

Upland Game, Furbearer & Turkey

2014 and 2015 Seasons and Rules



Cover Photo Information on Page 7



Idaho Department of Fish and Game

Idaho Wildlife Policy

“All wildlife, including all wild animals, wild birds, and fish, within the state of Idaho, is hereby declared to be the property of the state of Idaho. It shall be preserved, protected, perpetuated, and managed. It shall be only captured or taken at such times or places, under such conditions, or by such means, or in such manner, as will preserve, protect, and perpetuate such wildlife, and provide for the citizens of this state and, as by law permitted to others, continued supplies of such wildlife for hunting, fishing and trapping.” — Idaho Code Section 36-103

Idaho Fish and Game Commission

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Randall Budge - Southeast
Brad Corkill - Panhandle
Fred Trevey - Clearwater
Mark Doerr - Magic Valley
Kenny Anderson - Upper Snake
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Idaho Department of Fish and Game

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Sharon Kiefer - Jim Unsworth

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Panhandle Region	208-769-1414
2885 W. Kathleen Ave., Coeur d'Alene ID 83815	
Clearwater Region	208-799-5010
3316 16th St., Lewiston ID 83501	
Southwest Region	208-465-8465
3101 S. Powerline Rd., Nampa ID 83686	
McCall Subregion	208-634-8137
555 Deinhard Lane, McCall ID 83638	
Magic Valley Region	208-324-4359
324 S 417 E; Suite #1, Jerome ID 83338	
Southeast Region	208-232-4703
1345 Barton Rd., Pocatello ID 83204	
Upper Snake Region	208-525-7290
4279 Commerce Circle, Idaho Falls ID 83401	
Salmon Region	208-756-2271
99 Highway 93 N., Salmon ID 83467	

Idaho Fish and Game offices are open 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday except state holidays. Offices in the Panhandle and Clearwater regions are in the Pacific Time Zone; all others are in the Mountain Time Zone.

Other Information Numbers

- Rules booklets, nonresident license applications: 208-334-3700.
(If you buy a nonresident license this year, you will automatically receive an application form for the following year. Applications will be mailed in November.)
- U. S. Forest Service – Boise National Forest: 208-373-4007 or 1-888-246-7523.
- Bureau of Land Management – Idaho Office: 208-373-4007 or 1-888-246-7523.
- Idaho Relay Service (TDD) 1-800-377-3529

To Buy a License, Tag or Permit:

- In person, go to any Idaho Fish and Game office or license vendor throughout the state.
- By credit card, within the United States call 1-800-554-8685. Outside the U.S., use the Internet or mail. A service fee is added for telephone transactions.
- From your computer or smartphone, go to <http://fishandgame.idaho.gov>. A service fee is added for online transactions.
- Commercial licenses, duplicate tags, lifetime licenses, and bear baiting permits may be purchased only at Fish and Game offices.

You may refer to the link below for laws in the Idaho Administrative Procedures Act pertaining to this rule book: <http://adminrules.idaho.gov>

To report wildlife crimes, call Citizens Against Poaching at 1-800-632-5999.

Emergency information can be relayed to Fish and Game personnel through any Idaho law enforcement agency.

More than 39 states have entered into a “Wildlife Violator Compact.” This means if your hunting, fishing or trapping license is revoked by any of the member states, all the remaining states will revoke the same license or privilege for the same time period. In addition, any nonresident who does not satisfy the requirements of an Idaho citation will have his/her hunting and fishing license revoked in their home state until those requirements are satisfied. For more information on the WVC and a complete list of member states, go to <http://fishandgame.idaho.gov/public/enforce/?getPage=206>.

Idaho Fish and Game adheres to all applicable state and federal laws and regulations related to discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, gender, or handicap. If you feel you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility of IDFG, or if you desire further information, please write to: Idaho Department of Fish and Game, P.O. Box 25, Boise, ID 83707; or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Federal Assistance, Mailstop: MBSP-4020, 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Arlington, VA 22203. Telephone: (703) 358-2156. This publication will be made available in alternative formats upon request. Please contact the Department of Fish and Game for assistance.

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What's NEW?

- Shooting hours for upland game birds on Niagara Springs WMA and Sterling WMA start at 10:00 a.m. during the pheasant season. See page 18.
- The mourning dove possession limit has been increased to three times the daily bag limit.
- The hunt area description for the general fall turkey season (late season only) in the Clearwater Region has changed. "Private lands" do not include corporate timberlands. See page 26.
- The controlled youth-only spring turkey hunt in Unit 38 has been split into two separate hunts with increased permit numbers. See page 30.
- The number of controlled spring turkey hunt permits in Unit 54 have been reduced; the fall controlled hunt has been eliminated.
- The number of controlled spring and fall turkey hunt permits in Unit 71 have been increased. See page 30 & 31.
- The otter quota has been increased in the Panhandle Region; reduced in the Southwest. See page 40.
- The otter trapping closures in the Southwest Region have changed. See page 38.
- The beaver trapping exception in Nez Perce County has been changed. See page 38.
- The controlled beaver trapping area description for Unit 201 in Bannock County has been changed. See page 39.



Photo courtesy Kevin Rush

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2014_2016 Upland Game/BOC/pca 31918/2-2014/220,000 ROP/sgm

Forest Grouse: Dusky (blue), Ruffed, and Spruce

Area 1

Boundary, Bonner, and Kootenai counties, portions of Latah and Clearwater counties in management units 6 and 9, and Benewah and Shoshone counties, except for those portions in management units 8, 8A, 10, and 10A.

Seasons

2014 — August 30 through January 31, 2015

2015 — August 30 through January 31, 2016

Daily Bag Limit **4 in the aggregate**

Possession Limit **12 in the aggregate**

Area 2

Remainder of the state.

Seasons

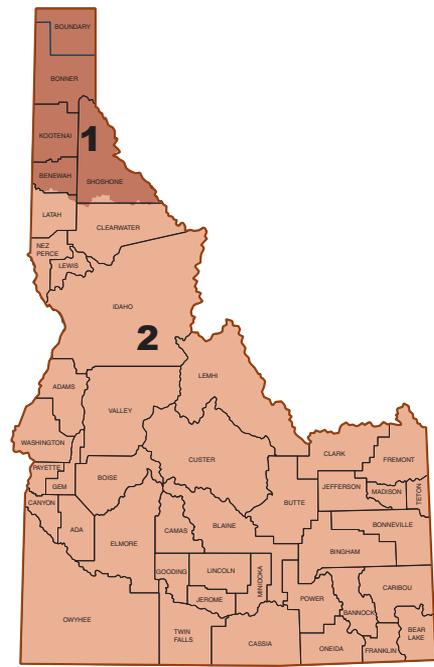
2014 — August 30 through December 31

2015 — August 30 through December 31

Daily Bag Limit **4 in the aggregate**

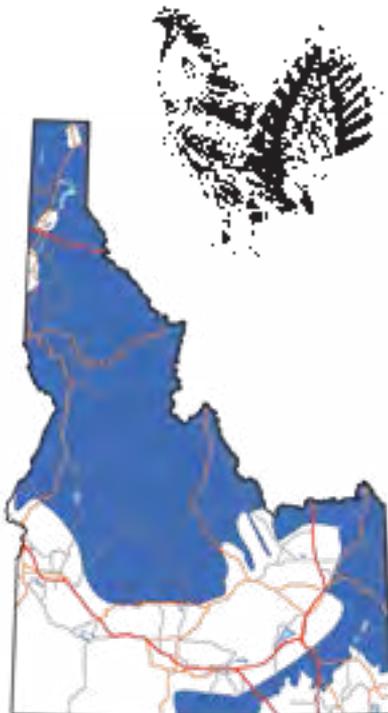
Possession Limit **12 in the aggregate**

Blue grouse are now known as Dusky grouse

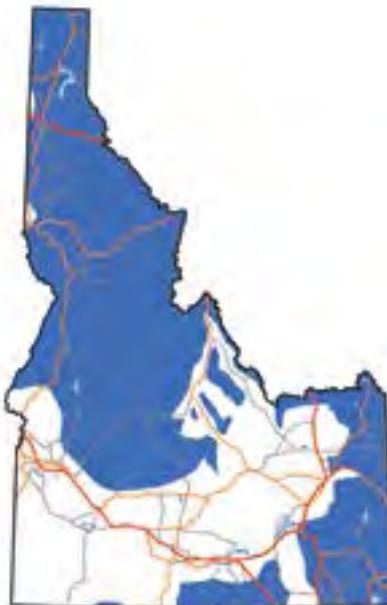


Forest Grouse

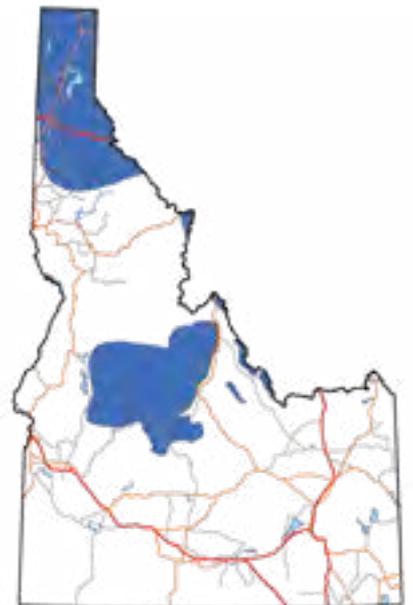
Distribution and Habitat Use: Shaded area(s) show general distribution of these species. Idaho's three species of forest grouse are all native to the state. In northern Idaho, ruffed grouse are the most common forest grouse. Good populations are also found in the mountains of central and eastern Idaho and southeastern Idaho west to the Sublett Mountains. Riparian habitats and other moist mountain brush areas are commonly used by these birds. Dusky (blue) grouse are more common than other grouse in most southern Idaho mountains. They favor high elevation sagebrush and mountain shrub areas for nesting, springs and stream banks for rearing young and rely heavily on Douglas fir for fall and winter food and cover. The sparsely-distributed spruce grouse is found in dense conifer forests, generally from the Salmon and Payette river drainages north.



Dusky Grouse



Ruffed Grouse



Spruce Grouse

California and Bobwhite Quail

No Season on Gambel's and Mountain Quail

Area 1

Ada, Adams, Benewah, Blaine, Boise, Bonner, Boundary, Camas, Canyon, Cassia, Clearwater, Elmore, Gem, Gooding, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce, Owyhee, Payette, Shoshone, Valley, Jerome, Lincoln, Minidoka, Twin Falls and Washington counties.

