

# THE MACKENZIE FRONTIER. MY FREEDOM. MY FRONTIER.

Come and explore the wildlife of the Mackenzie Frontier!

Be amazed at the over 80,000 square kilometers of beautiful wild country comprising the Mackenzie Frontier. Spanning across 12 percent of Alberta's landmass, this vast, lush terrain is home to nearly 600 species of wildlife.

The Mackenzie Frontier hosts a diverse group of habitats including the BOREAL FORESTS, the HAY-ZAMA WETLANDS, the CARIBOU MOUNTAINS, and the BUFFALO HEAD HILLS. Additionally, the renowned WOOD BUFFALO NATIONAL PARK borders the Mackenzie Frontier's east side.

With so many diverse activities to choose from, the Frontier is the perfect place to connect with nature. On any given day, you can cast a line into one of many lakes and rivers or feel the adrenaline of stalking a deer with the support of a well-equipped hunting outfitter. From camping, canoeing, horseback riding, ATV-ing, and hiking in the summer, to snowmobiling and cross country skiing in our winter months; the Frontier always has something to offer.

The HAY-ZAMA LAKES is one of the most extensive sedge wetlands in Western North America.

Credit: Ron Garnett/airscapes.ca

Over 250,000 ducks and 177,000 geese have been observed during a single migration here. This park is also the only site in Alberta targeted for re-introduction of the Wood Bison.



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# BIRDS OF \* THE FRONTIER

Hay-Zama Lakes Wildland Provincial Park, Machesis Lake, Hutch Lake, Rainbow Lake, Tourangeau Lake, Wadlin Lake, and the Gull Lake Wetlands are perfect places to bring your binoculars to catch a glimpse of many of the 250 species of birds here in the region. Canoe along the Mighty Peace River or the Chinchaga River to experience unspoiled landscape filled with wild populations of birds.

We are home to many birds species classified as at risk or sensitive by the Alberta Environment and Parks.

Barred Owl • Bay-breasted Warbler • Black-throated Green Warbler Canada Warbler • Cape May Warbler • Harlequin Duck • Northern Pygmy Owl • Peregrine Falcon • Short-eared Owl • Trumpeter Swan • Western Grebe • White-winged Scoter • Whooping Cranes •



# CANADA GOOSE

GENERAL STATUS: Secure

These iconic geese nest in the Frontier on their way north in the spring and stop to feed every fall on their way south.

Skies fill with V-formations of geese and the sound of honking travels with them. Since they feed off of the fall harvest, they are likely to be spotted in farmers' fields.



# AMERICAN WHITE **PELICAN**

GENERAL STATUS: Sensitive

These large, water-dwelling birds inhabit a small island in the middle of Wadlin Lake, known as Pelican Island.

American white pelicans do not dive for prey, but catch their food while swimming. They eat over 4 pounds of fish per day!



A Great Blue Heron in flight Credit: Meagan Peters



# BIRDSOF THE FRONTIER

### MIGRANTS

BUFFLEHEAD CANVASBACK American CORMORANT Double-crested GADWALI GOLDENEYE Barrow's Common Canada GREBE

DUCK FAMILY

Eared Horned Pied-billed Red-necked Western • Common Red-throated

MALLARD MERGANSER

LOON

Common Hooded Red-breasted Northern

PINTAIL REDHEAD RING-NECKED RUDDY DUCK

SCAUP Greater Lesser SCOTER Surf White-winged • SHOVELER Northen Blue-winged Cinnamon

WIGEON American

Green-winged

CRANE Whooping (S) Long-billed (S) DOWITCHER DUCK Black (V)\* Harlequin • G00SE Blue (\$/F) Snow (S/F) White-fronted (S/F) HAWK Rough-legged (S/F) Red (S) LARK Horned \* OLDSQUAW (S) PHALAROPE Northern (V) PLOVER American Golden S/F Blackbellied (S/F) Semipalmated \* SANDERLING SANDPIPER Baird's (S/F) Least (S/F) Stilt (S/F) Pectoral (S/F) Semipalmated (T) SWAN Trumpeter (S/F) Tundra (S/F) TURNSTONE Ruddy (S)

