

Summary of National Hunting Regulations: Portugal



Updated in October 2014

HUNTING AND TRAPPING LEGISLATION/ RESOURCES

Name of main legislation: Lei de Bases Gerais da Caça (Decreto-Lei nº 202/2004, de 18 de Agosto)

Year of publication: 2004

Supporting legislation: Calendário Venatório (Portaria nº 137/2012, de 11 de maio)

Legislation updates: Decreto -Lei nº 201/2005, de 24 de Novembro, Decreto -Lei nº 159/2008, de 8 de agosto, Decreto -Lei nº 214/2008, de 10 de novembro, Decreto -Lei nº 9/2009, de 9 de janeiro, Decreto-Lei nº 2/2011, de 6 de Janeiro.

Hunting legislation (web link): <http://www.icnf.pt/portal/caca/legis/reg-lei-bas-ger-caca>

Authority in charge of controlling hunting (web link): www.icnf.pt

Major inconsistencies or loopholes detected (if yes please describe): Doubts about selectivity of the trapping method normally used legally to control predators. Doubts about selectivity of night hunting, particularly on duck hunting, allowed one hour before sunrise and one hour after sunset.

Derogations (on EU Birds Directive and/or Bern Convention): No derogations for mainland Portugal.

HUNTING AND TRAPPING: METHODS AND RESTRICTIONS

	Legal methods/restrictions	Notes
Hunting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Licensed hunting is permitted during a certain season and for certain species (see table below) Hunting methods allowed are fire arms and similar (bows, spears, etc), birds of prey and dogs. Restrictions include: no hunting out of season, no hunting in some areas and hunting during the night The use of bird call, plastic and living decoys are forbidden, except in the case of wildfowl and pigeon hunting Night hunting is only legal for wilfowl, and only one hour before sunrise and one hour after sunset. Use of poison and other non-selective methods are forbidden. Use o spot lights is forbidden Hunting from any kind of motorised vehicle is forbidden 	
Trapping	Trapping is forbidden, except for control of game species.	In general trap boxes and snares are used to control wild boars, foxes and Egyptian mangoose.

Disclaimer: The information found in these factsheets prepared by the BirdLife Partnership was updated in October 2014. Every reasonable effort has been made to ensure that the information presented is current and accurate at this time, but recent legislative changes may not be reflected. The content of these factsheets is for information only and is not intended as legal advice. If official legal documentation of national legislation is required it should be sought from the relevant national government authority. If you would like to contribute any additional information to these factsheets, please contact: science@birdlife.org.

HUNTING SEASONS AND SPECIES

Open Hunting Season	Legally huntable species	Notes
3 rd Sunday of August to 30 th September	Turtle Dove	
3 rd Sunday of August to 31 st December	Rock Dove	
3 rd Sunday of August to 20 th February	Stock Dove, Woodpigeon, Mallard, Coot and Moorhen	
3 rd Sunday of August to last day of February	Carrion Crow, Magpie	
1 st September to 30 th November	Quail	
1 st October to 20 th January	Gadwall, Shoveler, Teal, Pintail, Wigeon, Pochard, Tufted Duck	
1 st October to 31 st January	Red-legged Partridge, Pheasant	
1 st November to 20 th January	Golden Plover	
1 st November to 10 th February	Woodcock	
1 st November to 20 th February	Snipe, Jack Snipe, Song Thrush, Redwing, Fieldfare, Mistle Thrush, Common Starling	

TRAPPING SEASONS AND SPECIES

Open Trapping Season	Legally trapped species	Notes
There is no trapping season. Control or density correction of some game species must be authorised case to case, after a formal request is submitted to the Game Mangement authority.		

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TRADE AND PEST SPECIES

Legal trade	Notes
Trade of game for food is legal after being inspected and certified by a veterinary.	
Legislation on “pest species”	Notes
There is no legislation for “pest species”. All game species can be considered pests for game, fisheries and agriculture, and their control be requested to Game Authority.	

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