Seasons

2014 — September 20 through January 31, 2015

2015 — September 19 through January 31, 2016

Daily Bag Limit **10 in the aggregate**

Possession Limit **30 in the aggregate**

Area 2

Remainder of the state: **CLOSED**



Quail

Distribution and Habitat Use: Shaded area(s) show general distribution of these species. There are three introduced and one native species of quail in Idaho. The California (valley) quail, which occurs from Twin Falls west to the Oregon border and north to the Palouse Prairie, is the most common. Good populations live along rivers, streams and other areas of abundant water and brushy cover below about 3,500 feet elevation.

The bobwhite quail was introduced to Idaho in the 1880s and occurred in agricultural areas of the Boise Valley. Today bobwhite are rare.

The Gambel's quail was introduced near Salmon in 1917, and a small population still exists there. The season is closed on Gambel's quail.

The mountain quail, a native bird, exists in small, scattered populations in dense mountain brush fields usually associated with riparian areas. It is rare in the mountains from Boise to Bennett Mountain, the Owyhee Mountains, and along the Little Salmon River, Main Salmon and lower Snake River. The season is closed on mountain quail. Mountain quail have recently been reintroduced into historical habitat on Craig Mountain WMA (Nez Perce and Lewis counties), and in Elmore and Gooding counties. If quail are encountered, hunters are cautioned that there is no open hunting season for mountain quail in Idaho.



California Quail

Mountain Quail Sightings Wanted!

The Idaho Department of Fish and Game is surveying the state for mountain quail. This bird was once common in the western part of Idaho but now exists only in small scattered populations.

We need your help in determining the status and distribution of these birds. Please report any sighting you make as soon as possible to your nearest Fish & Game office.

What to Look For

- Long straight head plume
- Chestnut throat (not black like California quail)
- Vertical white bars on sides
- Most common on brushy mountain slopes or in brushy forest

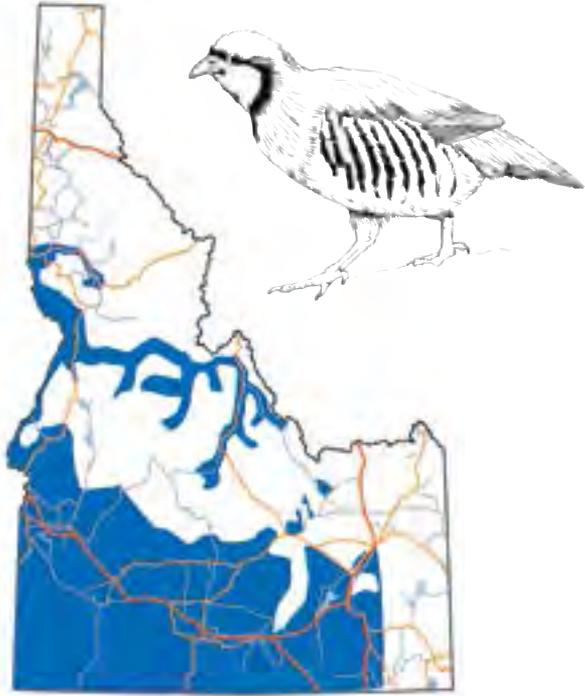
CLOSED TO HUNTING



Photo ©Brian E. Small

Chukar and Gray Partridge

Entire State Open



Chukar

Seasons

2014 — September 20 through January 31, 2015

Daily Bag Limit **8 Chukar & 8 Gray Partridge**

Possession Limit **24 Chukar & 24 Gray Partridge**

2015 — September 19 through January 31, 2016

Daily Bag Limit **8 Chukar & 8 Gray Partridge**

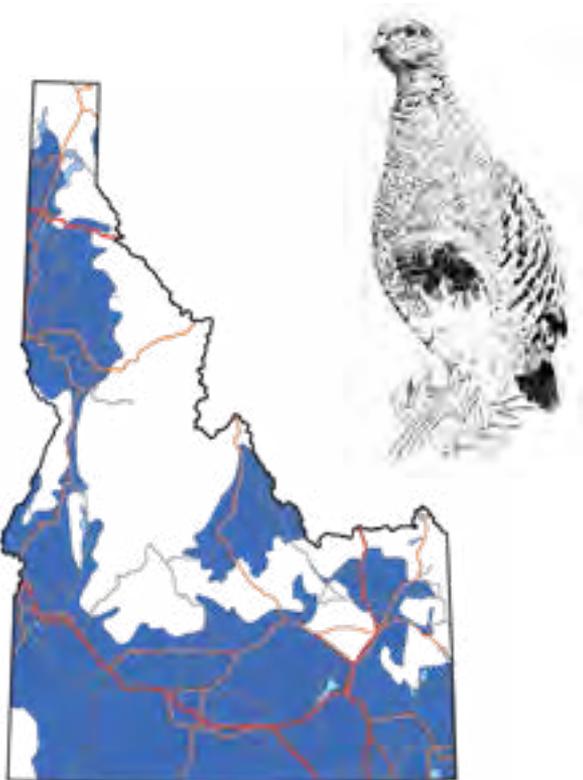
Possession Limit **24 Chukar & 24 Gray Partridge**

Chukar

Distribution and Habitat Use: Shaded areas show general distribution of chukar partridge. This species was introduced into Idaho from Asia. They are common in suitable habitat along the Salmon, Snake and Boise rivers, and along other river drainages of southern and central Idaho up to an elevation of about 5,000 feet. Chukar habitat consists of steep, rocky canyons with grassy and brushy vegetation.

Gray Partridge

Distribution and Habitat Use: Gray partridge, another introduced species, are widely distributed, and can be found in agricultural regions, as well as in sagebrush/grassland areas. They are hardy birds able to withstand severe winter weather if adequate food is available.



Gray Partridge



Photo courtesy Kevin Rush

Sage-Grouse

Sage-grouse seasons will be set in August.

A separate brochure will be available in August.

Sage/Sharp-tailed Grouse Permit Validation:

Any person hunting sage or sharp-tailed grouse must have in possession their hunting license with a sage/sharp-tailed grouse permit validation. See pages 53, 56-57.

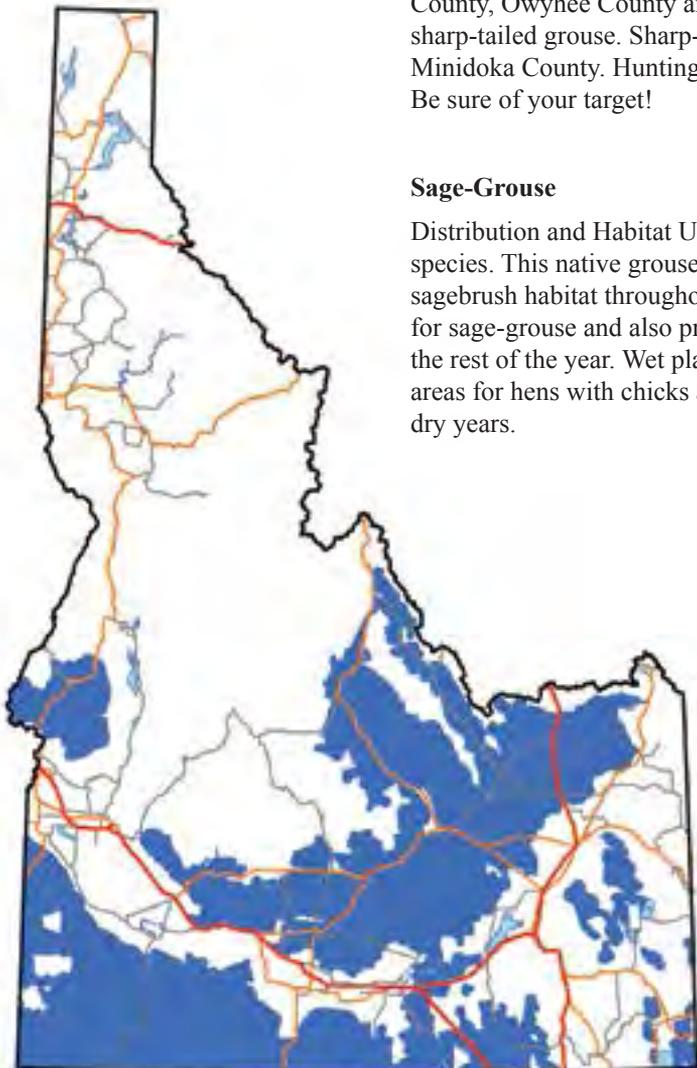
Identify Your Target!

Is it a sage-grouse or a sharp-tailed grouse?

Note: Sharp-tailed grouse have recently been introduced into historical range in southern Twin Falls County and southeastern Owyhee County. Twin Falls County, Owyhee County and most of Cassia County are closed to the hunting of sharp-tailed grouse. Sharp-tailed grouse also occur around the Split Butte area in Minidoka County. Hunting of sharp-tailed grouse is closed in Minidoka County. Be sure of your target!

Sage-Grouse

Distribution and Habitat Use: Shaded area(s) show general distribution of this species. This native grouse is widely distributed in areas with large blocks of sagebrush habitat throughout southern Idaho. Sagebrush is a crucial winter food for sage-grouse and also provides them with nesting and roosting cover during the rest of the year. Wet places, including agricultural lands, are important feeding areas for hens with chicks and are heavily used by sage-grouse during the fall in dry years.



Sage Grouse



Sage-Grouse and Sharp-tailed Grouse

Over the years, some upland game bird hunters have had a difficult time determining the difference between sage-grouse and sharp-tailed grouse. This is a problem when sharptails are taken by hunters during the sage-grouse season. Hunters most often mistake sharptails for young sage-grouse. Their ranges do overlap in parts of eastern and southern Idaho.

Sage-Grouse

Size:

Larger; small turkey in size.

Color:

Darker; black/brown in most cases.

Behavior:

Slower wing beats.

Vocalization:

Silent in flight.



© Rob Palmer 2005



© Noppadol Paothong

Sharp-tailed Grouse

Size:

Smaller; chicken or hen pheasant in size.

Color:

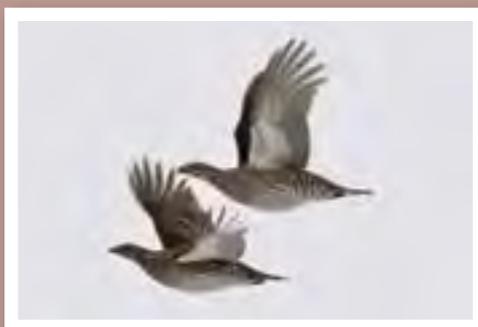
Lighter; slate gray/light brown with white under the wings and lower belly.

Behavior:

Fast flyers; wobble back and forth when taking off.