### WINTER RESIDENTS

BUNTING Snow GYRFALCON (V) Snowy (V) Rock (V)\* PTARMIGAN Willow REDPOLL Common Hoary

# transient

# PERCHING BIRDS

A black-capped chickadee perched on a

sapling in the woods near High Level

Credit: Alexandria Neufeld

at risk

visitor

spring

fall

sensitive

irregular

BLACK BIRD Brewers Red-Winged Rusty Yellow-Headed BLUEBIRD Mountain BUNTING Lazuli CHICKADEE Black-Capped Boreal COWBIRD Brown-Headed CROSSBILL Red White-Winged CROW American FINCH **Purple FLYCATCHER** Alder **Great Crested** Least Olive-Sided Willow Yellow-bellied GOLDFINCH American GRACKLE Common GROSBEAK **Evening** Rose-breasted Pine YAL Blue Grey (Canada) Dark-eved

Easten

Golden-crowned

Ruby-crowned

Red-breasted

White-breasted

Black-billed

Western

KINGBIRD

KINGLET

MAGPIE

MEADOWLARK

NUTHATCH

### PERCHING BIRDS cont.

ORIOLE Northern **DVENBIRD** PARULA Northern PEWEE Western Wood PHOEBE Eastern PIPET American RAVEN Common REDSTART American ROBIN American ROSYFINCH Grey-crowned SISKIN Pine **SPARROW** Chipping Clay-colored Fox House Le Conte's Lincon's Savannah Sharp-Tailed Song Swamp Tree

Vesper White-crowned White-throated STARLING European SWALLOW Bank Barn Cliff

Tree **TANAGER** Western Grey-cheeked THRUSH Hermit Swainson's

Varied VEERY VIRED

WATERTHRUSH

WARBLER

Philidelphia Red-Eyed Solitary Warbling Northern

Bay-breasted Black & White Blackburnian Blackpoll Black-throated green

#### WARBLER Black-throated grey

Canada Cape May Conneticut Magnolia MacGillivray's Mourning Orange-crowned Palm Tennessee Wilson's Yellow

Yellow-rumped Bohemian WAXWING Cedar

> House WREN Long-billed marsh Winter

YELLOWTHROAT Common

### GROUSE

Ruffed GROUSE Spruce Sharp-tailed

#### **AERIALISTS**

GULL Bonaparte's California Franklin's Herring Ring-billed American White PELICAN TEM Common Black

### WADERS

AVOCET American BITTERN American CRANF Sandhill NNWITCHER Short-billed HERON Great Blue KILLDEFR PHALARIPF Rednecked Wilson's RAIL Virginia SANDPIPER Curlew Solitary Spotted Upland SNIPE Common SORA

YFIINWIFGS Greater Lesser

## BIRDS OF PREY

EAGLE Bald Golden FALCON Peregrine • **GOSHAWK** Northern HARRIER Northern **Broad-winged** HAWK Cooper's Red-tailed Sharp-shinned Swainson's KESTREL

American MERLIN **OSPREY** ΠWI Barred Boreal

**Great Grey** Great Horned Long-eared Northern hawk Northern pigmy Northern saw-whet Short-eared

Be sure to pick up a bird sighting checklist at the Fort Vermilion Heritage Centre for your tour around the Mackenzie Frontier!

The great grey owl is North America's tallest owl, standing up to 2 ft.

Credit: Adam in the Wild Photograph



Cast a line in one of The Mackenzie Frontier's many stunning bodies of water. Home to seven different native species of fish, the flowing rivers make for a serene evening of fishing. For weekend excursions, stay at one of the Frontier's many campgrounds.

