

Idaho Department of Fish and Game
Bow Hunter Education Examination

(Revised July 2013)



Instructor Supplement



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Directions: Mark the space on your answer sheet that corresponds with the best possible answer.

Archery Equipment

1. Arrow spine refers to what arrow characteristic: (TBH 34)
 - a. Arrow weight.
 - b. The center-line of an arrow.
 - c. Overall arrow length.
 - d. **The stiffness of an arrow.**

2. Draw length is: (TBH 28)
 - a. Measured from string groove to string groove on a longbow.
 - b. **How far an archer draws the bowstring.**
 - c. The length of the bowstring.
 - d. How far you can draw a straight line with a pencil.

3. A Flu-Flu arrow is most commonly used for: (TBH 31)
 - a. Big game hunting because they fly faster.
 - b. **Hunting squirrels and game birds at close range.**
 - c. Decoration.
 - d. Long range shots.

4. When selecting broadheads, an archer should always remember: (TBH 33)
 - a. An arrow generally strikes with enough force that nearly any broadhead will work for hunting.
 - b. **Only broadheads which have been sharpened should be selected for use when hunting.**
 - c. Expandable broadheads are generally more accurate and should usually be your first choice.
 - d. When shot from today's modern bows, a dull broadhead will cut as effectively as a sharp one.

5. There are three basic types of broadheads: (TBH 33)
 - a. Fixed blade, removable blade, and technical blade broadheads.
 - b. Bullet point, judo point, and fish point broadheads.
 - c. Fast blade, removable blade, and mechanical blade broadheads.
 - d. **Fixed blade, removable blade, and mechanical blade broadheads.**

6. The main difference between a compound bow and other types of bows is that the compound bow:(TBH 29)
 - a. **Has cams and wheels.**
 - b. Is illegal to use in Idaho.
 - c. Has a short draw length.
 - d. Can be adjusted to shoot multiple arrows at once.

7. The four basic parts of an arrow are: (TBH 30)
 - a. **Shaft, nock, fletching, and point.**
 - b. Shaft, nock, fletching, and insert.
 - c. Shaft, nock, fletching, and spine.
 - d. Wood, aluminum, fiberglass, and carbon fiber.

Survival

8. Symptoms of hypothermia are: (TBH 73)
- Sweating, rapid heartbeat, and hunger.
 - Uncontrollable thirst, shaking, and shortness of breath.
 - Rash, diarrhea, and vomiting.
 - Slurred speech, uncontrolled shivering, and memory loss.**
9. If you are lost in the outdoors and have drinking water with you, the next three priorities should be: (TBH 71&72)
- Signaling, fire, and shelter.**
 - Food, water, and fire.
 - Fire, food, and warm clothes.
 - Water, compass, and fire.
10. It is always good to let someone know where you will be hunting and when you plan to return because: (TBH 65)
- Someone might need to borrow your vehicle.
 - It will be easier to return to the exact location if the hunting is good.
 - Someone may want to join you on your hunt.
 - You may become lost and need help.**
11. If you become lost in the woods, you can live for _____ without food. (TBH 72)
- 24 hours.
 - Two weeks or more.**
 - One week.
 - A couple of days.
12. A compass and map are:
- Useful tools that can prevent you from getting lost.** (TBH 68 & 69)
 - Needed only if you do not have a GPS.
 - Outdated and often wrong.
 - Two items you should never use together.
13. Once you think you are lost, you should: (TBH 71)
- STOP, and carefully plan what to do next.**
 - Take a nap and prepare for a long walk ahead.
 - Never stop walking.
 - Immediately start looking for food.
14. Depending on the temperature, a person can live without water for: (TBH 72)
- Less than 24 hours
 - Approximately three days.**
 - Up to seven days.
 - A week or more.
15. What is the best way to stop a wound from bleeding? (TBH 67)
- Apply a tourniquet.
 - Wash the wound in cold water.
 - Apply a loose bandage to the wound.
 - Apply direct pressure to the wound.**

16. Which of these is not a good signal? (TBH 72)
- Three fires evenly spaced.
 - Three arrows shot straight into the air.**
 - Three blasts from a whistle.
 - Three flashes from a signal mirror.

