



Government Affairs & Policy

Aboriginal Fishing and Hunting

The OFAH recognizes that the Supreme Court of Canada, in the Sparrow decision, ruled that certain aboriginal people in Canada are entitled to a priority allocation of fish and wildlife for food, social, and ceremonial purposes; however, the Sparrow decision also ruled that this priority allocation is subject to conservation. This means that fishing and hunting conservation management regulations must accommodate the aboriginal right to a priority allocation, and regulations may only infringe upon the priority allocation and access to it, if justifiable.

Fish and wildlife conservation management is a cooperative societal undertaking. Its success is dependent on the long-term sustained commitment of all towards the greater benefits for society as a whole.

The OFAH continues to seek assurances that fish and wildlife conservation management approaches in Ontario produce allocations for aboriginals and all other Canadians. We strive to ensure that public hunting and fishing opportunities and public access to those opportunities continue, so that injustices for any Canadian do not occur.

The information provided here is for the benefit of OFAH members and all of those committed to the best possible management for our collective and invaluable fish and wildlife resources. Hopefully, this demonstrates why the OFAH devotes significant attention to current issues as the Algonquin Land Claim, Williams Treaty court case, Lake Nipissing Walleye commercial gillnet fishery, the Saugeen Ojibway fishing agreement with Ontario, and the aboriginal harvest of the Lake Huron North Shore and Bancroft/North Hastings elk.

Fish and Wildlife Conservation Management

Conservation is the use, management and protection of natural resources to supply benefits at optimal sustainable levels to present and future Ontarians. The principles of conservation are the basis for fish and wildlife management, and include:

- Sustainability of resource stocks;
- Optimum supply of benefits from the resource;
- Maintenance of ecosystem function and stability, genetic diversity and biodiversity;
- Management of, and provision for risk and uncertainty;

- Monitoring and assessment of fish and wildlife related activities, such as fishing and hunting; and
- Evidence-based management plans.

Successful fish and wildlife conservation management lends itself to a financial analogy: a resource stock (the principal/balance in a savings bank account) should be managed to achieve the optimum balance, thus producing maximum annual interest. The annual interest can then be allocated and used (spent) without diminishing the principal (the resource stock). Unlimited and unregulated harvest (withdrawals from the bank account) will deplete the resource stock and lead toward collapse (bankruptcy). The lessons from unregulated harvest have been learned from, for example, the Lake Nipissing Walleye commercial gillnet fishery, where the stock/population is on the verge of collapse, and will take decades to recover even if immediate, emergency management actions occur.

Resource stocks are public resources to be managed on behalf of the people of Ontario by their governments. So, the government must optimize the principle within, and the annual interest from the savings bank account to maximize the benefits for Ontario residents.

Optimizing the principal in the savings account is a valid conservation and resource management objective as described by the Supreme Court of Canada in its Sparrow decision that respects the priority allocation (from the annual interest) to aboriginal people for food, and infringes upon that priority allocation (and access to it) only if justified.

Williams Treaty

The validity of aspects of the Williams Treaty is being challenged in the Federal Court of Canada. We met with both levels of government, but were unable to secure an answer to the question: what has changed since 1994 and 1996, when Canada, Ontario and the OFAH successfully argued at the Supreme Court of Canada that the validity of the Williams Treaty of 1923 should be upheld.

One of the most significant consequences of the Williams Treaty is that it extinguished any and all special hunting and fishing rights. Since 1923, everyone who fishes and hunts in south-central Ontario abides by the same hunting and fishing regulations under one unified fish and wildlife conservation management regime dictated by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act, Fisheries Act, and Ontario Fishery Regulations.

Conservation and people have both been well served as a result of the Williams Treaty. All fish and wildlife resource users pay reasonable licence fees to ensure our successful fish and wildlife conservation management regime is sustained into the future. We all share the benefits from our fish and wildlife resources in times of plenty and share the pain when nature dictates lower levels of those benefits.