In winter, feel the thrill of pulling a fish through an open hole in the ice while standing in the middle of one of many frozen lakes.



# ARCTIC GRAYLING

GENERAL STATUS: Sensitive

FOUND IN: The Peace River and Chinchaga River

They can weigh up to 2.9 pounds. Arctic grayling feed on small fish, insects, worms, slugs, and snails.

RECOMMENDED HOOKS: The colour pink seems to catch their attention through murky waters.



# GENERAL STATUS: Secure

FOUND IN: Bistcho Lake, Chinchaga River, Peace River, Rainbow Lake, and Wadlin Lake

They are bottom feeders and have skin instead of scales.



# LAKE WHITEFISH

GENERAL STATUS: Secure

FOUND IN: Bistcho Lake, Wadlin Lake

RECOMMENDED HOOKS: Use small hooks. Lake whitefish are most commonly caught while ice fishing.

BISTCHO LAKE, in the northwest corner of the province, is perfect for adventurous souls. During the summer, fly to TAPAWINGO LODGE, or snowmobile on a 93 kilometer trail during the winter. Experience the tranquil lake filled with WALLEYE and NORTHERN PIKE while surrounded by vast wilderness filled with wildlife.

# NEED A FISHING LICENSE?

Anglers over the age of 16 must have a Wildlife Identification Number (WiN) card and a license before fishing. Fishing license and WiN card can be purchased online at www.albertarelm.com or at selected retail stores.

Every lake in Alberta has specific guidelines beyond the general fishing regulations. Mackenzie Frontier is zoned NB3. To find the fishing guidelines for the lake you will be fishing at visit www.albertafishingguide.com

Regulations change every year. They include daily/trip possession limits and cleaning/transporting rules. For updated fishing regulations visit:

www.albertaregulations.ca.

# NORTHERN PIKE GENERAL STATUS: Secure

FOUND IN: Bistcho Lake, Chinchaga River, Hutch Lake, Peace River, Rainbow Lake, and Wadlin Lake

They have been known to weigh up to 50 pounds!

**RECOMMENDED HOOKS**: Len Thompson lures



# WALLEYE GENERAL STATUS: Secure

FOUND IN: Bistcho Lake, Chinchaga River, Hutch Lake, Peace River, Rainbow Lake, and Wadlin Lake

RECOMMENDED HOOKS: Smaller spooners; divers for trolling and jigging during the summer months with frozen bait



# RAINBOW TROUT

GENERAL STATUS: May be at risk

FOUND IN: Machesis Lake, Rainbow Lake Pond, and Zama Community Pond

RECOMMENDED HOOKS: Small spoons and spinners



# YELLOW PERCH

GENERAL STATUS: Secure

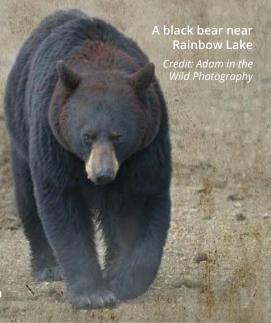
FOUND IN: Hutch Lake and Wadlin Lake

# EXPLORE • WILDLIFE

# BEARS

Both black bears and grizzly bears call the Mackenzie Frontier their home. Many tourists hope to achieve even a glimpse of one as they drive through the vast boreal forests of the region.

International hunters travel from Europe and the United States to hunt black bear with our local outfitters.



# **GRIZZLY BEARS**

These symbols of Alberta's untamed wilderness can be found in the boreal forests blanketing the northwest part of the Mackenzie Frontier.

GENERAL STATUS: Threatened

**IDENTIFICATION:** Grizzlies are distinguished by a shoulder hump and a dished face.

Adult Male (boar) 400–790 lbs Adult Female (sow) 290–400 lbs





cm 14

HIBERNATION: Grizzly bears are active from spring until late autumn. In the Frontier, they hibernate in the winter, although the time spent in their dens is slightly less that the black bear. They will occaisionally wake up and roam near the den during the winter.