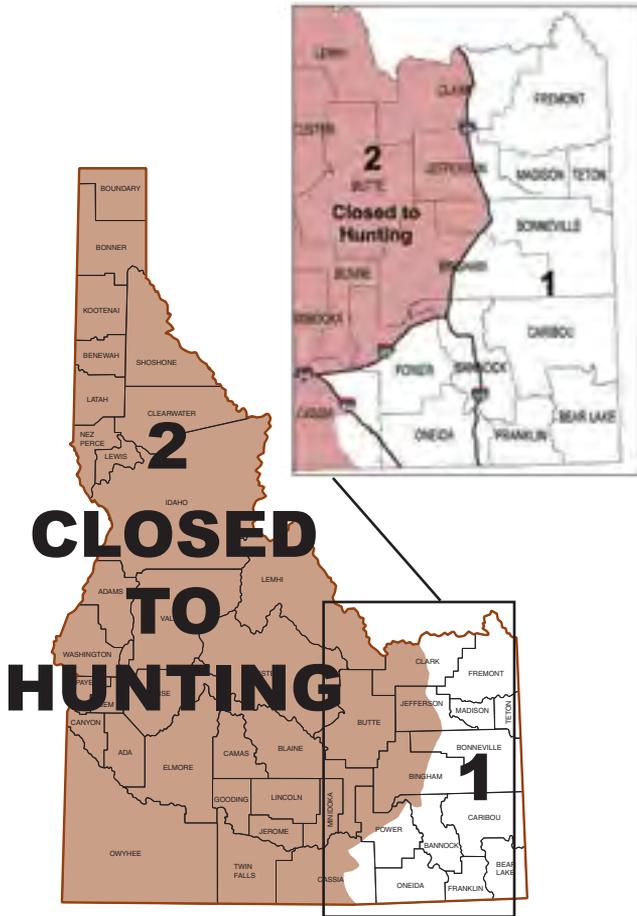
Vocalization:

Chucking in flight; laughing sound.



**When in doubt,
don't shoot!!!**

Sharp-tailed Grouse



Area 1

Bingham and Clark counties east of Interstate 15, Franklin, Fremont, Jefferson County east of Interstate 15, Madison, and Teton counties, Bonneville County east of Interstate 15, Bannock County east of Interstate 15 and south of Interstate 86, Bear Lake, Caribou, Cassia County east of Interstate 84 and that portion west of Interstate 84 south of the Malta-Sublett Road and east of the Malta-Strevell Road, Franklin, Oneida, and Power County south of Interstate 86.

Area 2

Remainder of the state: **CLOSED.**

Seasons

2014 — October 1 through October 31

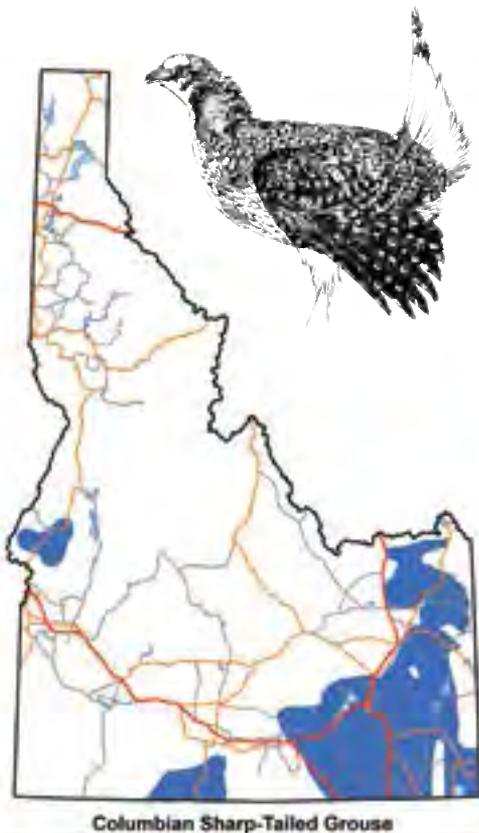
2015 — October 1 through October 31

Daily Bag Limit2

Possession Limit6

Sage/Sharp-tailed Grouse Permit Validation:

Any person hunting sage or sharp-tailed grouse must have in possession their hunting license with a sage/sharp-tailed grouse permit validation. See pages 53, 56-57.



Sharp-tailed Grouse

Distribution and Habitat Use: Shaded area(s) show general distribution of this species. Columbian sharp-tailed grouse were once distributed in grassland/mountain brush habitats throughout southern and western Idaho north to the Palouse Prairie. Habitat changes due to agricultural development and livestock grazing, and human development, among other factors, have reduced this grouse’s range to areas mostly in southeastern Idaho. Agricultural lands enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program currently provide important habitat for this species and have led to increased populations since 1986. Good populations still exist from Fremont County south to Utah in grasslands associated with chokecherry, sagebrush, hawthorn, serviceberry, bitterbrush and other brushy cover.

Pheasants - All Varieties

No Season on Hen (female) Pheasants

Area 1

Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Clearwater, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce, and Shoshone counties.

Seasons

2014 — October 11 through December 31

2015 — October 10 through December 31

Daily Bag Limit **3 cocks**

Possession Limit **9 cocks**

Area 2

Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Bonneville, Butte, Caribou, Clark, Custer, Franklin, Fremont, Jefferson, Lemhi, Madison, Oneida, Power, and Teton counties. **Hunting hours start at 10 a.m. on Sterling WMA.**

Seasons

2014 — October 18 through November 30

2015 — October 17 through November 30

Daily Bag Limit **3 cocks**

Possession Limit **9 cocks**

Area 3

Ada, Adams, Blaine, Boise, Camas, Canyon, Cassia, Elmore, Gem, Gooding, Jerome, Lincoln, Minidoka, Owyhee, Payette, Twin Falls, Valley, and Washington counties (including all islands in the Snake River except Patch and Porter Islands). Hunting hours start at 10 a.m. on Fort Boise, C.J. Strike, Montour, **Niagara Springs** and Payette River WMAs.

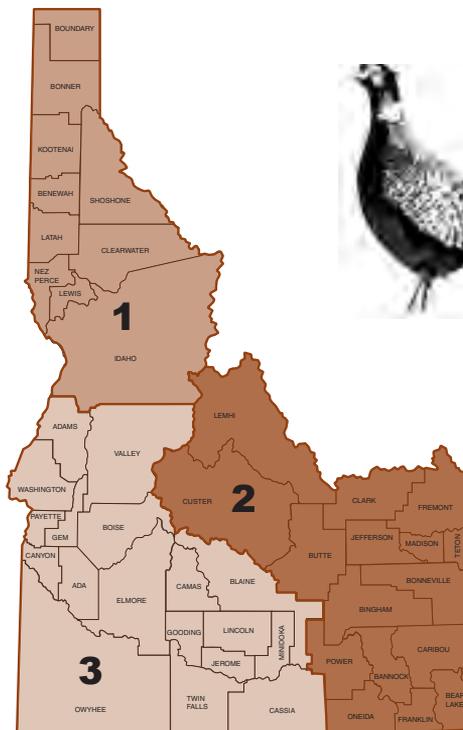
Seasons

2014 — October 18 through December 31

2015 — October 17 through December 31

Daily Bag Limit **3 cocks**

Possession Limit **9 cocks**



Youth Hunt Season

2014 — October 4 through October 10

2015 — October 3 through October 9

Statewide the season begins one-half hour before sunrise. It is open statewide for all licensed hunters 15 years of age or younger. All youth hunters must be accompanied by an adult 18 years or older.* The daily bag limit is three cocks, and the possession limit after the first day of the season is six cocks. **Except** on WMAs where pheasants are stocked, where the bag limit is two cocks and possession limit is four cocks.

*One adult may accompany more than one youth hunter.



Photo courtesy Mark Sands

Wildlife Management Area Upland Game Bird Permit

Hunting for pheasants on the nine Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) listed below requires a WMA Upland Game Bird Permit. Permit allows the take of six pheasants.

Idaho Department of Fish and Game releases pheasants at nine WMAs in southern Idaho. Any person 17 years old or older must have a valid WMA Upland Game Bird Permit in possession while hunting pheasants at the following WMAs:

WMA	Location Code
Fort Boise	01
Payette River	02
Montour	03
C.J. Strike	04
Sterling	05
Market Lake	06
Mud Lake	07
Cartier Slough	08
Niagara Springs	09

Area 1 No Seasons

Area 2

Market Lake and Mud Lake WMAs in Jefferson County, Cartier WMA in Madison County, and Sterling WMA in Bingham County.

Seasons

2014 — October 18 through November 30

2015 — October 17 through November 30

Daily Bag Limit **2 cocks**

Possession Limit **6 cocks**

Area 3

Fort Boise WMA (including Gold Island) in Canyon County, C.J. Strike WMA in Owyhee County, birding Island segment of the Payette River WMA in Payette County, Montour WMA in Gem County and Niagara Springs WMA in Gooding County.

Seasons

2014 — October 18 through December 31

2015 — October 17 through December 31

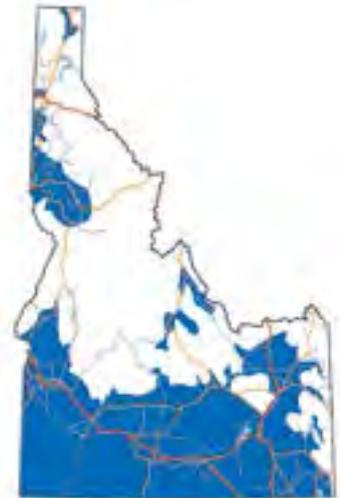
Daily Bag Limit **2 cocks**

Possession Limit **6 cocks**

Pheasant

Distribution and Habitat Use:
Shaded area(s) show general distribution of this species.

The ring-necked pheasant is widely distributed in agricultural areas. Important habitat needs are grassy areas or other dense nesting cover at least 18 inches high, permanent cover that provides protection from winter weather, and abundant water and food (especially grain). Pheasants are common in this type of habitat along the Snake River Plain from the Oregon border to central Idaho. They are present in lower densities in agricultural habitats below 5,000 feet in eastern Idaho and below 4,000 feet in northern Idaho from Benewah County south to Whitebird.



Ring-necked Pheasant

For hunting hours on WMAs, see page 18.

