

Welcome to the of **3rd Canadian Ranger Patrol Group**, which commands the Canadian Rangers of Northern Ontario.

The Canadian Rangers are a unique and vital component of the Canadian Forces. They are army reservists who provide a military presence in Canada's remote and isolated regions, including Northern Ontario. They are trained to assist in emergencies such as searches, plane crashes, forest fires and floods. To learn more about the Canadian Rangers of Northern Ontario, explore our site, using the menu on the left, and find out who they are, what they do, where they are and why they are so important to Canada

The **3rd Canadian Ranger Patrol Group** commands the Canadian Ranger patrols that are Canada's army in the remote coastal and inland regions of Northern Ontario.

A specialized reserve component of the Canadian Forces, Canadian Rangers are trained to provide early warning, territorial surveillance and reconnaissance capabilities for the Canadian Forces. They are Canada's military presence in Northern Ontario.

In addition, Canadian Rangers provide a range of specialized services to the peoples in their area, including humanitarian assistance, local search and rescue, rapid response for disaster situations, such as aircraft crashes, and support for evacuation in natural emergencies, such as forest fires and floods.

They are trained to assist federal, provincial and first nation governments in both peace and war.

The Canadian Rangers also operate the Junior Canadian Ranger programme for youth aged 12 to 18.

Major David M. Scandrett
Commanding Officer
3rd Canadian Ranger Patrol Group
Canadian Forces Base Borden

The **Canadian Ranger** patrols in Northern Ontario are Canada's army in an area almost as large as the combined size of France and Germany. Patrol members have expertise in the outdoors and an intimate knowledge of their land that is often of crucial value to the Canadian Forces and emergency services. Canadian Rangers operate in Northern Ontario in an area that begins about 1,000 kilometers north of Toronto and extends to James Bay, Hudson Bay and the Manitoba border. It is home to more than 40,000 people, most of whom live in more than 40 first nation communities, most of them without year-round road access. It is a land with more than 1,000 polar bears, a caribou herd of more than 16,000 animals and a salt water coastline of 1,200 kilometers. It has whales, walrus and seals, as well as moose, deer, wolves and other wildlife. The land is rugged, demanding and varied, with 40 per cent of it permafrost. It has tundra, muskeg and vast areas of forest, as well as some of Canada's largest rivers, all flowing to the Arctic, and thousands of lakes. The region falls within what the Canadian Forces calls Land Force Central Area, a term for the Canadian army in Ontario. But the nearest regular soldiers are hundreds of kilometers from the remote northern part of the province, which means the Canadian Ranger patrols of 3rd Canadian Ranger Patrol Group are Canada's sole military presence in most of Northern Ontario

The origins of the Canadian Rangers go back to the Pacific Coast Militia Rangers, a group created in 1942 to act as coastal watchers for enemy activity during the Second World War. Based on the wartime activities of the PCM Rangers, the Canadian Rangers were formally established as a corps of the reserve militia in 1947 and their role was expanded to cover vast areas of the Arctic and Canada's northern, western and eastern coastlines. Their role today is still "to provide a military presence in those sparsely settled northern, coastal and isolated areas of Canada which cannot conveniently or economically be provided by other components of the Canadian Forces." To fulfill that role the Canadian Rangers continue to expand and today there are almost 4,000 Rangers operating more than 140 patrols in seven provinces and three territories. There are Rangers in the Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Newfoundland and Labrador, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, British Columbia, Quebec and Ontario. As members of the Canadian Forces, Canadian Rangers must be mature, self-reliant and capable of operating in Northern Ontario in winter and summer. Membership is open to men and women who are Canadian citizens or landed immigrants and 18 years or older. They must be fit for Ranger duties and willing to participate actively in all aspects of Ranger training and duties performed by their patrol. Canadian Ranger patrols typically have from 10 to 40 members. Patrol leaders are sergeants and each patrol has one or more master corporals. Their leaders are elected annually by members of the patrol. All Canadian Rangers are paid for between eight and 12 days service a year and receive additional pay for special training and operations. Participation in monthly training meetings and community events,

