



# Treaty and Aboriginal Rights for Hunting and Fishing Guide

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[saskatchewan.ca/environment](http://saskatchewan.ca/environment)

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## Introduction

The harvest of fish and wildlife resources for food purposes by First Nations and Métis individuals under the authority of constitutionally protected Treaty or Aboriginal rights is a respected component of the province's overarching resource management plan. Saskatchewan's recognition of Treaty and Aboriginal rights is guided by the *Constitution Act (1982)*, the *Natural Resources Transfer Agreement (1930)* and the associated court decisions.

## How To Use This Guide

This guide is not a legal document and is intended as a reference only. It is produced to promote a better understanding of how Treaty and Aboriginal rights are recognized in Saskatchewan. This guide will be updated as necessary to respect court direction and address specific conservation issues that might arise in the future.

This guide provides current information regarding:

### Treaty Rights

- Identification requirements.
- Where Treaty rights are recognized in Saskatchewan.

### Aboriginal Rights

- Who may exercise Métis Aboriginal rights and where Métis Aboriginal rights may be exercised in Saskatchewan.
- A Métis Harvesting Zone map is included in this guide.

### Regulations

- Summary of hunting and fishing laws that apply to the exercise of both Treaty and Aboriginal rights in Saskatchewan.

Have a Question?

Call **1-800-567-4224** (in North America)

or email [centre.inquiry@gov.sk.ca](mailto:centre.inquiry@gov.sk.ca).

# Treaty Rights

## Identification Requirements for Individuals Exercising Treaty Rights in Saskatchewan

An individual exercising the Treaty right to hunt, fish and trap for food in Saskatchewan must be a registered Indian as defined by the Government of Canada's *Indian Act* and carry a valid Certificate of Indian Status, which identifies membership in one of the First Nations listed in this guide, regardless of their present province of residence. These are the First Nations that are signatory to Treaty 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 or 10 that fall within the provincial boundary, as well as those First Nations located within Saskatchewan that have not signed a Treaty.

## Where Treaty Rights are Recognized in Saskatchewan

Treaty rights in Saskatchewan can be exercised on unoccupied Crown lands and other lands to which there is a right of access, throughout the province, subject to the land provisions set out in this guide.

# Aboriginal Rights

## Who May Exercise Aboriginal Rights, and Where Aboriginal Rights may be Exercised in Saskatchewan

The Government of Saskatchewan recognizes that members of certain historic and contemporary Métis communities may exercise Aboriginal rights to hunt, fish and trap for food in some areas of the province. This recognition is guided by the framework set out in the Supreme Court of Canada decision in *R. v. Powley* and subsequent court decisions.

The province currently recognizes Métis Aboriginal rights as follows:

1. **Northern Saskatchewan** – within Métis Harvesting Zone 1 and Métis Harvesting Zone 2, as described on the map included in this guide:
  - a. Individuals previously recognized in Métis Harvesting Zone 1; and
  - b. Individuals previously recognized and documented in the ministry's Meadow Lake Compliance Area office in Métis Harvesting Zone 2.

**Recognized individuals may exercise Métis Aboriginal rights within the Métis Harvesting Zone(s) in which their historic Métis community is located.**

Individuals who have not been previously recognized within Métis Harvesting Zones 1 or 2 are expected to follow all current hunting and fishing laws. For further information, contact the nearest Ministry of Environment Field Office.

2. **In all other areas of the province**, Métis Aboriginal rights are not currently recognized. Individuals are expected to follow all current hunting and fishing laws.

# Summary of Hunting and Fishing Laws That Apply to the Exercise of Treaty and Aboriginal Rights in Saskatchewan

Individuals exercising Treaty or Aboriginal rights are exempt from certain provincial hunting and fishing laws. However, public safety and conservation laws are important to everyone and apply to all hunting and fishing activities.

Subject to land provisions and safety and conservation regulations, those exercising recognized Treaty or Aboriginal rights may hunt, fish and trap for food purposes at all times of the year without a licence. However, these activities can only occur within specific areas of the province recognized by the Government of Saskatchewan and be conducted in a safe and responsible manner.



