

LEGISLATIVE RETURN



SUBMITTED BY: Pauline Frost, Minister of Environment

1. On October 4, 2018, Kate White, Member for Takhini-Kopper King

asked the following oral question at page 2849 of *Hansard*

submitted the following written question

gave notice of the following motion for the production of papers – MPP No. _____

Questions:

1. Can the Minister indicate if accurate harvest data for last year's hunting season is available to both the public and to outfitters?

OR

1. This legislative return relates to a matter outstanding from discussion related to:

on _____ at page(s) _____ of *Hansard*.

The response is as follows:

1. Every year, the Department of Environment provides licensed harvest data by species and Game Management Zone in the annual Hunting Regulations Summary booklet. This booklet is available at any Environment office and online. Page 77 from The 2018/19 booklet lists this harvest data.

There are some challenges we must overcome when transitioning data from paper to electronic form. Harvest data is very important to help inform evidence-based decisions for harvest and broad wildlife management, this is why we are prioritizing the transition of this data and reporting processes. Data management is something computers are made to do, but this culture shift takes time.

Part of our adaptive approach to managing harvest levels through the threshold hunt in the Faro area is a requirement for hunters to report their kill within 72 hours. We closely monitor these reports to ensure the area is closed to hunting when the sustainable level has been reached.











(Attachment)

Mahsi,

Oct 10, 2018
Date


Signature

2017-2018 licensed big game harvest statistics

	Moose 	Caribou 	Wood bison 	Sheep 	Goat 	Deer 	Elk* 	Grizzly bear 	Black bear 	Wolf 
Zone	Number of animals taken by resident + non-resident hunters									
1	4+1	0+1	0+0	0+0	0+0	0+0	0+0	1+0	0+0	0+0
2	36+62	31+49	0+0	3+58	0+0	0+0	0+0	3+10	10+5	0+6
3	61+4	0+0	0+0	0+0	0+0	0+0	0+0	3+0	15+0	1+0
4	76+83	13+25	0+0	3+19	0+0	0+0	0+0	4+11	15+0	2+8
5	50+20	18+7	206+6	25+47	0+0	1+0	1+0	4+3	12+0	3+3
6	0+0	0+0	0+0	0+1	0+0	0+0	0+0	0+0	0+0	0+0
7	3+2	0+0	5+0	55+14	0+0	1+0	1+0	3+0	12+1	3+0
8	65+10	4+3	5+0	1+7	0+0	8+0	0+0	4+1	4+0	0+1
9	20+0	0+0	0+0	1+0	0+0	0+0	0+0	0+0	9+0	2+0
10	72+28	26+13	0+0	1+5	0+0	0+0	0+0	1+6	3+0	0+2
11	64+41	23+20	0+0	0+1	7+6	0+0	0+0	1+3	9+1	3+7
Sub-total	451+251	115+118	216+6	89+152	7+6	10+0	2+0	24+34	89+7	14+27
Total	702	233	222	241	13	10	2	58	96	41

* One additional elk was harvested in the exclusion area, and one additional elk was harvested through an elk-agriculture conflict hunt.

Field dressing and meat care

There are several ways to process a big game animal. Regardless of what method you choose, always keep the meat cool, clean and dry. Two or more people will make processing much easier. If you want the animal mounted by a taxidermist, consult the relevant resources on how to skin it for this purpose.

Consider these points when choosing a method:

- ▶ Removing the organs as soon as possible is the best way to start the cooling process. If this is not done carefully, you can spill gut contents, feces or urine onto the meat.
- ▶ The more cuts you make into the meat, the more you expose it to dirt, egg-laying insects and other sources of contamination. Cutting the animal into the largest manageable pieces possible and leaving meat on the bone is the best way to avoid this.
- ▶ If you have a large animal, or if you need to carry the meat a long distance, deboning some or all of the animal may be your best option.