such as pow wows, sports and other gatherings, is on a voluntary basis. Upon enrollment, Canadian Rangers participate in a 10-day basic Ranger qualification course that includes seven days of training in the community. The training includes basic drill, shooting, general military knowledge, navigation (map, compass and global positioning systems), search and rescue, wilderness first aid and radio communications. Annual training programmes consist of formal military instruction followed by a field exercise. Patrol leaders and master corporals are required to attend annual five-day leadership courses. All Canadian Ranger training is adaptable to local conditions and needs. Training can involve courses in flood and fire evacuation planning, search and rescue, major air disaster assistance, firing exercises and setting up bivouac sites. The Canadian Ranger uniform is based on the concept that Rangers are outdoors people and are already well equipped and able to survive in their environment. They are supplied with a distinctive red sweatshirt, t-shirt, ball cap and arm band. Each Ranger is issued a .303 rifle and receives an annual issue of ammunition. Specialized environmental clothing and equipment is supplied for extended operations or prolonged training activities. Canadian Rangers who provide personal equipment, such as snowmobiles, sleds, boats and tents, are eligible to receive compensation for its use.

Q. Who are the Canadian Rangers?**A.** Canadian Rangers are members of the Canadian Forces Reserve who operate in remote northern and coastal areas of Canada, including Northern Ontario. They have specialized knowledge about their local area and conditions and are an invaluable resource for regular members of the Canadian Forces.**Q. Who can join the Canadian Rangers?****A.** Membership is open to men and women who are Canadian citizens or landed immigrants and 18 years and older. They must be physically fit and not have a major criminal record. They must be confident, responsible and of good character.**Q. Can women join?****A.** Yes. Women are encouraged to join the Canadian Rangers. Many women are patrol leaders and master corporals and women constitute up to almost half the membership of some patrols.**Q. How long is the training and what does it involve?****A.** Basic training lasts seven days and includes map and compass skills, first aid, search and rescue, patrolling, general military knowledge, radio communications, drill and shooting.**Q. What if I cannot attend day training?****A.** Although training is usually conducted in the day time, attempts are made to provide evening classes for those who work during the day. On recruiting day, state your preference for training time and every effort will be made to meet your requirements.**Q. Who runs a patrol?**Each patrol has a leader and one or more master corporals, who are elected by the patrol members once a year. Patrol leaders, who are paid as sergeants, conduct meetings, training and operations. Patrols in Northern Ontario are commanded by the 3rd Canadian Ranger Patrol Group at Canadian Forces Base Borden, near Barrie, Ont.**Q. What commitment must I make?****A.** Canadian Rangers must attend basic training, annual training and meetings called by the patrol leader. Canadian Rangers are also expected to participate in emergency operations, occasional local exercises with the Canadian Forces and additional training when called upon to participate.**Q. Will I receive a uniform and do I get paid?****A.** Canadian Rangers receive a red sweatshirt, t-shirt, ball cap, arm band and other equipment, including a .303 rifle and 200 rounds of ammunition a year. They are paid for their training and when called out to assist the Canadian Forces. Canadian Rangers are also paid reasonable fees for the use of their vehicles, snowmobiles, sleds, tents, boats and other personal equipment. The Junior Canadian Ranger programme offers free community-based activities to young people aged 12 to 18 in remote and isolated communities and is available in a growing number of communities in Northern Ontario. By participating in the programme, Junior Canadian Rangers can improve their self-esteem, learn how to handle increased responsibility and have a better understanding of and connection with their communities. The programme, which is supervised by members of the local Canadian Ranger patrols and community leaders, provides a structured and supervised youth programme, which promotes traditional cultures and lifestyles in



remote and isolated communities, such as those in Northern Ontario.

Helicopter Rides.

As well as taking part in activities in their own communities, Junior Canadian Rangers from Northern Ontario are given opportunities to participate in a number of special events sponsored by 3rd Canadian Ranger Patrol Group and by local Canadian Ranger patrols. They include wilderness camps, the National Cadet Tattoo and trips to other events. Established in 1997, the Junior Canadian Ranger programme is jointly sponsored by the Department of National Defence and the federal Department of Human Resources Development and is



supervised by the Canadian Forces.

