movement in its field of view of **310 degrees**, without even moving its head.



Picture 6.9 White-tailed deer - Field of view

By moving its ears, it can also determine the direction and distance of a hazard. We also know that the deer can distinguish colours.

Its sense of smell would be **35% higher than that of the dog**; which allows it to locate its fellow deers and identify dangers. Their hooves even have cushions that allow them to detect vibrations on the ground.

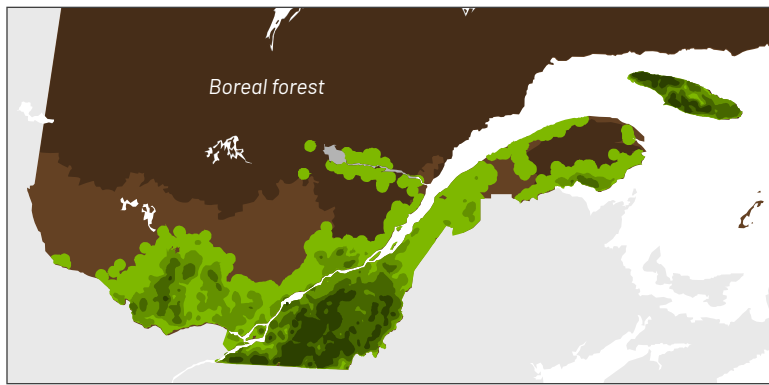
The rut period takes place in between October and November. Females give birth in the spring. They usually have one or two fawns. More rarely, females can give birth to a third fawn.

White-tailed deer are opportunistic in their alimentary diet, but prefer fleshy fruits, such as blueberries, raspberries and apples.

It also feeds on the leaves of a wide variety of trees and shrubs, cedar, fir and many plants such as clover, goldenrod, mushrooms and lichens. It can also eat up alfalfa, soybeans, corn and cereals in agricultural fields. This is why white-tailed deer can become a pest for some crops and dwarf apple tree orchards.

The modification of the natural environment by agriculture and forestry favours the white-tailed deer that now occupies all of southern Québec, as far as Abitibi and Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean. Its expansion is limited to the north by the length of winter and the ground thickness of the snow.

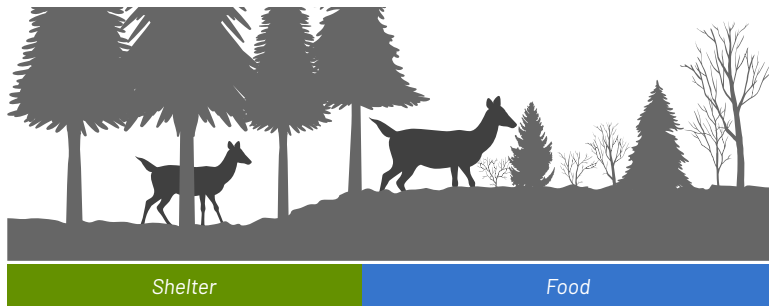
You will notice that the general distribution of white-tailed deer is limited to the north by the boreal forest, and not by the St. Lawrence River. The white-tailed deer population on Anticosti Island is the most northern in Québec. Despite the harshness of winter, there is still a high concentration of deer due to the lack of predators and low hunting pressure.



Picture 6.10 White-tailed deer - General distribution

In Québec, deer populations fluctuate mainly according to the severity of winter.

When the thickness of the snow constrains their movements, white-tailed deer concentrate on deer yards that meet their needs for shelter and food.



Picture 6.11 Deer yards

Protecting these woodlands, whether they are in public or private land is the key to maintaining the species in Québec. **During particularly harsh winters, the mortality rate can exceed 40%.**

The harshness of winters is therefore the main factor in the mortality of white-tailed deer in Québec. Coyotes, wolves and the black bears are the main predators of the species.

In Québec, deer hunting is practised by nearly **140,000 hunters** who harvest around **50,000 animals a year**, for a hunting success around 33%.

The white-tailed deer management plan proposes harvesting methods adapted to the population levels of the various hunting areas.

When deer densities are getting too high, the quality of their habitat deteriorates. There can be a lack of food and deer has to move to seek its necessary food, often at the expense of crops on private land.

There are more road accidents when the population is too high. Approximately 8,000 deer collisions are recorded annually; mainly happening at sunrise and sunset.

Hunting is therefore an important management tool to control the herd population, both to protect the habitat, essential to the survival of the species, as well as to limit the nuisance caused by white-tailed deer.

The main management method recommended is to harvest a predetermined number of antlerless deer. In some areas, additional permits may also be issued to reduce wild population numbers.

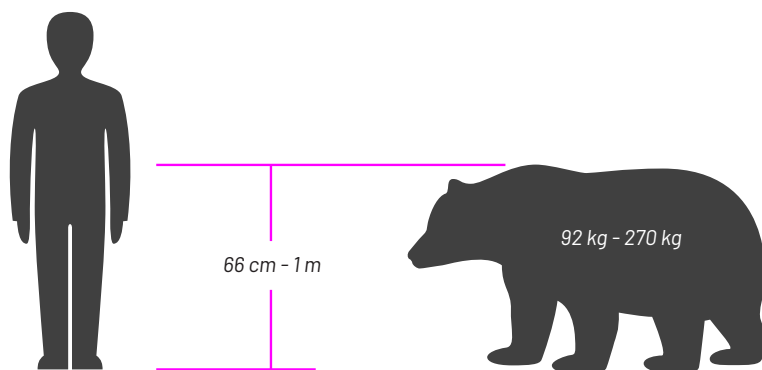
To monitor trends in white-tailed deer and moose populations, three **indicators** are used.

- **Aerial inventory**
generally carried out every 10 years in winter in most hunting zones. Essentially, the data collected make it possible to estimate the population density, the gender ratio and the number of young per female.
- **Exploitation data analyzes**
that is the number of animals harvested and the number of hunters based on the permits sold.
- **Surveys involving hunters**

In the case of white-tailed deer, these indicators are used to establish the number of permits for deer without antlers to be issued annually, in order to promote the maintenance of populations at an optimal level in each of Québec's zones.

BLACK BEAR

The black bear is present throughout the province of Québec. It rarely leaves tree cover and the cases where they attack humans are exceptional. It is usually shy and lonely. It prefers to slip away to avoid any direct contact with the human being.



Picture 6.12 Black bear

During the winter, the bear **overwinters** in a den and does not feed. **It's not hibernation**, because its body temperature stays above room temperature and because it can wake up at any time.

The bear is omnivorous. It eats everything that is edible. It accumulates fat reserves during the summer and fall by eating herbaceous plants, a large amount of berries, nuts, insects and mammals.

In years when fruits are less abundant, bears can travel to the suburbs to find alternative food sources. It can then become a nuisance or cause fear in the population.

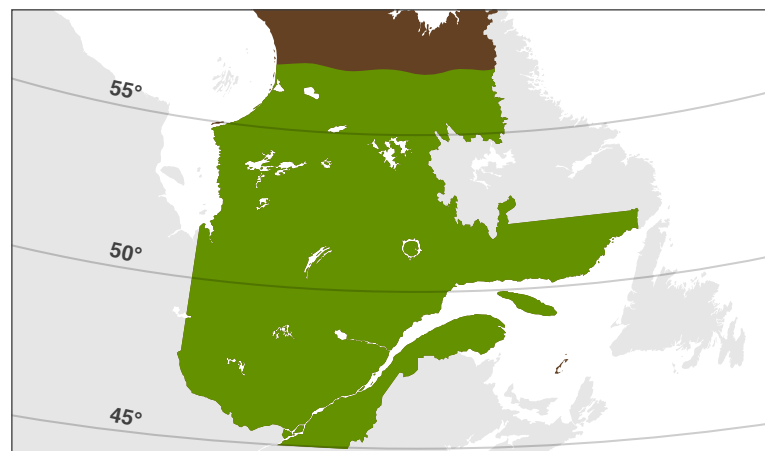
Household garbage attracts black bears. Occasionally, they are found near homes and campgrounds where food and garbage are not properly put out of their reach.

It looks heavy and clumsy, but it can swim, climb trees and even reach speeds of up to **55 km/h**.

The bear mating period runs from early June to the end of July. Female bears usually have a litter of two to three cubs during the winter. She takes care of the cubs for the first two years and could attack even a human if she feels they are threatened.

Hunting and trapping are the main causes of mortality in black bears. With the exception of humans, black bears do not really have a predator. On the other hand, adult male bears may be a threat to cubs.

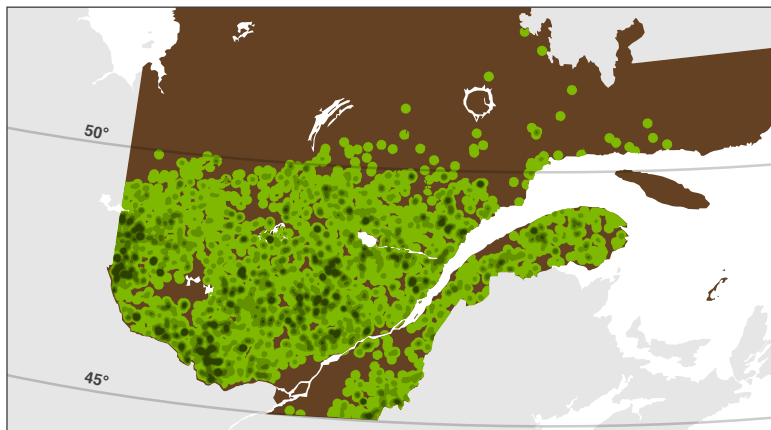
It should be noted that black bears are present throughout Québec, but are rarely found north of the 57th parallel.



Picture 6.13 Black bear - Distribution area map

Black bears frequent deciduous and softwood forests, regenerating forests and the tundra, but prefer dense forests and bushy brush.

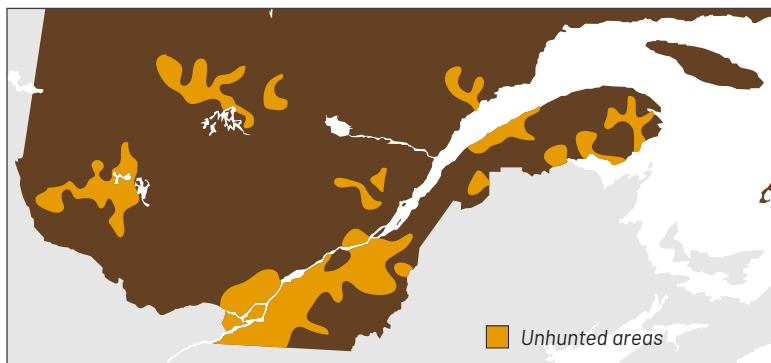
Considering the accessibility of the territory, we notice that the bulk of the harvest is done south of the 50th parallel, mainly in the bioclimatic field of yellow and white birch fir stands.



Picture 6.14 Black bear - Annual harvests

Aerial inventories used for deer cannot be applied to black bear as they overwinter in a den during this season. The management of the black bear relies mainly on the exploitation data through hunting and trapping, obtained during the registering of catches.

