



Jegerprøven
Landbruksdirektoratet

Welcome to Hunting Proficiency Test Course 2025

Organised by:

Hunting Proficiency Test Instructor

Name:

Mobile:

E-mail:

Information

30 hour course:

Theory

Practical activities

Species

Rifle and shotgun shooting

Tracking wounded game

Game meat handling



Information

General:

30 hour compulsory exam preparation course

All of the sessions are obligatory. Up to two absences are permitted, but not from sessions 1-4.

If you are absent, you must document that you have passed the online course

Why is there hunter licencing?

To give hunters sufficient knowledge about wildlife, guns and hunting practices to be able to go hunting and trapping by themselves

To give hunters the knowledge they need to view their hunting methods in the context of society ´s expectations of how we conduct ourselves as hunters

Motivate students to start hunting after completing the course

Course information

Target group:

Anyone can take the Hunting Proficiency Test from the calendar year they turn 14

Information

Online learning materials for the Hunting Proficiency Test: www.nacl.no

Online support for the Hunting Proficiency Test: www.nacl.no

Updated legal documents: www.lovdata.no

The nine sessions

1. Hunting and attitudes
2. Firearms and firearms legislation
3. Responsible hunting in practice
4. Rifle and shotgun shooting
5. Knowledge of species
6. Laws and regulations
7. Hunting methods
8. Tracking wounded game
9. Game meat handling

Topics for session 1

What is hunting?

The history of hunting

Why provide hunter training?

Legal basis for hunting

Responsible hunting

The hunter ´s dilemma

What is hunting?

Killing game

Experiences

Community

Friendship

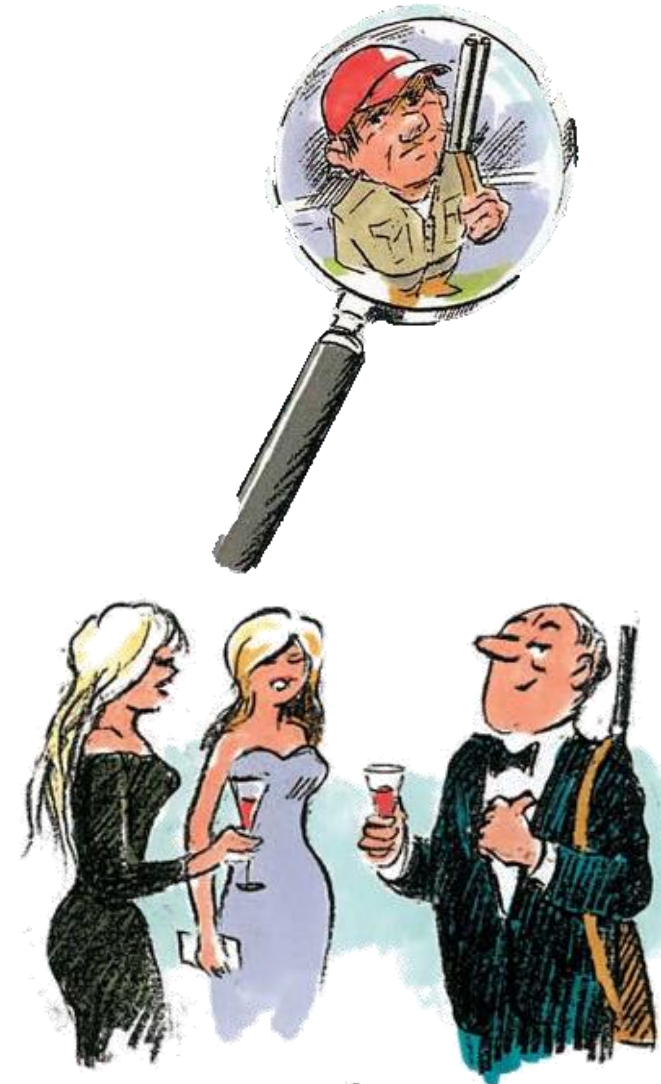
What is hunting?