Water safety.

Junior Canadian Rangers are taught traditional skills, life skills and Ranger skills. Ranger skills are the only standard part of the programme. With traditional skills and life skills as part of the curriculum, communities are free to incorporate their cultural norms, local language, regional skills and social needs into the programme. These skills are taught in the classroom and in the field. Ranger skills include first aid, map reading and compass use, weapons safety and exercises on the land. Traditional skills include making shelters, hunting, fishing and living off the land, and building, loading and using sleds, as well as using small boats and canoes. Junior Canadian Rangers learn about Aboriginal spirituality, traditional music, singing and dancing and learn local customs and traditions from elders. Life skills include healthy living, avoiding substance abuse, public speaking, good citizenship and responsibilities to the community and protection of the environment. Junior Canadian Rangers receive a fee "uniform" consisting of a ball cap, sweatshirt and a t-shirt.



Junior Canadian Rangers make friends.

The greatest asset of the Junior Canadian Ranger programme is its flexibility. It is a community-based and supervised programme that receives little direction from external sources. As a result, the programme helps preserve the culture, traditions and activities that are unique to each community. With the support of the Canadian Rangers and community elders and leaders, the programme fosters good citizenship and healthy lifestyles while promoting and preserving traditional cultures.



Q. Who can participate in the Junior Canadian Ranger programme?**A.** The Junior Canadian Rangers programme is open to all young people who are 12 to 18 years old and live in remote and isolated communities across Canada, including Northern Ontario. A parent or guardian has to sign a consent form before a young person can participate in the programme.**Q. Is the programme for boys and girls?**



Building confidence. **A.** Yes.**Q.** What does it cost to participate in the Junior Canadian Rangers programme?**A.**

Nothing. The Department of National Defence, Department of Human Resources Development and other federal, provincial, territorial governments and agencies and the local community share the cost of the programme.**Q.** Is this a type of boot camp?**A.** No. It is an opportunity for young people to work together with other young people and to learn about their culture from local teachers, such as their community elders. Junior Canadian Rangers in Ontario learn a range of northern skills, including how to operate and survive safely in the wilderness. They learn



drumming and singing and about their local arts and crafts.

Playing sports. **Q.** Do Junior Canadian Rangers get a uniform?**A.** Yes. Junior Canadian Rangers are issued a distinctive, dark-green ball cap, t-shirt and sweater.**Q.** Do Junior Canadian Rangers use weapons?**A.** They are taught how to shoot and handle firearms in a safe and responsible manner, using a special Canadian Junior Rangers air rifle.**Q.** Can Junior Canadian Rangers travel outside their home communities?**A.** Yes. Opportunities are provided for exchanges with other Junior Canadian Rangers across Canada and there is an annual Junior



Canadian Rangers wilderness camp in Ontario.

Learning ATV safety. **Q.** Can I learn how to canoe and operate all-terrain vehicles?**A.** Yes. The Junior Canadian Rangers programme teaches young people how to use small boats, canoes and ATVs in a safe manner. Other skills include making shelters, hunting, fishing, living off the land, building, loading and using sleds and discussing local customs and traditions with elders.**Q.** What life skills are taught to Junior Canadian Rangers?**A.** Junior Canadian Rangers are taught to live in a healthy way, how to be good citizens and responsible members of their community, and how to protect the environment.**Q.** What Ranger skills are taught to Junior Canadian Rangers?**A.** Junior Canadian Rangers learn how to administer first aid, navigate in the north by reading maps and using a compass, and by participating in exercises on the land.**Q.** Is the community involved in the programme?**A.** Yes. Community support is essential to the success of the Junior Canadian Rangers programme. Participants, leaders and resources for the programme come from the area, and local practices and customs are the focus for all training and activities. The programme does not impose non-Aboriginal values from the south.**Q.** How is the community involved?**A.** To ensure the programme is effective, an Adult Committee oversees each Junior Canadian Rangers patrol. The committee consists of the supervising member of the local Canadian Rangers patrol, the patrol's Junior Canadian Ranger master corporal and interested members of the community