As a result, the OFAH has been “seeking to intervene” in the court case to ensure the Supreme Court of Canada’s prior decisions in 1994 and 1996 are fully respected, given that such decisions are the law of the land. Additionally, the Province of Ontario, with the agreement of the Federal Government of Canada, has extended use of the Ministry of Natural Resources Interim Enforcement Policy (IEP) to the First Nation bands signatory to the Williams Treaty (Mississauga of Rice Lake; Mud Lake; Scugog Lake; Alderville; Chippewas of Christian Island; Georgina Island; and Rama). This too, is in direct contravention to the Supreme Court of Canada’s previous Williams Treaty decision in the Howard case of 1994 because the IEP largely exempts aboriginals from following the fishing and hunting regulations.

The Federal Court Judge is scheduled to issue a decision on whether or not the OFAH receives Intervenor Status early in 2014. At the same time, the OFAH is seeking what is known as Declaratory Relief in the Superior Court of Justice, against the province implementing the IEP for the seven signatory bands of the Williams Treaty.

Algonquin Land Claim

The Algonquin Land Claim continued to occupy a great deal of staff time and resources in 2013.

Following years of negotiation by the three parties (Canada, Ontario, Algonquins of Ontario) behind closed doors, a draft Agreement-in-Principle (AIP) was released to the public in late 2012. The lack of an open and transparent negotiation process was evident in the response of Ontarians to the AIP. The reaction of those who live, work and recreate in the land claim area was particularly strong. In response to the federal and provincial government’s lack of meaningful public consultation, the OFAH looked for ways to better engage and inform the public about the land claim and its impact on Ontario residents.

In February and March, the OFAH, in partnership with the Canadian Sportfishing Industry Association and the Federation of Ontario Cottagers’ Association hosted a series of five public meetings (Perth, Stittsville, North Bay, Pembroke and Bancroft). These meetings were extremely well attended, and featured speakers from the three groups, question and answer sessions, large map displays, and literature handouts. More than 1,500 people attended these meetings, many of whom subsequently contacted their local political representatives to demand answers. Subsequent to the meetings, the OFAH created a website devoted to the land claim (algonquinlandclaim.ca) which contains maps, briefing notes, speeches, mail lists and other related material. The OFAH produced a webcast for the website to engage those who were not able to attend one of our five public meetings.

On April 6, the OFAH co-hosted a public meeting for municipalities in Madawaska, at the invitation of the Municipality of South Algonquin. Again, the meeting was well attended, with over 35 municipal councillors, local mayors and concerned residents forming part of the audience. Since that time, the Municipality of

South Algonquin has petitioned the Association of Municipalities of Ontario to represent the interests of all affected municipalities with this issue at the province.

Throughout our decades of dedicated work on the Algonquin Land Claim, the OFAH has advocated for fairness and equality in the negotiation process to reflect the long and storied tradition of non-Algonquin settlement and participation in outdoor recreational activities in the land claim area. This requires more open and transparent consultation of resource users in the land claim area with a clear explanation of how their input was used in the negotiation process. The OFAH has attempted to bring a conservation-based approach to the Algonquin land claim negotiations; however, the Harvesting Chapter of the AIP does not adequately reflect Ontario’s existing and successful fish and wildlife management model. OFAH staff carried out a thorough review of the draft AIP and provided extensive comments to both Ontario and Canada.

The OFAH was informed that a revised draft AIP would be posted on the website of the Ontario Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs in September, with a vote on the document to be held by the Algonquins of Ontario in December. This timeline was not met.

Federal Firearms Issues

On April 24 and 25, the Canadian Firearms Advisory Committee (CFAC) met in Ottawa with the federal minister of Public Safety, the parliamentary secretary, the RCMP, and staff from the Firearms Centre.

In broad terms, the focus of the meeting was on licensing, the United Nations (U.N.) Marking Regulations and mental health issues. The federal government is considering a proposal to make several changes to the licensing system. It is expected that these changes will occur in the spring of 2014. CFAC appointments expired in September. Public Safety Canada is re-aligning the committee, its mandate and terms of reference; expect re-appointments to occur early in the new year.