The main objective of the black bear management plan is to maintain their populations at a biologically and socially acceptable level. **In unhunted areas** of southern Québec with favourable habitat, density as high as **4 bears per 10 km²** is found.



Picture 6.15 Black bear - Density of population in unhunted areas

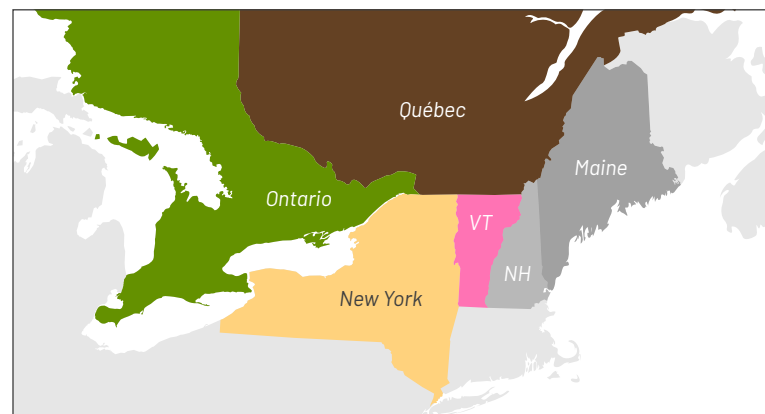
In recent years, there has been an annual harvest of about **4,000 to 5,000 bears**, for a hunting success that ranges from **25% to 30%**.

Black bears may be hunted in the spring or fall in some areas.

WILD TURKEY

Wild turkeys were first observed in Québec in 1976.

The colonization of this bird in Québec has been favoured by population growth in **Ontario, New York** and **Vermont**.

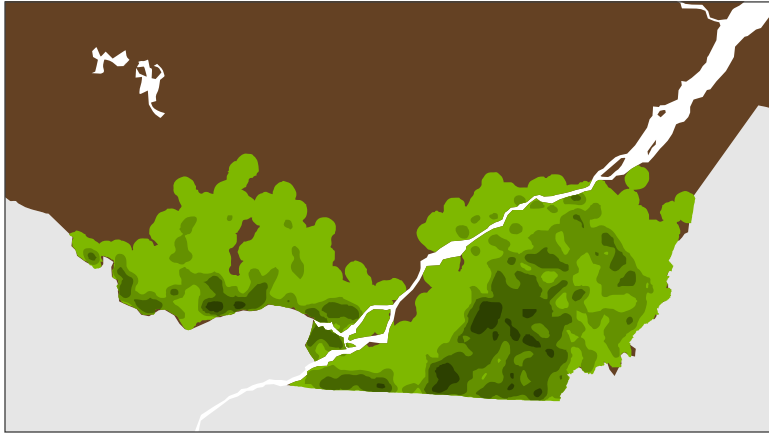


Picture 6.16 Wild turkey colonization

Various projects to introduce and relocate the species carried out by the **Fédération québécoise des chasseurs et pêcheurs** have also contributed to the establishment of the species in Québec.

Since 2008, this game, coveted by Québec hunters, has become abundant enough to allow hunters to harvest it without jeopardizing the survival of the species.

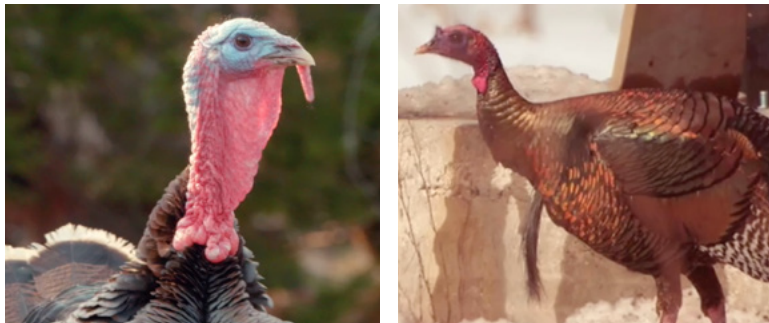
Wild turkey populations are mainly concentrated in zones 4 to 10, in southern Québec.



Picture 6.17 Wild turkey - Distribution area map

Males and females show marked physical and behavioural differences.

The male's head is blue, white and red. The male turkey usually also has a beard of up to 13 cm.



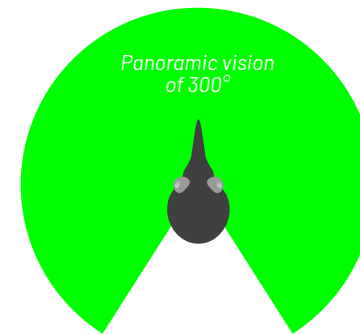
Picture 6.18 Male wild turkey

The female is smaller, her head and neck are blue-grey with small dark hairs. Its plumage is duller and of a brownish colour.



Picture 6.19 Female wild turkey

With the eyes on either side of the head, the turkey enjoys a panoramic view allowing it to see within a **300-degree arc, without turning its head**.

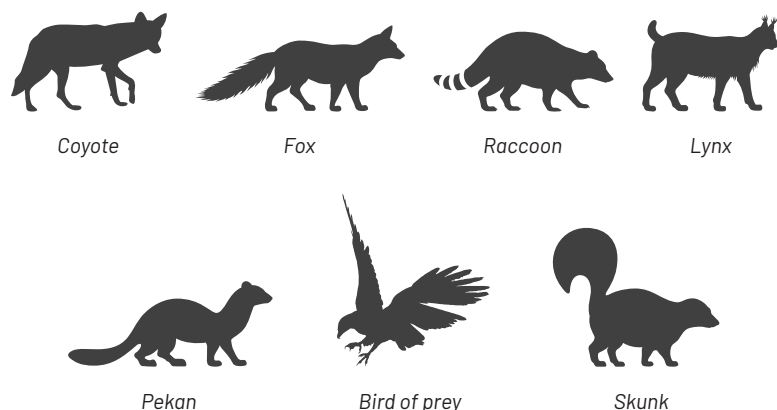


Picture 6.20 Wild turkey - Panoramic vision

Its keen sense of hearing, piercing eyesight and nervous temperament make it an animal that can easily outwit its predators and hunters.

The mating period takes place in the spring. It starts in April and can continue until the end of May. A social hierarchy allows the dominant male to mate with as many females as possible. Females lay 10 to 12 eggs.

The first two weeks of life are the most critical for the chicks, as they cannot yet fly and roost in the trees in order to escape their predators. Eggs and juveniles can more easily be eaten by a number of predators that frequent the same habitats. More than half of the chicks die by predation. Winter harshness is also a major cause of mortality for the species.



Picture 6.21 Wild turkey - Main predators

Wild turkey spends most of its time on the ground feeding, moving or nesting. It looks for agroforestry environments that can provide it with abundant food.

During the summer season, its diet consists primarily of buds, twigs, fruits, seeds, nuts, a wide variety of insects and plant shoots.

In Québec during winter it feeds on crop residues, such as corn and soybeans, in the fields. Wild turkey and white-tailed deer frequent the same type of habitat.

The main objective of the wild turkey management plan is to ensure the viability of the species in areas where habitats are favourable for this bird.

The main indicators for tracking and managing the wild turkey populations are:

- Winter road inventories
- Hunter survey
- Monitoring of the exploitation of bearded turkeys

Spring bearded turkey hunting is an effective management tool to promote population growth. Fall hunting of males, females and juveniles are used instead to limit wild turkey populations in areas where the turkeys are abundant.

In recent years, hunting success has stabilized at around 35%.

SMALL GAME

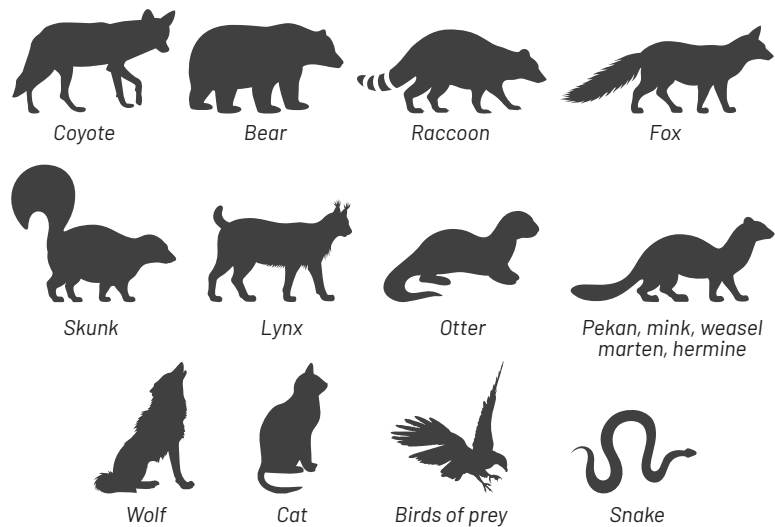
Several small game species inhabit the forests of Québec, but four species dominate the annual harvest: **snowshoe hare**, **ruffed grouse**, **spruce grouse** and **willow ptarmigan**.



Picture 6.22 Dominant small game species

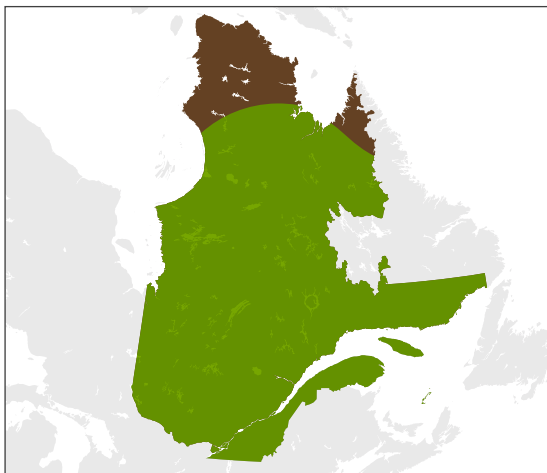
These hunted species are the subject of a management plan aimed at ensuring the survival of small game and its development.

Predation is often the leading cause of death for small game, which occupies an important link in the food chain for many animals that depend on it. You may be surprised to learn that cats are responsible for the mortality of about **200 million birds each year** in Canada.



Picture 6.23 Small game main predators

The snowshoe hare occupies the entire province except the far north, where no trees are present. It lives in forests with a dense shrub cover to protect itself from predators.



Picture 6.24 Snowshoe hare - Distribution area map

Its greyish-brown coat in summer turns white in winter, allowing it to easily camouflage itself in the snow.

More active at dawn and dusk, the hare has highly developed senses of sight and hearing that help it detect predators and the morphology of its hind legs allows it to move easily in the deep snow. The very high annual mortality rate of snowshoe hare is mainly due to predation.

The abundance of snowshoe hare varies in cycles of about 10 years and does experience dramatic fluctuations.

The hare may easily have up to four litters per year, and each one having from two to four offspring. Its ability to reproduce quickly and in large numbers allows their populations to reach **600 individuals per square kilometre**.

