



Subsistence hunting, fishing and trapping

by First Nations, Inuvialuit and other
Indigenous Peoples in Yukon

ISBN: 978-1-55362-876-7

Last printing: 2021

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On the cover: Spring hunting in Champagne and Aishihik First Nations Traditional Territory. Photo by Elodie Dulac.

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This booklet is an introduction to the rights of Indigenous Peoples to hunt, fish and trap in Yukon.

Long before Yukon became a territory, Indigenous Peoples were on the land hunting, fishing and trapping. Yukon Indigenous Peoples have rights to harvest wildlife for food and traditional purposes in their traditional territories and consenting Yukon First Nation traditional territories. These rights are protected under the Canadian Constitution and First Nations Final Agreements.

This booklet is intended for Indigenous people who want a summary of their rights and non-Indigenous people who want to have a better understanding of subsistence hunting, fishing and trapping.

Not a legal document

This is not a legal document. It's a summary prepared by the Government of Yukon as an introduction to Indigenous subsistence harvest rights. For a fuller understanding of rights and responsibilities, consult the Yukon First Nations Final Agreements, the *Inuvialuit Final Agreement*, the Gwich'in Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement, the *Porcupine Caribou Management Agreement* and Yukon's *Wildlife Act*.

It is your responsibility to know and obey the laws.

Note: This booklet uses “Indigenous” as a general term to encompass First Nations, Inuvialuit and Métis. In certain instances when we are quoting from other documents such as the *Porcupine Caribou Management Agreement*, we use “Aboriginal”, but the Government of Yukon understands this to have the same meaning as “Indigenous.” We use “First Nation” when we mean to specifically refer to First Nations, not Inuvialuit or Métis.





Contents

Subsistence harvest rights	2
Who has subsistence harvest rights in Yukon?	3
Responsibilities for all Indigenous hunters, anglers and trappers	6
Specific rights	
Yukon First Nations with Final Agreements	9
Beneficiaries of the Gwich'in Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement	12
Inuvialuit	14
Yukon First Nations or transboundary First Nations or other Indigenous groups without comprehensive land claims agreements	17
Subsistence harvest rights with the Government of Canada	19
Hunting the Porcupine caribou herd	20
Other rights and responsibilities	
Harvest reporting	22
Gifting and traditional sharing	23
Key terms used	25
Contacts	28



Subsistence harvest rights

When they first appear, key terms are highlighted and in bold.
You can find definitions of these terms on page 25.

What are subsistence harvest rights?

Indigenous Peoples in Yukon have rights to **subsistence harvest**. Subsistence harvest means hunting, gathering, fishing and trapping to feed yourself, your family or your community. Subsistence harvesting also includes the ability to use **non-edible by-products** from harvesting for domestic purposes and traditional handicrafts.

An Indigenous person's subsistence harvest rights in Yukon depend on:

- which First Nation or other **Indigenous group** they belong to;
- if they are a Citizen of a First Nation or other Indigenous group with a settled land claim in Yukon;
- if they are a Member of a First Nation or other Indigenous group with recognized subsistence harvest rights in Yukon; and
- where they plan to exercise their subsistence harvest rights.

Detailed maps of Indigenous **traditional territories** are available. Check with the office of the respective First Nation's government, the Council of Yukon First Nations or the Department of Environment. See page 28 for contact information.

You can also view and download maps from [Yukon.ca/en/your-government/about-yukon/find-yukon-first-nations-traditional-territory-map-data](https://www.yukon.ca/en/your-government/about-yukon/find-yukon-first-nations-traditional-territory-map-data).

Which situation applies?

For...	See page...
a Citizen of a Yukon First Nation with a Final Agreement	9
a beneficiary of the Gwich'in Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement	12
a beneficiary of the <i>Inuvialuit Final Agreement</i>	14
a Member of a Yukon First Nation without a Final Agreement or comprehensive land claim agreement	17
a Member of a transboundary First Nation or other Indigenous group with asserted traditional territory in Yukon	17
hunting the Porcupine caribou herd	20

Who has subsistence harvest rights in Yukon?

Yukon First Nations, Inuvialuit, Tetlit Gwich'in and some **transboundary First Nations** have subsistence harvest rights in Yukon.

A person has subsistence harvest rights in Yukon if they are a beneficiary of:

- a **Yukon First Nation Final Agreement**;
- the *Inuvialuit Final Agreement*;
- Appendix C of the Gwich'in Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement.

The areas where beneficiaries can exercise their rights are identified under these agreements.

A person also has subsistence harvest rights in Yukon if they are a Member of:

- a Yukon First Nation without a Final Agreement; or
- a transboundary First Nation with asserted traditional territory in Yukon.

Subsistence harvest rights generally only apply in the Indigenous person's own traditional territory, in areas of overlap with another traditional territory, and in areas set out in harvest agreements such as

the Porcupine Caribou Management Agreement. In some cases, they may be able to obtain permission from other Yukon First Nations to exercise subsistence harvest rights in another First Nation's Traditional Territory, including on **Settlement Land**.

Who doesn't have subsistence harvest rights in Yukon?

Examples of Indigenous Peoples who don't have subsistence harvest rights in Yukon:

- Indigenous people who are beneficiaries of a land claim from another part of Canada, with no historical ties to Yukon.
- Indigenous people who are status Indians or beneficiaries, or Members of historic numbered treaties from elsewhere in Canada, with no historical ties to Yukon.
- Métis people, other than:
 - ▶ Dene Métis from the Northwest Territories that have not ceded, released and surrendered their rights to hunt in Yukon; and
 - ▶ Métis who are beneficiaries of the Gwich'in Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement.