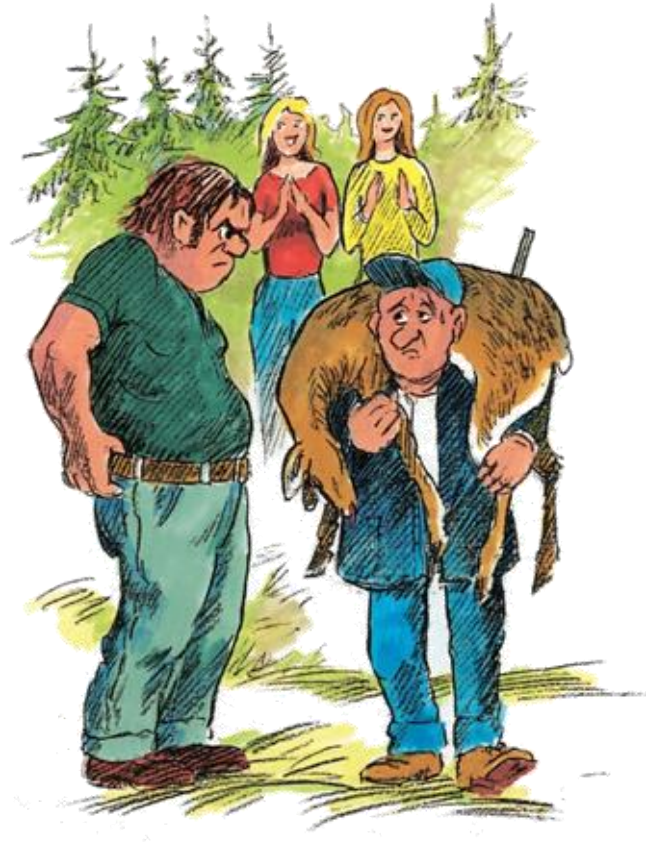
Why do you want to hunt?



Which messages do the drawings convey?



How do you handle this situation?



The history of hunting

Wild reindeer after the last glacial period

Agriculture and animal husbandry

Hunting, not just for survival

Norwegian wildlife management

Harvesting

Recreation and experiences

Continental influences

Good access for everyone

Urbanisation

What does the future hold?

Why provide hunter training?

Legislation:

A series of rules that hunters must follow

- Nature Diversity Act (Naturmangfoldloven)
- Wildlife Resources Act (Viltressursloven)
- Regulation on hunting and trapping (Forskrift om utøvelse av jakt, felling og fangst)
- Several detailed regulations

Why provide hunter training?

The Norwegian Agriculture Agency is responsible for the obligatory hunting proficiency test course

The course provides knowledge of nature, hunting and firearms, and combines classroom instruction with practical training

Before taking the exam, you will complete nine main modules

The hunting proficiency test course provides a solid foundation for new hunters to develop their practical hunting skills. It is build on the principles of responsible hunting, sound judgement and ethical conduct.

Throughout the course, you will be encouraged to become a good ambassador for the hunting community and motivated to begin hunting in practice

Responsible hunting

What makes a good hunter?

Attitudes?

Safe handling of firearms?

Number of game killed?

Number of days spent hunting/experience?

Responsible hunting and legislation

A series of rules that hunters must follow

Nature Diversity Act (Naturmangfoldloven)

Wildlife Resources Act (Viltressursloven)

Regulations

Regulation on killing nuisance animals, dead game, and the use of wildlife in farming, research and zoos

Regulation on hunting and trapping

Basic principles

There are many users of the forests, mountains, moorlands and other non-agricultural areas. This affects how hunting must be conducted.

The Wildlife Resources Act §21:

Hunting and trapping must be conducted in a manner that safeguards animal welfare and does not pose a risk to people, livestock or property

It is the hunter´s responsibility to avoid accidents

Never fire a shot unless you are confident it will result in a humane kill. Make the necessary assessments before taking the shot.

Basic principles

Is the firearm properly zeroed?

Is this game legal to shoot?

What is the distance to the game?

How fast is the game moving?

Is the game alone or part of a group?

What is the angle between the hunter and the game?

Is the line of fire clear?