Significant and regulatory changes appear in the guide in **bolded red print with an asterisk (\*)**.

## General

- Saskatchewan recognizes Treaty or Aboriginal rights to hunt, fish and trap only for food purposes.
- Wildlife or fish taken under the authority of Treaty or Aboriginal rights cannot be advertised, sold, bartered or traded. This includes both meat and other parts, such as feathers, claws, gall bladders and antlers.
  - ~ Antlers of wildlife taken under the authority of Treaty or Aboriginal rights that have been separated from the skull and have been processed into a form of artwork may be sold without a Sale of Wildlife Permit.
- Individuals may only take numbers of wildlife and fish that are reasonably required to feed themselves, their families and other community members who have Treaty or Aboriginal rights recognized in Saskatchewan.
- Individuals who do not have Treaty or Aboriginal rights recognized in Saskatchewan, or who are not immediate family members, may not possess fish or wildlife taken under the authority of Treaty or Aboriginal rights.

## Hunting

The following is a summary, and as such, the original statutes should be consulted for all purposes of interpretation and application of the law. Complete information is contained in *The Wildlife Act, 1998* and *The Wildlife Regulations, 1981* and may be obtained by writing: Publications Saskatchewan, B19, 3085 Albert Street, Regina, SK, S4S 0B1, 306-787-6894 or by accessing the website at [publications.gov.sk.ca/freelaw](http://publications.gov.sk.ca/freelaw).

Any person in possession of a firearm needs to hold or be under the immediate supervision of someone holding a valid Possession and Acquisition Licence (PAL). Generally, one will need to pass the Canada Firearms Safety Course (CFSC) to apply for the licence, though some adaptations do exist to assist Aboriginal peoples in applying for a PAL. Information on obtaining a PAL and adaptations for Aboriginal peoples is available online at [rcmp.gc.ca/cfp-pcaf/index-eng.htm](http://rcmp.gc.ca/cfp-pcaf/index-eng.htm) or by phone at 1-800-731-4000.

The ministry recommends all hunters take the Saskatchewan Hunter Education program, which is offered

through the Saskatchewan Association for Firearm Education ([saskhuntered.com](http://saskhuntered.com)). Individuals exercising Treaty or Aboriginal rights are not required to take the provincial hunter education program.

## Land Provisions

### Private Lands and Leased Provincial Crown Lands

- Permission is required from the landowner or lessee prior to hunting, and all instructions must be followed.

### Closed Areas

Game preserves, wildlife refuges, regional parks, certain provincial parks, recreation sites and other protected areas are closed to all hunting.

- No person shall carry or transport a firearm through a game preserve, wildlife refuge, regional park, provincial park, recreation site or other protected area that is closed to hunting unless the firearm is encased and in a vehicle. Provincial parks are closed to all hunting unless otherwise opened through the *Wildlife Regulations, 1981*. Check with the park manager or local conservation officer.
- Road Corridor Game Preserves prohibit all hunting within 400 metres of selected roads in the provincial forest. While traveling through road corridor game preserves, firearms must be encased and kept inside vehicles.
  - ~ Hunters in road corridor game preserves may carry unloaded firearms from a vehicle to the edge of the game preserve by the most direct route and return in the same manner.
- Check with your local Ministry of Environment Field Office for closed areas.

### Community Pastures

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC, formerly PRFA) and Saskatchewan Provincial Pastures (SPP) are closed to hunting when livestock are present.

**\*First Nations hunters will, generally speaking, have access to pastures whenever regular pasture operations are not underway. However, there may be times of the year, outside of regular pasture operations, when work is being done in the pastures and access will be denied for safety reasons. In these cases, the gates will be closed and hunters can contact the Ministry of Agriculture's local Lands Branch Field Office for further details.**

### Federal Lands

National Parks, Migratory Bird Sanctuaries, National Wildlife Areas, Cold Lake Air Weapons Range, Dundurn Range and Training Area.

- The province defers to the federal agency responsible for those lands regarding the right of access for the exercise of Treaty or Aboriginal rights.

### Reserve Lands

Permission from a First Nation is required to hunt or fish on reserve lands.

- Contact the individual First Nation Chief and Council for further information and applicable bylaws.

