

## General rules

As a hunter, you must feel sure about handling your weapon: you must practise shooting at least once a year, and take the tests that apply for the game you intend to hunt. We take it for granted that all hunters on Sveaskog land comply with the demands that Sveaskog makes and are well prepared for the hunting that is to be carried out, and that they submit correct bag reports.

As regards small game hunting, regular training must be done every year and target shooting with shotgun at both running and flying targets.

When requested by a police officer, customs officer, game warden appointed by the local government authority and employees of Sveaskog, hunters must be able to produce identification, show a valid hunting permit, state permit, gun permit and where necessary import documentation and the game felled.

Hunting times vary according to species and geography, so it is important that you check the current timetable for the species you intend to hunt.

Hunters provide their own dog for hunting and for wounded game search.

Hunting on Sveaskog land shall comply with the Nordic Hunting Rules adopted in 1987.

### The Nordic Hunting Rules

- Show consideration to game and nature.
- Do not fell more than the game stock can support.
- When hunting, ensure that the game is not subjected to unnecessary suffering.
- Take care of felled game correctly.
- Play your part in game conservation.
- Pay attention to safety when hunting.
- Improve and maintain your game and hunting knowledge and skills.
- Show consideration to landowners and the public.
- Be a good hunting companion and stay on good terms with your hunting neighbours.
- Work to increase public awareness of game and hunting.

It is not permitted to erect a tent/hunting camp within the same square kilometre for more than two successive nights; nor to erect one or more tents with a greater total floor area than 18 m<sup>2</sup>. Special rules apply in national parks and nature reserves which may limit the Right of Common Access. It is in general not permitted to erect a tent other than in specially designated places. There can also be a ban on tents in the whole area. More information can be found on the website of each respective County Administrative Board, [www.lst.se](http://www.lst.se).

The main rule in the Right of Common Access is Do not disturb, do not destroy. The Right of Common Access is a unique opportunity for us to spend time in nature without restrictions. But we also need to show consideration to nature, people and animals. More information can be found on [www.naturvardsverket.se/allemansratten](http://www.naturvardsverket.se/allemansratten).

On land where reindeer occur, permission is granted on the terms of the Reindeer Husbandry Act. Hunting shall therefore be carried out in a way that does not cause disruption to the reindeer industry. Examples of areas where significant disruption can occur are where reindeer are rounded up, distributed and slaughtered in autumn, and sensitive stretches of migratory routes. Hunting rights do not apply within 500 m of herds of 25 or more reindeer within an area of 100 x 100 m or less. It is the responsibility of the hunter to be informed of where there may be a risk of disruption to the reindeer industry and to avoid hunting in such areas. The hunter should be aware that disruptions may occur in the entire hunting area.

Hunting rights do not apply within 1,000 m of:

- a corral for reindeer herding order place of slaughter during such period as the facility is being used
- an area where reindeer are collected, moved or driven
- an enclosed area for sheep or other grazing animals during the period animals are in the area
- a permanent dwelling, reindeer herders' cabin or recreational building.

Hunting rights may only be exercised near a dwelling if the dwelling is used by the permit holder's own household and nearby scattered buildings. Hunting rights near scattered buildings may not however be exercised if anyone is in or close to the building. It is also the hunter's responsibility to find out where buildings are located and to avoid hunting near buildings according to the above conditions.

A dog that disturbs reindeer must not be used in hunting. When crossing ground that is not permitted hunting ground, the dog must be constantly closely watched. For the use of a dog in hunting, in addition to that stated in Section 93 of the Reindeer Husbandry Act (1971:437), the following applies:

- pointers/ setters and flushing dogs may be used when hunting birds.
- when hunting in coniferous forest areas all types of suitable hunting dogs may be used.

Breach of the above regulations and the general rules can lead to loss of hunting rights for the current year and that the person(s) in breach can be denied permission to hold a small game permit for up to 5 years.

**Moose and red deer shall be reported within 3 days after the hunt on [www.jaktrapport.se](http://www.jaktrapport.se). All other game shall be reported on [www.sveaskog.se/fallrapportering](http://www.sveaskog.se/fallrapportering).**

**Sveaskog wishes you Happy Hunting!**