Indigenous people without a treaty or recognized assertion of Aboriginal rights and title in Yukon are required to obtain a Government of Yukon hunting, angling and/or trapping licence under the *Wildlife Act* and must abide by the general laws for hunting, fishing and trapping in Yukon.

Subsistence harvest rights cannot be established by receiving permission to harvest from a Yukon First Nation, Inuvialuit, Tetlit Gwich'in or transboundary First Nation.



Harvest that is not a right

The following cases are not considered subsistence harvest and require a Yukon hunting, angling and/or trapping licence.

- Harvesting transplanted or introduced species to Yukon, anywhere in Yukon. This includes wood bison and elk.
- Harvesting big game in Yukon as a non-resident without a recognized subsistence harvest right, or assertion of subsistence harvest rights in Yukon.
 - ▶ Under these circumstances, a person would need a Yukon non-resident big game hunting licence **and** be accompanied by a licensed guide.
- For Citizens of a First Nation with a Final Agreement, harvesting in areas outside of their First Nation's Traditional Territory and areas of overlap without written permission from the First Nation in whose Traditional Territory they are harvesting in. See page 10.
- Hunting Porcupine caribou, unless the hunter is a Native User recognized by a Native User Community in accordance with the *Porcupine Caribou Management Plan*. See page 20.
- Harvesting where territorial, federal or Yukon First Nation laws have limited or closed harvest for the purpose of conservation, public health or public safety.

Yukon residents who are Citizens or Members of a Yukon First Nation, the Tetlit Gwich'in or the Inuvialuit who wish to harvest outside of a right can obtain a Yukon hunting or angling licence at no cost from Department of Environment offices or online from Yukon.ca. Proof of eligibility is required.

Commercial trapping is not subsistence harvest and is governed by the *Wildlife Act* and *Trapping Regulations*. Please refer to the current *Yukon trapping regulations summary booklet* for further information.



Responsibilities for all Indigenous hunters, anglers and trappers

Public safety

It's against the law for anyone to do the following.

- Hunt, fish or trap in a way that causes or is likely to cause injury to a person, domestic animal, livestock or personal property.
- Hunt within one kilometre of any residence without written permission from the occupants of each residence, whether they are present at the time of hunting or not.
- Hunt while impaired by a drug, including legal drugs such as alcohol or cannabis, or certain kinds of medication.
- Carry a loaded firearm in or on a vehicle.
 - ▶ This includes an ATV, snowmobile or other off-road vehicle.
 - ▶ This does not include a boat.
- Discharge a firearm or cause a projectile from a firearm to pass on or across a part of a road normally used by the public. This means any part of the road used by the public to travel, including the shoulders.

Meat wastage

The Final Agreements, the federal *Fisheries Act* and the territorial *Wildlife Act* prohibit wasting meat from fish or wildlife. Meat wastage is against the law. It's also unethical and disrespectful.

Meat wastage includes:

- abandoning meat;
- destroying meat or allowing it to spoil;
- using meat as bait;
- feeding meat to domestic animals; and
- not caring for meat in the field in a way that leads to meat getting scavenged or spoiled.

Proof of subsistence harvest rights

When you go hunting, fishing or trapping under subsistence harvest rights, carry the relevant documents with you as proof of those rights. The reason this proof is required is to determine whether the harvest is lawful, protecting the rights of the First Nation or Indigenous group whose traditional territory you are harvesting in.

A conservation officer, First Nations officer or harvest monitor may ask you for these documents while you are exercising your subsistence harvest rights.

- Proof of enrollment in a Yukon or transboundary First Nation or other Indigenous group, including proof you are a beneficiary of the *Inuvialuit Final Agreement* or the *Gwich'in Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement*.
 - ▶ Your First Nation government can provide you with proof of enrollment.
 - ▶ First Nations people and Inuvialuit age 55 or older on the effective date of their Final Agreement or comprehensive land claims agreement do not need to have proof of enrollment. However, they may be asked to produce other identification.
- Written permission from the relevant First Nation government if you are harvesting in the Traditional Territory of another First Nation with a Yukon First Nation Final Agreement.

Fishing with a gill net, fish trap or set box

Mark your name and the name of your First Nation or other Indigenous group on any gill net, fish trap or set box you use. This way, conservation officers will know that the equipment is being used to exercise subsistence harvest rights. It's against the law for anyone without subsistence harvest rights to use this equipment for fishing. However, subsistence harvest rights are not limited to using this equipment.

Subsistence trapping

If you are trapping in a concession area for subsistence purposes and:

- are not the holder of the trapping concession; and
- do not have a commercial licence to trap in the concession area;

please mark your name and/or the name of your First Nation or other Indigenous group on your traps. This way, trapping concession holders and conservation officers will know that the traps are being used to exercise subsistence harvest rights.



Yukon First Nations with Final Agreements

The following Yukon First Nations have a Final Agreement.

- Carcross/Tagish First Nation (signed in 2005)
- Champagne and Aishihik First Nations (signed in 1993)
- First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun (signed in 1993)
- Kluane First Nation (signed in 2003)
- Kwanlin Dün First Nation (signed in 2005)
- Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation (signed in 1997)
- Selkirk First Nation (signed in 1997)
- Ta'an Kwäch'än Council (signed in 2002)
- Teslin Tlingit Council (signed in 1993)
- Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in (signed in 1998)
- Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation (signed in 1993)

See the map insert for locations of Traditional Territories.

A Yukon First Nation cannot grant permission for subsistence harvesting to a person who is not a beneficiary of a Final Agreement that defines rights to harvest in Yukon.

What and where can I harvest?

