Appendix 1

Table A1

Summary of select regulations and developments affecting the murre hunt in NL, Canada

Year	Action
1845	"An Act for the Protection of the Breeding of Wildfowl in this Colony" was passed protecting wildfowl and their eggs during the breeding season between May 10th and September 1st (Peters & Burleigh 1951, Montevecchi & Tuck 1987).
1859	"An Act for the Protection of the Breeding of Wildfowl and Preservation of Game" came into force, setting a closed season on migratory birds (Peters &Burleigh 1951, Montevecchi & Tuck 1987).
1863	A closed season was established which extended from April 1 to August 20th for hunting and the taking of eggs. Hunting on the Sabbath Day was prohibited (Peters & Burleigh 1951).
1869	"An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Game Laws", repealed all former acts extending the closed season from March 20th to August 20th, inclusive and completely banned the taking of eggs from all waterfowl at any time throughout the year (Peters & Burleigh 1951, Montevecchi & Tuck 1987).
1872	The Statutes of Newfoundland (Great Britain) were consolidated preventing hunting of migratory birds from January 25 to Sept 1 (Peters & Burleigh 1951).
1886	Act is amended to heavily increase the penalties for violations (Montevecchi & Tuck 1987).

1892	*The Act for the Preservation of Game was further amended extending the closed season from Jan 12 to Aug 20 (Peters & Burleigh 1951)*
1904	The Game Preservation and Inland Fisheries Board was established with a mandate to undertake research and other investigations to protect fish, game, and wildfowl in the Department of Marine and Fisheries. The first system of wardens was also established (Peters & Burleigh 1951, Montevecchi & Tuck 1987).
1916	Canada established the Migratory Birds Convention Act with supporting regulations (Lundquist *et al.* 2016).
1934	Open hunting seasons were established, and a zonal system was set up (Montevecchi & Tuck 1987).
1941	First licenses and fees system were implemented (Peters and Burleigh 1951).
1943	The first open season for seabirds: hunting from 1 September to 31 May (Peters & Burleigh 1951, Montevecchi & Tuck 1987).
1945	Advisory boards, composed of representatives in NL were created to provide input into environmental policy and conservation measures (Peters & Burleigh 1951).
1949	NL joins Canada (Canada 2014).
1949-51	Government of Canada attempts to enforce a ban on murre *Uria* spp. hunting but is forced to retrench due to public pressure (Tuck 1949, Montevecchi & Tuck 1987, Elliot *et al.* 1991).
1955	Provisional regulations were created by the federal government in contravention of the Migratory Birds Treaty Act but have negligible impact on overall hunting of all seabirds (Chardine *et al.* 1999).

1993	*Resource Managers conducted extensive consultations across NL, Canada to educate hunters and to identify potential regulatory changes to control murre Uria spp. hunting (Chardine et al. 1999). Establishment of the Murre Advisory Committee.*
1996	MBCA was amended and ratified by Canada and the U.S. recognizing the right of residents to hunt murres. Murres were designated as nongame species, zones established, bag limits (daily 20 murre bag limit, a 40 murre possession limit), with a system of penalties implemented for violations among other components (Government of Canada 2020).