In summer, the snowshoe hare feeds on herbaceous plants and leaves, while in winter, the buds, twigs and bark are the main part of its alimentary diet.

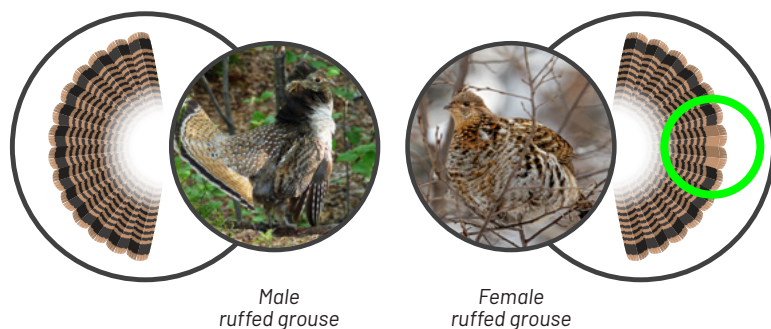
The annual harvest of snowshoe hare in Québec can be estimated between 1 million and more than 2 million individuals for a potential harvest of 11 million to 26 million hares.

The hare is less present in habitats where there are a lot of white-tailed deer since most of the shrub layer that protects and feeds hare populations is overgrazed.

The **ruffed grouse** is another very coveted small game in Québec.

The ruffed grouse has a spotted and striped plumage, whose colours range from light grey to mahogany and sometimes red, which allows it to blend into its habitat and easily hide from predators. It has small bristly feathers on its head called a hoopoe and a long, flat tail that it can fan out.

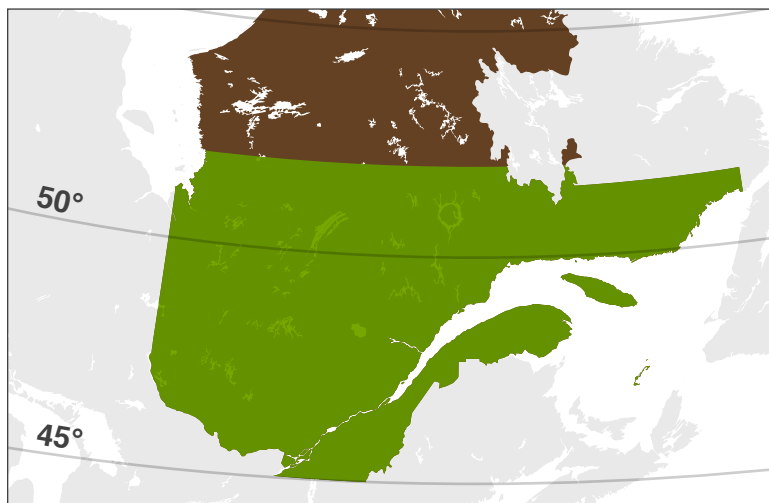
The male and female are very similar, but can be easily distinguished by looking at the dark band on the tail. The broad darker stripe is continuous in males and discontinuous in females.



Picture 6.25 Differences between male and female ruffed grouse

The ruffed grouse is active from dawn to dusk. It can make short, fast flights with very sharp turns, allowing it to easily penetrate dense cover. Because of its claws it also clings easily to all size of tree branches.

Ruffed grouse can be found throughout Québec south of the 52nd parallel in mixed or deciduous forests.



Picture 6.26 Ruffed grouse - Distribution area map

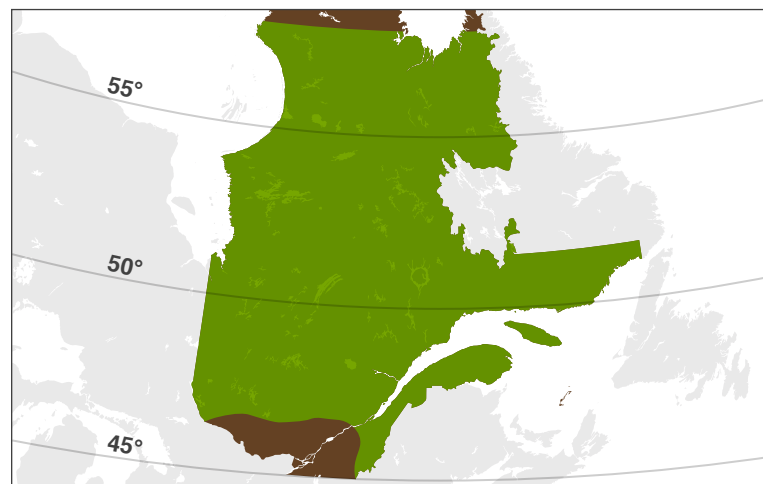
In summer, the ruffed grouse feeds on herbaceous plants, leaves, fruits and mushrooms. In winter its diet is limited to buds and small shrubby fruits.

Like the hare, the ruffed grouse shows cycles of abundance. This bird mates in spring, a time when males are frequently heard drumming as they flap their wings on their chests to attract females. Females lay an average of 10 to 14 eggs.

Many grouses do not survive winter especially when the weather is harsh and when there is a lot of freezing rain. Predation and disease can also decimate more than half of the grouse populations at an early age. Hunting has little impact on overall grouse populations in Québec.

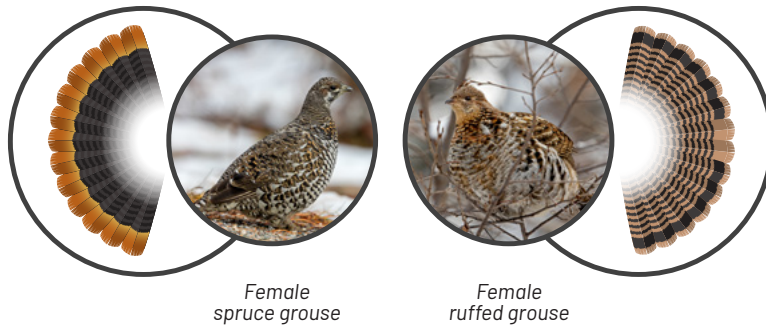
The annual harvest of ruffed grouses in the province can be estimated at **450,000 birds**, with a potential harvest of **3 million to 11 million grouses**.

The **spruce grouse** occupies most of Québec, from the extreme south of the province to the tree line. These birds frequent mature coniferous forests, boreal forest and peat bogs. This species is found almost everywhere there are conifers in Québec.



Picture 6.27 Spruce grouse - Distribution area map

The female spruce grouse resembles ruffed grouse. Its plumage, however, is more finely striped and its tail, edged with red, does not bear the dark band characteristic of the other species.



Picture 6.28 Differences between female spruce grouse and female ruffed grouse

The male grouse is distinguished by its darker colour, as well as by the characteristic presence of a red caruncle above the eye.



Picture 6.29 Male spruce grouse

This bird is particularly vulnerable to hunting because it allows itself to be approached very closely. Its strategy against predators is to stand still on the ground, or to perch itself on a branch to hide.

In summer, spruce grouse feeds on herbaceous plants, small fruit, mushrooms and insects. In winter, its diet is limited to buds and conifer needles.

Mating occurs in the spring. One can then observe the rapid and repeated flapping of wings that the male makes to display his presence and conquer the females.

Predation is the leading cause of death in this species. The incidence of hunting is marginal. The population of the spruce grouse in Québec is estimated to be between **2 million and 4 million birds**.

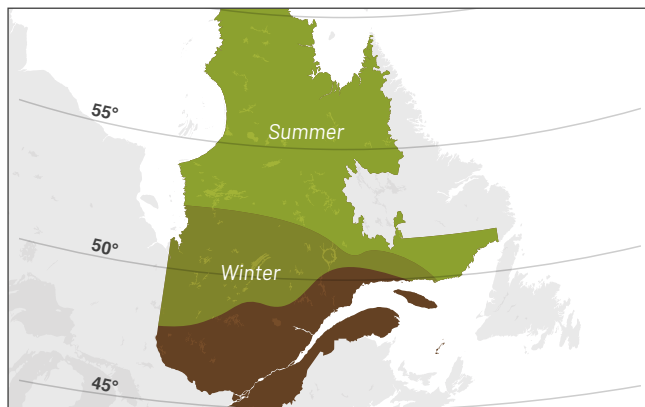
The **willow ptarmigan** is a typical species of the Arctic tundra closely associated with **dwarf willows**, hence the origin of its name.

The willow ptarmigan's body is fully covered with feathers, from nostrils to toes which limits heat loss. Like grouses, the wings of this bird are short and rounded. To better camouflage itself from its predators, the plumage of the ptarmigan varies according to the seasons. In summer it is speckled with black, brown and chamois, while in winter the plumage is white, with the exception of the tail that remains black.



Picture 6.30 The willow Ptarmigan plumage

In summer, the willow ptarmigan frequents habitats where there is moss, lichen and shrubs in the arctic tundra and feeds on leaves, flowers, fruits and seeds. In winter, this species forms groups of up to **200 individuals** that migrate further south into the taiga and even down to the 49th parallel to eat buds.



Picture 6.31 Willow Ptarmigan - Distribution area map

This bird slightly larger than the ruffed grouse and the spruce grouse is often hunted in open areas around forests where birch, alder and willows are abundant.

Mating takes place in the spring. The male protects the female and assists in the rearing of the chicks.

The main cause of death is predation. The incidence of hunting is marginal.

Unlike big game and wild turkey, there is no reliable and cost-effective method for assessing the small game populations in the province of Québec. Although there are bag and possession limits, the declaration of small game harvesting is not mandatory.

Exploitation monitoring is usually based on the number of individuals harvested from structured wildlife territories. Harvest statistics indicate that the small game populations studied are doing well across the province.

OTHER SMALL GAME SPECIES HUNTED IN QUÉBEC

Many other species considered as small game can also be hunted in Québec. For the benefits of all hunters.

AMERICAN CROW
ARCTIC HARE
BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD
COMMON GRACKLE
COMMON STARLING
COYOTE

GREY PARTRIDGE
GREY WOLF
GROUNDHOG
HOUSE SPARROW
RACCOON
RED FOX

RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD
ROCK PIGEON
ROCK PTARMIGAN
SHARP-TAILED GROUSE
WHITE-TAILED RABBIT

Picture 6.32 Species considered as small game that can be hunted in Québec

The hunting of some predators such as **coyotes**, **grey wolves**, and **red foxes** has become increasingly popular since the legalization of electronic calls.

If you want to learn more about all the species of small game that you can hunt in Québec, consult the **Zone Chasse** online application. A wealth of information is available to help you get to know them better.

Waterfowl, **woodcock** and **mourning dove** are migratory birds that are under federal jurisdiction. These game animals therefore require the **provincial small game hunting licence** and the **federal migratory game bird hunting permit**.



Picture 6.33 Waterfowl, woodcock and mourning dove

To learn more about migratory bird hunting, refer to the **Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations** which can be found on the **Canadian federal government website**.