United Nations (U.N.) Marking

The federal government, through the CFAC, continues to pressure the firearms community for a definitive answer regarding the marking program. The current sticking point relates to the difference between markings that currently appear on new firearms imported from the United States, and the ongoing importation of firearms dated prior to 1962, many of which have no markings at all. Despite the fact that the former government signed on to the treaty, the current government has purposely dragged its feet on actually implementing the guidelines with respect to the marking of firearms. At a meeting in 2012, CFAC rejected the government’s suggestions, but did not propose alternative wording at that time, given CFAC’s opposition to the UN proposal.

Last fall, CFAC agreed to support the requirement for serial numbers to be marked on all firearms, with the exception of rare firearms, or firearms of an exceptional value. The committee did not support the inclusion of markings indicating the country and year of import. Despite this, the government included this requirement in the gazetted regulation.

The impact of this was immediate, with members of the committee letting the government know that any markings, aside from serial numbers, that were required to be applied after the manufacturing process would not be supported by the firearms community. This

would result in undue burdens for importers and retailers and be prohibitively expensive.

In December, the government announced that they were deferring a response on the marking system for two years.

New Federal Tariffs on Firearms

The federal government applied a new tariff on 1,300 classes of goods, including all firearms and parts being imported into Canada, with the exception of firearms and parts coming from the United States, which are covered under NAFTA. The tariff impacts lower cost, entry level firearms from other countries, including Turkey and China, which export a fair number of firearms to Canada. The level of the tariff is 3.5% to 7%, and has resulted in the higher cost of importing these items being passed along to the consumer. The OFAH expressed a concern over this new “tax” during discussions with the Prime Minister’s Office (PMO).

Seized Firearms – Disposition for Conservation/Educational Purposes

The OFAH has continued to push for the repeal of Section 15.1 of the Firearms Act, which states that seized firearms can only be offered to the Chief Firearms Office (CFO) for destruction or for any scientific research or educational purpose, or for preservation as a historical firearm. This section of the Act came into force in 2008 as one of the remnants of Bill C-68. Prior to that time, firearms seized by provincial enforcement officials (COs) could be turned over to conservation organizations that could auction/sell them off to raise funds for various projects.

There is an interest in changing that section of the Act to allow for the diversion of these firearms into support for conservation and education programs. This is supported by the CFO in British Columbia and Saskatchewan and, more recently, the Ontario CFO. Discussions with staff in the federal Public Safety minister’s office are ongoing on this issue, as well as with the Ontario CFO, and it is expected that an amendment to the regulation may be achieved in 2014 as part of a larger package of firearms reforms.

Interjurisdictional Violations and Enforcement

In the U.S., 38 member states have joined together to form the Interstate Wildlife Violators Act, which allows participating states to share information regarding fishing, hunting, and trapping violations. In essence, it provides the member states with the capability to honour each other’s suspensions. A violator convicted in one jurisdiction would be barred from participating in hunting, fishing, or trapping in another.

OFAH has been pressing for the creation of a federal database that would allow all provinces to access information about fish and wildlife violators, which in turn, could prevent those same violators from accessing licenses to hunt or fish in other jurisdictions. On September 10, the OFAH met with senior staff in the minister’s office at Environment Canada and the director general of the Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) to discuss this and several other matters. At that meeting, the OFAH suggested that the required database to give this measure effect should reside within the CWS. If such a database has not been created by 2015, the OFAH could include this on a list of items for inclusion by the various political parties in their election platforms.

Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD)

On April 17, the OFAH and six provincial affiliates wrote to the federal minister of Agriculture, outlining our collective concerns over the government’s approach to Chronic Wasting Disease. On May 27, the OFAH wrote to the minister again to recommend a ban on the interprovincial movement of live cervids. On June 14, the minister responded by suggesting that a CWD task force had been formed to review the current program, and look at alternative control strategies and future options for controlling the spread of the disease. The OFAH wrote back on July 12 to reiterate our request for a meeting with the minister on this issue, and to express our profound concern over his reliance on the task force, which is largely composed of industry representatives and no one from any of the provincial wildlife affiliates. The lack of a response by September prompted another letter requesting a meeting.