## Safety and Conservation Regulations

**It is unlawful to:**

- shoot across or along a provincial highway, provincial road or municipal road.
- discharge a firearm at night from highways, roads, road allowances and ditches.
- use any artificial light, night vision scopes or night vision goggles for the purpose of hunting.
- carry a loaded firearm in or on a vehicle or while on horseback. A rifle or shotgun is deemed loaded when shells are in the magazine or when a loaded clip is attached to a hinge plate or in contact with the firearm. A muzzleloader is deemed loaded when the firearm is charged and the ignition system is in place on the firearm.

- discharge a firearm from a vehicle or horseback.
  - hunt or handle a firearm carelessly or without reasonable regard for persons or property.
  - use drugs, narcotics, poisons or tranquilizers for the purpose of hunting.
  - hunt with automatic firearms or use silencers.
  - use poisoned arrows or arrows with explosive heads.
  - use tracer bullets or tracer shot shells for the purpose of hunting.
  - hunt while intoxicated or under the influence of a narcotic.
  - hunt or trap within 500 metres of a building, stockade or corral occupied by people or livestock without the consent of the owner or occupant in charge.
  - hunt within a resort area in a provincial park where “no hunting” is posted.
  - use any vehicle or power boat to chase, injure or kill wildlife.
  - use aircraft, including unmanned aircraft (commonly referred to as drones), for herding or chasing wildlife or to shoot from an aircraft.
  - hunt wildlife with a rifle other than a muzzleloader at any time in Regina/Moose Jaw and Saskatoon Wildlife Management Zones.
  - hunt wildlife with a rifle or muzzleloader at any time in the Prince Albert Wildlife Management Zone.
  - waste, destroy, allow to spoil or abandon the edible flesh of a game bird or animal.
  - injure or kill a game bird or animal without making every reasonable attempt to retrieve it.
  - hunt game birds within 500 metres of a wildlife feeding station or enter any lands posted with lure crop signs contrary to posted instructions.
  - possess or use shot other than non-toxic shot for the purpose of hunting migratory game birds.
  - kill, injure, possess, disturb, take, capture or harvest wildlife designated under *The Wild Species at Risk Regulations, 1999*; currently this includes sage grouse, whooping crane, burrowing owl, piping plover and swift fox.
- ### Baiting Regulations
- Bait means any food including salt and salt products intended to attract big game, but does not include fields of crop or forage, whether standing or harvested crops, forage or hay stacked in the field where it is grown or grain that is scattered or piled as a result of farming operations.
- In the provincial forest, in provincial parks or recreation sites and on unoccupied Crown land, no person shall:
    - ~ destroy, remove, deface, tamper with or cover bait or any signs erected by any other person.
    - ~ use salt or salt products for bait unless placed in a leak-proof container that is secured in such a way to prevent the contents from being spilled.
    - ~ use as bait: any noxious weed or noxious weed seed as described in *The Weed Control Act, 2010*, any exotic plant as described in *The Forest Resources Management Regulations, 1999*, or any carcass or part of a domestic animal other than domestic animal trimmings received from a licensed butcher shop or abattoir.
  - In the provincial forest, provincial parks or recreation sites and on unoccupied Crown land, no person shall place bait, including salt and salt products, for hunting big game:
    - ~ without erecting at the site, a sign of durable material of not less than 600 square centimetres on which is clearly marked the person's full name and address or clearly marking his/her full name and address on any

container used for holding the bait.

- ~ within 500 metres of any campground, dwelling or other place used by people.
- ~ within 200 metres of any numbered provincial highway, provincial road or municipal road.
- In provincial parks and recreation sites, no person shall place bait for hunting big game without the authorization of the park manager. Contacting the park manager to discuss the location of bait placed for hunting will help to avoid potential safety concerns.
- **\* A person who has placed bait for the purpose of hunting big game shall remove, at the end of the hunting season for which it was placed, any remaining bait, the container, the sign marking the bait and any items brought to the bait site.**

## Importing and Exporting Wildlife

- Individuals may not import, release or introduce any wildlife into Saskatchewan.
- Contact a Ministry of Environment Field Office for import and export information.