From a biological point of view, waterfowl includes all birds of the Anatidae family, such as **ducks**, **geese** and **Canada goose**. Common characteristics are the aquatic way of life and their migrations which take place in spring and autumn in their specific flyway.

Mating takes place in the spring. In the fall, waterfowl will migrate to the South as they are no longer able to feed off the frozen ground.

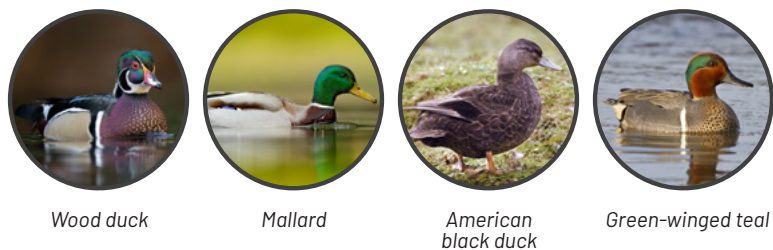
On the other hand, some of these birds become residents and overwinter on unfrozen streams. For example, Canada geese have established home around cities in summer and in winter. This causes problems of cohabitation. As hunting is prohibited in some of these municipal territories, very few factors limit the multiplication and concentration of these birds. Urban populations of so-called resident Canada geese continue to increase, and the range of this bird is overly expanding.

A spring conservation harvest of certain geese species is an effective management tool to limit the expansion of their population.

To facilitate the identification of the different varieties of ducks, they are classified into two categories: **dabblers** and **divers**.

Dabbling or surface ducks get their food without fully immersing themselves. Instead, they tip headfirst into shallow waters such as ponds, marshes, seagrass beds and peat bogs.

The most commons are wood duck, mallard, American black duck and green-winged teal.



Picture 6.34 Most common dabbling ducks

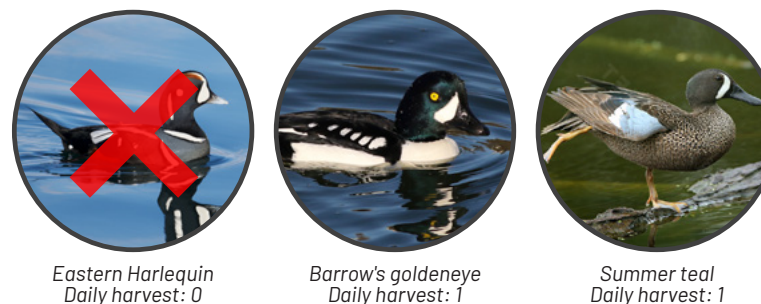
Diving ducks seek food by diving and swimming in deep water, such as at sea, in lakes and streams, or in the centre of large wetlands. Their smaller wings allow them to easily move underwater in search of food. Unfortunately, these smaller wings, force most of these diving ducks to run on the surface of the water before taking flight.

In the province of Québec, the harvest of diving ducks is mainly composed of ducks such as **scaups**, **goldeneyes**, **mergansers** and **sea ducks**. Sea ducks include **eiders**, **scoters** and **oldsquaw**.



Picture 6.35 Some of the diving ducks

It is very important to be able to differentiate between the species you can hunt because some ducks, such as the **eastern harlequin**, **Barrow's goldeneye** and **summer teal** are protected by the Species at Risk Act, which you must respect.



Picture 6.36 Protected species

As a hunter, remember that bag and possession limits vary according to the species. Do refer to the **federal government website** for regulations, or consult the **Zone Chasse** application to learn more about migratory birds.

the **American woodcock** is a type of migratory bird that is very popular among the Québec hunters.

It is a chunky bird, with a straight, elongated beak, a head with large black stripes and large, high-placed eyes. Its plumage presents a complex mixture of red, grey, black and fawn spots and lines, which constitutes a very effective camouflage in the forest undergrowth.



Picture 6.37 American woodcock

The American woodcock leaves Québec for the southeastern United States in early fall and returns to reproduce in early spring. It then settles mainly in the southern part of the province.

Woodcock is primarily found in young deciduous stands, wastelands, mixed forests and agroforestry environments. Using its long beak, it digs into the soil and feeds mainly on earthworms, insects and seeds.

During the spring season, at sunset and sunrise, males perform a particularly spectacular bridal parade or a display flight. To attract females, the male makes a distinctive **buzzy peent** as he flies up and then spirals down.

The federal government estimates woodcock populations mainly by assessing the inventory of these display flights. Many observers are called upon to sample the population by noting the number of male woodcocks heard on predetermined routes.

The woodcock is mainly hunted with a pointing dog, as this bird perfectly hides without moving. But the main cause of death is predation.

Finally, you may be surprised to learn that you can hunt **mourning doves** since 2016 in some districts.

This brownish migratory bird has a long tail, short legs and a round body, topped by a small head. The rigid wings of the dove produce a muffled sound as it takes off and gives it a powerful flight.

The mourning dove has taken advantage of the cohabitation with the human. It frequents farms, fields, roadside, feeding mostly on the ground, on seeds in winter and on plants and insects in summer.

The vast majority of mourning doves migrate to the southeastern United States in early fall and return to breed in early spring in our province. The mourning dove is monogamous. To charm the female, the male coos, swells the feathers on his neck and noisily flaps its wings in flight.

As we have seen before, quality habitat must offer enough space, food, water and shelter in sufficient quantities that will allow game to thrive.

When an animal population becomes very abundant, it can become harmful and degrade its own habitat. Hunting is the most effective management tool for maintaining certain populations at a desirable level, thereby protecting critical habitats and ensuring the sustainable renewal of these species.

Hunting regulations, developed on the basis of these values, have allowed and still allow hunters to play an important role. Although hunting can be practised all year round in Québec, autumn remains the preferred season for this activity.

When autumn arrives, the young that were born in late winter or early summer have grown and are now more ready to survive winter. Wildlife populations are therefore at their maximum abundance level and the fur of some animals is of commercial quality.

It is also the time to harvest the game before it decreases from the rigours of winter. In fact, harvesting the surpluses by the hunters in the fall, prevents winter habitats from being overcrowded and thus protects animal populations and their food resources.

Predators also play a crucial and complementary role. Predation is often the number one killer of small game. Without predators, many animal populations would quickly become overabundant. In addition, predators usually feed on the weaker or sick individuals. Thus, allowing wildlife populations to stay healthy while keeping a good balance.



LESSON

7

HUNTING METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

Hunting methods and techniques used to hunt big game, wild turkey, small game and waterfowl vary according to each species, their habitats, the hunting gear and the strategies you will be using to hunt them.

Depending on the game being hunted, you must learn to control a variety of details to overcome the animal's sense of smell, hearing and sight. Game senses are more or less developed depending on the species.

You can outwit game by using calls or decoys and wearing hunting clothing whose different camouflage, under certain circumstances, allows you to blend into the natural landscape surrounding your hunting site.

The use of comfortable clothing worn in several layers adapted to the type of hunting you practise is advisable, as this makes it easy to adapt to the ever-changing weather conditions. Ideally, the fabric should be noiseless when rubbing branches and shrubs or even when you move around so as not to alert and spook the game.

It is also essential that the clothes you choose do not cause any interference while shooting. When you practise shooting, you should also wear the same clothes that you will be using while you hunt. It is also advisable to camouflage your head and especially your face and hands.

Also wear warm, waterproof boots so you can keep up spotting for a long time without moving and being comfortable enough to allow you to walk long distances.

Using a backpack to carry your survival gear and hunting accessories is also recommended, but **don't forget to carry your orange fluorescent safety vest over the backpack.**

You must definitely keep hidden or mask your human odours. It is essential to hunt successfully. Some type of odourless clothing even absorbs human odours. Your hunting clothing can also be treated by impregnating it with the natural odours of the same plant species that are present on the hunting grounds.

And between hunting expeditions, it is recommended to keep your clothes in an airy container by placing branches of conifers or a few drops of concentrated oil with a smell of earth or other vegetal essence. To counter noxious odours, it is also recommended that you do not wash your hunting clothes with popular scented laundry soap.

If you absolutely must wash your hunting clothes, there are certain laundry soaps specially designed to eliminate odours and ultraviolet reflections. Certain game such as the white-tailed deer easily detects ultraviolet reflections.

In summary, good hunting clothing should be comfortable and suitable for various weather conditions, it should blend in with the surroundings, be extremely quiet, not interfere with your shooting, and be odourless.

DURING THE EXCLUSIVE HUNTING SEASON WITH BOWS AND CROSSBOWS, YOU DO NOT HAVE TO WEAR A FLUORESCENT ORANGE VEST.

SCOUTING

Especially for the big game, scouting the territory is essential to increase your chances of having a successful hunt.

You must learn to find and interpret the tracks left by the regular circulation of animals where the vegetation is crushed like bedding or automarking spots.

You should also look and spot for grazing or feeding traces, such as bevel-cut twigs on the ground, small branches stripped of their leaves, or torn bark from the trees.

You can also discover antler rubbing on trees or droppings characteristic for each big game that you intend to hunt.

Once you've spotted these indications, camera installation can be very useful for knowing the times of the game's comings and goings.

It is obviously more difficult to find evidence of the presence of small game in a territory, but a keen eye can spot them especially if there is snow in the territory where you intend to hunt.

APPROACH / ATTRACT / INTERCEPT

There are different hunting methods and techniques depending on the game to be pursued, that will allow you **to shoot in the vital zone** of an animal. The knowledge and ability to apply these strategies largely determine the success of the harvest during your hunting expedition.

Often a well-versed hunter will use a combination of tactics that will allow him to approach, attract and intercept game. These techniques are grouped as follows:

- Blind hunting on the ground or in a tree stand
- Stalking or still hunting
- Deer drive hunting
- Hunting with a call
- Hunting with visual or olfactory lures
- Hunting with bait

If you decide to hunt big game **in a ground or tree stand**, it is advisable to camouflage yourself near the place where you have discovered clues confirming the regular passage of the coveted game, so to intercept it.

But remember that the sense of smell, especially of moose, white-tailed deer and predators, is very sensitive. These games can detect you very easily from far away.

Therefore, as much as possible, you should always hunt facing the wind or upwind to avoid game being able to smell and detect you. You must always consider the direction of the prevailing winds, mostly from the west, when choosing the location to put up your blind.

You can camouflage yourself with a minimum of camo fabric or a natural screen but as a general rule, it is essential to move as little as possible if you want the game to come within range.

Pay particular attention to noises that are not natural, such as the metallic sounds that will surely scare away the game.

If you hunt on the ground, camouflaged inside a tent, then your scent is more confined to the inside of the enclosure, your movements are hidden and the noises you make are lessened. If your tent is new, take care to fully assemble it before setting it up on your hunting site to ensure it did get a good aeration and to eliminate the smell of synthetic materials from the new fabric.