In October, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) released a discussion paper on options for a CWD control program, that came out of the discussion with the Task Force. The OFAH and other affiliates who previously asked the federal Agriculture minister for inclusion on the Task Force continue to oppose the findings of the report given the absence of meaningful input from the outdoor community.

Hunting and Angling Advisory Panel

The Hunting and Angling Advisory Panel (HAAP) met on May 3, 2013.

The panel has identified the following issues as priorities:

- 1) Access/protectionism;
- 2) Aquaculture impact on fisheries;
- 3) The socioeconomic impact of fishing and hunting;
- 4) The need for better communications from the federal government;
- 5) The Species at Risk listing process;
- 6) The National Conservation Plan;
- 7) The implementation of recommendations from the National Fish & Wildlife Congress Committee (NFWCC);
- 8) Fish and wildlife diseases, Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD);
- 9) Invasive species;
- 10) Conservation and sustainable use;
- 11) A definition of conservation;
- 12) Funding for fish and wildlife;
- 13) National Fish Habitat Action Plan;
- 14) National Habitat Bank;
- 15) National Fish and Wildlife (Conservation) Act; and
- 16) National Fish and Wildlife Heritage Act.

Wildlife Habitat Canada – Price Increase on Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp

At the HAAP meeting in May, Wildlife Habitat Canada (WHC) sought approval to increase the price of the Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp portion of the Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit. The price has not been raised since 1991. Proceeds from the stamp are directed by Environment Canada to WHC, which uses the money to support conservation projects across the country.

WHC was seeking an immediate increase of \$4.00, followed by

annual increases of either \$2.00 per year for six years or \$4.00 per year for three years (total new cost: \$24.50).

No consensus was achieved at the HAAP meeting, and a subcommittee was struck to review the issue and provide possible solutions. The OFAH was appointed to the subcommittee, and advocated for an incremental increase tied to inflation/cost of living index or a flat 2% increase annually. No decision has been made.

Other issues discussed at the HAAP meeting included changes to the Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, the Algonquin Land Claim, Species at Risk and the National Conservation Plan.

Meeting with Prime Minister's Office (PMO)

On May 2, 2013, the OFAH met with staff at the Prime Minister's Office to continue a long-standing dialogue between the Federation and PMO on issues of interest to the outdoor community.

Federal Minister of Public Safety Visits OFAH

On September 26, the Honourable Steven Blaney, minister of Public Safety, visited the OFAH and met with staff before touring the OFAH/Mario Cortellucci Hunting & Fishing Heritage Centre. Among the topics discussed with the minister were changes to licensing, gun marking, the U.N. Arms Treaty, amendments to the Firearms Act and the need for mandatory firearms training for all first-time firearms users/owners. The minister indicated that action on several fronts could be coming early in the new year.

Federal Throne Speech

On October 16, the OFAH attended the federal speech from the throne at the invitation of the government. Although there was nothing specific to the outdoor community in the speech, it afforded the OFAH with an opportunity to speak to several government officials about key concerns and issues during those events, which will set the stage for future meetings.

Meeting with Environment Canada/CWS

On October 16, the OFAH met with the acting director general of the Canadian Wildlife Service to discuss a number of issues including mute swan control, the donation of waterfowl to conservation dinners, the Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay Protection Fund, the National Conservation Plan, migratory bird hunting and associated fees, and proposed changes to the Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations and interprovincial suspensions.

Meeting with Ontario Chief Firearms Officer

On October 18, the OFAH met with the Chief Firearms Officer (CFO), their crown counsel and the manager of the Firearms Safety Education Service of Ontario in Orillia. A number of topics were discussed, and the OFAH has agreed to pursue some changes to the national firearms database with the federal minister of Public Safety that would benefit firearms owners, in particular new applicants, and the CFO.