## Hunting with Non-Treaty Rights Holders

No one other than an individual who may exercise a Treaty right to hunt in Saskatchewan may aid, assist or hunt with another individual who is hunting for food under Treaty rights, unless that person possesses and carries a permit to assist.

- A permit may be issued to individuals who cannot exercise Treaty right to hunt in Saskatchewan to assist, aid or hunt with an individual who:
  - ~ is a father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, brother, sister, child, spouse or common-law

spouse of the applicant.

- An individual that has been issued a permit to assist may only hunt in accordance with the regulations and the terms and conditions of the permit.
- Permits to assist are available free of charge at Ministry of Environment Field Offices or available online at [saskatchewan.ca/environment](http://saskatchewan.ca/environment).

## Outfitting in Saskatchewan

- Outfitting is a commercial operation, not a Treaty right.
- Outfitters hunting on Crown and private lands are required to be provincially licensed and follow provincial regulations.
- Outfitters hunting on First Nation reserve lands are required to operate within reserve boundaries and adhere to existing Band bylaws and applicable provincial laws.
- Non-resident hunters must have prior permission to access reserve lands by the First Nation Chief and Council.
- Export permits issued by the Government of Saskatchewan are required for antlers, meat or parts of an animal harvested on First Nation reserve land that is being taken off a reserve.
- Additional information on outfitting for non-resident hunters is available on [saskatchewan.ca/hunting](http://saskatchewan.ca/hunting).

## Birds of Prey

Birds of prey (eagles, hawks, owls and falcons) are protected and may not be killed or captured without a licence. Saskatchewan recognizes the value of birds of prey for traditional spiritual ceremonies. Feathers or other parts of birds of prey collected by the Ministry of Environment are available for use by Saskatchewan First Nation individuals, First Nations and First Nation institutions for ceremonial traditions and sacred practices by applying to the Saskatchewan Indigenous Cultural Centre (SICC). Applications and Birds of Prey Program information are available

through the SICC website at [sicc.sk.ca/2015-birds-of-prey-program.html](http://sicc.sk.ca/2015-birds-of-prey-program.html) or by contacting SICC directly at:

Birds of Prey Program  
Saskatchewan Indigenous Cultural  
Centre (SICC)

305 - 2555 Grasswood Road East  
Saskatoon SK S7T 0K1  
Phone: (306) 244-1146  
Fax: (306) 665-6520  
Email: [info@sicc.sk.ca](mailto:info@sicc.sk.ca)

## Fishing

The following is a summary, and as such, the original statutes should be consulted for all purposes of interpretation and application of the law. Complete information is contained in *The Fisheries Act (Saskatchewan), 1994*; the federal *Fisheries Act*; the *Saskatchewan Fishery Regulations, 1994* and may be obtained by writing: Publications Saskatchewan, B19, 3085 Albert Street, Regina, SK, S4S 0B1, 306-787-6894 or by accessing the website at [publications.gov.sk.ca/freelaw](http://publications.gov.sk.ca/freelaw).

## Safety and Conservation Regulations

### It is unlawful to:

- abandon, handle or transport fish in a manner that wastes, spoils or renders those fish unsuitable for human consumption.
- use chemicals or explosives to catch or kill fish:
  - ~ a variety of methods to catch fish for food may be used, including angling, net fishing, snagging, snaring or taking them by hand.
- use live fish as bait:
  - ~ only baitfish that have been frozen or preserved may be used.
  - ~ earthworms or night crawlers may be imported and used as live bait. However, they must be shipped in a soil-free medium such as peat moss or shredded paper.
  - ~ crayfish and leeches originating

within Saskatchewan may be used as live bait.

- fish within 23 metres downstream from any constructed dam or obstacle except where there is a ministry sign allowing fishing.
- fish for, or catch and retain, any species of fish in an area closed to all fishing during the time of closure.
- **\* fail to stop at a watercraft inspection station when transporting or trailering watercraft;**
- **\* transport watercraft on a highway if the watercraft has a drainage hole in the lower hull or bilge that is blocked;**
- leave an ice fishing shelter unattended on ice-covered waters unless the owner's name, address, and telephone number are clearly and permanently marked on the outside surface of the shelter in letters and numbers not less than 2.5 centimetres in height.
- fail to remove an ice fishing shelter placed on a water:
  - ~ south of Highway No. 16 by March 15; and
  - ~ north of Highway 16 by March 31.