Training Notes

WHAT'S IN YOUR PACK CAN SAVE YOUR LIFE

by Warrant Officer Bruce Dunn

Canadian Rangers and Junior Canadian Rangers are accustomed to seeing 3rd Canadian Ranger Patrol Group instructors carrying our red "deployment" packs when we are in Northern Ontario. They go with us everywhere. We strap them to snowmobiles and all-terrain vehicles and heave them onto aircraft and into boats. Even though we sometimes curse their weight or view them as an awkward piece of cumbersome baggage, we know that what is in our packs can save lives - either our own or the lives of those travelling with us. That knowledge convinces us that they are an essential part of our equipment when we travel in the North. Travelling on the land or water can be dangerous. Weather can close in quickly. Equipment can break down. Accidents can and do happen. The difference between life and death can be determined by a few easy preparations. For example, always tell someone where you are going and when you expect to be back. Be aware of weather fronts. Maintain your vehicle. And always be careful. The most important thing you can do before you leave home is to grab your emergency kit. That way you can be sure that you have a few basic essentials with you, so that if something goes wrong you have the means at hand to prevent a disaster. The contents of your emergency kit will vary according to the season and different activities and you will have to remove or add contents for different times of the year. For example, you do not need bug protection in the winter and you might not need an extra sweater in the summer. But when it comes to changing the spark plug in your outboard motor I hope you don't only find the plugs for your snowmobile. What you carry is up to you, but there are a number of basic items that you will always need. Such as being able to give yourself first aid if you are hurt and being able to protect yourself from further injuries. You need to make yourself easier to find. You don't have to go out and buy an emergency locator beacon, like the ones we are issued with, but the next time you buy that extra bingo card remember that basic safety items cost just about the same amount of money. Here is a list of some of the contents of our packs that will help you decide what to put in yours:

Wooden matches (the strike-anywhere type in a water proof container).

Flint and striker.

First aid kit (with rubber gloves).

Sewing kit.

Space blanket.

Ground sheet.

Candles.

Axe and knife.

Fishing kit and snare wire.

Two individual meal portions (IMPs).

A "light meal, combat, ration supplement," called an LMC.

Tea and sugar.

Cup, billy can and canteen.

Local map and compass.

Plastic marking and flagging tape (one roll).

Signal mirror.

Glow sticks (five).

A set of ground-air emergency code cards.

Thirty feet of quarter-inch rope.

Caribiner ring.

Fifty feet of strong cord.

Toilet paper.

Insect net and repellent.

Spare clothing.

Self sealing plastic bags.

And most importantly: a picture of your loved ones to provide you with motivation. We have all heard about lost hunters or mechanical failures on the winter road or on the land. Some of those stories had happy endings, even

though some of them were close calls. But, tragically, some endings are heart breaking and unnecessary. All of us at 3rd Canadian Ranger Patrol Group take safety on the land seriously. So seriously that we issue each Junior Canadian Ranger who comes to summer camp a back pack filled with basic safety items. We hope, as do your families, that you are as serious about safety as we are.