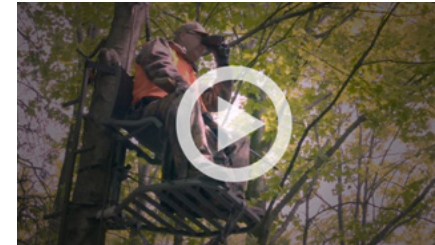
The freestanding tent with some kind of camouflage pattern material can be set up easily and blends in with the natural scenery. The ground-mounted camouflage blind can be used to intercept **moose**, **white-tailed deer**, **waterfowl** and **wild turkey**. It is not recommended for bear hunting.

When you hunt high up on a portable tree stand, you have the advantage of having a better view of the territory. It allows you to better see the arrival of the game and its direction of flight after the shot.

You are also less likely, at close range, to be seen, heard or smelled by big game. Shooting is also safer because it forces you to shoot towards the ground.

On the other hand, your position limits you to a fixed point of view and restricts some shooting angles. If the game appears at a greater distance from the stand, then you are more likely to be seen.

Nevertheless, the lookout in a tree stand remains the recommended method to intercept **moose**, **white-tailed deer** and especially **bear**. On the other hand, it is quite demanding to transport and install a tree stand on a hunting site and there are more risks of serious injuries or death in the event of a fall. This technique also has the disadvantage of exposing you to wind, rain or snow while hunting.



Before going any further, watch the video
TREE STAND

Still hunting is another effective method of approaching and harvesting game. It can be used to hunt moose or white-tailed deer. You must then walk very slowly and silently while tracking the animal. It is important to immobilize yourself regularly after every few steps to observe and listen for several seconds to your environment and in this way hope to detect the game before it sees you.

Still hunting moose is mainly done in wildlife reserves or at hunting outfitters lands, due to the size of the exclusive hunting grounds for each group of hunters.

Still hunting consists of roaming through the habitat frequented by wild game and walking ideally against the wind to approach, detect and harvest it. You should always walk slowly, quietly, taking frequent breaks to listen and observe.

Still hunting is the ideal technique to learn how to hunt because it requires little equipment and little preparation. It can be practised almost anywhere in Québec, but be sure to always respect private property.

You can also attract game by **calling it adequately**. There is a wide variety of calls on the market designed to imitate the different sounds made by the game you are looking for. Since a few years back, you can even find very efficient portable electronic calls.



Picture 7.1 Electronic calls

HOWEVER, IT IS PROHIBITED TO USE ELECTRONIC CALLS TO HUNT DUCKS, CANADA GOOSE AND WOODCOCK.

Before using hunting calls, it is essential that you educate yourself and practice to avoid scaring away game by making inappropriate sounds. The ideal is to accompany an experienced hunter during your first outings.

The use of calls for hunting is very effective for almost all game. However, this technique is not appropriate for small game, with the exceptions being the crow and certain predators such as coyote and red fox.

Scraping white-tailed deer or moose antlers commonly known as **rattling** is also a very useful technique for attracting moose or white-tailed deer. It consists of clashing together two antlers to imitate a fight between two rivals during the rut period. This technique aims to attract a dominant male. Other accessories on the market can also imitate the scraping of antlers. You can also attract deer by scraping the vegetation or shrubs to imitate the rubbing of deer during rutting season.

You can also attract game by using **visual lures** also called **decoys** that mimic the targeted species.



Picture 7.2 Visual lures

In the early 1900s, hunters used live decoys to hunt waterfowl, but after they were banned in 1916, wood and other materials have been used ever since. Decoys are now also used to hunt **wild turkey, crows, coyotes, white-tailed deer** and even **moose**.

There are also **olfactory lures** on the market aimed at masking human odours or bringing in game by stimulating their appetite or sexual attraction towards the other sex.

On the market you may find commercial, synthetic or natural mare in heat urine to attract specifically white-tailed deer or moose.

IT IS PROHIBITED TO USE OLFACTORY LURES BASED ON NATURAL CERVIDS' URINE TO AVOID THE SPREAD OF THE CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE.

If you are **hunting on the lookout** in stands, you can also forestall game with taste lures or commonly called food baits.

For example, salt blocks or certain minerals are regularly used to attract cervids. Apples, carrots or corn attract white-tailed deer, and various food surpluses are used to bait bears, crows and some other predators.

NOTE THAT IT IS FORBIDDEN TO BAIT WATERFOWL AND WILD TURKEY DURING THE HUNTING SEASON.

There are specific times to bait deer and bear depending on the zone where you hunt. You must therefore **consult the regulations** each year to ensure that you are baiting game correctly and according to the law.

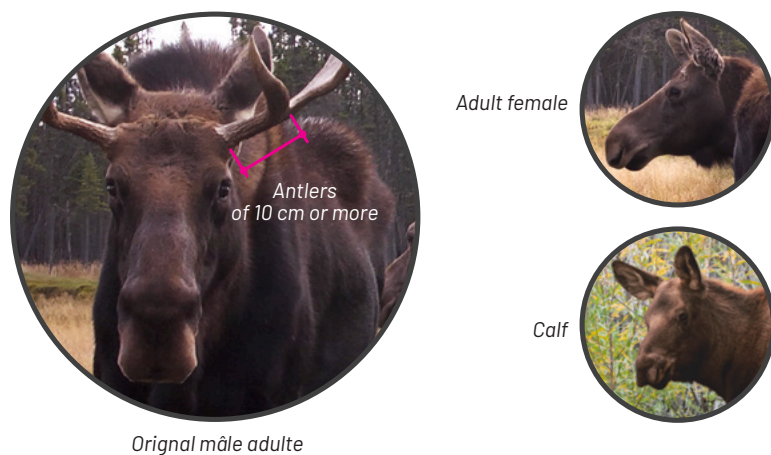
SHOOTING BIG GAME

Your hunting methods and techniques have been successful and have ultimately enabled you to be in a position to shoot the game.

For cervids, you must first identify with certainty the animal that you are authorized to shoot.

Often your hunting licence only authorizes you to harvest a buck carrying antlers. If you hunt moose, depending on the year, you may shoot a moose with or without antlers or even a calf.

Antlers of 10 centimetres or more is the only indication that the animal is an adult bull. If they are not apparent, it may be a young bull, an adult female or a calf.



Picture 7.3 Antlers of 10 centimetres or more indicates that the animal is an adult bull

The adult female usually has a triangular white vulva patch that runs from the base of the tail to the vulva.



Picture 7.4 White vulva patch

The calf is obviously smaller than the female. Its head is shorter and its snout is smaller. The head of the adult female is longer and the snout is protruding and swollen. Viewed from the front, the calf's head is triangular and its snout is quite pointed, while the female adult moose head is rather rectangular.



Picture 7.5 Differences between female and calf

The calf rarely moves alone, most of the time it stays close to its mother. Be careful not to double kill during the shooting.

The one-and-a-half-year-old female moose is much more independent, although it is sometimes seen with an older female.

It is very important to be able to differentiate a calf from a young female of a year and a half, because you could easily mix them up and shoot a young female when your licence only allows you to shoot a calf or a male.

So once you've identified the game, you have to wait for it to be placed in the shooting position. Even if most animals do not discern the colours, if you move the body, the large artificial shape of your safety vest moving could scare away the game. Stay calm and make no noise or sudden movement.

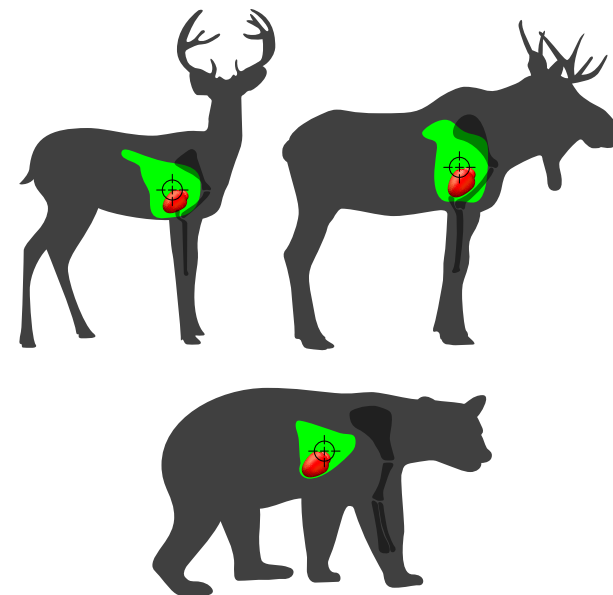
As you already know, during your practice sessions you have already determined your maximum shooting distance for a clean kill in the animal's vital zone, ideally at around 30 metres.

Shoot only if you are deeply convinced that you will reach the vital zone.

Reaching the big game in the vital zone is essential if the animal is to die as quickly as possible. If you hit the vital area, the animal will quickly succumb near the impact site. You don't want to wound the game. In doing so you may never find the animal.

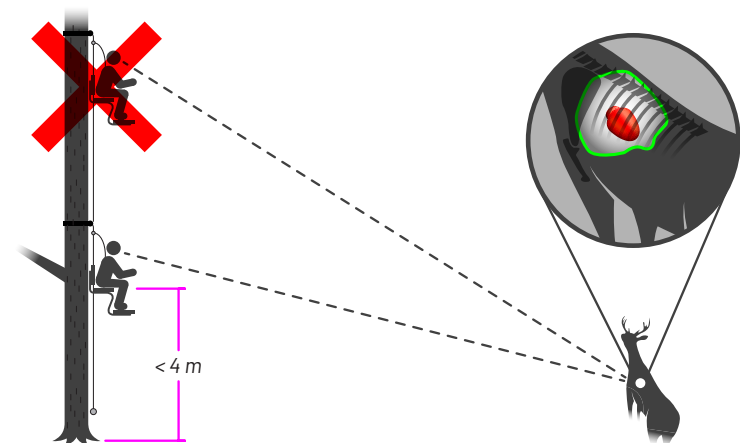
For all big game, you need to identify the precise shooting point in the centre of the vital zone, the heart-lungs group, which is immediately at the back of the front leg for the cervids and a little further back for the black bear.

Aim for the crease of the shoulder at the first third of the ribcage from the bottom. Aim the point behind the angle of the shoulder blade with the elongated leg.



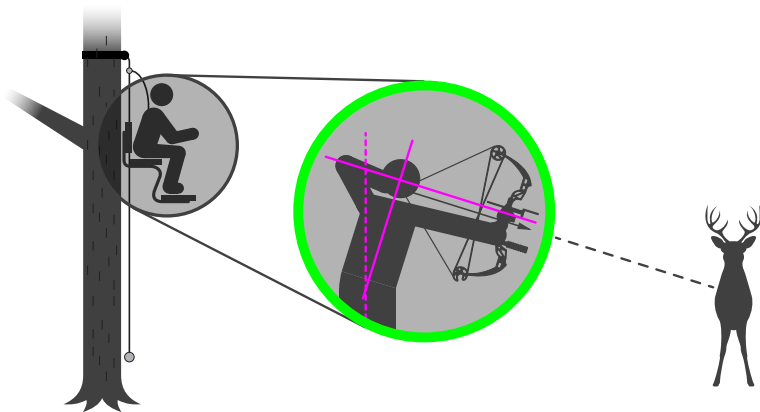
Picture 7.6 Vital zones

It is advisable to install your tree stand **within 4 metres off the ground**. If you install it higher, the shooting angle is too steep and the area of the vital area to be reached is more limited. Furthermore, your arrow will have difficulty reaching the heart lung's group, which is then more protected by the animal's bone structure.