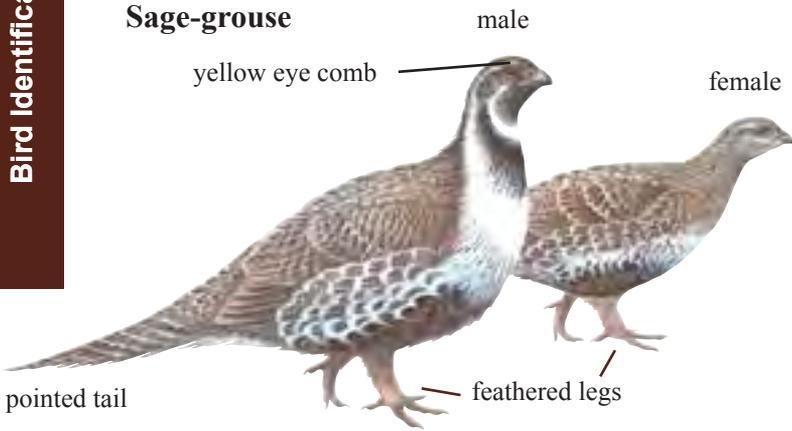
Permit Validation: When a pheasant is reduced to possession, the hunter must immediately:

- validate their permit by entering the harvest date and location in Non-Erasable ink,
- and remove a notch from the permit for each pheasant taken.

NOTE: All upland game bird/animal hunters are required to wear visible hunter orange (minimum size 36 square inches) above the waist during pheasant season when hunting on WMAs where pheasants are stocked. A hunter orange hat meets this requirement.

Bird Identification

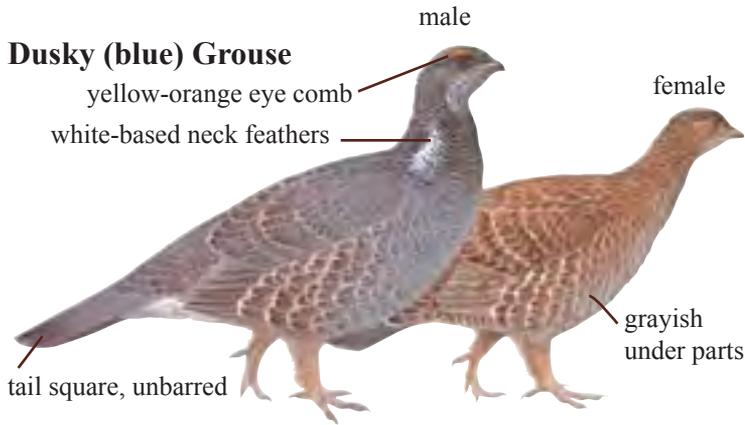
Sage-grouse



Sharp-tailed Grouse



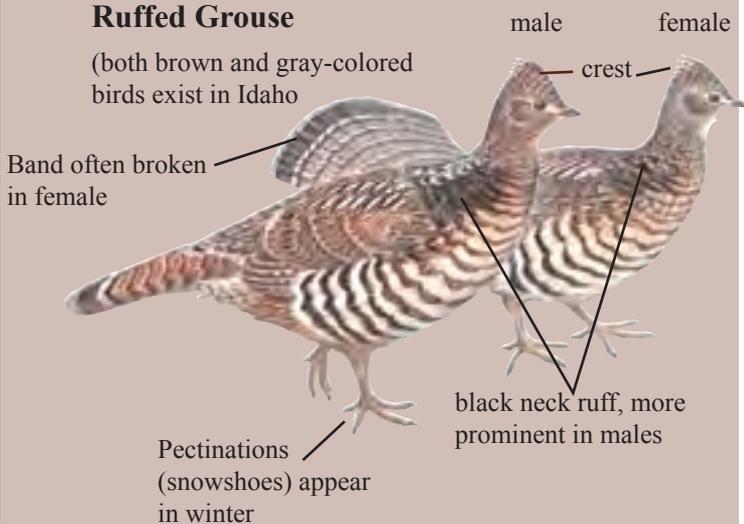
Dusky (blue) Grouse



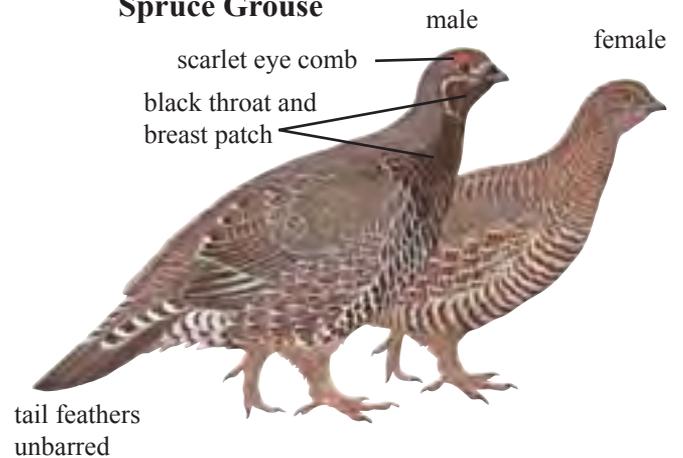
Hen Pheasant



Ruffed Grouse



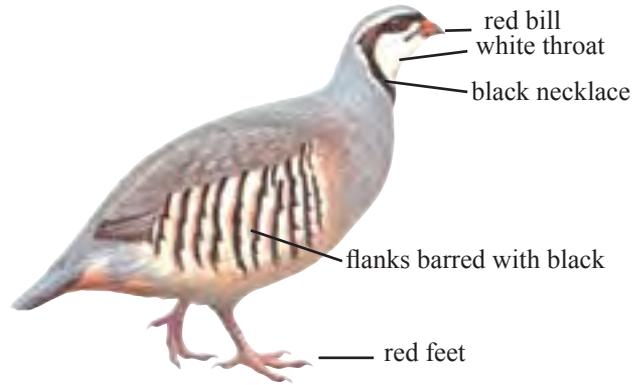
Spruce Grouse



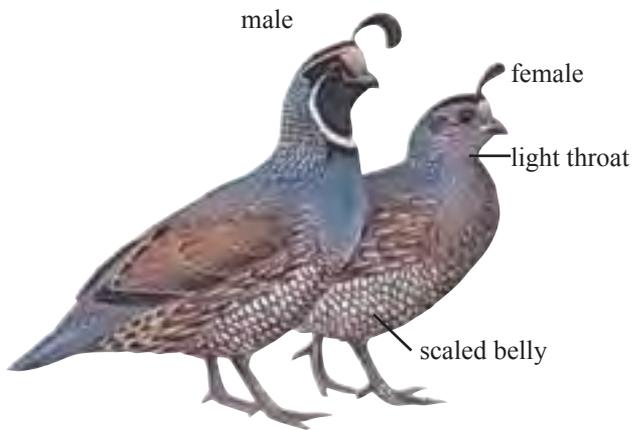
Northern Bobwhite



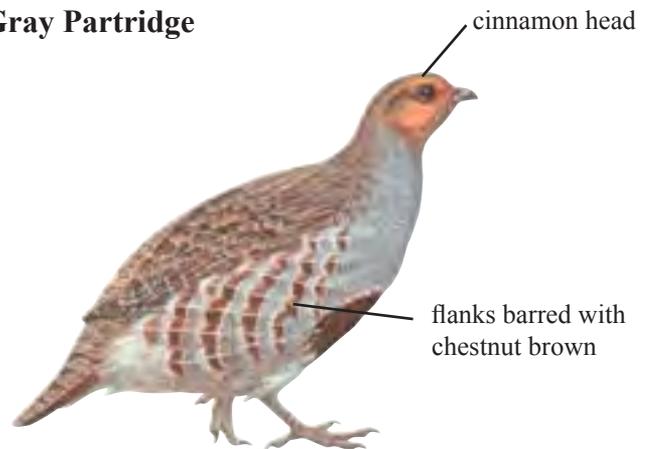
Chukar



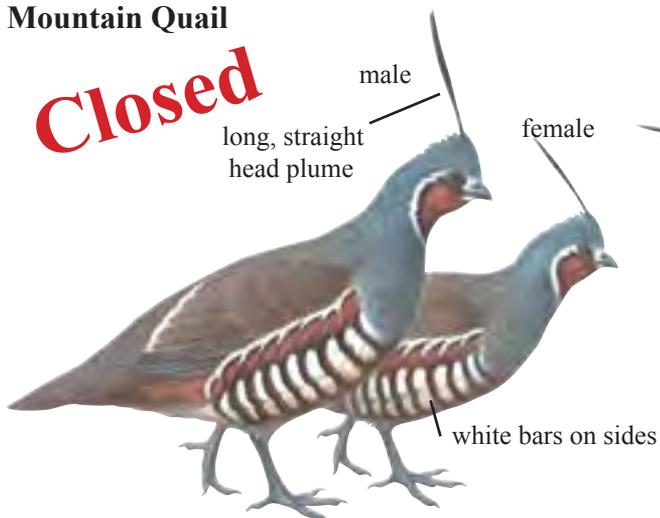
California Quail



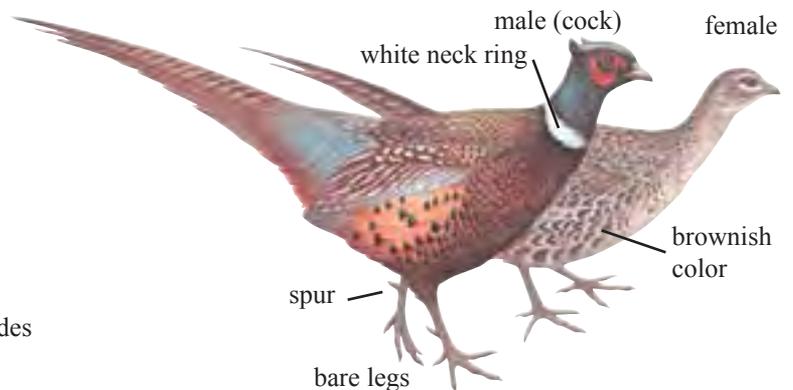
Gray Partridge



Mountain Quail



Ring-necked Pheasant



Unlawful Methods of Take for Upland Game Birds

No person shall take upland game birds:

- From one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise. Upland game birds shall not be taken before 10 a.m. on Fort Boise, C.J. Strike, Montour, **Niagara Springs**, Payette River, and **Sterling** WMAs, during the pheasant season. Turkeys shall not be taken from sunset to one-half hour before sunrise.
- With a trap, snare, net, crossbow, slingshot, hand-held or thrown missiles, firearms except a shotgun using shells not exceeding 3 ½ inches maximum length, except forest grouse. Forest grouse shall not be taken with a trap, snare, net or crossbow.
- From any watercraft.
- By the use or aid of any electronic call.
- By the aid of baiting. Bait is defined as any substance placed to attract game.

Upland Game Possession Limit Definition: The maximum number of each species of game bird or game animal, that may be lawfully possessed while in the field or being transported.

Termination of Possession: The possession of upland game birds/animals taken by any hunter shall be deemed to have ceased when such birds/animals have been delivered by them to:

- Another person as a gift when accompanied by a proxy statement
- Upon reaching the final place of consumption or storage

Species Identification: One (1) fully-feathered wing or the head must be retained on all dressed game birds (except turkey) and **Eurasian-collared doves** to permit identification as to species and sex while being transported between the place where taken and the personal abode of the possessor OR between the place where taken and a commercial processing or storage facility. The beard or leg of wild turkey must be left naturally attached to the carcass while being transported.