Training Notes

TAKING CARE OF YOUR CANADIAN RANGER UNIFORM ITEMS

by Master Corporal Darrin Trudeau

Canadian Rangers in Northern Ontario will soon be receiving combat boots for the first time as part of their regular uniform issue. Patrol sergeants and master corporals and instructors from 3rd Canadian Ranger Patrol Group have collected foot measurements and the new boots, which have arrived at group headquarters at Canadian Forces Base Borden, will arrive in the North with the annual resupply operation, some time after the end of February. The boots take time to break in so that they fit comfortably. They are to be used only for Canadian Ranger training and other ranger activities. To ensure comfort and a proper fit, the boots should always be worn with the liners inside them. Boots should be cleaned with brushes and boot polish to keep them black. Boot polish and a silicone water repellent solution or dubbin paste should be used to keep them water resistant.. All Canadian Rangers receive two red t-shirts and a red, hooded sweatshirt as part of their kit. New or replacement t-shirts and sweatshirts will be issued to Canadian Rangers during annual training visits to their communities by instructors from 3rd Canadian Ranger Patrol Group. Your new uniforms are issued to you to wear while participating in Canadian Ranger training or other ranger activities. You are expected wear your uniform during training. If your clothing becomes worn, torn or lost, you must report this to your patrol sergeant. Sergeants notify 3rd Canadian Ranger Patrol Group headquarters, allowing replacement items to be sent to you during subsequent supply or instructor visits to your community. Canadian Rangers are expected to maintain their kit in clean and working order. Canadian Ranger t-shirts shirts and sweatshirts are bright red and require care to ensure that their colour does not run when they are washed. Some loss of colour and shrinkage is to be expected during the first few washes. Hot water should never be used. They should be laundered, using a detergent in cold or warm water. Never use chlorine bleach. To ensure that other articles of clothing such as whites or light colours are not stained reddish pink, they should not be washed with Canadian Ranger t-shirts and sweatshirts. At all times, Ranger uniforms should be washed alone or with dark coloured clothing. Several items of new equipment are about to be issued to Canadian Ranger patrols in Northern Ontario for training and emergencies. They include range operating boxes for shooting ranges, Coleman stoves and lanterns, and emergency response kits for use in search and rescue and other emergencies. Each emergency response kit has an itemized checklist for inventory control and used items must be replaced on a regular basis. 3rd Canadian Ranger Patrol Group headquarters must be informed to ensure the contents of emergency response kits are complete.

Training Notes

SAFE HANDLING AND STORAGE OF THE CANADIAN RANGER .303 RIFLE

by Sergeant Shane Causton

1. GENERAL

a) You have been issued a Lee-Enfield Mark 4, Number 4 rifle. This will be kept in your possession as long as you are an active member of the Canadian Rangers.

b) If you cease to be a Canadian Ranger you are required by law to surrender your rifle to your patrol sergeant. If you do not wish to maintain control of your weapon for any reason while you are a Canadian Ranger you must surrender it to your patrol sergeant. Every patrol has access to a safety storage locker in the Nishnawbe-Aski Police Service or Ontario Provincial Police First Nations Policing detachment in your community.

c) It is not mandatory for you, as a Canadian Ranger, to retain a rifle under your care and control at all times. If you do not wish to keep your rifle at home, you can store it in the safety locker at your local police detachment.

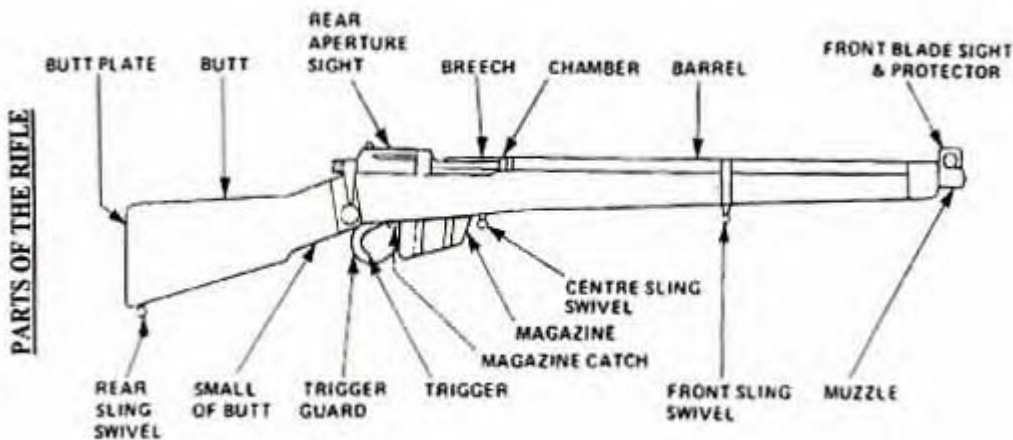
2. CHARACTERISTICS

In order to use your rifle effectively you must know its characteristics. They include the following:

- a) The calibre is .303.
- b) It has a bolt action.
- c) It uses a 10-round magazine.
- d) It is sighted from 200 to 1,200 yards.
- e) Although it is a Second World War rifle, it will remain extremely reliable and accurate if it is properly maintained.

3. PARTS

Before we can conduct safety precautions we must know the parts of the rifle.