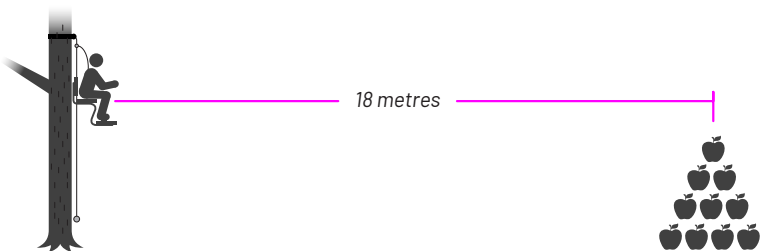
Picture 7.7 Proper height of a tree stand

If you are hunting from a tree stand with a bow, remember, when you are positioned high, your body must tilt in the same axis as the carrying arm to ensure that you shoot your arrow with great precision.



Picture 7.8 Your body must tilt in the same axis as the carrying arm

To increase your chances of the game getting close enough for you to shoot, it is advisable to **place your bait at 18 metres**.



Picture 7.9 Place your bait at 18 metres

Be patient, wait for the game to approach and ensure a safe shooting and that no obstacles are between you and the game.

If you notice that the animal has an abnormal appearance or unusual behaviour, the animal may be sick and it is advisable **not to harvest the animal**.



Picture 7.10 Abnormal appearance

Remember that you should only shoot your arrow when the game is stationary and perpendicular to your shooting line.

When the animal does not see you, slowly mount your weapon and prepare to shoot by focusing on the precise point in the centre of the vital area.

Take a deep breath, exhale slightly and shoot while remaining focused on the precise point of the shot. Note the reaction of the game and its precise location.

Normally, if you hit a cervid's heart or lungs, the animal will jump and almost always run away with its head down, only to collapse a little further away.

If you hit the animal outside the vital area, the game can wait a few seconds before fleeing and even stop in its flight to observe and express its anger by hissing at you.

If the animal does not fall quickly to the ground after being hit, the game can then hide further away and succumb to its wounds much later. The reaction of the game is one of the clues that helps greatly to determine the time it takes to wait before going out in search of the game.

Observe the animal's behaviour and remember the exact place where it disappeared out of your field of view.

When you lose sight of the game, listen carefully and try to determine the direction of the animal's flight.

Stay calm, record the time and place you were at the time of the shooting, then share the news with your hunting partners to avoid a double killing and ask for help in searching, eviscerating and transporting the game.

A photograph of a moose in a forest, partially obscured by a yellow diamond-shaped graphic. The moose is standing in a grassy area with trees in the background. The yellow diamond graphic has a black border and contains the text 'LESSON 8' in black. The background of the page is white with a yellow triangle in the top right corner.

LESSON

8

SEARCHING / WOUNDED BIG GAME

After you shoot at an animal and you don't see it anymore , you have to wait a minimum of one hour before you start the search.

Remain silent. Allow some time to let the animal stop, lie down until its last breath. The time it takes for the animal to die can vary from a few minutes to several hours depending on the part of the body you have hit.

Be patient, then go silently and slowly to the impact site, taking care not to obliterate the clues near where the game was last standing. Mark the location with biodegradable tape or toilet paper and take the bearing from the animal's vanishing point.

Usually a cervid that has been hit reacts energetically. It jumps and leaves very deep footprints in the ground.

If you have hit a bear, it will also tend to react energetically by pushing his claws into the ground before leaving.

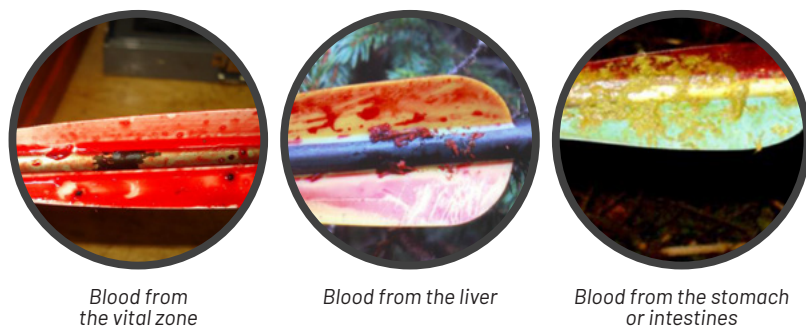
In general, deeper-than-usual footprints indicate that the animal has been hit.

Most of the time, if you **reach the vital zone**, the arrow passes through the animal and ends up stuck in the ground. **Mark the location of the arrow and leave it there for now.** Handle it as little as possible, in case that you'll call a blood tracking dog handler, who will inspect the scene very thoroughly before the search.

Examine the blood on the arrow carefully. If the blood is bright red, clear, or has bubbles in it, you have reached the vital zone. Wait an hour before you go looking for the game.

If the blood is rather dark and grainy: the liver has been touched, you must wait at least four hours before searching for the animal.

If the blood is greenish, you have hit the stomach or the intestines, you must wait a minimum of four hours before tracking down the game.



Picture 8.1 Blood analysis

Also look for other clues that may indicate that you have indeed hit the animal, like blood splatters or droplets or hair fragments when the arrow reaches the animal. Do not touch these evidences, leave them on the spot and mark them with a ribbon, taking care not to trample the prints.

It takes a lot of experience and careful examination of the appearance of the blood to determine where the animal was hit. Blood analysis is not an exact science, but it will usually allow you to deduce whether or not you have reached the vital zone and will help you determine how long you should wait before going out to look for the game.

Usually, **when you reach the vital zone, there is little blood at the site of the impact.** Blood loss tends to increase thereafter.

On the other hand, if you hit the animal **outside the vital zone, you may find more blood at the impact site**, but less blood during your search, because the blood coagulates and the bleeding subsides.

Meticulous analysis of the blood found can help you determine if the animal has been hit with a **fatal shot in the vital zone.**

If you have reached the heart, the blood is a beautiful red colour and it can contain large bubbles. That's a good sign.

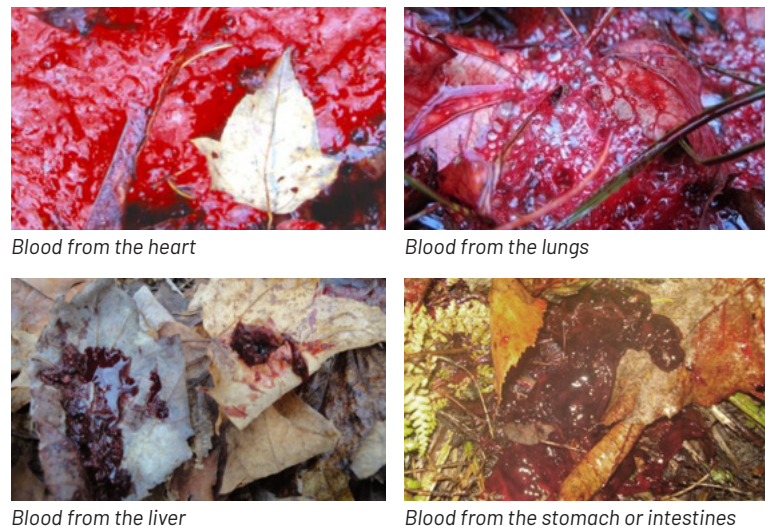
If you have reached the lungs, the blood is usually brighter, frothy, rather pinkish, and may even contain pieces of lungs.

If you think you have reached the heart or the lungs, **you should still wait at least one hour** before setting out to find game.

The blood from the liver is rather dark and crimson-coloured. It is thicker and aggregates into more syrupy and grainy spots. If you find blood that looks like this, you should ideally **wait four hours before searching for the animal.**

If you have hit the game rather at the back of the vital zone, you may have touched the stomach or intestines. The blood will then have a greenish colour and will appear in fine droplets. It could also be mixed with stomach fragments or feces.

There will be very little bleeding. You must therefore wait longer to allow time for the animal to lie down and succumb to its wounds. You must also **wait at least four hours before tracking down the animal.**



Picture 8.2 Different types of blood

Visualize the moment you took the shot and if you think that you have hit the game outside the vital zone, wait several hours before starting the search unless it is raining or snowing, then wait less time to avoid losing the traces of blood that would greatly help you find the animal.

When the time comes to go in search of game, follow the animal's tracks while moving slowly and quietly, until you reach the place where the animal went out of your field of view.

Once there, mark the location and look for clues that will show you the direction to follow so to track down the animal.

Move around very quietly. Look for clues such as tracks, broken branches, hairs and, of course, the blood trail.

To help you discern blood on reddish leaves, you can use a spray containing hydrogen peroxide. In contact with blood, hydrogen peroxide creates a chemical reaction and releases gas bubbles which will help you spot the blood when you have difficulty perceiving it.

Look closely at the blood droplets. The direction of the splashes can help you determine the direction the animal is going.



Picture 8.3 Direction of the splashes

As soon as you find a clue, mark the spot with a ribbon. Of course, it is not necessary to mark all the clues if they are close together, but make sure you never lose sight of the previous ribbon.

If you don't find any more clues, go back to the last ribbon and scour the area again, increasing the search radius, always keeping an eye on the last marker.

If you do not find the animal within 200 metres of the point of impact, or if there is no more a visible blood trail, you should wait at least a minimum of four hours before resuming the search or better contact a blood tracking dog handler to keep searching for the animal.

Let's suppose now that you have not hit the vital zone and that the injured animal lies down to rest and that it hears you tracking it. It will then rise to run away even further and thus you may find a "**bedding spot**". Look for flattening vegetation showing you where the animal lied down on the ground. Often you will find a blood patch in it, and if the animal has just gotten up, the spot may also be slightly warmer.

Beside a bedding spot, mark it with two ribbons and **wait a minimum of four hours**.

Once this time has elapsed, resume your search and if you find signs that the animal is running away again, **wait another four hours each time the animal runs away before continuing your quest**.

You must at all costs allow time for the bleeding to cause the death of the game, because if the animal is not yet dead and it hears you chase it, even if it is mortally wounded, its instinct will make it run further and further away and you may lose the animal.

It's time to rest a little, be patient, wait before resuming your search and ask for help from a blood tracking dog handler if you haven't already done so. It is recommended that you already have in your possession the names and phone numbers of some blood-tracking dog handlers around the territory where you hunt.

You can easily find that information by checking the **Zone Chasse** application with your cell phone and also online using your computer or tablet.

To help the tracker dog's work, it is also strongly recommended not to trample or contaminate the places where the clues are found.

A CONSCIENTIOUS HUNTER MAKES IT A POINT OF HONOUR TO RECOVER A WOUNDED ANIMAL AT ALL COSTS.

If you have mortally wounded an animal and do not retrieve it and then harvest another animal, you are simply wasting Québec's wildlife resource.