Is there a safe backdrop?

Basic principles

Never shoot the mother of a calf

A responsible hunter makes every effort to locate and humanely kill a wounded animal

Humane and safe hunting

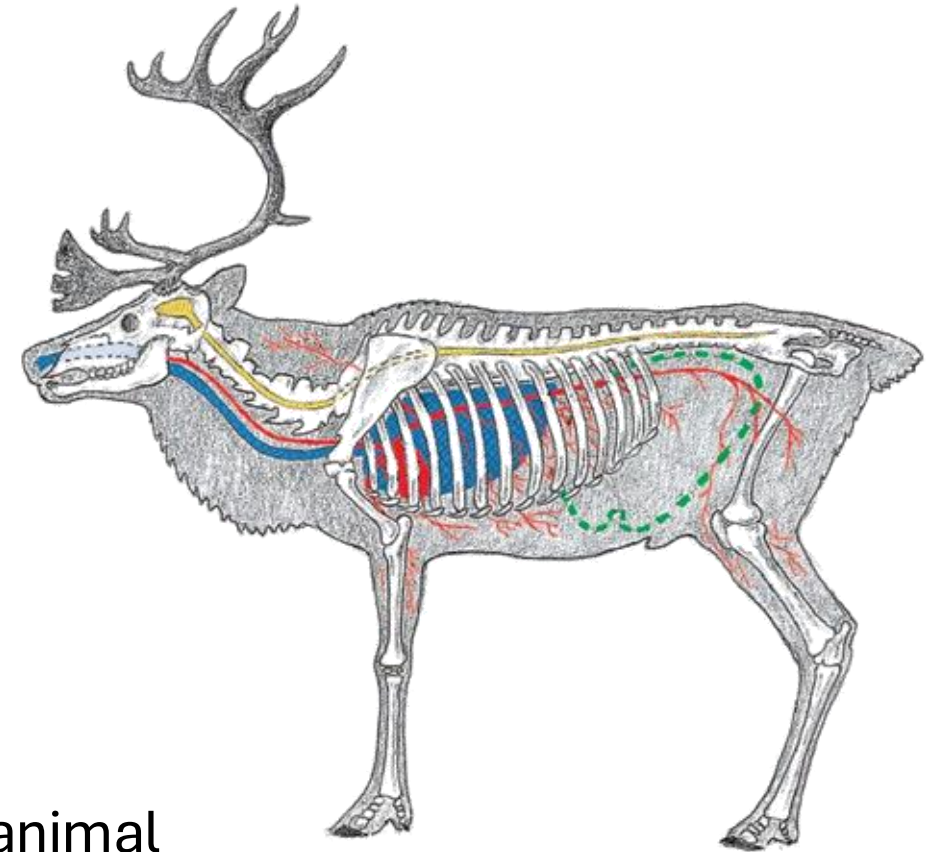
The anatomy of deer

Shots should always be aimed at **vital organs**

Vital organs are the ones where a hit causes immediate fatal injury

The ideal point of impact is the heart/lung region

Shots at the brain/spine carry **high risk** of wounding the animal without killing it



Speed



Distance



Responsible hunting

Requirements:

Recommended shooting distances

Hunters must judge their own skill level

Maximum shooting range varies from hunter to hunter

Regular practice improves skills and the ability to assess whether the hunting situation is good enough to attempt a shot

Shooting training and practice in estimating distances are important aspects of preparing for hunting

Responsible hunting

Shooting distances (from *The Hunting Proficiency Test with the Norwegian Association of Hunters and Anglers (NJFF)*)