## Stocked Waters (non-native fish species)

- Regulations regarding limits, size restrictions, seasons and equipment apply on waters stocked with trout (excluding lake trout), largemouth and smallmouth bass.
- ~ a licence is not required when



fishing for food on stocked waters.

- Net fishing is prohibited on stocked waters.

### Import and Transfer of Fish

Introduced fish species can harm the ecological balance of established fish communities. Everyone can help safeguard provincial fisheries by reporting anyone who is relocating fish or using live fish for bait.

No person shall, unless authorized by licence:

- import into Saskatchewan live fish or fish eggs, leeches, crayfish, aquatic invertebrates, frogs and salamanders (waterdogs); and
- release live fish or live fish eggs into any waters within the province.

### Bow and Spear Fishing

- No fish taken by bow fishing may be released.
- Fish arrows must be attached to the bow or archer with a line strong enough to retrieve impaled fish.
- A bow and arrow is defined as a firearm and cannot be used or possessed in provincial and regional parks, provincial recreation sites or a Federal Migratory Bird Sanctuary.
- Spears shall be secured to the gun or to the diver by a line not exceeding five metres in length and of sufficient strength to withstand the operating tension of the spear gun.
- No person shall use explosive charges or any gas other than air as a spear gun propellant; pneumatic guns may be used for spear fishing in Saskatchewan.
- All underwater spear fishers must display a scuba diver's flag while fishing.
- No underwater spear fishing is allowed within 100 metres of a

buoyed swimming area.

- No fish taken by underwater spear fishing may be released.

### Net Fishing for Food

- Gill nets and trap nets used to catch fish for food purposes must be clearly marked in a manner that identifies the individual fishing, such as the person's Certificate of Indian Status Card number, and/or name and telephone number.
- Gill nets require a minimum mesh size of five inches, or as required for the commercial fishery (as per current regulations).
- Nets must not obstruct more than two-thirds of the width of any river or stream.

### Fishing with Non-Treaty and Non-Aboriginal Rights Holders

No person other than an individual who may exercise a Treaty or Aboriginal right to fish as recognized by Saskatchewan shall assist, aid or fish with any individual fishing for food pursuant to Treaty or Aboriginal rights unless:

- They are immediate family members: a father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, brother, sister, child, spouse or common law spouse of the Treaty or Aboriginal rights holder; or
- **The individual fishing for food pursuant to Treaty or Aboriginal rights is within daily catch and size limits.**

For more information on sport angling or hunting regulations and daily limits, go to [saskatchewan.ca/fishing](https://saskatchewan.ca/fishing) or [saskatchewan.ca/hunting](https://saskatchewan.ca/hunting).

## First Nations Recognized by Saskatchewan to Exercise Treaty Rights to Hunt, Fish and Trap for Food Purposes in Saskatchewan

Individuals exercising the Treaty right to hunt, fish and trap for food in Saskatchewan must be a registered Indian as defined by the Government of Canada's *Indian Act* and carry a valid Certificate of Indian Status, which identifies membership in one of the First Nations identified in the following listing regardless of their present province of residence. These are the First Nations who signed Treaty 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 or 10 and those First Nations located within Saskatchewan that have not signed a Treaty.

First Nation	Band #	Treaty Number	Province
Carry The Kettle	378	4	SK
Cote First Nation 366	366	4	SK
Cowessess	361	4	SK
Day Star	389	4	SK
Fishing Lake First Nation	390	4	SK
George Gordon First Nation	391	4	SK
Kahkewistahaw	362	4	SK
Kawacatoose	393	4	SK
Keeseekoose	367	4	SK
Kinistin Saulteaux Nation	377	4	SK
Little Black Bear	379	4	SK
Muscowpetung	381	4	SK
Muskowekwan	392	4	SK
Nekaneet	380	4	SK
Ocean Man	408	4	SK
Ochapowace	363	4	SK
Okanese	382	4	SK
Pasqua First Nation #79	383	4	SK
Peepeekisis Cree Nation No.81	384	4	SK
Pheasant Rump Nakota	409	4	SK
Piapot	385	4	SK
Sakimay First Nations	364	4	SK
Star Blanket Cree Nation	387	4	SK
The Key First Nation	368	4	SK
White Bear	365	4	SK
Yellow Quill	376	4	SK