Ethics

17. The “rule of first blood” of the bow hunter means: (TBH 25)
- A bow hunter can tag any wounded and bleeding game animal they encounter while hunting.
 - An ethical bow hunter will not shoot a game animal for a hunting partner.
 - The first hunter to wound an animal in a vital area causing it to bleed enough to leave a trackable blood trail should be allowed to possess the animal.**
 - Bow hunters should hold themselves to higher ethical standards than other sportsmen.
18. Responsible bow hunters practice for shooting accuracy because: (TBH 40 & 41)
- It will enable them to shoot through heavy brush.
 - It will extend their maximum effective shooting range beyond 50 yards.
 - A bow hunter that practices shooting will be more successful.
 - It will help them establish a “zone of confidence” or the range that they can be sure of quick, clean and humane harvests.**
19. A good hunting partner should always: (TBH 25)
- Respect your equipment, respect your partner’s equipment, kill everything, and be ready at the appointed time.
 - Provide your hunting partners with firearms, ammunition, hunting and camping equipment, and ignore safety rule violations.
 - Shoot your animal for you.
 - Share your values, be dependable, and communicate.**
20. Ethics are: (TBH 23)
- What you use to make decisions about what to do when nobody is watching, or when there are no formal rules to tell you what is right or wrong.**
 - Laws of the state of Idaho telling you what you can and cannot do.
 - Not important in a hunting partner.
 - Values that all humans share and follow.
21. When confronted by a person who does not agree with your choice to bow hunt, you, as an ethical bow hunter should: (TBH 27)
- Remain calm and avoid confrontation.**
 - Argue heatedly in defense of your sport.
 - Gather your hunting partners and prepare for a fight.
 - Make fun of the person.

Idaho Bow Hunter Regulations

22. Idaho law requires hunting broadheads must have a minimum width of at least: (BGR)
- One-half inch or greater.
 - Five-eighths inch or greater.
 - Seven-eighths inch or greater.**
 - Three-quarters of an inch or greater.
23. What type of broadhead is not legal to use on big game in Idaho? (BGR)
- Removable blade broadhead.
 - Mechanical broadhead.**
 - Fixed blade broadhead.
 - Dull or unsharpened broadhead.
24. In Idaho, the minimum legal draw weight that can be used to hunt big game is: (BGR)
- 30 pounds.
 - 35 pounds.
 - 40 pounds.**
 - 45 pounds.
25. A person hunting big game in Idaho must have an archery validation in addition to their license and tags:
- Any time a bow hunter is in the field. (BGR)
 - During general any weapon hunts.
 - Any time a hunter intends to use archery equipment to pursue big game.
 - During any archery-only hunt.**
26. While hunting big game in Idaho, how many arrows can be shot from your bow at the same time? (BGR)
- Two.
 - One.**
 - Three.
 - There is no limit.
27. In Idaho, crossbows can be used during archery-only seasons: (BGR)
- Only by persons that have taken an Idaho Crossbow Hunting Education course and possess the appropriate validation.
 - At any time, provided the hunter also possesses an archery validation with their hunting license.
 - Only by disabled hunters possessing an IDFG disabled archery crossbow permit with their license.**
 - While hunting elk.
28. In Idaho, it is not legal to hunt big game with a compound bow set with a let-off more than: (BGR)
- 65%.
 - 70%.
 - 55%.
 - 85%.**

29. A legal hunting arrow with a broadhead in Idaho cannot weigh less than: (BGR)
- 300 grains.**
 - 100 grains.
 - 400 grains.
 - There is no weight limit.
30. Magnifying sights during an archery-only season: (BGR)
- May be used if you purchase a permit.
 - Are illegal in Idaho and may not be used.**
 - May be used if the bow was purchased with magnifying sights.
 - Are only allowed if you are disabled and have a doctor's note.
31. It is illegal to cause or allow the waste of any salvageable meat from any big game animal except: (BGR)
- Mountain lion, wolf, and black bear.**
 - Deer, elk, and moose.
 - Pronghorn, mountain goat, and bighorn sheep.
 - Wolf, bighorn sheep, and moose.

Bowhunting in the Field

32. You have made an excellent broadside shot on a big game animal which now runs out of view. Your next step should be to: (TBH 60)
- Immediately chase the animal to make sure you don't lose it.
 - Go back to your camp and retrieve your big game processing kit so you can field dress your harvest.
 - Mark the exact location of the shot, wait at least 20 to 60 minutes, retrieve the animal, then tag and field dress your harvest.**
 - Wait at least 30 minutes and leave the area to find help following the blood trail.
33. When an animal is quartering-away, your aiming spot should be: (TBH 56)
- The same placement as a broadside shot.
 - Directly in front of the near front shoulder.
 - Farther back from the broadside shot.**
 - You should never shoot at an animal that is quartering away from you.
34. The best way to move equipment up and down a tree stand is: (TBH 49)
- With a pack as you climb up to or descend from the tree stand.
 - With a haul-line.**
 - To have a hunting partner hand up the equipment after you are positioned in your stand.
 - To attach equipment to the stand before installing the stand in the tree.
35. Three main factors that contribute to spoiled meat are: (TBH 63 & 64)
- Heat, dirt and moisture.**
 - Heat, bruising and dirt.
 - Heat, bloodshot and moisture.
 - Heat, chemicals and dirt.