A THREATENED SPECIES: The Bear Management Area 1 (BMA1), which includes the forested and farmlands of the Chinchaga, is the second largest in Alberta (approximately 42,000 square kilometres). It is the most remote grizzly habitat and the only high boreal habitat in the province. The area is saturated by bog-land and tight stands of mixed coniferous and deciduous forest.

FUN FACT: Bears rub their backs against trees and power poles to leave behind their scent as a message — "a grizzly bear's version of Facebook."



# BLACK BEARS

GENERAL STATUS: Secure

**IDENTIFICATION:** Black bears are the smallest of the North American bears. Distinguished by their large, almost pointed, ears and straight face profile.





Adult Male (boar) 220-440 lbs

Adult Female (sow) 100-310 lbs

HIBERNATION: Black bears hibernate for 5 to 6 months in their winter dens. They do not eat, drink, defecate, or urinate during the entire hibernation period.

CUBS: Black bear cubs are born at approximately 9-12 ounces and will gain about 5 pounds by the time they leave the den in spring.



# BEAR SAFETY

Bears are very intelligent and complex animals. Each bear and each encounter is unique; there is no single strategy that will work in all situations.

#### IF YOU ENCOUNTER A BEAR

Stay calm. Most bears don't want to attack you; they usually want to avoid you and ensure you're not a threat.

Talk calmly and firmly. If a bear rears on its hind legs and waves its nose about, it is trying to identify you. Remain still and talk calmly so it knows you are a human and not a prey animal. A scream or sudden movement may trigger an attack.

Don't drop your pack. It can provide protection.

Leave the area or take a detour. If this is impossible, wait until the bear moves away. Always leave the bear an escape route.

Immediately pick up small children and stay in a group.

Back away slowly, never run! Bears can run as fast as a race-horse, both uphill and downhill.

If a bear stalks you and attacks, or attacks at night, do not play dead.
Fight back!



White-tailed deer are the most commonly sighted deer in the Mackenzie Frontier

Mule deer are named for their large, mule-like ears.





MULE DEER

# WHITE-TAILED DEER

**GENERAL STATUS:** Secure

**ANTLERS**: Unbranched tines extending from single beams

TALL: Broad brown tail, fringed with white, held erect as they run, exposing a white underside **BEHAVIOR:** Wary

### GENERAL STATUS: Secure

**ANTLERS**: Divided into two equal tines

TALL: Narrow, brown tail with a black tip, held down as they run, surrounded by a white rump patch

**BEHAVIOR:** Inquisitive. When alarmed and running, they often stop for a last look before bounding out of sight.

# ELK (WAPITI) GENERAL STATUS: Secure

SIZE: Elk are one of the world's largest species of deer. They stand almost 5 feet tall at the shoulder and adult males can weigh over 700 pounds.

DIET: Adult elk consume approximately 20 pounds of vegetation per day.

FUN FACTS: Unlike any other deer, the elk have upper canine teeth, which serve no purpose at all, but in the 18th century were very popular for jewelry.

Elk's antlers are made of bone which can grow up to 1 inch per day.

SIGHTINGS: Elk are most likely to be seen in the Rocky Lane area.





# MOOSE

GENERAL STATUS: Secure

APPEARANCE: Moose are the world's largest members of the deer family. Bulls can weigh over 1000 pounds and stand 7.5 feet at the shoulder. with antlers that can measure as much as 6 feet tip to tip. Moose have a pouch of skin that hangs from their necks called a bell.

DIET: Moose need to eat 55 pounds of plants per day, and can hold up to 100 pounds of food in their stomachs.

HABITAT: Moose tend to live in swamp-like wetlands. They can hold their breath underwater for up to a minute and dive up to 20 feet.



Mackenzie frontier.