First Nation	Band #	Treaty Number	Province
Standing Buffalo	386	Not signatory in Treaty 4	SK
Wood Mountain	388	Not signatory in Treaty 4	SK
Cumberland House Cree Nation	350	5	SK
Red Earth	356	5	SK
Shoal Lake Cree Nation	357	5	SK
Ahtahkakoop	406	6	SK
Beardy's and Okemasis	369	6	SK
Big Island Lake Cree Nation	399	6	SK
Big River	404	6	SK
Flying Dust First Nation	395	6	SK
James Smith	370	6	SK
Little Pine	340	6	SK
Lucky Man	341	6	SK
Makwa Sahgaiehcan First Nation	396	6	SK
Ministikwan Lake Cree Nation	397	6	SK
Mistawasis	374	6	SK
Moosomin	342	6	SK
Mosquito, Grizzly Bear's Head, Lean Man First Nation	343	6	SK
Muskeg Lake Cree Nation #102	375	6	SK
Muskoday First Nation	371	6	SK
One Arrow First Nation	373	6	SK
Onion Lake Cree Nation	344	6	SK
Pelican Lake	405	6	SK
Peter Ballantyne Cree Nation	355	6	SK
Poundmaker	345	6	SK
Red Pheasant	346	6	SK
Saulteaux	347	6	SK
Sturgeon Lake First Nation	360	6	SK
Sweetgrass	348	6	SK
Thunderchild First Nation	349	6	SK
Waterhen Lake	402	6	SK
Witchehan Lake	407	6	SK
Lac La Ronge	353	6	SK
Montreal Lake	354	6	SK
Wahpeton Dakota Nation	358	Not signatory in Treaty 6	SK
Whitcap Dakota First Nation	372	Not signatory in Treaty 6	SK
Black Lake	359	8	SK
Clearwater River Dene	401	8	SK
Fond du Lac	351	8	SK
Birch Narrows First Nation	403	10	SK
Buffalo River Dene Nation	398	10	SK

First Nation	Band #	Treaty Number	Province
Canoe Lake Cree First Nation	394	10	SK
English River First Nation	400	10	SK
Hatchet Lake	352	10	SK
Deer Lake	237	5	ON
Kee-Way-Win	325	5	ON
McDowell Lake	326	5	ON
North Spirit Lake	238	5	ON
Pikangikum	208	5	ON
Poplar Hill	236	5	ON
Sandy Lake	211	5	ON
Dauphin River	316	2	MB
Ebb and Flow	280	2	MB
Keeseekoowenin	286	2	MB
Lake Manitoba	271	2	MB
Lake St. Martin	275	2	MB
Little Saskatchewan	274	2	MB
O-Chi-Chak-Ko-Sipi First Nation	279	2	MB
Pinaymootang First Nation	272	2	MB
Skownan First Nation	281	2	MB
Gamblers	294	4	MB
Pine Creek	282	4	MB
Rolling River	291	4	MB
Sapotaweyak Cree Nation	314	4	MB
Tootinaowaziibeeng Treaty Reserve	292	4	MB
Waywayseecappo First Nation Treaty Four - 1874	285	4	MB
Wuskwi Sipiik First Nation	324	4	MB
Berens River	266	5	MB
Black River First Nation	260	5	MB
Chemawawin Cree Nation	309	5	MB
Cross Lake First Nation	276	5	MB
Hollow Water	263	5	MB
Little Grand Rapids	270	5	MB
Mispawistik Cree Nation	310	5	MB
Mosakahiken Cree Nation	312	5	MB
Norway House Cree Nation	278	5	MB
Opaskwayak Cree Nation	315	5	MB
Pauingassi First Nation	327	5	MB
Poplar River First Nation	277	5	MB
Tataskweyak Cree Nation	306	5	MB
War Lake First Nation	323	5	MB
York Factory First Nation	304	5	MB
Bloodvein	267	5	MB