Inside your First Nation's Traditional Territory

You have subsistence harvest rights within the Traditional Territory of your First Nation, including any portion of your Traditional Territory that overlaps another First Nation's Traditional Territory (**overlap areas**).

- You can harvest all species of fish or wildlife other than introduced species:
 - male or female;
 - at any time of year; and
 - in any numbers.
- Your rights are subject to any laws passed by your First Nation.
- You do not need a Yukon hunting, angling or trapping licence to exercise your subsistence harvest rights.
- Your rights may be limited by territorial or federal laws for the purpose of conservation, public health or public safety.
- Your rights do not include commercial harvest or commercial activity.

Outside your First Nation's Traditional Territory

For Yukon First Nations harvesting in areas where other Yukon First Nations have Final Agreements:

You will need **written permission** from the **First Nation government** in whose Traditional Territory you are harvesting in for subsistence. Oral permission granted by a beneficiary of that First Nation does not grant you permission to hunt in that Traditional Territory.

- You must carry this permission with you while you are harvesting.
- You must follow the laws passed by that First Nation for that Traditional Territory.
- You can only hunt in areas of the First Nation's Traditional Territory that do not overlap with another First Nation's Traditional Territory. Be aware that some First Nations are resolving their areas of

overlap with contiguous boundaries, so harvest in some of these areas will be a possibility in the future. Check with the First Nations governments whose Traditional Territories overlap in the area where you want to harvest.

If permission is not obtained or granted, you have the option to obtain a Yukon hunting licence and seals, angling licence or trapping licence, which permits you to harvest outside of your own Traditional Territory. In this case, you must follow all hunting, fishing and trapping rules and regulations that apply to all licensed harvesters.

- If you have obtained a Yukon hunting licence and seals and want to hunt on a First Nation's Category A Settlement Lands other than your own, you must get written permission from the relevant First Nation government.

In areas not covered by Final Agreements:

- You must have a Yukon hunting licence and seals, angling licence, or a trapping concession and licence, and abide by the general hunting, fishing and trapping rules that apply to all licensed harvesters.

Other rights

- The subsistence harvest rights mentioned above do not apply to elk and wood bison.
- Subsistence harvest rights for salmon and migratory birds are managed by agreements with the federal government. See page 19.
- For your rights to harvest the Porcupine caribou herd, see page 20.

Beneficiaries of the Gwich'in Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement

This section applies to Tetlit Gwich'in beneficiaries of the Gwich'in Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement.

Appendix C (the “Yukon Transboundary Agreement”) of the Gwich'in Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement, signed in 1992, describes your subsistence harvest rights in Yukon.

What and where can I harvest?

Inside the Primary Use Area, the Secondary Use Area, and the Traditional Territory of the First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun

You have subsistence harvest rights in the Primary Use Area, the Secondary Use Area and those areas of the Traditional Territory of the First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun that do not overlap with any other Yukon First Nation's Traditional Territory.

- You can harvest all species of fish or wildlife other than introduced species:
 - ▶ male or female;
 - ▶ at any time of year; and
 - ▶ in any numbers.
- Your rights to harvest in the Secondary Use Area and the non-overlapping portion of the Traditional Territory of the First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun are subject to their rules and regulations.
- **Written permission** is required from the Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation to subsistence trap in the Secondary Use Area. You must carry this permission with you while you are trapping.
- Your rights may be limited by territorial, federal or Yukon First Nation laws for the purpose of conservation, public health or public safety.

Outside the Primary Use Area, the Secondary Use Area or the Traditional Territory of the First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun

- If you are a beneficiary of the Gwich'in Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement and you reside in Yukon, you will need to get Yukon resident licences and seals and abide by the general hunting, fishing and trapping rules that apply to all licensed harvesters.
 - If you want to hunt on a Yukon First Nation's Category A Settlement Lands with your resident hunting licence, you also must get written permission from the relevant First Nation government.
- If you are a beneficiary of the Gwich'in Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement but you are not a Yukon resident, you will need to hunt with a licensed guide.

Other rights

- The subsistence harvest rights mentioned above do not apply to elk and wood bison.
- Subsistence harvest rights for salmon and migratory birds are managed by First Nations in partnership with the federal government. See page 19.
- For your rights to harvest the Porcupine caribou herd, see page 20.

Gwich'in Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement terms

The Gwich'in Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement uses terms not found in other agreements.

Primary Use Area: The Fort McPherson Group Trapping Area.

Secondary Use Area: The area west of the Fort McPherson Group Trapping Area.

See the map insert for the specific locations of these areas in Yukon.



Inuvialuit

The *Inuvialuit Final Agreement* (the “Western Arctic Claim”) signed in 1984 describes your subsistence harvest rights in Yukon. These rights apply to the Inuvialuit Settlement Region in Yukon (the Yukon North Slope), which includes:

- Aullaviat/Aunguniarvik (the “eastern Yukon North Slope”);
- Ivvavik National Park; and
- Herschel Island-Qikiqtaruk and adjacent islands. Herschel Island-Qikiqtaruk is a territorial park.

See the map insert for the locations of these areas.

What and where can I harvest?

Inside the Inuvialuit Settlement Region in Yukon

- You have the exclusive right to trap furbearers and harvest polar bears on the Yukon North Slope.
- You have the exclusive right to harvest game including muskoxen on Herschel Island-Qikiqtaruk and in Ivvavik National Park.
- You have the preferential right to harvest muskoxen in Aullaviat/Aunguniarvik.
- You have the preferential right to harvest fish and wildlife, except migratory non-game birds and migratory birds that eat insects, for subsistence usage in Aullaviat/Aunguniarvik.
- These rights are subject to any established quotas. Contact the Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee for more information on quotas. See page 30 for contact information.
- You do not need a Yukon hunting, angling or trapping licence to exercise your subsistence harvest rights on the Yukon North Slope and Herschel Island-Qikiqtaruk.
- These rights may be limited by provisions in the *Inuvialuit Final Agreement* and territorial or federal laws for the purpose of conservation, public health or public safety.