Wild Game and Fish Reception on Parliament Hill

On October 28, the OFAH, along with provincial and territorial affiliates, hosted a wild game and fish reception for all Members of Parliament and the Senate. Similar to the successful Queen's Park event which the OFAH and partners have run for nine years, the evening provided the OFAH and representatives of our provincial and territorial affiliates from across Canada with an opportunity for one-on-one interaction with MPs and senators. Over 145 Members of Parliament and the Senate attended, including nine cabinet ministers and many senior staff. Given the success of the evening, the OFAH and our affiliates intend on making the reception an annual event.

Bill 114 – The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act (Spring Bear Hunt)

On October 8, Bill Mauro, MPP, Thunder Bay-Atikokan, introduced a bill to amend the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act (FWCA) to provide for a return of the spring bear hunt. The bill passed Second Reading before Christmas and was referred to the Standing Committee on Social Policy. The OFAH has notified the clerk and chair of the committee that we wish to appear in support of the bill once public hearings have been scheduled.

Bill S-202 – An Act to amend the Payment Card Networks Act (credit card acceptance fees)

On October 17, Liberal Senator Paulette Ringuette introduced a bill in the Senate that would exempt charities from most credit card fees. This would benefit the OFAH considerably. The bill did not receive Second Reading before Christmas, but was expected to be referred to the Standing Senate Committee on Banking, Trade and Commerce. The OFAH has contacted the committee clerk and asked to appear in support of the bill once public hearings have been scheduled.

Bill C-501 – National Hunting, Trapping and Fishing Heritage Act

This is the third version of the bill introduced by Rick Norlock, MP, Northumberland, which will provide for the creation of a national day recognizing the importance of fishing, hunting and trapping. Once the bill has passed Second Reading, the OFAH will appear in support of the legislation at committee.

MNR Special Purpose Account (SPA) Revenue Generation Initiative

In 2012, the MNR initiated a revenue generation project in response to an identified near-term decrease in funds flowing into the SPA resulting from declining fishing and hunting licence sales. This initiative continued in 2013 with an aim to develop a five-year revenue generation strategy. Based on the results of stakeholder surveys which included the OFAH, MNR identified revenue generation ideas to undergo a feasibility analysis. The OFAH is focused on ensuring that no ideas will place undue hardships on anglers and hunters, and any new revenue generated for the SPA by this initiative will not result in diminishing funds to fish and wildlife programs from the consolidated revenue fund.

Sunday Gun Hunting

OFAH correspondence to a number of municipalities in southern Ontario directly resulted in responses from 18 different municipalities and 12 council meeting appearances.

The OFAH was pleased to attend meetings and make presentations to the following councils in support of Sunday gun hunting:

Seguin Township - no decision

Douro-Dummer - approved

City of Hamilton - no action - rejected by council (no public meeting or input)

Township of Malahide - approved

Municipality of Southwest Middlesex - no action - rejected by council (no public meeting or input)

Township of Enniskillen - approved

Township of Oro-Medonte - no action

Municipality of Brighton - rejected

Carling Township - no action - rejected by council (no public meeting or input)

Township of Georgian Bay - no action - rejected by council (no public meeting or input)

Haldimand County - deferred at request of local hunters

Township of Muskoka Lakes - approved for spring of 2014

Township of the Archipelago - approved for spring of 2014

Township of Asphodel-Norwood - approved for spring of 2014

Beckwith Township - approved for spring of 2014

Discharge of Firearms

Discharge of Firearms bylaws was also an extremely active file in 2013. Often arising from urban residents moving into rural areas, municipalities are constantly fielding complaints about the sound of gunshots or concerns that hunting is a public safety issue.

Either directly or indirectly, the OFAH was involved in no less than 12 municipal bylaw reviews resulting in over 23 appearances at committee of the whole meetings, council meetings, meetings with the deputy clerk or public meetings. As municipalities come forward to amend their current discharge of firearms bylaws, the OFAH will work to ensure that the rights of Ontario hunters and recreational shooters are represented.