Additional parts:

- Sling.
- Oil bottle.
- Pull through.
- Rifle case.
- Trigger lock.

- a) The rifle and the bolt have a matching serial number and the bolt should never be used in another rifle.
- b) The bolt head is numbered from 0 to 4 and is headspaced specifically for your rifle.
- c) The safety catch is in the "ON" position when it is pointing to the rear and in the "OFF" position when it is pointed fully forward.
- d) The cocking handle can also be used as a safety when put in the half-cocked position.

4. INDIVIDUAL SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Safety precautions shall be carried out every time a rifle is handled. Prove the rifle "SAFE" as follows:

- a) Rotate the locking bolt forward.
- b) Raise the bolt handle and withdraw the bolt fully to the rear.
- c) Inspect the chamber, body and magazine for the presence of live ammunition.
- d) Rotate the bolt handle fully forward and down.
- e) Choose a safe area and squeeze the trigger.

5. WHEN TO CARRY OUT SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Safety precautions are conducted to ensure that a rifle is not loaded. This is important to prevent you or any other person from being hurt by a loaded rifle that is mistakenly thought to be unloaded. You will conduct safety precautions:

- a) Before stripping your rifle for cleaning.
- b) Before and after range practice.
- c) When you hand your rifle to someone or when you receive a rifle from someone else.
- d) When you enter a building.
- e) Whenever you are in doubt!

6. OTHER SAFETY PRACTICES

- a) Always keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction.
- b) Never rest the muzzle on the ground and always ensure the muzzle is clear.
- c) Never point your rifle in jest!

Remember: always consider a rifle loaded until it is proven otherwise.

7. SAFE STORAGE GUIDELINES

- a) Secure the lock issued to you to the trigger, remove the bolt from the rifle and store the rifle and bolt separately in a locked room or cabinet in your home.
- b) Or attach the trigger lock and have the weapon placed in the Canadian Ranger storage locker in the police detachment in your community.
- c) If you leave the community, for any reason, or if you prefer not to have the rifle in your home, turn the weapon over to your patrol sergeant so that it can be stored in the safety locker in the police detachment in your community.
- d) Do not leave your rifle with friends or relatives. If the rifle is misused while in their possession you are responsible for the fact that you did not store it safely.
- e) The rifle does not belong to you. It is the property of the Department of National Defence.
- f) You are solely responsible for the safe storage and handling of your rifle!

7. SAFE STORAGE OF AMMUNITION

- a) You are issued 300 rounds of ammunition annually. You receive 200 rounds personally and 100 rounds are
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held on your behalf by group headquarters for range training.

b) The rounds you are issued are .303-calibre, soft point ammunition. The reason you are given soft point ammunition is to enable you to hunt humanely when you are on the land.

c) The ammunition for your weapon must be stored separately from your rifle and bolt and should, if possible, be kept under lock and key. If you are required to turn in your rifle for any reason, your ammunition must be returned as well.

9. AMMUNITION

a) Store ammunition in a dry place.

b) Do not use damaged or corroded rounds.

c) It is against the law to sell or trade your ammunition.

d) Ammunition is used for range practice and hunting while conducting territorial surveillance.

Land Forces Quebec Area (LFQA) is home to 2 CRPG and covers Quebec. Its headquarters is located in St-Jean.



There are 482 Canadian Rangers in 2 CRPG, located in 19 patrols or communities. There are 537 Junior Canadian Rangers in 2 CRPG, located in 19 patrols or communities. There is a strong Ranger and Junior Canadian Ranger presence in the province of Quebec. Without exception, every community in the north and on the coast that is eligible to offer the Junior Canadian Ranger Programme does so with great enthusiasm. In fact, 2 CRPG is one of only two areas of the country to offer a summer training program to its Junior Canadian Rangers. The Kativik Regional Government is also a strong supporter of the two organizations, and has often made financial contributions to ensure its success. The demographics of the Canadian Rangers in 2 CRPG varies from community to community. Many Rangers speak only Inuktitut, while others are Francophone, Anglophone, or speak Cree or Montagnais as their primary language. Many of the younger Rangers are fluently bilingual or even trilingual, and are able to assist their elders in communicating with visitors from the south. Canadian Rangers in 2 CRPG received the CDS (Chief of the Defence Staff) Commendation for their life-saving actions after the 1999 avalanche that destroyed a school in Kangiqsulluajuaq.