36. If an animal hears the string of your bow release while shooting, it may drop near the ground dodging your arrow. This is commonly called: (TBH 58)
- Bedding down.
 - Jumping the string.**
 - Murphy's Law.
 - String Theory.
37. When field dressing a game animal, a person should be careful to look for pieces of broken bone, pieces of the broadhead or even an entire broadhead. It is also important to wear: (TBH 63)
- Gloves.**
 - Camouflage.
 - An apron.
 - A gun.
38. Which of the following represents the best shot option for a quick, clean archery kill? (TBH 54)
- The chest cavity.**
 - The abdominal cavity.
 - The diaphragm.
 - The spine.
39. When approaching downed game, it is best to: (TBH 62)
- Make a loud noise at a safe distance from the animal to see if it reacts to the disturbance.
 - Stop a reasonable distance from the animal and watch for signs of breathing or other movement, then approach with caution from behind the animal.**
 - Quickly shoot the animal again to make sure it has expired.
 - Sneak up on the animal and attempt to tackle it.
40. Bow hunters should limit their shooting distance on game to their own personal "zone of confidence" which is determined by: (TBH 41)
- Practice and experience.**
 - The type of arrow being used.
 - Visiting a pro-shop.
 - Your hunting partners.
41. The best shot for a big game animal is when the animal: (TBH 56)
- Is not moving, is broadside to the shooter, and the area between the shooter and the game is free of obstructions.**
 - Is not moving, is quartering-toward the shooter, and the area between the shooter and the game is free of obstructions.
 - Is slowing walking, quartering-away from the shooter, and the area between the shooter and the game is free of obstructions.
 - Is not moving and is a head-on shot.
42. To minimize the chance of an animal "jumping the string", a bow hunter should: (TBH 58)
- Not be concerned since it is not possible for an animal to dodge an arrow.
 - Only hunt from a tree stand.
 - Shoot the lightest arrow possible since it will go faster.
 - Limit shots to well within your personal effective range and shoot only a quiet, well-tuned bow.**

Bowhunting Safety

43. Bow hunters typically face three primary hazards that may result in serious injury in the field. They are: (TBH 66)
- Falls, cuts, and long-term exposure.**
 - Cuts, muscle strain from drawing a bow, and broken bones.
 - Bleeding, arrow wounds, and broken bones.
 - Falls, muscle strain, and arrow wounds.
44. If a person is wounded deeply by a broadhead and the arrow remains in the victim, it is best to: (TBH 67)
- Leave the arrow in place.**
 - Pull the arrow out.
 - Push the arrow through.
 - Unscrew the broadhead.
45. Which type of safety harness is the best choice to be used when hunting from an elevated tree stand? (TBH 49)
- Full body harness.**
 - Belt harness.
 - Any rope strong enough to hold your weight.
 - Any harness will do as long as it is in good repair.
46. An archer should thoroughly check the bow and arrows for signs of damage or wear: (TBH 20)
- Once a year.
 - Only if your equipment is several years old.
 - After every 100 shots.
 - Before each and every use.**
47. A bow hunter will typically want to nock an arrow: (TBH 20)
- As soon as he/she gets out of the truck.
 - When it is safe and he/she is ready to shoot.**
 - At the first sign of game.
 - Only after reaching their hunting location.
48. Releasing the bowstring without a nocked arrow is known as a: (TBH 20)
- Miss-fire.
 - Dry-fire.**
 - Hang-fire.
 - String-fire.
49. A bow hunter should not shoot an animal standing on a ridge top (a “skyline” shot) because: (TBH 20)
- The bow hunter may lose an arrow.
 - The bow hunter cannot identify a safe backstop.**
 - It is impossible to make an uphill shot.
 - It is actually o.k. to make a skyline shot with a bow because they don’t shoot very far.
50. Broadheads should always be carried in a sturdy _____ that fully covers razor-sharp blades. (TBH 20 & 21)
- Nock.
 - Box.
 - Quiver.**
 - Pocket.