Outside the Inuvialuit Settlement Region in Yukon

- If you are harvesting in the Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation Traditional Territory, you must harvest in accordance with the Old Crow/ Inuvialuit Reciprocal Harvesting Agreement, and abide by the general hunting and fishing rules that apply to all licensed harvesters.
- If you are a Yukon resident, you will need to get Yukon resident licences and seals and abide by the general hunting, fishing and trapping rules that apply to all licensed harvesters.
 - If you want to hunt on a Yukon First Nation's Category A Settlement Lands with your resident hunting licence, you also must get written permission from the relevant First Nation government.
- If you are not a Yukon resident, you will need to hunt with a licensed guide.

Other rights

- The subsistence harvest rights mentioned above do not apply to elk and wood bison.
- Subsistence harvest rights for salmon and migratory birds are managed by agreements with the federal government. See page 19.
- For your rights to harvest the Porcupine caribou herd, see page 20.

Inuvialuit Final Agreement terms

The *Inuvialuit Final Agreement* uses terms not found in other agreements or uses different definitions.

Inuvialuit: People known as Inuvialuit or Inuit who have a recognized claim of traditional use and occupancy of the land in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region and are represented by the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation and the Inuvialuit Game Council.

Inuvialuit Settlement Region: An area in northern Yukon and the Northwest Territories traditionally used by the Inuvialuit.

Yukon North Slope: The lands in Yukon, north of the divide between the watersheds of the Porcupine River and the Beaufort Sea, including adjacent waters and islands. The Yukon North Slope is the Yukon portion of the larger Inuvialuit Settlement Region. See the map insert.

Furbearer: All species of game that are or may be harvested by trapping. This includes but is not limited to beaver, white fox, arctic fox, otter, lynx, marten, fisher, skunk, ermine, weasel, least weasel, mink, muskrat, red squirrel, red fox, cross fox, black fox, silver fox, wolverine, wolf, coyote, marmot, hare and ground squirrel. This does not include black bear and grizzly bear.

Wildlife: All wild animals other than reindeer.

Exclusive right to harvest: The sole right to harvest certain species.

Preferential right to harvest: The right to be able to harvest certain species of wildlife before non-Inuvialuit hunters have the ability to do so. Harvest managers must allocate enough animals for the subsistence harvest needs of the Inuvialuit before opening up hunting of these species to others.

Subsistence usage: Taking wildlife for personal use, such as for food or to make clothing. Subsistence usage includes taking wildlife to trade, barter or sell meat to other Inuvialuit. Inuvialuit can also trade, barter or sell non-edible by-products to anyone as long as they harvested the animal and the resulting by-products for their personal use.

Yukon First Nations or transboundary First Nations or other Indigenous groups without comprehensive land claims agreements

First Nations with asserted traditional territory in Yukon but without comprehensive land claims agreements include:

- Acho Dene Koe First Nation;
- Kaska nations:
 - ▶ Dease River First Nation;
 - ▶ Kwadacha Nation;
 - ▶ Liard First Nation;
 - ▶ Ross River Dena Council;
- Tahltan Central Government (also known as the Tahltan Central Council);
- Taku River Tlingit First Nation; and
- White River First Nation.

What and where can I harvest?

Inside your First Nation's asserted traditional territory

You have subsistence harvest rights within the asserted traditional territory of your First Nation.

- You can harvest all species of fish or wildlife except introduced species:
 - ▶ male or female;
 - ▶ at any time of year; and
 - ▶ in any numbers.
- You do not need a Yukon hunting, angling or trapping licence to exercise your subsistence harvest rights.
- Your rights are subject to any laws passed by your First Nation.

- Your rights may be limited by territorial or federal laws for the purpose of conservation, public health or public safety.

Outside your First Nation's asserted traditional territory

- If you are a Yukon resident, you will need to get Yukon resident licences and seals and abide by the general hunting, fishing and trapping rules that apply to all licensed harvesters.
 - ▶ If you want to hunt on a Yukon First Nation's Category A Settlement Lands with your resident hunting licence, you also must get written permission from the relevant First Nation government.
- If you are not a Yukon resident, you will need to hunt with a licensed guide.

Other rights

- The subsistence harvest rights mentioned above do not apply to elk and wood bison.
- Subsistence harvest rights for salmon and migratory birds are managed by agreements with the federal government. See page 19.



Subsistence harvest rights with the Government of Canada

National parks

Refer to the respective First Nation or Parks Canada for information about specific subsistence harvest rights and the federal laws that may apply to those rights in national parks.

For more information on the Canada National Parks Act, see laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/N-14.01.

Migratory birds

Subsistence harvest of migratory birds is managed by agreements between Indigenous governments and the Government of Canada. For more information on subsistence harvest rights for these species, see the federal *Hunting regulations summary for migratory birds: Yukon Territory*, available from your local Canada Post outlet and on Canada.ca.

Salmon

The fishing information in this booklet applies to freshwater fish only. Yukon salmon are co-managed through various integrated processes with Indigenous governments, committees established in Final Agreements, and Fisheries and Oceans Canada.

For more information on subsistence harvest rights for salmon, see the federal Wild Salmon Policy Implementation Plan on www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca.