First Nation	Band #	Treaty Number	Province
Bunibonibee Cree Nation	301	5	MB
Fisher River	264	5	MB
Fox Lake	305	5	MB
Garden Hill First Nations	297	5	MB
God's Lake First Nation	296	5	MB
Kinonjeoshtegon First Nation	268	5	MB
Manto Sipi Cree Nation	302	5	MB
Nisichawayasihk Cree Nation	313	5	MB
O-Pipon-Na-Piwin Cree Nation	318	5	MB
Red Sucker Lake	300	5	MB
Sayisi Dene First Nation	303	5	MB
Shamattawa First Nation	307	5	MB
St. Theresa Point	298	5	MB
Wasagamack First Nation	299	5	MB
Marcel Colomb First Nation	328	6	MB
Mathias Colomb	311	6	MB
Barren Lands	308	10	MB
Northlands	317	10	MB
Alexander	438	6	AB
Alexis Nakota Sioux Nation	437	6	AB
Beaver Lake Cree Nation	445	6	AB
Cold Lake First Nations	464	6	AB
Enoch Cree Nation #440	440	6	AB
Ermineskin Tribe	443	6	AB
Frog Lake	465	6	AB
Heart Lake	469	6	AB
Kehewin Cree Nation	466	6	AB
Louis Bull	439	6	AB
Montana	442	6	AB
O'Chiese	431	6	AB
Paul	441	6	AB
Saddle Lake Cree Nation	462	6	AB
Samson	444	6	AB
Sunchild First Nation	434	6	AB
Bearspaw	473	7	AB
Blood	435	7	AB
Chiniki	433	7	AB
Piikani Nation	436	7	AB
Siksika Nation	430	7	AB
Stoney	471	7	AB
Tsuu T'ina Nation	432	7	AB
Wesley	475	7	AB

First Nation	Band #	Treaty Number	Province
Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation	463	8	AB
Beaver First Nation	445	8	AB
Bigstone Cree Nation	458	8	AB
Chipewyan Prairie First Nation	470	8	AB
Dene Tha'	448	8	AB
Driftpile First Nation	450	8	AB
Duncan's First Nation	451	8	AB
Fort McKay First Nation	467	8	AB
Fort McMurray #468 First Nation	468	8	AB
Horse Lake First Nation	449	8	AB
Kapawe'no First Nation	452	8	AB
Little Red River Cree Nation	447	8	AB
Loon River Cree	476	8	AB
Lubicon Lake	453	8	AB
Mikisew Cree First Nation	461	8	AB
Peerless Trout First Nation	478	8	AB
Sawridge First Nation	454	8	AB
Smith's Landing First Nation	477	8	AB
Sturgeon Lake Cree Nation	455	8	AB
Sucker Creek	456	8	AB
Swan River First Nation	457	8	AB
Tallcree	446	8	AB
Whitefish Lake	459	8	AB
Woodland Cree First Nation	474	8	AB
Blueberry River First Nations	547	8	BC
Doig River First Nation	548	8	BC
Fort Nelson First Nation	543	8	BC
Halfway River First Nation	546	8	BC
McLeod Lake	618	8	BC
Prophet River First Nation	544	8	BC
Saulteau First Nations	542	8	BC
West Moberly First Nations	545	8	BC
Deninu K'ue First Nation	762	8	NT
K'atloodeeche First Nation	761	8	NT
Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation	764	8	NT
Salt River First Nation #195	759	8	NT
Yellowknives Dene First Nation	763	8	NT

# Stop Aquatic Invasive Species



zebra mussels

## CLEAN + DRAIN + DRY YOUR BOAT

Aquatic invasive species such as zebra mussels and quagga mussels pose a serious threat to our waters and fish resources.