The OFAH was engaged in this issue in the following communities:

Whitby - countered negative amendment and was successful in re-instating hunting in parts of Whitby

Township of Wainfleet - successful in ensuring no changes

City of Woodstock - removed police proof restriction

Township of Uxbridge - successful in ensuring no restrictions to hunting

Municipality of Brighton - no changes

Township of King - OFAH proposed changes in language, size of properties, type of hunting, etc. (to be completed in 2014)

Town of Essex - no changes

Town of Greater Napanee - prohibit discharge where there are municipal services (water and sewer)

County of Brant - expansion of prohibited area where individual complainant lives

Township of Wilmot - changes mirror developed urban areas

Municipality of Kincardine - in progress

Queen's Park Wild Game and Fish Reception

The 9th Annual Wild Game and Fish Reception was held at Queen's Park in June. The OFAH, the Canadian Sportfishing Industry Association, the Canadian Shooting Sports Association, the Canadian Sporting Arms and Ammunition Association, the Canadian National Sportsmen's Shows and the Northern Ontario Aquaculture Association spent time speaking with politicians and staff on a variety of issues. Over 40 ministers and MPPs attended the event along with their staff, and many called it the most successful event to date.

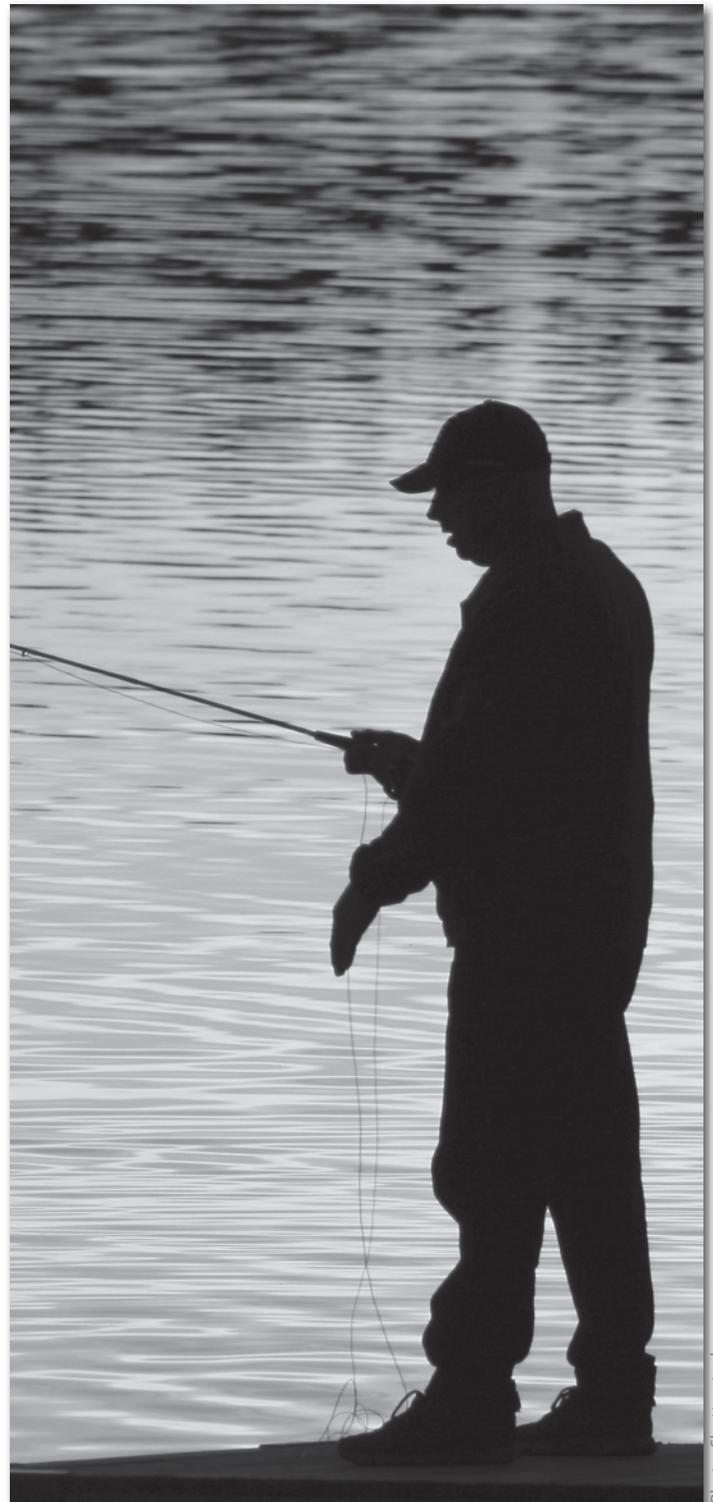


Photo: Shutterstock



Communications

In the News

In 2013, the Communications department issued a total of 50 media releases and advisories, which were simultaneously posted to www.ofah.org and OFAH social media sites including Facebook and Twitter. OFAH e-news and RSS subscribers (Rich Site Summary), a format for delivering our changing web content, also received our releases through e-mail or web browser.

Throughout the year, we partnered with several organizations, including the OPP, the Ontario Conservation Officers Association (OCA) and Kawartha Lakes Fire and Rescue on joint public safety messaging.

Communications staff monitor the *Ontario OUT OF DOORS* forum (www.oodmag.com/community) to stay current with hot topics in the online hunting and angling community.

HOTLINE

OFAH communications handles media inquiries, provides and arranges for interviews with the media (print, radio and television), and consults with head office staff on various issues that are of public and media interest in order to provide our members with timely information on a wide variety of topics through the 16-page Angler & Hunter Hotline section of *Ontario OUT OF DOORS* magazine. This magazine, with HOTLINE insert, is produced 10 times per year and is included with an OFAH membership.

Media Draws