Hunting the Porcupine caribou herd

The Porcupine caribou herd is under unique management, based on the *Porcupine Caribou Management Agreement (PCMA)* and the *Porcupine Caribou Harvest Management Plan*. The eight signatory Parties to the PCMA are the Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation, First Nation of the Na-Cho Nyäk Dun, Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, Gwich'in Tribal Council, Inuvialuit Game Council, Government of Yukon, Government of the Northwest Territories and Government of Canada.

To subsistence harvest caribou from this herd, you must be a **Native User**. This means a person whose entitlement to the subsistence harvest of Porcupine caribou has been recognized by a Native User community, and who is:

- an Aboriginal person who is a traditional user of the Porcupine caribou or the descendant of such a person; or
- an Aboriginal person who is a current user of the Porcupine caribou herd at the time of signing the PCMA and meets a reasonable residency requirement satisfactory to their Native User community; or
- a Canadian Aboriginal person who has not traditionally or currently harvested the Porcupine caribou herd but meets a reasonable residency requirement satisfactory to the Porcupine Caribou Management Board.

The Native User communities are:

- Aklavik;
- Dawson City;
- Fort McPherson;
- Inuvik;
- Mayo;
- Old Crow;
- Tsiigehtchic (Arctic Red River); and
- Tuktoyaktuk.

To hunt on Category A Settlement Lands within the herd's range, you will need written permission from the relevant First Nation government and must harvest in accordance with the policies of the First Nation. Find more information about the Porcupine caribou herd at pcmb.ca.





Harvest reporting

Harvest information is an essential component in the management of Yukon's shared wildlife species.

Reporting animals harvested under subsistence harvest rights

The government of a First Nation or the First Nation providing permission to harvest in its Traditional Territory may require individuals to report any animals taken under subsistence harvest rights.

Reporting animals harvested under a hunting or trapping licence

Hunters who harvest a big game animal under a Yukon resident hunting licence must report it to a Department of Environment office. Typically, reporting should occur as soon as possible. See the current *Yukon hunting regulations summary* for specific harvest reporting requirements.

Trappers may also be required to report the harvest of **furbearers** under a commercial trapping licence.

Gifting and traditional sharing

Indigenous Peoples with subsistence harvest rights in Yukon have a right to trade, barter and sell meat or fish obtained through subsistence harvest rights for domestic purposes with:

- beneficiaries of Final Agreements;
- Members of adjacent transboundary First Nations; and
- Members of First Nations with asserted traditional territory in Yukon.

Indigenous persons cannot sell meat taken under subsistence harvest rights to non-Indigenous people. This includes dried meat and products made from cooked meat (for example, stew sold at a concession).

If you are gifting a small amount of meat or wildlife parts (for example, antlers) to somebody who is taking it outside of Yukon, they will need information from you about who harvested the animal and which First Nation or other Indigenous group you belong to. This information is required in order for the Government of Yukon to issue an export permit.

Check with your First Nation government before partaking in traditional sharing, as your First Nation may have policies or regulations in place related to trading, bartering or selling wildlife.

The Porcupine Caribou Management Board has established *Guidelines for the Sale, Trade and Barter of Porcupine Caribou Meat* (2011), available from pcmb.ca.

Selling wildlife parts and products harvested through subsistence rights

Subsistence harvest rights generally do not include commercial rights unless the sale is part of traditional gifting or sharing, or is the sale of a manufactured product made from animals harvested for subsistence.

You will need a permit or a licence from the Department of Environment in advance to do the following.

- Sell the non-edible by-products of wildlife taken under subsistence harvest rights. This includes selling antlers, horns, capes and pelts.
- Sell non-edible by-products of furbearers whether they were taken for subsistence harvest or for commercial purposes.

You can give, barter, trade or sell small amounts of certain **manufactured products** made from wildlife taken under subsistence harvest rights, without a permit, if:

- the items are traditionally produced handicrafts, artwork and implements like moccasins, babiche or carvings;
- the wildlife was first harvested for subsistence before being turned into a manufactured product;
- the scale of production is small; and
- transactions are limited to other Yukon subsistence harvest rights holders.

You can legally sell these products to non-subsistence harvest rights holders by getting a manufactured products licence from any Department of Environment office.

You cannot use certain wildlife parts to make, trade or gift manufactured products in accordance with the restrictions in the federal *Wild Animal and Plant Protection and Regulation of International and Interprovincial Trade Act*. These include:

- raptor feathers;
- black bear gall bladders and paws;
- grizzly bear gall bladders and paws; and
- any part of a carcass of specially protected wildlife or species that can't be legally hunted under a Yukon hunting licence.
 - ▶ These include cougar, gyrfalcon, peregrine falcon and trumpeter swan.

There may be limits on the amount of wildlife parts you can use for manufactured products.

For more details, contact the Conservation Officer Services Branch at coservices@yukon.ca or 1-800-661-0408, ext. 8005.

Key terms used

Final Agreement: A constitutionally protected land claims agreement between a Yukon First Nation or the Inuvialuit, the Gwich'in, the Government of Canada and, in the case of Yukon Final Agreements, the Government of Yukon.

Furbearers: Species of wildlife traditionally trapped for fur. In Yukon, this refers to beaver, coyote, fisher, fox, lynx, marten, marmot, mink, muskrat, otter, red squirrel, ground squirrel, weasel, wolf and wolverine. For beneficiaries of the *Inuvialuit Final Agreement*, please see the definition of furbearers on page 16.

Indigenous group: In this booklet, we use this term to identify all Indigenous Peoples. This includes First Nations, Inuvialuit and Métis.