GENERAL STATUS: Secure

IDENTIFICATION: Reddish/greyish brown fur that turns completely white in the winter; black tipped ears

FUN FACTS: Broad hind feet covered in thick, stiff hair allow the hare to glide on top of the snow, like it's wearing it's namesake snowshoes. Their young are born with long hair and their eyes open. They leave the nest a few days after birth.

# RED SQUIRREL

GENERAL STATUS: Secure

IDENTIFICATION: Reddish/greyish brown fur and white underbodies

DIET & BEHAVIOUR: They do not hibernate during the winter, but ensure they have stored plenty of food for the cold months in tree cavities. underbrush piles, and dens. Though they mainly feed on nuts and seeds, their diets also consist of flowers, berries, mushrooms, bugs, mice, and small birds.



**GENERAL STATUS:** Secure

The MUSKRAT is the largest member of the rat and mouse family in North America. Like beavers, its habitat is in the water, but they do not build dams. Its tail is narrow and used as a rudder while swimming.

# WOODCHUCK

GENERAL STATUS: Secure

The woodchuck is a member of a group of large, ground dwelling squirrels, called marmots or groundhogs.

IDENTIFICATION: Robust bodies, broad heads, and short legs and tails

BEHAVIOR: They hibernate during the winter. A woodchuck's burrow will usually have multiple entraces and chambers with specific purposes, such as nesting or waste.

FUN FACT: Because these creatures are reliable hibernators, they are used for extensive medical research, studying their ability to lower body temperature, and reduce heart rates and oxygen levels.

# PORCUPINE

GENERAL STATUS: Secure

The porcupine is covered with a dense brown fur undercoat with yellow tipped quills. The quills can vary from 1 to 2.5 inches. A female will only give birth to one baby during early summer. The baby is born covered in hair and guills, with their eyes open. Their quills are limp when born but as they dry they begin to stand up. They are weaned in their second week.

# BEAVER

GENERAL STATUS: Secure

The beaver is North America's largest rodent. A beaver will only take one mate, which it keeps for life. Amazingly, they can see as well in water as on land.

#### THESE RODENTS ARE THE REASON CANADA WAS EXPLORED.

Looking for gold and not finding any, French explorers discovered an abundance of beavers, which sparked the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) fur trade in the 16th century. In Europe, beaver pelts were used to make hats, coats, robes, and more. During the peak of the fur trade, about 200,000 pelts were sent to Europe each year. The HBC incorporated the beaver onto their coat of arms, which lead other companies and governments to use the water-dwelling rodent to represent Canada.

Explore the Mackenzie Frontier

# WEASEL FAMILY

### **ERMINE** GENERAL STATUS: Secure

WILDLIFE

Also known as a short-tailed weasel or stoat.

While males mature at 10 -11 months, female stoats will be breed at 2-3 weeks, while still blind, deaf, hairless, and not yet weaned.

During the summer, the ermine's coat is sandy-brown with white underbelly, but during the winter months it adopts a completely white coat with a black tipped tail.

Credit: Gord Klassen 'Trapper Gord'



AMERICAN MARTEN IDENTIFICATION: Orange underbelly, adult weight ranges from 1 to 3 pounds.

BEHAVIOR: It is very rare to see a marten on the ground. They spend the majority of their time either in trees hunting for squirrels or scurrying in tunnels under the snow.

AMERICAN MINK IDENTIFICATION: A fully grown mink weighs approximately 2 pounds, with long narrow bodies ranging from 25 to 30 inches long.

**BEHAVIOR & DIET:** Minks love the waterside and can swim up to 95 feet under water! Their diet consists of ducks, fish, small birds, rodents, frogs, mice, snakes and even muskrats!





FISHER IDENTIFICATION: Fishers are nearly twice as large and four times as heavy as the marten, with extremely sharp claws.

FUN FACTS: They are one of the few animals that will eat a skunk.

The fisher has very few predators other than humans since few animals can take on the large weasel.

NORTHERN RIVER OTTER FUN FACTS: An otter can stay under water up to 4 minutes, even though most of its dives are less than 60 seconds.