Reminder: Shooting hours for upland game birds are from one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset, **except** on the following WMAs, shooting hours are from 10 a.m. to one-half hour after sunset: Fort Boise, C.J. Strike, Montour, **Niagara Springs**, Payette River, and **Sterling** WMAs, during the pheasant season. Shooting hours for turkeys are from one-half hour before sunrise to sunset.



Photo courtesy Kevin Rush

Upland Game Animals — Cottontail Rabbits and Snowshoe Hares

Cottontail Rabbit Seasons

2014 — August 30 through February 28, 2015

Daily Bag Limit **8 Cottontail Rabbits**

Possession Limit **24 Cottontail Rabbits**

2015 — August 30 through February 28, 2016

Daily Bag Limit **8 Cottontail Rabbits**

Possession Limit **24 Cottontail Rabbits**

Snowshoe Hare Seasons

2014 — August 30 through March 31, 2015

Daily Bag Limit **8 Snowshoe Hares**

Possession Limit **24 Snowshoe Hares**

2015 — August 30 through March 31, 2016

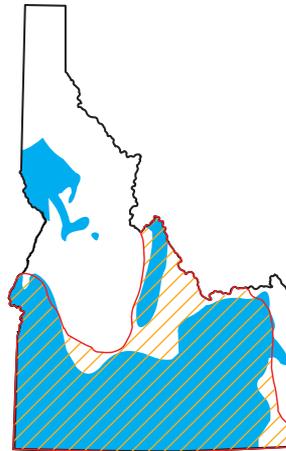
Daily Bag Limit **8 Snowshoe Hares**

Possession Limit **24 Snowshoe Hares**



Pygmy Rabbit Season is CLOSED

Shaded areas show general distribution of these species



Cottontail Rabbits and Pygmy Rabbits (yellow stripe)



Hares

To correctly distinguish cottontail rabbits (season open) and pygmy rabbits (season closed), check for these characteristics:

Cottontail Rabbit

Tail: dark above and white underneath.

Size: More than one foot in length (13.5-16.6 inches)

Pygmy Rabbit

Tail: buffy gray with no white on it.

Size: Less than one foot in length (9.7-11.3 inches)

- Contact your local regional office to determine if pygmy rabbits are found in your area of interest.

Rabbit and Hare Seasons

Unlawful Methods of Take for Upland Game Animals

No person shall take upland game animals:

- From one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise.
- With a trap, snare, net, or shotgun using shotgun shells exceeding 3 1/2 inches in length.
- From boats or other craft having a motor attached **unless** the motor is completely shut off and forward progress has ceased, or the boat is drifting naturally, or it is propelled only by paddle, oars, or pole, or it is beached, moored, or resting at anchor.
- By the use or aid of any electronic call.

Mourning Doves and Sandhill Cranes

September 2014 and 2015

2014 and 2015 MOURNING DOVE SEASON AND LIMITS

September 1–September 30
Daily Bag Limit: 10
Possession Limit: 3 Times Daily Bag
Season: **30**

Federal Migratory Game Bird Harvest Information Program Validation—REQUIRED

Shotgun capable of carrying no more than 3 shells—REQUIRED

Federal Migratory Bird Stamp—NOT REQUIRED

Nontoxic Shot—NOT REQUIRED

Migratory Birds are birds protected by federal law as a result of treaties signed with other countries. Protected migratory birds are listed in Title 50 Code of Federal Regulations, Section. 10.13. This list includes almost all birds found in the United States with the exception of the house sparrow, feral pigeon (commonly called rock dove), European starling, Eurasian collared-dove, mute swan, and upland game birds (which are protected by state laws).

All migratory birds are protected. However, a subset of migratory birds classified as migratory game birds may be hunted in accordance with State and Federal regulations. The list of migratory game birds includes species of ducks, geese (including brant), swans, doves and pigeons, cranes, rails, coots, gallinules and moorhens, woodcock and snipe, if there is an open season.

Stamps and Validations

No person shall hunt mourning doves, sandhill cranes, ducks, geese, brant, coots or common snipe anywhere within the state of Idaho without having in possession the appropriate hunting license that has been validated for the Federal Migratory Game Bird Harvest Information Program (Federal HIP). The validation cost is \$1.75 for residents and \$4.75 for nonresidents, and is available at any license vendor. This validation is in effect from January 1 through December 31 of each year.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and all state wildlife agencies cooperate in this program, which began in 1992, to gather better harvest information on migratory game birds. Idaho joined the program in 1996. The Federal HIP will allow migratory game bird managers to more accurately estimate the annual harvest of waterfowl, shore birds (snipe, for example), and doves to gain a better understanding of bird populations.

Federal Regulations

In addition to state rules, the following federal regulations apply to the taking, possessing, shipping, transporting, or storing of migratory game birds. This information is only a summary of the major federal regulations which are found in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 20, and which are available at <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2012-title50-vol1/content-detail.html>. Violation of federal regulations is also a violation of state law.

It is against the law to take migratory game birds:

- With a trap, snare, net, rifle, pistol, swivel gun, shotgun larger than a 10 gauge, punt gun, battery gun, machine gun, fishhook, poison, drug, explosive, or stupefying substance.
- With any shotgun capable of holding more than three shells unless it is plugged with a one-piece filler which is incapable of removal without disassembling the gun.
- Equipment Restrictions: Shot Sizes: Sandhill cranes may legally be taken with shot size T (0.2 inches in diameter) or smaller (lead or nontoxic).
- From a sink box (a low floating device having a depression affording the hunter a means of concealment beneath the surface of the water).
- From or with the aid or use of a car or other motor-driven land conveyance, or any aircraft, except that paraplegics and single or double amputees of the legs may take from any stationary motor vehicle or stationary motor-driven land conveyance (Also see: "It Is Unlawful" section on page 45). "Paraplegic" means an individual inflicted with paralysis of the lower half of the body with involvement of both legs.
- By use or aid of live birds as decoys.

Rules and seasons may change after the printing of this publication. Check with the Fish and Game website or local Fish and Game office for regulation changes.

- From or by means of any motorboat or sailboat unless the motor has been completely shut off and/or the sail furled, and its progress has ceased.
- Using records or tapes of migratory bird calls, or sounds, or electronically amplified imitations of bird calls.
- By driving, rallying, or chasing birds with any motorized conveyance or any sailboat to put them in the range of the hunters.
- By the aid of baiting (placing feed such as corn, wheat, salt, or other feed to constitute a lure or enticement), or on or over any baited areas. Hunters should be aware that a baited area is considered to be baited for 10 days after removal of the bait, and it is not necessary for the hunter to know an area is baited to be in violation.
- During the closed season.

Wanton Waste:

No person shall kill or cripple any migratory game bird without making a reasonable effort to retrieve the bird, and retain it in his actual custody, at the place where taken or between that place and either (a) his automobile or principal means of land transportation; or (b) his personal abode or temporary or transient place of lodging; or (c) a migratory bird preservation facility; or (d) a post office; or (e) a common carrier facility.

Federal Limits:

Daily Bag Limit: No person shall take in any one day more than one daily bag limit.

No person shall possess while in the field, have in custody, or transport more than one daily bag limit between the place where taken and either:

- His/her automobile or principle means of land transportation.
- His/her personal abode or temporary place of lodging.
- A migratory bird preservation facility.
- A post office.
- A common carrier facility.

Other Possession:

- No person shall possess more than one daily limit on the opening day of the season.
- No person shall possess more than the possession limit even when such birds are stored at home or are being processed at a commercial preservation facility.
- No person, including commercial facilities shall possess migratory birds of another unless such birds are tagged by the taker with the total number of birds and species, date killed, and signed by the taker.

Tagging:

No person shall give, put or leave any migratory game birds at any place or in the custody of another person unless the birds are tagged by the hunter with the following information: (a) the hunter's signature, (b) the hunter's address, (c) the total number of birds involved, by species, and (d) the dates such birds were killed. Tagging is required if the birds are being transported by another person for the hunter, or if the birds have been left for cleaning, storage (including temporary storage), shipment, or taxidermy services (see proxy statement on page 49).

Termination of Possession:

The possession of birds taken by any hunter shall be deemed to have ceased when such birds have been delivered by him to:

- Another person as a gift when accompanied by a proxy statement. See page 49.
- A post office, or a common carrier, or a migratory bird preservation facility, **and** consigned for transport by the Postal Service or a common carrier to some person other than the hunter.

(Note: Migratory birds left in processing or storage facilities, home freezers, etc., are part of a hunter's "possession limit" until conditions above are met. Birds must be given or assigned to someone other than the taker in order to end or terminate possession.)

Species Identification:

One (1) fully-feathered wing or the head must be retained on all dressed game birds (except turkey) **and Eurasian-collared doves** to permit identification as to species and sex while being transported between the place where taken and the personal abode of the possessor OR between the place where taken and a commercial processing or storage facility. The beard or leg of wild turkey must be left naturally attached to the carcass while being transported.

Shipment:

No person shall ship migratory game birds unless the package is marked on the outside with: (a) the name and address of the person sending the birds, (b) the name and address of the person to whom the birds are being sent, and (c) the number of birds, by species, contained in the package.

Importation: For information regarding the importation of migratory birds killed in another country, hunters should consult 50 CFR 20.61 through 20.66.

Other Regulations:

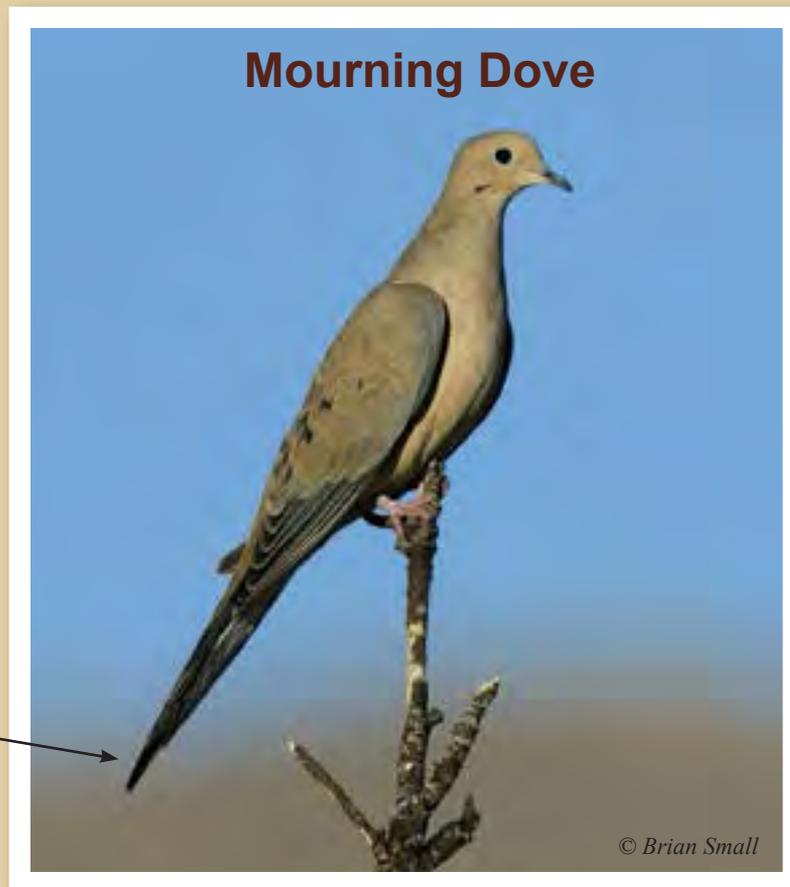
National Wildlife Refuges: More restrictive regulations may apply to National Wildlife Refuges. Hunters should check refuge regulations before hunting.