Out of respect for wildlife, you must never abandon prospecting a territory before having exhausted all possibilities of finding the animal.

Searches are made day and night, in rain or snow. Once the quest is completed, don't forget to pick up all the signs of your transit that you can find. Collect all the ribbons you have put up before you leave the premises.



Before going any further, watch the video
BLOOD TRACKING DOGS



LESSON

9

FIELD CARE FOR BAGGED GAME

In order to obtain a high-quality wild game meat, it is necessary to eviscerate the animal as soon as possible and allow the carcass to cool down, this will prevent the growth of bacteria that would make the meat unfit for human consumption.

It is also important to wear nitrile gloves to avoid contracting diseases transmissible to humans during the evisceration.

For small game and waterfowl, avoid piling the carcasses against and on top of each other to promote the fastest cooling of the wild meat.

Be especially careful when hunting snowshoe hare in case the animal behaves unusually, it could be infected with **Tularemia**. This disease can cause high fever in humans.

As a precaution, it is advisable to dampen the animal with water and wear a mask and gloves before removing the skin and eviscerating the game so as not to inhale the suspended hairs that could contaminate you.

If you see white spots on the viscera, then the animal has certainly contracted the disease.



Picture 9.1 White spots on viscera

Put the carcass in a bag, throw it in the household waste and disinfect all the equipment that you used without forgetting your hands.

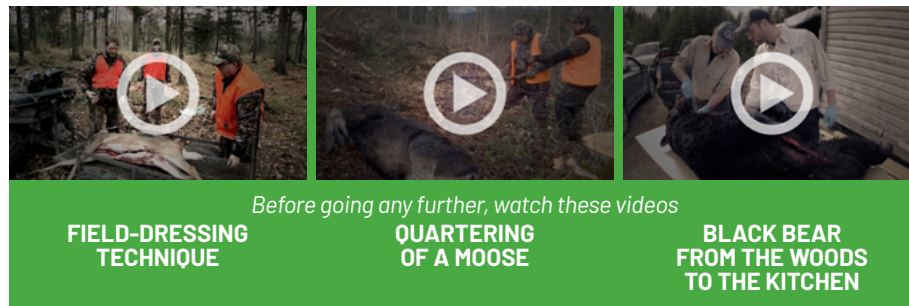
For game birds, you must remove all the internal organs. Collect the meat after removing the skin or feathers, making sure you also remove the rump. Then place the meat in the refrigerator.

If you are freezing the meat, envelop it in plastic wrap **BEFORE** you put it in a freezer bag and remove the air. Thus protected the meat will less likely dry out in contact with the cold air in the bag.

It is recommended to freeze small game meat within 24 hours of harvest if you do not wish to eat it within a short time.

Once you have finished eviscerating your game, it is important to thoroughly disinfect all the equipment that you have used to prevent the spreading of bacteria. Afterwards, dispose of the viscera and your gloves into a sealed plastic bag, throw it in your household garbage and then wash your hands. Now let's see how to eviscerate big game.

Regardless of the type of wild meat, it is strongly recommended to eat only well-cooked game meat so as to eliminate all bacteria that are harmful to humans.





LESSON

10

FOREST SURVIVAL / PREVENTION AND FIRST AID

FOREST SURVIVAL

An accident happens quickly and when you are hunting, you may find yourself in isolated and remote territory.

It is therefore essential to have basic knowledge of **survival and first aid** to get out of trouble because it doesn't just happen to others.

The few concepts that you will see here are very basic. It is recommended that you take additional training such as: forest survival, orientation and first aid before you go hunting.

Once these concepts have been understood and you are finally ready to go hunting, you must inform a reliable person of the place where you are hunting and specify the time and day of your return.

This person will then be able to arrange the rescue if you do not return on time.

But always keep in mind that you are responsible for your own safety. It is therefore strongly advised to have a reliable means of communication to be able to alert the emergency services yourself.

In remote areas, most cellular phone services do not provide coverage and distances to call for help may exceed the range of amateur radio transmitters used by hunters who hunt in groups. In this case, you must bring a portable phone linked to the satellite telephone network or carry a distress beacon to be able to alert the emergency services.



Short-range radio transmitters

Satellite phone

Distress beacon

Picture 10.1 Communication devices

When hunting, be especially vigilant and careful not to get into trouble, you must always know very precisely the exact position where you are situated in the wilderness.

It's also a very good idea to have a map and compass handy even if you have an electronic device to help you find your way, as these devices may run out of batteries or even stop working.

Note that batteries lose a lot of their performance in very cold weather. It is therefore advisable to keep all electronic devices and batteries close to your body to keep them warm.

If you unfortunately can no longer find your way back, do not trust that the rescue team could arrive rapidly. You need to organize yourself and have with you, everything that you need to survive in the forest. Your main challenge will be to cope with thirst and cold.

In addition to being well dressed to face the changing weather, you must at least have in your possession certain accessories essential to your survival:

- Map and compass
- First-aid kit
- Drinking water, water purification tablets
- Food containing a high concentration of protein
- Two fire sources
- Multi-tool pocketknife
- Flashlight
- Whistle so that the rescue team will get to you quickly
- String
- Toilet paper
- Brass wire to make snares or to attach together the structure of a shelter
- Orange plastic bags and reflective emergency blankets to use as a raincoat or to use them to make the roof of your shelter or bivouac

In addition to these indispensable accessories, it is also recommended that you carry some other accessories:

- Spare batteries for your flashlight and electronic devices
- Small metal container to boil water or aluminum foil that you will fold to make a small pot
- Chicken or beef stock cubes to warm you up and give you indispensable mineral salts
- Sweet treats or hard candies to give you energy
- Folding saw or hatchet to cut wood and build a fire or a shelter
- Mirror to signal your presence
- Candle to light and heat your shelter
- Needles and thread
- Fishing line, hooks of different sizes, a spoon, weights and some fishing flies to allow you to fish

There are several models of survival kits on the market that you can complete as needed.

Beyond all these accessories, the best advice to survive in the forest is to keep calm. When you find yourself alone and lost, it is natural to feel fear. But acknowledging and accepting the situation is the best thing to do because the very first decisions you make are crucial for your survival.

The first thing to do is ask yourself if it's better to stay put or to try to find your way back to safety. If you panic and run all over the place, you may find yourself sweating, hurting yourself and wasting your vital energy.

If it's still daylight and you think that you can still get out of the woods, try to locate yourself, take a compass bearing towards an easily identifiable point and head towards it.

However, if you are at the end of the day or if you are injured, treat your wounds and prepare to stay out overnight. Remain convinced that you will be found, since you have already notified someone of where you are hunting and the time of your return.

Do not allow your imagination to invent and exaggerate threats. Normally, wild animals have an innate fear of humans and do not represent a real danger in Québec.

Build a shelter taking into account the direction of the prevailing winds which come mainly from the West, light a fire and collect enough wood to stay warm overnight.



Picture 10.2 Shelter to stay overnight

Ideally you should build your shelter near a water source because you will have to drink plenty of fluids so you don't get dehydrated. Obviously, it is recommended to purify the water with a purifying tablet or boil it before consuming it.

You can eat snow, but that will make you lose your body heat. Keep yourself warm by sheltering from rain, wind and isolate yourself from the ground by covering it with evergreen branches. Keep yourself dry, because if you get soggy, you will lose your heat 5 times faster.

To help keep yourself warm, drink hot beverages, eat high-energy food regularly and do small exercises.

Make an inventory of your food so that you can eat it gradually and don't forget to signal your presence at regular intervals with your whistle. You will be heard more than two kilometres away.

Also regularly fuel your fire with coniferous branches and green leaves to produce thick smoke that can be seen for miles around.

PREVENTION AND FIRST AID

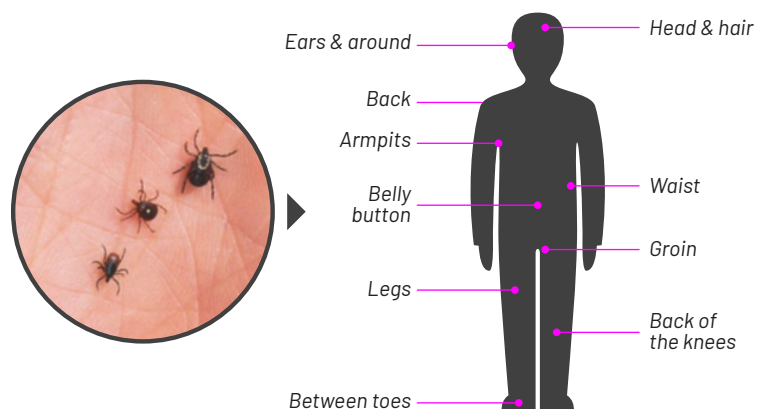
Wear long pants and a long-sleeved shirt and apply a good **DEET** or icaridin mosquito repellent to protect yourself from insect bites that could transmit you some kind of bacteria. For example, you could develop **Lyme disease** if you are bitten by a black-legged tick.



Picture 10.3 Black-legged tick

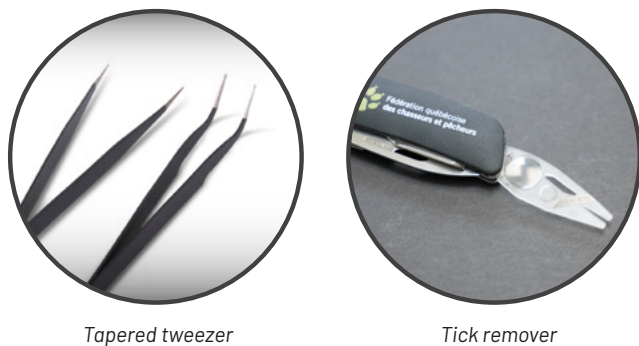
As a general rule, you must examine all parts of your body carefully when you return from an outdoor activity and ideally ask someone else to help you check areas that are hard to see by yourself, such as your scalp or your back.

Touch your skin in search of small bumps. Ticks often cling to your skin for quite a long period of time. Be very careful and visually look for small blackheads all over your skin. Depending on their stages of growth, ticks can be very small and you do not necessarily have felt their sting while being outside.



Picture 10.4 Examine all parts of your body

Do not crush the insect if it is attached to your skin because the bacteria may spread through your body. Instead, use a **tapered tweezer** or a small tool specially designed to remove ticks by grabbing the insect as close to the skin as possible. Then **gently pull the tick** to remove it and then disinfect the affected area.