Over the course of the year, a number of major issues generated considerable media interest and coverage for the OFAH. A spate of bear attacks in northern Ontario resulted in major media attention, which was highlighted with the introduction of Bill 114, a call to re-establish a spring bear hunt, by Bill Mauro, MPP for Thunder Bay-Atikokan.

The inception of a mourning dove hunt also generated a number of media stories and opportunities for OFAH fish and wildlife staff to comment. The creation of this new hunt generated a considerable amount of attention on both mainstream and social media.

Another issue that attracted media attention was the growing interest and participation in hunting. This provided Hunter Education staff with the opportunity to share the reasons behind

the increase in the number of hunter education participants, and the many positive aspects of hunting.

Communications Support

The Algonquin Land Claim was the focus of a comprehensive communications and policy campaign throughout the year that included public meetings (which attracted over 1,500 participants), news releases, information packages, and a webinar that was available to the public on the dedicated website www.Algonquinlandclaim.ca. OFAH also appeared on the Aboriginal People's Television Network to provide our perspective on the claim. This episode aired in October.

In addition to assisting with the planning and implementation of a major Atlantic Salmon event in Pickering, communications staff provided support to OFAH education and outreach, the Invading Species Awareness Program, the Ontario Invasive Plant Council and the Community Stream Steward Program.

Online Presence

A key priority for communications staff was the new *Ontario OUT OF DOORS* website, along with updates on several other departmental websites, and the start of a revamp of the main OFAH website, which will be completed in 2014.

In total, OFAH websites received almost 3 million visits during 2013, and over 14 million page views.

Social media continues to be an increasingly important means of reaching our members, the media and the general public. In 2013, the OFAH had almost 15,000 followers on Facebook and over 7,500 on Twitter.



Ontario OUT OF DOORS



Under the OFAH banner, *Ontario OUT OF DOORS* (OOD) magazine celebrates fishing and hunting with news, features, and photos. Ranked Canada's "Best Read" outdoors publication by the Print Measurement Bureau, OOD is a major presence in print and online, in Ontario and beyond.

OOD publishes 10 issues a year, and is available on newsstands and at major retailers across the province. OOD also delivers Federation news to members through the exclusive 16 page Angler & Hunter HOTLINE insert, which is produced by OFAH communications.