Manufactured product: A completed, final product made from wildlife parts or parts derived from wildlife if it has been through some sort of process that has changed it into an article of commerce according to functional or aesthetic criteria, e.g., tanning, taxidermy, weaving, etc.

Native User: A person whose entitlement to the subsistence harvest of the Porcupine caribou herd has been recognized by one of the Native User communities outlined in the *Porcupine Caribou Management Agreement*. These communities are: Aklavik, Dawson City, Fort McPherson, Inuvik, Mayo, Old Crow, Tsiigehtchic (Arctic Red River) and Tuktoyaktuk.

Non-edible by-products: The fur, hide, skin, antlers, horns, skeleton or other portions of fish and wildlife not used for food, but used for domestic purposes including clothing, ceremonies, medicine, decoration or art.

Overlap areas: Regions that are situated in the traditional territory of two or more Yukon First Nations.

Settlement Lands: First Nation lands identified in a Final Agreement. Category A Settlement Lands include surface and subsurface rights. Category B Settlement Lands include surface rights only.

Subsistence harvest: Harvesting for food for yourself, your family or your community; or for ceremonial purposes. Use of non-edible by-products of harvest for domestic purposes and traditional production of handicrafts are also included in subsistence harvest. For beneficiaries of the *Inuvialuit Final Agreement*, see the definition of subsistence usage on page 16.

Traditional territory: The area a First Nation’s Members or beneficiaries’ ancestors traditionally used. In this document, references to “traditional territory” might include “asserted traditional territory” in some cases. “Asserted traditional territory” is the terminology used in cases where the First Nation does not have a land claim or treaty. We use capital letters (“Traditional Territory”) to denote the Traditional Territory of a Yukon First Nation with a Final Agreement. See the map insert for geographic locations of traditional territory in Yukon.

Transboundary First Nation: Inuvialuit, Tetlit Gwich’in and a First Nation that has an asserted traditional territory in Yukon, but lacks a permanent community in Yukon. Includes Kaska nations (Dease River First Nation, Kwadacha Nation, Liard First Nation, Ross River Dena Council), Tahltan Tribal Council, Taku River Tlingit First Nation and the Acho Dene Koe First Nation.

Yukon First Nation: One of the following:

- Carcross/Tagish First Nation;
- Champagne and Aishihik First Nations;
- First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun;
- Kluane First Nation;
- Kwanlin Dün First Nation;
- Liard First Nation;
- Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation;
- Ross River Dena Council;
- Selkirk First Nation;
- Ta’an Kwäch’än Council;
- Teslin Tlingit Council;
- Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in;

- Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation; or
- White River First Nation.

Yukon First Nation Final Agreement: A land claims agreement for a Yukon First Nation that includes provisions specific to that Yukon First Nation and that incorporates the provisions of the Umbrella Final Agreement.

Contacts

Council of Yukon First Nations

Email: reception@cyfn.net

Phone: 867-393-9200 (Whitehorse)

Fax: 867-668-6577

Website: cyfn.ca

Address:

Natural Resources and Environment Department

2166 Second Avenue

Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 4P1

Yukon First Nations offices

Carcross/Tagish First Nation

Phone: 867-821-4251 (Carcross)

Champagne and Aishihik First Nations

Phone: 867-634-4200 (Haines Junction)

867-456-6888 (Whitehorse)

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

First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun

Phone: 867-996-2265 (Mayo)

Kluane First Nation

Phone: 867-841-4274 (Burwash Landing)

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

Kwanlin Dün First Nation

Phone: 867-633-7800 (Whitehorse)

Liard First Nation

Phone: 867-536-5200 (Watson Lake)

Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation

Phone: 867-863-5576 (Carmacks)

Ross River Dena Council

Phone: 867-969-2277 (Ross River)

Selkirk First Nation

Phone: 867-537-3331 (Pelly Crossing)

Ta'an Kwäch'än Council

Phone: 867-668-3613 (Whitehorse)

Teslin Tlingit Council

Phone: 867-390-2532 (Teslin)

867-456-4806 (Whitehorse)

Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in

Phone: 867-993-7100 (Dawson City)

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

Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation

Phone: 867-966-3261 (Old Crow)

867-633-2911 (Whitehorse)

White River First Nation

Phone: 867-862-7802 (Beaver Creek)

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

Transboundary First Nations offices

Acho Dene Koe First Nation

Phone: 867-770-4571 (Fort Liard, NWT)

Dease River First Nation

Phone: 250-239-3000 (Good Hope Lake, BC)

Kwadacha Nation

Phone: 250-471-2303 (Band Office, Fort Ware, BC)

250-563-4161 (Administration, Prince George, BC)

Tahltan Central Government

Phone: 250-771-3274 (Dease Lake, BC)

Taku River Tlingit First Nation

Phone: 250-651-7900 (Atlin, BC)

Tetlit Gwich'in Council

Phone: 867-952-2330 (Fort McPherson, NWT)

Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope)

Email: wmacns@wmacns.ca

Phone: 867-633-5476 (Whitehorse)

Website: wmacns.ca

Inuvialuit Game Council

Email: igc-js@jointsec.nt.ca

Phone: 867-777-2828 (ask for Resource Management Coordinator, Inuvik)

Fax: 867-777-2610

Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee

Email: ahtc@northwestel.net

Phone: 867-978-2723

Fax: 867-978-2815

Government of Yukon, Department of Environment

Email: environmentyukon@yukon.ca

Phone: 867-667-5652 (Whitehorse)

1-800-661-0408, ext. 5652 (toll free in Yukon)

Website: Yukon.ca

Address:

10 Burns Road (Across from the airport)

Box 2703, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2C6

First Nation liaison officer

Phone: 867-667-5785 (Whitehorse)

Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO)

Phone: 867-393-6722 (Whitehorse)

1-866-676-6722 (toll free)

Address:

100-419 Range Road, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 3V1

Parks Canada, Yukon offices

Kluane National Park

Email: pc.kluaneinfo.pc@canada.ca

Phone: 867-634-7207 (Haines Junction)

Ivvavik National Park

Email: pc.infoinuvik-inuvikinfo.pc@canada.ca

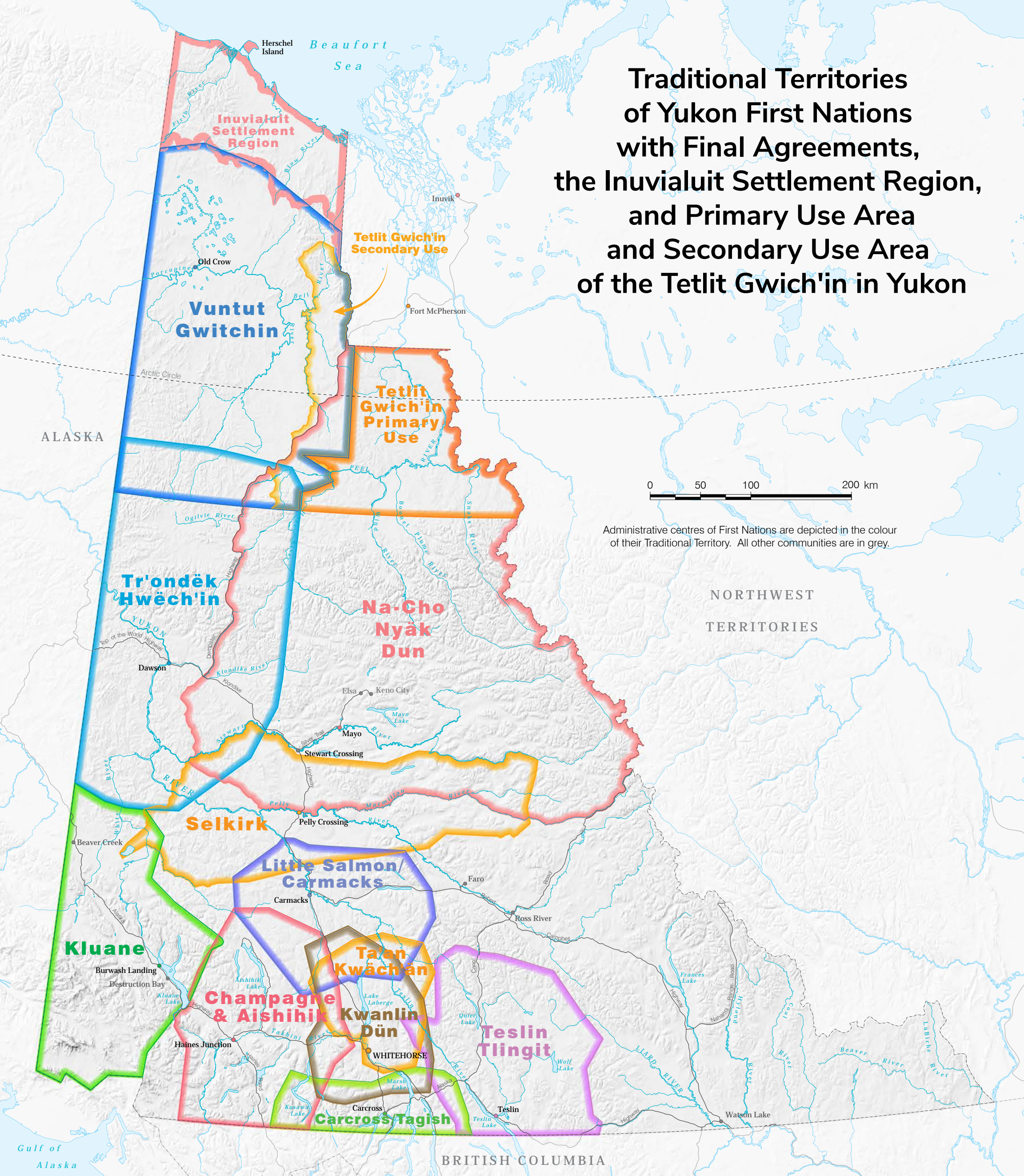
Phone: 867-777-8800 (Inuvik)

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Traditional Territories of Yukon First Nations with Final Agreements, the Inuvialuit Settlement Region, and Primary Use Area and Secondary Use Area of the Tetlit Gwich'in in Yukon



Administrative centres of First Nations are depicted in the colour of their Traditional Territory. All other communities are in grey.

Subsistence harvest rights

Subsistence harvest rights are the rights of Indigenous Peoples to hunt, gather, fish and trap for food or traditional purposes. Exercising these rights does not require a Yukon hunting, angling or trapping licence.

Traditional Territory is the area a First Nation's Members' ancestors used.

Where do subsistence harvest rights apply?

Citizens of Yukon First Nations with Final Agreements have subsistence harvest rights within the Traditional Territory of their First Nation. Citizens can also harvest in the Traditional Territory of other Yukon First Nations with Final Agreements if they have written permission from that First Nation government. Permission does not apply to areas where Traditional Territories overlap.

Tetlit Gwich'in beneficiaries of the Gwich'in Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement have subsistence harvest rights in the Primary Use Area and the Secondary Use Area, and in those areas of the Traditional Territory of the First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun that do not overlap with any other Yukon First Nation's Traditional Territory.