Tapered tweezer

Tick remover

Picture 10.5 Tools especially designed to remove ticks

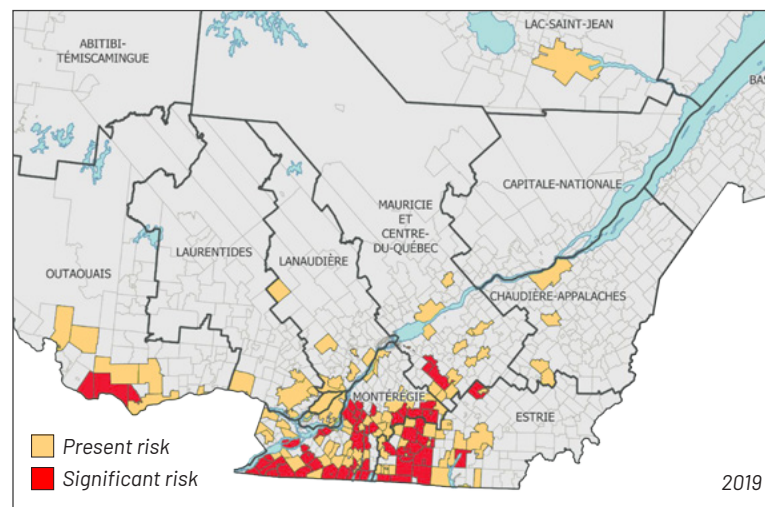
Never pour oil or liquid soap on a tick to make it withdraw on its own, as the tick will empty its stomach before pulling itself out and thus the chances of spreading the bacteria become greater.

Keep the tick in an airtight container such as a pill bottle or take a picture to be able to identify it.

You can send the photo to etick.ca so that specialists can confirm if the insect is a black-legged tick that could have transmitted the bacteria that cause Lyme disease.

Be vigilant, it is advisable to always carry a tick removing tool to collect ticks when you are in the woods, as more and more black-legged ticks carrying the bacteria are being found in Québec.

Even though **10% to 20%** of ticks carry the bacteria. If you have been bitten, especially in the Eastern Townships, Montérégie or Outaouais regions, it is best to consult and take an antibiotic as a preventive measure.



Picture 10.6 Tick distribution map

Consult a doctor if you develop increasing redness of the skin, muscle pain, headache or fever in the days following the sting.

Also, be aware that some animals, such as raccoons and fox, can be infected with rabies or other diseases that they can pass on to you. Be vigilant. If you are bitten by an animal, wash the bite immediately, call **INFO-SANTÉ-811** and follow their instructions.

Performing first aid following an accident requires specialized expertise, for you to keep calm and a well-stocked first aid kit. Your kit should be waterproof and contain the following:

- Disinfectant solutions
- Adhesive bandages
- Sterile compresses
- Different types of bandages
- Pins, scissors or tweezers

Always check before departure that it contains all the essential items in sufficient quantities. Then complete your kit according to your state of health and your personal needs.

Inform your companions of your health situation and the first aid items that you carry with you.

If an accident occurs, safely stabilize the situation and then administer first aid. Afterwards, go to the hospital or call 911 if necessary.

In case of bleeding, disinfect the wound, apply a bandage, then press lightly on the wound to stop the bleeding and overaise the limb as possible.

If the dressing is full of blood, do not remove it, instead apply another one over it and continue to apply pressure to stop the bleeding.

For internal bleeding, the injured person must be transported to the hospital quickly. You must at all costs keep the person conscious and keep the injured person on an empty stomach.

In the case of a fracture, a sprain or a dislocation, immobilize the affected limb with a splint, take care not to obstruct the blood circulation.

For a dislocation, never attempt to replace the displaced bone yourself. If the injury is to a foot, do not remove the shoe.

In the event of a burn, immerse the affected part in cold water for a few minutes to cut the air and stop the burn. Then clean the wound and apply a sterile wet compress. If there are blisters, be careful not to puncture them to prevent the burn from becoming infected.

The importance of taking a first aid and cardio-pulmonary resuscitation course cannot be overemphasized.

If you need to assist an injured person, first make sure that the manoeuvres to be performed are safe. Stay calm. Provide first aid and reassure the injured. Keep them warm, hydrate them and check their state of consciousness regularly.

If the wounded is unconscious, check their breathing and practice artificial respiration if necessary or cardiac resuscitation if there is no pulse.

One of these scenarios could happen to you, so you need to be able to deal with that type of situation. If you plan to hunt in remote areas, it is advisable to take out an emergency air transport insurance by helicopter for your rescue.



LESSON 11

BOAT SAFETY WHILE HUNTING

If you wish to personally operate a motorboat, regardless of its length, engine type or horsepower, you must first take and pass a recognized boating safety course to obtain a mandatory competency card.

You may obtain your **Pleasure Craft Operator Card** by registering and taking your **online course** on the **Federation's website**.



Picture 11.1 Pleasure Craft Operator Card

But as a general rule, before leaving on a trip or expedition, you should plan your itinerary very carefully and notify a responsible person of the time you are expected to return.

In addition to bringing your survival and first-aid kits and a reliable means of communication, you must also wear a life jacket or personal flotation device, and also have on board the boat certain other mandatory equipment:

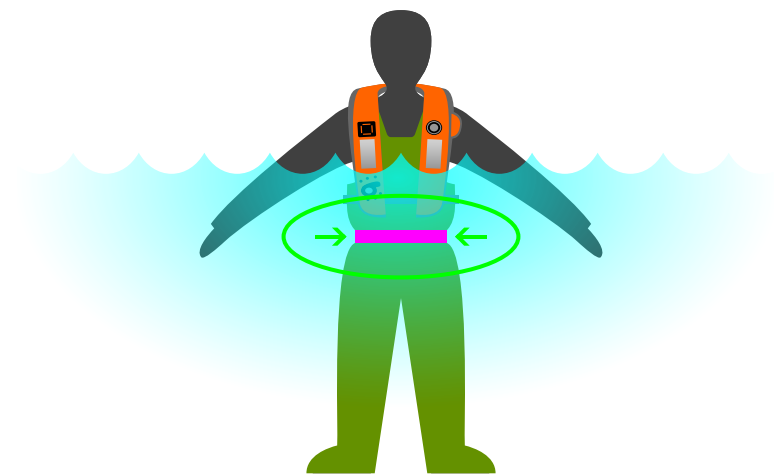
- Oars or paddles to help you out if your engine breaks down
- Anchor
- Hand bailer
- Sound signalling device
- Waterproof flashlight
- Buoyant heaving line or floating catch line so that you can rescue a person who has fallen into the water.

Plan your hunting trip carefully by consulting nautical or bathymetric charts and checking weather conditions and tide times if necessary depending on where you plan to use your craft.

Never dare the weather, always examine the boat whether motorized or not before setting out, know the boat's limits and recognize your own limitations.

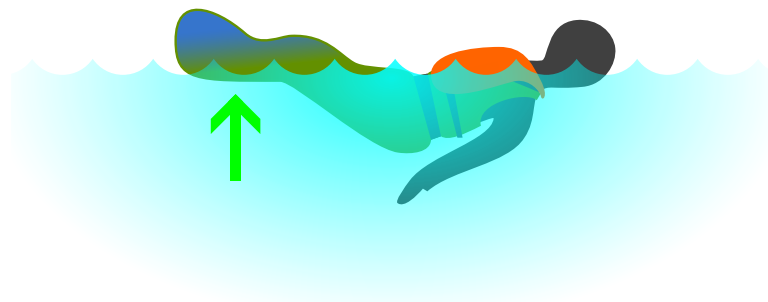
It's also a good idea to tie your equipment to the boat for easier recovery if you capsize.

If you are wearing full-length chest waders, tighten the belt enough to prevent water from getting inside the boots if you fall into the water.



Picture 11.2 How to wear full-length chest waders

If the boots fill with water, they could drag you to the bottom. It is advisable to raise your legs as quickly as possible so that the air trapped at the end of the boots makes you float.



Picture 11.3 Use the air trapped at the end of the boots

Finally, **never overload a boat and always wear a life jacket or personal flotation device suitable for your size.**



LESSON 12

CONCLUSION / A RESPONSIBLE HUNTER

This course has allowed you to acquire the fundamental and necessary knowledge to behave in a respectful and responsible way, of course, towards wildlife and the environment, but also towards all other users of natural environments.

Remember that wildlife in Québec is a collective good and that each generation must manage this exceptional wealth judiciously to ensure the sustainability of wildlife and hunting.

Moreover, each year, the volunteer involvement of hunters helps protect wildlife populations for the benefit of all Quebecers.

Hunting is a great challenge and has great adventures waiting for you, your family and your friends. Practice, study and experience will allow you to develop your own tips and improve the methods learned.

It is also advisable to expand your training independently and to hunt, at the beginning, with an experienced hunter and by so doing, you will improve your hunting techniques.

You should also practise on a regular basis your shooting techniques and check the regulations, each year before the hunting season, to make sure you know the rules regarding the hunt you practise.

Finally, become a **member of the Fédération québécoise des chasseurs et pêcheurs** to keep you well informed and help the entire network to carry out hundreds of interventions to protect, enhance and restore wildlife habitats in this province.

In addition to the accident insurance and a host of member-exclusive benefits, you'll have the opportunity to meet passionate people from whom you'll learn a lot.

For more information, please don't hesitate to contact the **ministry responsible for wildlife management** or the **Fédération québécoise des chasseurs et pêcheurs**.

Good hunting!

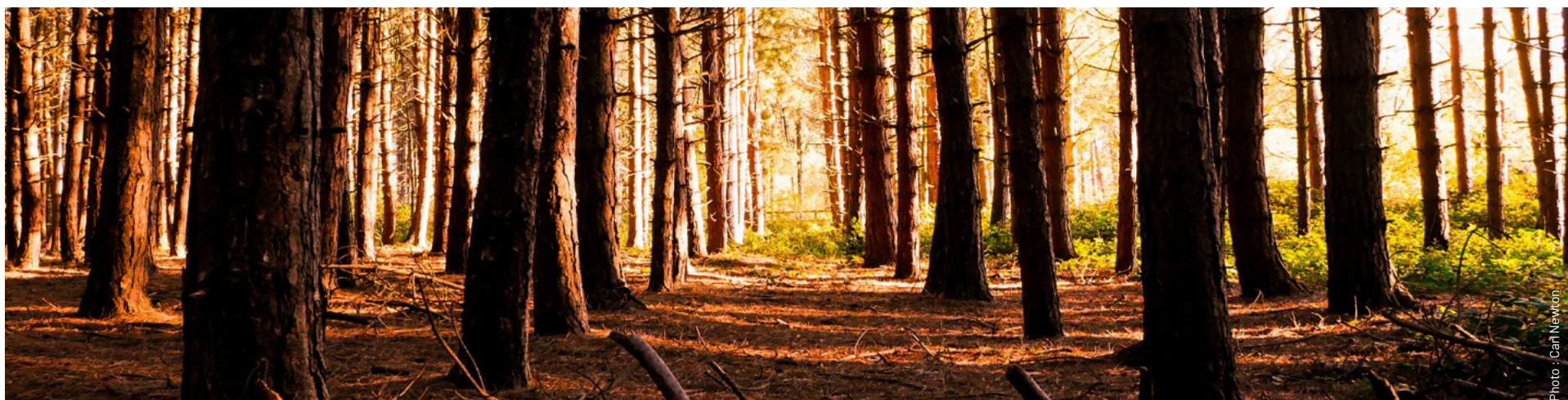


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