Whether returning home from out of province, coming to visit or moving between waters within the province, make sure to:

### CLEAN

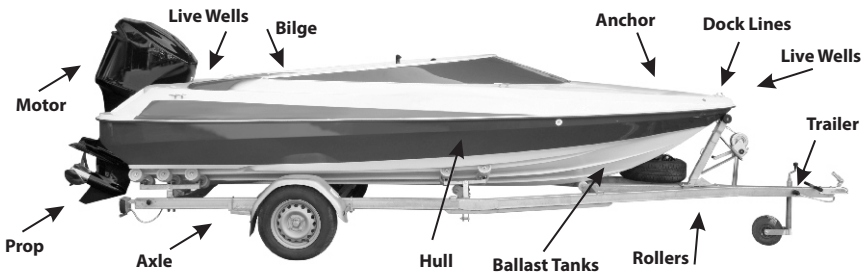
and inspect watercraft and gear. Remove all visible plants, animals and mud. Rinse using high pressure, hot tap water 50°C (120°F).

### DRAIN

all onboard water from watercraft including the motor, livewell, bilge and bait buckets and leave plugs out during transport and storage.

### DRY

your watercraft and all related gear for at least five days in the hot sun if rinsing is not available. Dispose of unwanted leeches, crayfish and worms in the trash and dump bait bucket water on land.



**To report suspect invasive species, please contact the nearest Ministry of Environment office or call the TIP Line.**

Call SaskTel Cell #5555 or 1-800-667-7561  
[saskatchewan.ca/tip](http://saskatchewan.ca/tip)





## Report hunting and angling violations

### **Did you know that Saskatchewan's Turn In Poachers (TIP) program receives more than 1,400 calls annually?**

Contact our 24-hour TIP service if you notice someone hunting or fishing illegally.

All calls are confidential – you do not have to give your name.

Callers who provide information leading to a conviction may be eligible for a reward of up to \$2,000.

Call the toll-free number or submit the report online.  
Phone lines are open 24 hours a day, seven days week.

Call SaskTel Cell #5555 or 1-800-667-7561  
[saskatchewan.ca/tip](http://saskatchewan.ca/tip)





# Saskatchewan Métis Harvesting Zones

**Métis Harvesting Zone 1** includes the portion of Saskatchewan lying north of the Northern Administration District Boundary as described in the The Northern Municipalities Regulations, 2011 and may be obtained by writing: Publications Saskatchewan, B29, 3085 Albert Street, Regina, SK, S4S 0B1, by phoning 306-787-6894 or by accessing the website at publications.sk.ca/freelaw.

**Métis Harvesting Zone 2** includes that portion of Saskatchewan within the following boundary:

- Beginning at the intersection of the west boundary of Saskatchewan with the south shore of the Beaver River;
- East along the south shore of the Beaver River to its intersection with Provincial Highway No. 55;
- South along Provincial Highway No.55 and Range Road 3184 Rural Municipality of Meadow Lake to its intersection with the boundary of the Northern Provincial Forest;
- East along the boundary of the Northern Provincial Forest as described in the Forest Resource Management Regulations, Chapter F-19.1 Reg 1 (1999) to its intersection with Provincial Highway No. 155;
- North along Provincial Highway No. 155 and Highway No. 165 to its intersection with Highway No. 918;
- North following Highway no. 918 for 53 kilometres to its intersection with 55° 35' N Latitude;
- West following 55° 35' N Latitude for approximately 47 kilometres to its intersection with 108° 25' W Longitude;
- South following 108° 25' W Longitude for approximately 29 kilometres to its intersection with the northern boundary of the Primrose Lake Air Weapons Range;
- Following the east and south boundaries of the Primrose Lake Air Weapons Range to its intersection with the west boundary of Saskatchewan;
- South following the west boundary of Saskatchewan to its intersection with the south shore of the Beaver River.

**Note:** From the intersection of Provincial Highway No. 155 and Provincial Highway No. 908 it is approximately 5 kilometres to the intersection of Provincial Highway NO. 155 and 55° 35' N Latitude.

## Legend

- Metis Harvesting Zone 1
- Metis Harvesting Zone 2
- Northern Administration District Boundary
- Waterbody
- Parks
- Game Preserve, Wildlife Refuge etc.
- Air Weapons Range, National Park
- Highways/Roads
- Compliance Area Office
- Towns