Name of Community	Languages Spoken	Number of Rangers	Number of JCRs
Akulivik	Inuktitut	28	30
Aupaluk	Inuktitut	23	22
Blanc Sablon	English / French	22	A venir en 02
Harrington Harbour	English	15	S/O
Havre St. Pierre	French	29	28
Inukjuak	Inuktitut	30	40
Ivujivik	Inuktitut	20	27
Kangiqsualujuaq	Inuktitut	26	30
Kangiqsujuaq	Inuktitut	31	35
Kangirsuk	Inuktitut	27	20
Kuujuaq	Inuktitut	33	18
Kuujuarapik	Inuktitut / Cree	29	18 / 16

Whapmagoostui Cree S / O A venir en 2001
Natashquan French 21 A venir en 2001
Puvirnituq Inuttitut 32 54
Quaqtaq Inuttitut 22 24
Saint Augustin English 24 A venir en 2001
Salluit Inuttitut 22 31
Tasiujaq Inuttitut 25 30
Umiujaq Inuttitut 23 28

Waskaganish Cree A venir en 2001 A venir en 2002
Mingan Montagnais S / O 20
La Tabatière English S / O 18
St-Paul's River English S / O 30
Chevy English



The Canadian Rangers are part-time reservists who provide a military presence in remote, isolated and coastal communities of Canada. Formally established in 1947, Canadian Rangers are responsible for protecting Canada's sovereignty by reporting unusual activities or sightings, collecting local data of significance to the Canadian Forces, and conducting surveillance or sovereignty patrols as required. Canadian Rangers are dedicated, knowledgeable members of the Canadian Forces who play an important role in advancing public recognition of Canada's First Nations and Inuit groups. Canadian Rangers are easily recognized by their red sweatshirts and ball caps, and their frequent selfless contributions to their communities. There are currently 3,500 Canadian Rangers in 144 communities across Canada. This number is expected to increase to 4,800 by March 2008, however, as expansion plans near completion.

Mandate – Canadian Rangers

Canadian Rangers provide a military presence in those sparsely settled northern, coastal and isolated areas of Canada that cannot conveniently or economically be provided for by other components of the Canadian Forces.

Tasks - Canadian Rangers

The tasks assigned to the Rangers include providing a military presence in support of sovereignty including:

Reporting unusual activities;

Collecting local data of significance in support of military operations;

Conducting surveillance/sovereignty patrols as tasked. Rangers also assist Canadian Forces activities by:

Providing local expertise, guidance and advice;

Conducting Northern Warning System patrols as tasked;

Providing local assistance to Search and Rescue activities. Some significant examples of Ranger activities include reporting unidentified vessels within Canadian waters off the northeast coast of Quebec in the Bay of Salluit; participating as observers/guides on the west coast to counter illegal immigration; and responding to disaster situations such as aircraft crashes in the far north. The Rangers perform their tasks exceptionally well and their value as an operational resource for the Canadian Forces cannot be disputed.

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Junior Canadian Rangers



Common Site

Number of Canadian Ranger Patrols across Canada: 144
Number of Canadian Rangers: 3,243
Canadian Forces Northern Area (CFNA) – 1 CRPG

Headquarters in Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
Location covered: Northwest Territory, Yukon Territory, Nunavut, and northern British Columbia, Manitoba, Alberta
Number of Canadian Ranger Patrols: 58
Number of Canadian Rangers: 1,296

Land Forces Quebec Area (LFQA) – 2 CRPG

Headquarters at CFB St. Jean, Québec
Location covered: Quebec
Number of Canadian Ranger Patrols: 19
Number of Canadian Rangers: 537



Land Forces Central Area (LFCA) – 3 CRPG

Headquarters at CFB Borden, Ontario
Location covered: Ontario
Number of Canadian Ranger Patrols: 9
Number of Canadian Rangers: 220