Its thick pelt traps an insulating layer of air next to its skin that keeps the animal warm even in the icy water of winter.

Otters have long whiskers on their snouts, which assists them in dark murky water to catch their prey. Their whiskers are sensitive to the underwater pressure waves created by escaping prey.



## RED SIDED GARTER SNAKE

GENERAL STATUS. Sensitive

This snake is non-venomous and can grow up to 40 inches long.

The snake gives birth to 6 to 18 live young at a time and does not lay eggs.





The cougar is the largest of the cat family found in Canada. Cougars are not often seen because they are solitary, elusive and active mainly at night.

The cougar is known by 40 different names in English, including mountain lion, puma, panther, ghost cat, painter, deer tiger, and mountain screamer.

**GENERAL STATUS:** Secure

SIGHTINGS: Rare

SIZE: The average cougar weighs about 93 pounds and stands 23 to 30 inches tall at the shoulder.

LIFESPAN: Cougars live about 10 years in the wild and up to 20 years in captivity

PREY: Cougars hunt deer, elk, moose calves, and some smaller prey.

According to locals living in the Frontier, cougars are also known to kill livestock, and have been spotted in close proximity of towns and communities.

Cougars cannot roar; they hiss, purr, growl and even scream.

While hunting their prey, cougars rely more on sight and hearing than smell.

#### IF YOU ENCOUNTER A COUGAR

Immediately pick up small children or small pets.

Face the animal, and retreat slowly – **Do NOT run or play dead.** 

Try to appear bigger by holding your arms or an object above your head. Actions such as shouting, waving a stick and throwing rocks may deter an attack.

BE AGGRESSIVE.





THE HAY-ZAMA HERD: Wood bison thrive in the wet meadows of the boreal ecoregion in the Zama City and Chateh area. The Hay-Zama Bison are a healthy, non-diseased herd and have been surveyed annually since 1994. The herd has since expanded to over 650 animals.

HUNTING: Since the winter of 2008/2009 the Hay-Zama Bison Hunt has been in effect and is the only recreational bison hunt in Alberta. Bison hunting is closely monitored to manage heard growth and range in order to maintain a population of 400 to 600. For more information regarding the Wood Bison Hunt visit: mywildalberta.ca/hunting/game-species/wood-bison-hunt-hay-zama.aspx

SIGHTING: While traveling through or to Zama City or Chateh areas, bison are seen frequently. Their presence is a wonderful addition to any northern road trip.

For trapping and hunting regulations please visit www.albertaregulations.ca



# WOODLAND CARIBOU

GENERAL STATUS: At Risk

SIZE: Caribou stand just over 3 feet at the shoulder and weigh 240 to 460 pounds

RANGES: The Frontier hosts five woodland caribou ranges; Bistcho, Yates, Caribou Mountains, Chinchaga, and the Red Earth region. Some of these areas span into British Columbia, the Northwest Territories, and even into Wood Buffalo National Park.

NUMBERS: There are 2,849 caribou in Alberta and over one thousand call the Frontier home. The Canadian population of all sub-species of caribou is about 2.4 million. In comparison, there are about 500,000 to one million moose in Canada.

FULD: Caribou eat lichen which is their major food source, but also eat grasses, sedges, birch and willow leaves, and mosses.

PREDATORS: Wolves, bears, wolverine, lynx, cougar and coyotes

SIGHTINGS: Areas around Zama City, Rainbow Lake, Chateh, Cameron Hills, Caribou Mountains and south towards Red Earth

Credit: Gary Muzichuk

Mackenzie Frontier is home to a herd of wild horses! A herd of approximately 30, part-mustang horses breed and foal every year. These magnificent wild spirits belong to the community and families of Chateh, and roam in the northwest corner of the Mackenzie Frontier. The herd moves into the Hay-Zama Lakes for the fall and winter.