Indian-owned Reservation Lands: Federal law prohibits unauthorized trespass on Indian-owned reservation lands for hunting, fishing, or trapping purposes (18 US 1165).

Eurasian-collared Dove

Eurasian-collared doves are larger than mourning doves. They have a black collar on the top part of the neck, pale gray coloration, and dark primary feathers. These doves are an introduced species that have recently expanded their range into Idaho. Eurasian-collared doves will not count as part of your aggregate bag of mourning doves as long as they are identifiable.

Eurasian-collared doves may be taken in any amounts and at any time by holders of the appropriate valid Idaho hunting or combination hunting license, provided such taking is not in violation of state, county, or city laws, ordinances or regulations.



Sandhill Crane

Seasons and limits for sandhill cranes are set annually. Therefore, season information is published in a separate brochure available at Fish and Game offices and license vendors statewide by August each year.

License Requirements: No person shall hunt sandhill cranes without having in possession the appropriate hunting license, sandhill crane tag and federal HIP validation.

Sandhill crane hunting occurs in eastern Idaho. One of the purposes of these hunts is to help reduce crop damage.

Official Shooting Hours for Mourning Doves and Sandhill Cranes During September (One-half hour before sunrise to sunset)

The tables below have been adjusted to actual shooting times. No further adjustment is necessary.

September	Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Clearwater, Kootenai, Latah, Lewis, that portion of Idaho County north of the Salmon River, Nez Perce and Shoshone counties.		Blaine, Butte, Camas, Cassia, Custer, Gooding, Jerome, Lemhi, Lincoln, Minidoka, and Twin Falls counties.		Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Bonneville, Caribou, Clark, Franklin, Fremont, Jefferson, Madison, Oneida, Power and Teton counties.		Ada, Adams, Boise, Canyon, Elmore, Gem, that portion of Idaho County south of the Salmon River, Owyhee, Payette, Valley, and Washington counties.	
	Begin AM	End PM	Begin AM	End PM	Begin AM	End PM	Begin AM	End PM
1	5:38	7:31	6:31	8:13	6:25	8:05	6:38	8:21
2	5:39	7:29	6:32	8:12	6:26	8:04	6:39	8:19
3	5:41	7:27	6:33	8:10	6:27	8:02	6:40	8:17
4	5:42	7:25	6:34	8:08	6:28	8:00	6:42	8:15
5	5:43	7:23	6:35	8:07	6:29	7:59	6:43	8:14
6	5:45	7:21	6:36	8:05	6:30	7:57	6:44	8:12
7	5:46	7:19	6:37	8:03	6:31	7:55	6:45	8:10
8	5:48	7:17	6:38	8:01	6:32	7:53	6:46	8:08
9	5:49	7:15	6:39	8:00	6:33	7:52	6:47	8:06
10	5:50	7:13	6:40	7:58	6:34	7:50	6:48	8:05
11	5:52	7:11	6:41	7:56	6:35	7:48	6:49	8:03
12	5:53	7:09	6:42	7:54	6:36	7:46	6:50	8:01
13	5:54	7:07	6:43	7:52	6:37	7:44	6:52	7:59
14	5:56	7:05	6:45	7:51	6:29	7:43	6:53	7:57
15	5:57	7:03	6:46	7:49	6:40	7:41	6:54	7:56
16	5:58	7:01	6:47	7:47	6:41	7:39	6:55	7:54
17	6:00	6:59	6:48	7:45	6:42	7:37	6:56	7:52
18	6:01	6:57	6:49	7:43	6:43	7:35	6:57	7:50
19	6:02	6:55	6:50	7:41	6:44	7:34	6:58	7:48
20	6:04	6:53	6:52	7:39	6:45	7:32	6:59	7:46
21	6:05	6:51	6:53	7:37	6:46	7:30	7:01	7:45
22	6:06	6:49	6:54	7:36	6:47	7:28	7:02	7:43
23	6:07	6:47	6:55	7:35	6:48	7:26	7:03	7:41
24	6:08	6:45	6:56	7:33	6:49	7:25	7:04	7:39
25	6:09	6:42	6:58	7:31	6:50	7:24	7:05	7:37
26	6:11	6:40	6:59	7:29	6:52	7:22	7:06	7:35
27	6:12	6:38	7:00	7:27	6:53	7:20	7:08	7:34
28	6:13	6:35	7:02	7:25	6:54	7:18	7:09	7:32
29	6:14	6:33	7:03	7:23	6:55	7:16	7:10	7:30
30	6:15	6:31	7:04	7:21	6:56	7:14	7:11	7:28

Turkey General Information

Youth Hunts for Turkeys

A hunter must be 10 to 15 years of age to hunt in the general season youth hunt (April 8-14, 2014 and 2015). A hunter applying for a controlled hunt open to youth only must be 10-15 years of age on the opening date of the hunt for which they are applying. All youth hunters must be accompanied by a licensed adult 18 years of age or older who must be close enough to be within normal conversation or hearing range without shouting or the aid of electronic devices.

Youth ages 9-11 may purchase a junior hunting license and then purchase a turkey tag and/or apply for a controlled turkey hunt, but they may not hunt until they are 10 years of age.

Tag and Permit Requirements

No person may hunt wild turkey without having in his or her possession the appropriate hunting license, general tag, extra tag, special unit tag and/or a controlled hunt permit.

A hunter may harvest as many turkeys as they have legal tags for that given year. There are three types of turkey tags available. Two turkey tags - one general and one extra tag - may be purchased for the spring turkey season before May 26. The waiting period for use of the extra tag has been eliminated. Special Unit Tags may be purchased at any time.

- General Tag (one tag per person per year)
- Extra Tag (two tags per person per year)
- Special Unit Tags (three tags per person per year)

A hunter may use the general tag to hunt in any spring general season and also use this tag with a controlled hunt permit to hunt in a controlled hunt. A second spring bird may be taken with the extra turkey tag. If the general tag or extra tag is not filled during the spring hunt, then that unused tag can be used in a fall general hunt or fall controlled hunt.

The spring and fall controlled hunt permits are valid only for specific areas and seasons as designated by hunt number (pages 30 - 31). A turkey hunter **must** have a spring controlled hunt permit and a valid tag to hunt in a spring controlled hunt. A turkey hunter may only harvest one bird per controlled hunt permit.

A special unit tag may be used during general fall seasons in Units 1, 2, 3 and 5. A special unit tag is also valid for any designated turkey depredation hunt.

Controlled Hunts

See page 31 for the controlled hunt worksheet and pages 30 and 31 for the list of hunts.

Eligibility: Holders of valid hunting licenses are eligible to apply for controlled hunts subject to the following restrictions:

- Holders of a Nongame Hunting License or a Three-Day Nonresident Small Game License may not apply for any controlled hunt.
- Any person applying for a bighorn sheep, mountain goat, or moose controlled hunt may **not** apply for any other controlled hunt in the same year, **except** unlimited controlled hunts, a controlled black bear hunt, controlled turkey hunts, or a designated depredation hunt, x-hunts, and second draw for deer, elk, pronghorn and fall black bear.

Application Dates:

- Spring hunt application period: February 1 - March 1
Left over permits go on sale April 1.
- Fall hunt application period: May 1 - June 5
Left over permits go on sale July 15.

QUICK TAG OVERVIEW

If You Want to Hunt...

Buy a License AND a . . .

General Season, Spring Turkey..... General or Extra Turkey Tag

General Season Fall Turkey General or Extra Turkey Tag

Controlled Hunt, Spring Season Apply for a Controlled Hunt Permit February 1 - March 1
and use the Permit with a General Turkey Tag. Leftover permits go on sale April 1

Controlled Hunt, Fall Season..... Apply for a Controlled Hunt Permit May 1 - June 5
and use the Permit with a General or Extra Turkey Tag. Leftover permits go on sale July 15

Applications may be submitted electronically at any Fish and Game license vendor, by telephone (1-800-554-8685), on the Fish and Game website (hunting section), or by mail. Mail applications must be received at any Fish and Game office and postmarked no later than the last day of the application period. Applications will be taken beginning no earlier than the first day of the application period. Applications must comply with the following requirements:

- Only one application per person or group will be accepted. Additional applications will result in all applicants being declared ineligible.
- Each applicant for controlled hunts must submit a \$6.25 (\$14.75 for nonresidents) nonrefundable application fee with their application. One dollar of this fee may be designated for the Citizens Against Poaching program.
- A single payment (either cashier's check, money order, certified check, or personal check) may be submitted to cover fees for all applications in the same envelope. If a check or money order is insufficient to cover the fees, all applications will be voided.
- From the first day of the application period to the last day of the application period, Visa, MasterCard and Discover cards may be used to make telephone applications. Those using the credit card system will pay the \$6.25 or \$14.75 fee in addition to a service charge for completing and processing the application and delivering it to Fish and Game. Charges will be explained upon request. To apply by credit card, dial 1-800-554-8685, 24-hours a day, or use the Fish and Game website.

Group Application is defined as two hunters applying for the same controlled hunt on the same application.

Refunds Of Controlled Hunt Fee: Hunting license fees will **not** be refunded to unsuccessful applicants. Application fees for controlled hunts are not refundable.

Second Choice Drawing: Single or group applications which are not drawn for the first choice hunt will automatically be entered into a second choice drawing provided the second choice hunt applied for has not been filled.

Notification: It is the applicants' responsibility to find out if they were successful in the controlled hunt drawing. Results for spring seasons will be available by March 20 under the hunting section of the Fish and Game web page at <http://fishandgame.idaho.gov>. Fish and Game will mail a postcard notification to all successful applicants by March 20. Results for fall seasons will be available by July 10.