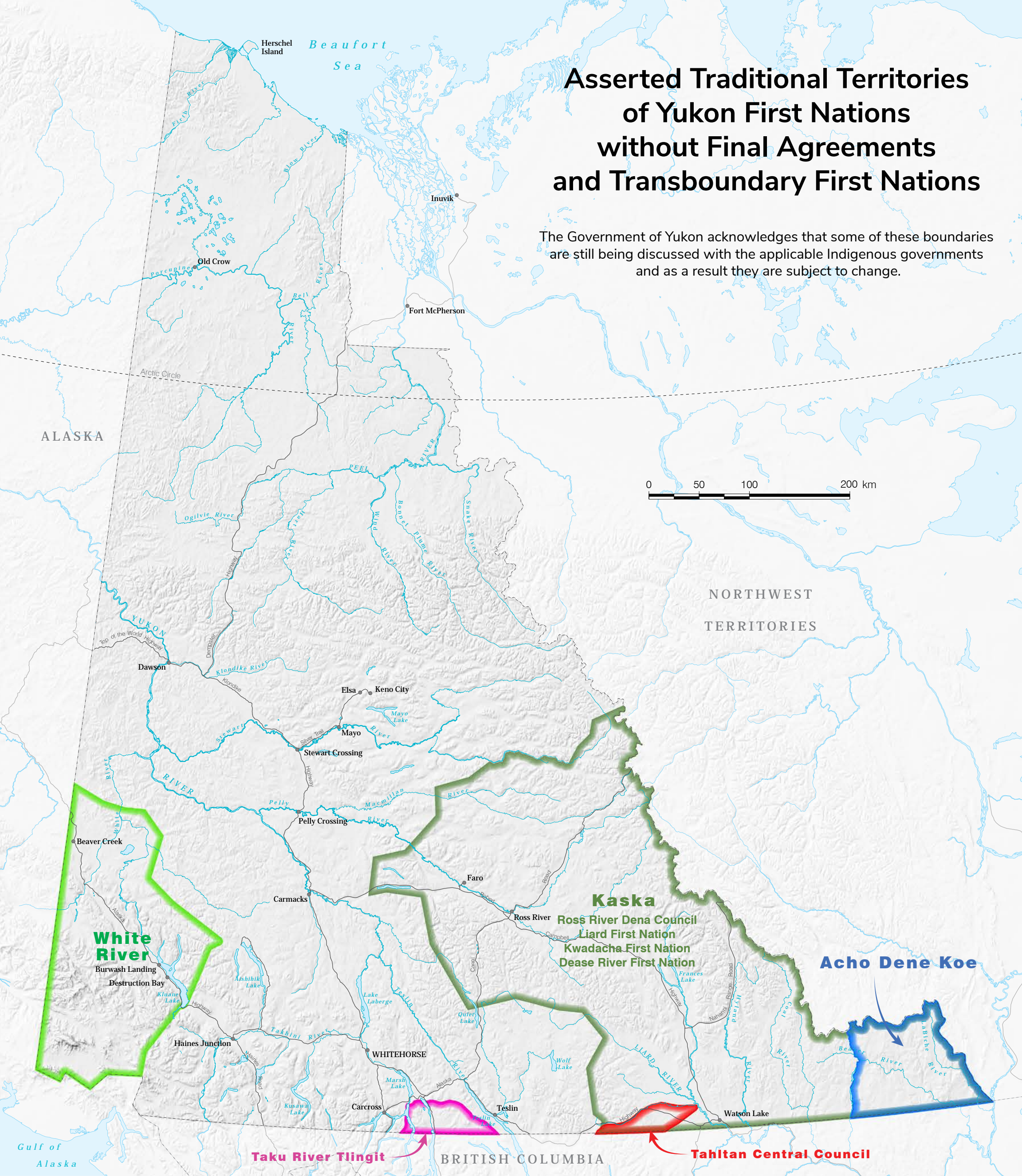
Inuvialuit have subsistence harvest rights in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region in Yukon (the Yukon North Slope).

In areas where subsistence harvest rights don't apply, an Indigenous person needs a Yukon hunting licence and seals, angling licence, or trapping concession and licence, and must follow the rules that apply for licensed harvest.

You can get detailed maps of Traditional Territories from the office of the respective First Nation's government, the Council of Yukon First Nations, the Department of Environment, or view them online at Yukon.ca.

Asserted Traditional Territories of Yukon First Nations without Final Agreements and Transboundary First Nations

The Government of Yukon acknowledges that some of these boundaries are still being discussed with the applicable Indigenous governments and as a result they are subject to change.



Subsistence harvest rights

Subsistence harvest rights are the rights of Indigenous Peoples to hunt, gather, fish and trap for food or traditional purposes. Exercising these rights does not require a Yukon hunting, angling or trapping licence.

Asserted traditional territory is the area a First Nation's Members' ancestors used.

Where do subsistence harvest rights apply?

Members of First Nations with asserted traditional territory in Yukon, but without comprehensive land claims agreements, have subsistence harvest rights within the asserted traditional territory of their First Nation.

In areas where subsistence harvest rights don't apply, an Indigenous person will need a Yukon hunting licence and seals, angling licence, or trapping licence, and must follow the rules that apply for licensed harvest.

For further information

Contact the appropriate Indigenous government or the Department of Environment.

Department of Environment
 Email: environmentyukon@yukon.ca
 Phone: 867-667-5652 (Whitehorse), 1-800-661-0408, ext. 5652 (toll free in Yukon)

First Nation liaison officer
 Phone: 867-667-5785 (Whitehorse)