History dates this herd back as far as the 1930's. One story states that a wolf scattered the horses from where they were fenced. However, no one truly knows, as only the elders that are long gone know the true story behind them.

Explore the Mackenzie Frontier



# RED FOX

GENERAL STATUS: Secure

SIZE: The average red fox weighs 7 to 11 lbs

LIFESPAN: 2 – 5 years in the wild and up to 15 years in captivity

**APPEARANCE:** They are usually red in colour but have been known to have a silver coat or red with black markings on the back.

# SWIFT FOX

SIZE: Swift foxes average 4 to 7 lbs

LIFESPAN: 8 – 10 years in the wild and up to 13 years in captivity

APPEARANCE: The swift fox has soft grey fur tinged with orange or tan on the legs and lower part of the body. They have a light throat, chest and belly, and a black tipped tail.

DID YOU KNOW? Foxes' have vertical pupils, like cats which helps them see better at night.

Foxes are known to be sneaky creatures and are rarely spotted in the wild. They have a slim and graceful build with a coat of dense fur. Their fluffy tail is just as long as their body.

DIET: The fox's diet changes throughout the year depending on what is available. They primarily hunt mice, but also feed on other small mammals, insects, fruit, and eggs of ground nesting birds. They also scavenge off of carrion. Foxes mainly hunt at night.



# TIMBER WOLF

GENERAL STATUS: Secure

SIZE: The gray wolf is the largest in the wild dog family. On average, they weigh around 130 pounds and stand 26 to 32 inches tall at the shoulder.

LIFESPAN: 6 to 8 years and up to 16 years in captivity

APPEARANCE: Their coats are long and dense, with fur ranging in color from almost black to white. Wolves have broader faces and rounder ears than coyotes.



**BEHAVIOUR**: Wolves are social animals that live in packs of 2 to over 20. They travel and hunt together as a family.

DIET: Mainly moose, deer and caribou, but occaisionally hare, fish, and beaver

COYOTE GENERAL STATUS: Secure

LIFESPAN: 10 – 14 years in the wild and up to 20 years in captivity

SIZE: The average coyote weighs 22 to 50 pounds and stands 23 to 26 inches tall.

Coyotes are highly adaptable wild dogs with a reddish grey or grey fur coat, black back markings, pointed ears, and narrow snouts. They carry their tails tucked between their hind legs. They are not picky eaters and will

feed on mice, hares, livestock carcasses, young calves, and fresh berries during the summer months.

In the Frontier, coyotes are often heard communicating with each other from a long distance away. Usually heard during the late evening or night, their howls sound more like a cackle.

Coyotes have survived repeated attempts to be eliminated by humans. They have an incredible ability to adapt to many changes brought about by people. Coyotes can reach incredible speeds (40 – 64km/ hour) and have a remarkable sense of hearing and smell; they will even change direction mid step.

For trapping and hunting regulations please visit www.albertaregulations.ca

Explore the Mackenzie Frontier



# CONTACTS

#### **FISH AND WILDLIFE** CONTACTS

#### HIGH LEVEL

2nd Floor, 10106 100 Ave (780) 926-2238

#### **FORT VERMILION**

5001 46 Ave (780) 927-4488



#### **REPORT A POACHER**

Dial toll free - 1-800-642-3800

Report online at

www.reportapoacher.com



#### ALBERTA TRAPPERS ASSOCIATION

(780) 926-1428

www.albertatrappers.com/

#### **HAY ZAMA WILDLAND PARK:**

www.albertaparks.ca/media/2661/ HayZama\_web.pdf

#### CARIBOU MOUNTAIN WILDLAND **PARK**

www.albertaparks.ca/parks/northwest/ caribou-mountains-wpp/#hunting

#### WOOD BUFFALO NATIONAL PARK

www.travelalberta.com/ca/placesto-go/national-parks/wood-buffalonational-park/

#### IMAGE ATTRIBUTION RESEARCH REFERENCES

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