Nonresident Permit Limitations: On 2014 and 2015 controlled hunts, not more than 10 percent of permits may be issued to nonresidents.

Unfilled (Leftover) Controlled Hunt Permits: Any spring controlled hunt permits for turkey that remain unsold after controlled hunt drawings, may be sold on a first-come, first-served basis on or after April 1. Unsold fall controlled hunt permits will go on sale July 15. Hunters 65 years of age or older or hunters with a senior combination hunting

license or a disabled hunting license may apply for first-come, first-served leftover youth-only controlled hunt permits. Controlled hunt permits will be issued to successful applicants. The 10 percent nonresident limitation shall not apply.

Methods of Take — Restrictions

It is unlawful to hunt turkey:

- With lead shot exceeding BB size or steel shot exceeding T size.
- By use of dogs, except during fall hunts.
- Also see pages 18 and 50.

Areas Closed to Hunting of Turkeys

See page 51

Tag Validation and Attachment:

- Immediately after any wild turkey is killed, a turkey tag must be validated and securely attached to the bird.
- To validate the tag, the hunter must cut out and completely remove two triangles on the border of the tag, one for the month and one for the day of the kill.
- The tag must remain attached as long as the turkey is in transit or storage.



Hunters must completely remove two notches indicating month and day of kill.

Turkey Seasons

General Hunt Seasons

(maps on page 28 - 29)

- April 8-14, 2014 and April 8-14, 2015. General Spring Youth Hunt in Game Management Units open to General Season turkey hunting (See page 24 for age requirements) and open in Controlled Hunt areas to holders of a Youth Only Controlled Hunt Permit.
- April 15, 2014 through May 25, 2014 and April 15, 2015 through May 25, 2015. General Spring Hunt in Game Management Units 1, 2 (Except Farragut State Park and Farragut WMA) & Units 3, 4, 4A, 5, 6, 8, 8A, 10, 10A, 11, 11A, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 16A, 17, 18, 19, 19A, 20, 22, 23, 24, 31, 32 (except that portion in Payette County), 32A, 33, 39, 73, 74, 75, 77 and 78.
- September 15, 2014 through December 15, 2014 and September 15, 2015 through December 15, 2015. General Fall Hunt in Game Management Units 1, 2 (except Farragut State Park and Farragut WMA) 3, 4, 4A, 5 and 6.
- September 15, 2014 through October 9, 2014 and September 15, 2015 through October 9, 2015. General Fall Hunt in Game Management Units 8, 8A, 10, 10A, 11, 11A, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 16A, 17, 18, 19, 20.
- November 21, 2014 through December 31, 2014 and November 21, 2015 through December 31, 2015. General Fall Hunt in Game Management Units 8, 8A, 10A, 11, 11A, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 18. This hunt is open on private lands only. For the purpose of this hunt, "private lands" do not include corporate timberlands.

Bag and Possession Limits

The daily bag limit is one bearded turkey per day in the spring and one turkey (either sex) per day in the fall, except in Units, 1, 2, 3 and 5 where 5 turkeys (either sex) may be taken in a day during fall seasons. No more than two bearded turkeys may be taken per spring. The most tags one hunter may possess in one year is six.

Tags: There are three types of tags.

The general tag is valid for spring and fall seasons. It can also be used during spring or fall controlled hunts with the purchase of a controlled hunt permit. If the general tag is not used to harvest a turkey in the spring it may be used in fall seasons.

The extra tag is the second tag available in the spring. It is valid for spring general hunt seasons and may be used during fall general or fall controlled hunt seasons.

The special unit tag is valid for the fall season in Units 1, 2, 3 or 5. The special unit tag is also valid for any designated depredation hunt during the calendar year.

Two turkey tags - one general tag and one extra tag - may be purchased for the spring turkey season before May 26.

Species Identification

The beard or leg of wild turkey must be left naturally attached to the carcass while being transported.

Shooting Hours

Shooting hours are from one-half hour before sunrise to sunset.

Whether fishing, hunting, hiking, boating, or simply viewing wildlife from your own backyard, all Idahoan's have the opportunity to enjoy Idaho's rich wildlife diversity.

Each purchase or renewal contributes a portion to Idaho's wildlife:

- Conservation
- Habitat Improvements
- Education
- Wildlife Publications

Visit your DMV office or renew online.



Idaho Fish & Wildlife
FOUNDATION
www.IFWF.org



The Wildlife license plates are sponsored by the Idaho Fish & Wildlife Foundation, a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization whose mission is to preserve and sustain Idaho's fishing, hunting and wildlife heritage.

Wild Turkey Distribution

Shaded areas indicate general wild turkey distribution in the primary units open to wild turkey hunting.

Wild turkeys are not native to Idaho; but were first transplanted here in 1961. Since then, more than 150 translocation efforts have been conducted statewide.

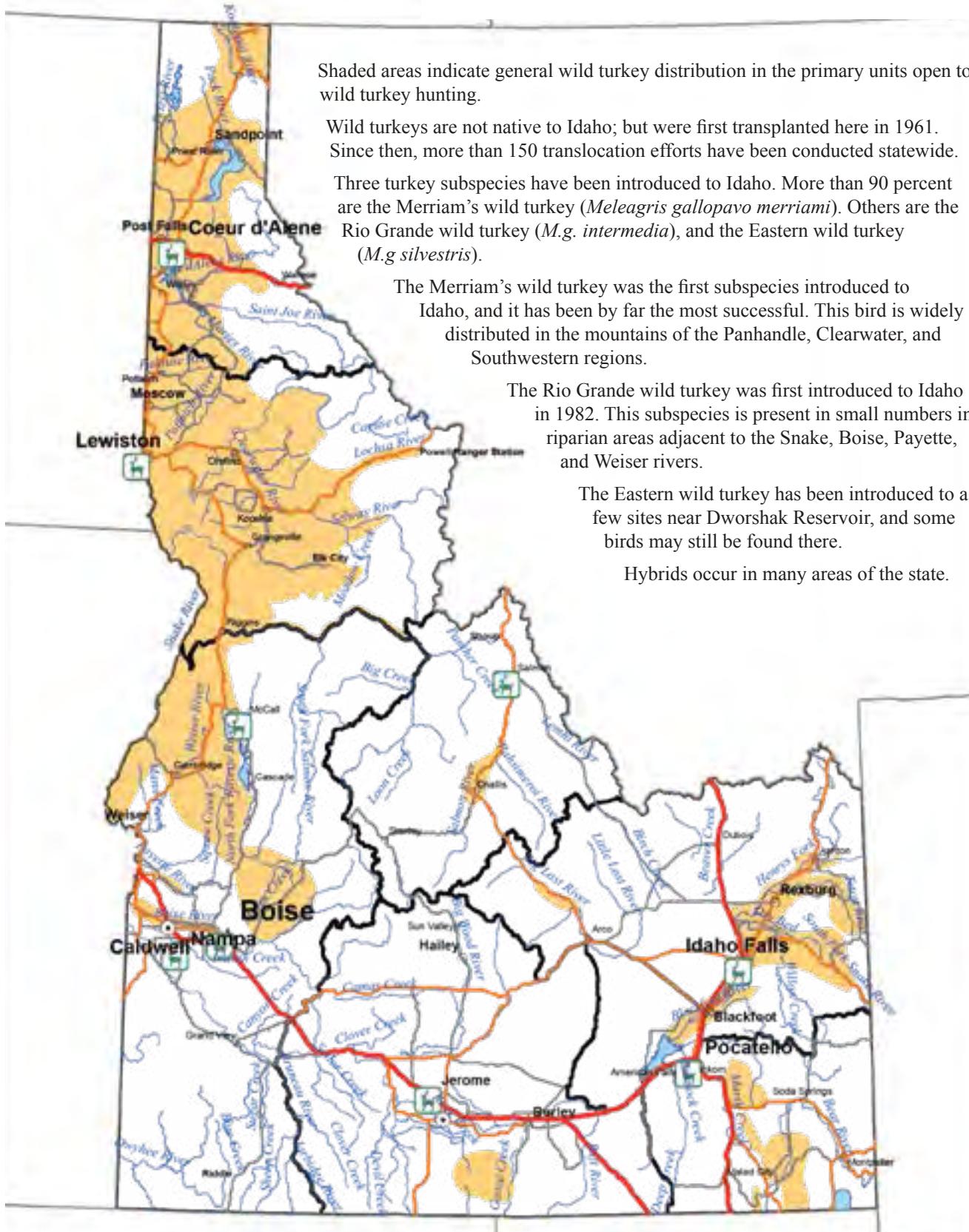
Three turkey subspecies have been introduced to Idaho. More than 90 percent are the Merriam's wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo merriami*). Others are the Rio Grande wild turkey (*M.g. intermedia*), and the Eastern wild turkey (*M.g. silvestris*).

The Merriam's wild turkey was the first subspecies introduced to Idaho, and it has been by far the most successful. This bird is widely distributed in the mountains of the Panhandle, Clearwater, and Southwestern regions.