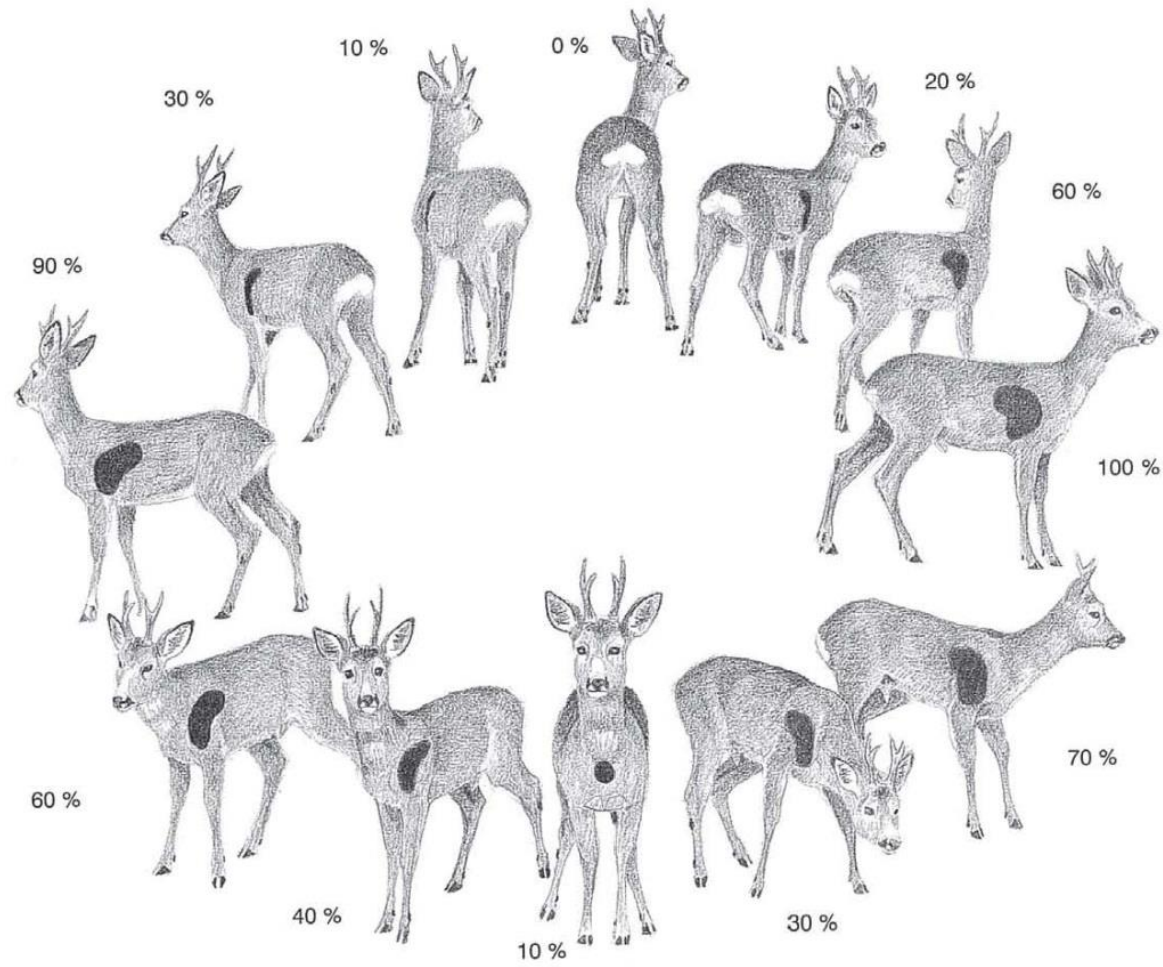
Species:	Standing still	Walking slowly
Moose	150 m	75 m
Red deer	100 m	50 m
Wild reindeer	100 m	50 m
Roe deer	75 m	35 m
Roe deer (shotgun)	20 m	20 m
Small game (shotgun)	30 m	30 m

Angle



Humane and safe hunting

Angle



Groups



Line of fire



Requirements for responsible hunting

Never shoot at ranges that are too long

Never shoot at animals in a group

Never shoot the mother of a calf

Never shoot if there is not a clear line of fire

Only shoot if the shot will kill the animal

Use the same ammunition as was used to zero the scope on the firearm

Do everything possible to kill game that has been shot at

Advice on how to avoid wounding shots

Moving game

Shooting at moving game is challenging. The faster they move, the greater the risk of hitting the stomach/hind quarter or of not having a clean line of fire