Online Initiatives

A grant from the Ontario Media Development Corporation (OMDC) enabled OOD to step up its online presence in 2013. A web editor was hired in the early spring and the website was redesigned and re-launched in July under a new URL, www.oodmag.com.

Over the course of the year, the site received approximately 12 million page views, with more than 651,000 unique visitors. The OOD forum remained a major hub for anglers and hunters in 2013, with 12,000 members and millions of hits.

OOD also significantly increased its reach through social media channels, an achievement that was recognized with a prestigious Silver award from the Canadian Online Publishing Awards in the "Best Use of Social Media" category.

On average, OOD received approximately 6,000 referrals a month through Facebook, Twitter, Google Plus, and Pinterest.

The OOD video library grew to over 166 clips, the most popular of which topped 66,000 views! All videos are accessible on the OOD website (www.oodmag.com/videos) and YouTube channel (www.Youtube.com/OODMag).

Throughout its 46-year history, OOD has published outstanding content created by some of the best outdoor writers and photographers in the industry, and that quality has consistently delivered results.

OOD is in the top 7% of all Canadian magazines sold. Even in a declining magazine market, OOD numbers rose. To the end of October, subscriptions sold were up 20% over the same period in 2012.



Angler & Hunter Television



Angler & Hunter Television (AHTV) reached new heights this season, and compiled an impressive list of sponsors and supporters from across North America.

The show is more popular than ever, and Mike Miller has become synonymous with the OFAH and AHTV name, through heavy exposure to over eight million Canadians in the Canadian Tire flyer and countless appearances in support of show sponsors and the OFAH.

Through 2013, we captured exciting fishing and hunting adventures on film, including a feature on the new mourning dove season in Ontario and a sub-arctic caribou hunt with the editor-in-chief of *Ontario OUT OF DOORS* magazine. We also caught countless giant fish — Rainbow Trout, Walleye, Pike, Muskellunge and bass.

The Outdoor Life Network (OLN) has proven to be an excellent home for our national broadcast, and has taken a leading role in supporting hunting on television. Our YouTube page and the Wild TV website offer online access to current and past episodes and Wild TV subscribers can tune in as many as five times a week. AHTV is available via satellite on Bell ExpressVu, Rogers Digital, and Shaw Direct. Visit the website at www.ahtv.com for a current list of episodes and local air times.

AHTV has never had as strong a list of sponsors as it enjoys today, including Canadian Tire, Mercury Outboards, Lund Boats, Browning Canada, Winchester Ammunition, Minn Kota, Humminbird, Yamaha ATVs, Normark (Rapala), Yukon Gear, Wildgame Innovations, Camillus Knives, Excalibur Crossbow, and JJ Stewart Motors (RAM). Supporting sponsors also make a big contribution and include, *Ontario OUT OF DOORS*, Bushnell Optics, DT Powersports, and Lucky Strike nets.

The outdoors is one of the fastest growing segments of television in North America, and we intend to keep AHTV at the top, as one of Canada's best-produced outdoor programs.

Visit www.ahtv.com for tips, episodes and more.

Angler & Hunter Radio



Angler & Hunter Radio (AH Radio) is an established success, with three seasons fully wrapped. Once again, we received many positive comments from our listeners.

AH Radio delivers OFAH messaging in a timely fashion on issues that are important to members, as well as all residents of Ontario. Season three also saw AH Radio promote the "Win *Angler & Hunter Radio* Host Tom Otto's Alumacraft/Yamaha Boat Package," which proved to be a very popular draw.

AH Radio officially signed off for the season on December 1, but season four will launch on March 1, 2014.

In 2013, AHRadio was proudly sponsored by Canadian Tire, Yamaha, Thermacell, Alumacraft, Kingfisher, Kijiji, Wildgame Innovations, Land O'Lakes, *Ontario OUT OF DOORS*, and Nikon. Visit www.ahradio.ca to learn more or listen to archived shows.