Point of impact and angle

Shooting at the heart and lung area is the only safe option for deer. Wait until the animal exposes its broadside

Advice on how to avoid wounding shots

Tips (From the NJFF survey *Better Hunting*)

If the distance increases from 50 to 150 metres, it trebles the chance of wounding or missing the animal

Shooting practice

Hunters with over 100 practice shots have significantly fewer misses and wounding shots

Practice realistic shooting stances and how to find natural support for the firearm

The hunter´s dilemma

Peer pressure

Time pressure

Rare opportunities

Pride

Cost

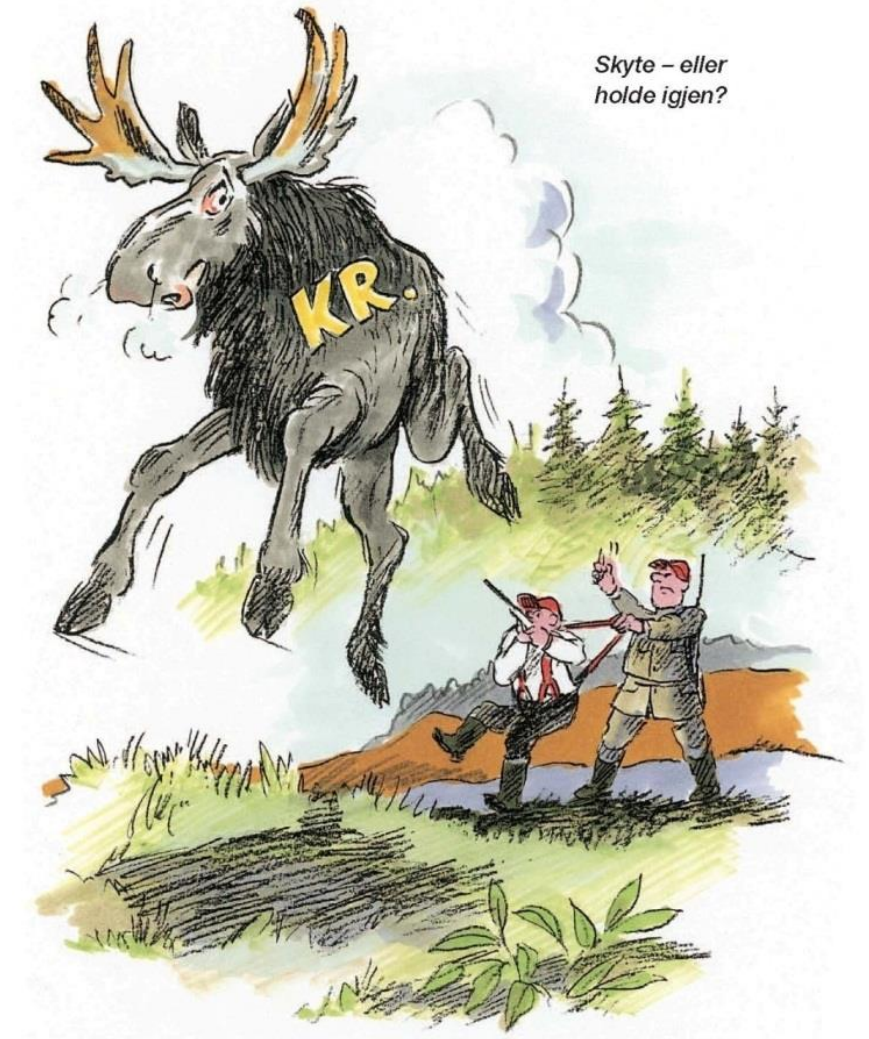
The hunter´s dilemma

To shoot or not to shoot?

As a hunter, you will benefit from having prepared for situations like this. Be prepared for the fact that you may feel a creeping temptation to push beyond your shooting skills and assessment of the situation.

If you are prepared, it will be easier to make the right decisions!

“You should never regret a shot you didn´t take”



The hunter´s dilemma

Humane hunting methods

Shout you give the animal a chance?

Is it poor sportsmanship to shoot a grouse when it is sitting on the ground?





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