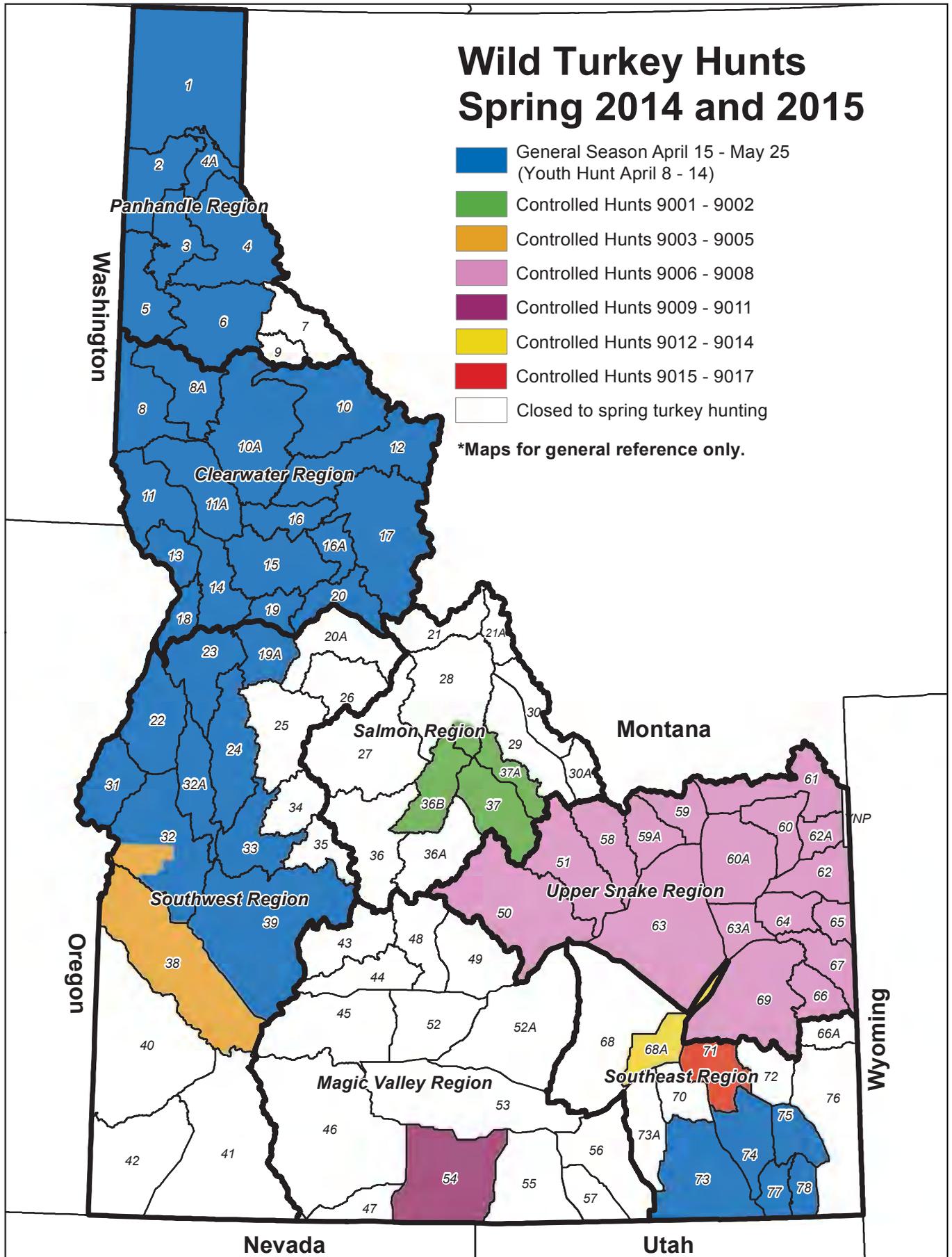
The Rio Grande wild turkey was first introduced to Idaho in 1982. This subspecies is present in small numbers in riparian areas adjacent to the Snake, Boise, Payette, and Weiser rivers.

The Eastern wild turkey has been introduced to a few sites near Dworshak Reservoir, and some birds may still be found there.

Hybrids occur in many areas of the state.



Wild Turkey Hunts Spring 2014 and 2015



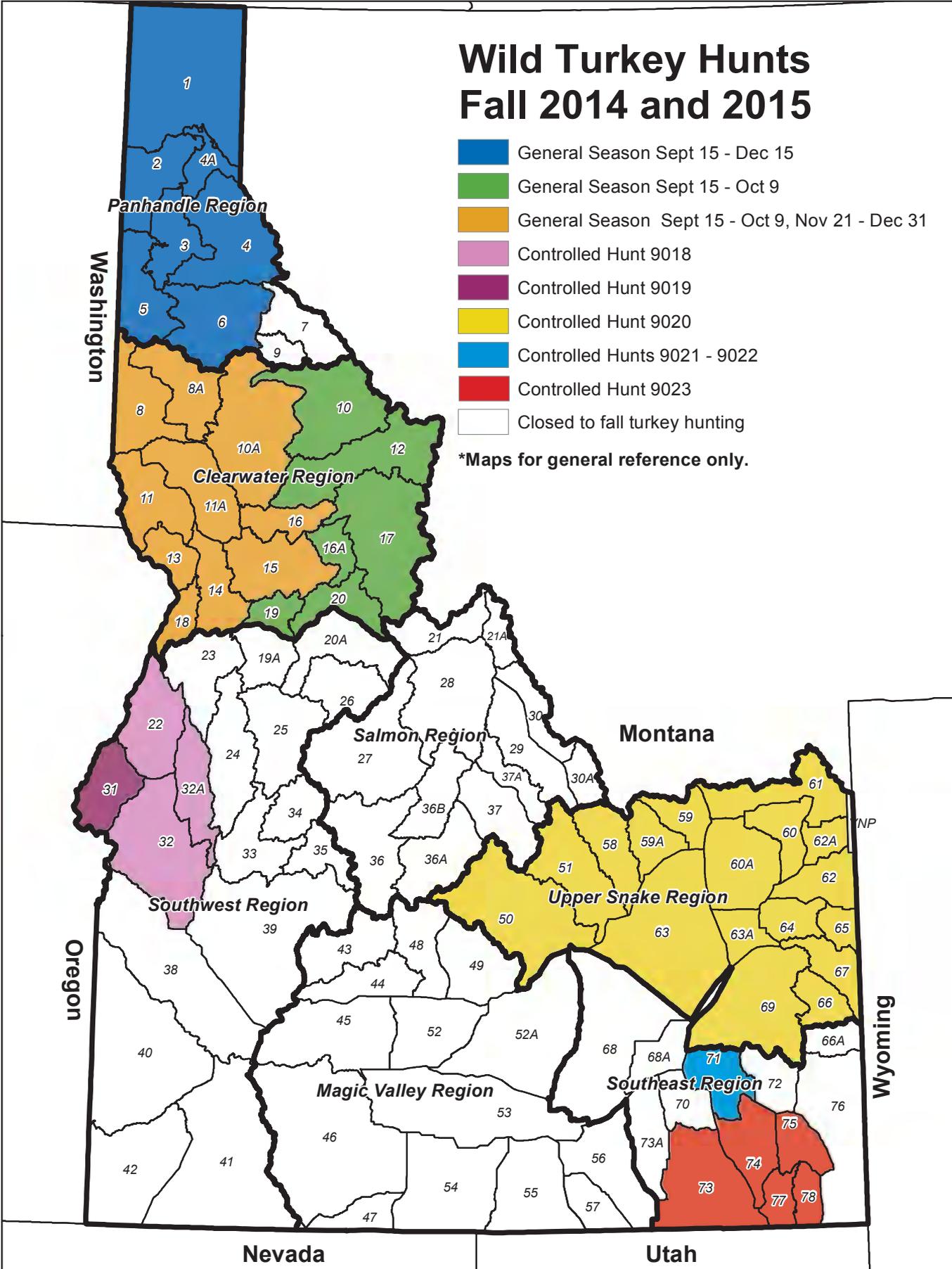
*Maps for general reference only.

MAPS FOR GENERAL REFERENCE ONLY

Wild Turkey Hunts Fall 2014 and 2015

- General Season Sept 15 - Dec 15
- General Season Sept 15 - Oct 9
- General Season Sept 15 - Oct 9, Nov 21 - Dec 31
- Controlled Hunt 9018
- Controlled Hunt 9019
- Controlled Hunt 9020
- Controlled Hunts 9021 - 9022
- Controlled Hunt 9023
- Closed to fall turkey hunting

*Maps for general reference only.



MAPS FOR GENERAL REFERENCE ONLY

Wild Turkey Controlled Hunt Seasons — Spring 2014 - 2015

 Use these numbers on your controlled hunt application.		Refer to Big Game Rules for unit boundary descriptions. Youth Hunts - hunter must be 15 years of age or younger on the opening day of the youth hunt.	
Hunt No	Controlled Hunt Area Descriptions	Spring Hunts	Permits
9001	36B-1: All of Units 36B and 37, 37A, and that portion of Unit 28 upstream from and including the Hat Creek drainage.	April 15 - May 25 Access is Limited <i>(Recommend do not apply unless you have access to private property)</i>	15
9002	36B-2: All of Units 36B, 37, 37A, and that portion of Unit 28 upstream from and including the Hat Creek drainage.	Youth Hunt April 8 - May 25, 2014 & 2015 Access is Limited <i>(Recommend do not apply unless you have access to private property)</i>	5
9003	38-1: All of Unit 38 and that portion of Unit 32 in Payette County.	April 15 - May 25 Access is Limited	75
9004	38-2: All of Unit 38 and that portion of Unit 32 in Payette County.	Youth Hunt April 8 - April 24 Access is Limited	60
9005	38-2: All of Unit 38 and that portion of Unit 32 in Payette County.	Youth Hunt April 25 - May 25 Access is Limited	40
9006	50-1: All of Unit 50, 51, 58, 59, 59A, 60, 60A, 61, 62, 62A, 63, 63A, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69.	April 15 - April 30	125*
9007	50-2: All of Unit 50, 51, 58, 59, 59A, 60, 60A, 61, 62, 62A, 63, 63A, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69.	May 1 - May 25	125*
9008	50-3: All of Unit 50, 51, 58, 59, 59A, 60, 60A, 61, 62, 62A, 63, 63A, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69.	Youth Hunt April 8 - May 25	50*
9009	54-1: All of Unit 54.	Youth Hunt April 8 - May 25	20
9010	54-2: All of Unit 54.	April 15 - May 5	16
9011	54-3: All of Unit 54.	May 6 - May 25	16
9012	68A-1: All of Unit 68A.	Youth Hunt April 8 - May 25	15*
9013	68A-2: All of Unit 68A.	April 15 - April 30	15*
9014	68A-3: All of Unit 68A.	May 1 - May 25	15*
9015	71-1: All of Unit 71.	Youth Hunt April 8 - May 25	75
9016	71-2: All of Unit 71.	April 15 - April 30	75
9017	71-3: All of Unit 71.	May 1 - May 25	75

*See page 51 for areas closed to turkey hunting, ie., federal refuges, bird refuges, active bald eagle nests, etc.

Hunters: Please check controlled hunt area descriptions. Hunt areas may change annually.



Wild Turkey Controlled Hunt Seasons — Fall 2014 - 2015



Use these numbers on your controlled hunt application.

Refer to Big Game Rules for unit boundary descriptions. Youth Hunts - hunter must be 15 years of age or younger on the opening day of the youth hunt.

Hunt No	Controlled Hunt Area Descriptions	Fall Hunts	Permits
9018	22-1: All of Units 22, 32, 32A	September 15 - October 9	125
9019	31-1: All of Unit 31	September 15 - October 9	20
9020	50-4: All of Units 50, 51, 58, 59, 59A, 60, 60A, 61, 62, 62A, 63, 63A, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69.	Youth Hunt September 15 - November 30	25
9021	71-4: All of Unit 71	September 15 - November 30	100
9022	71-5: All of Unit 71	Youth Hunt September 15 - December 31	100
9023	73-1: All of Units 73, 74, 75, 77, 78	September 15 - October 31	150

**See page 51 for areas closed to turkey hunting, ie., federal refuges, bird refuges, etc.*

Hunters: Please check controlled hunt area descriptions. Hunt areas may change annually.

Controlled Hunt Worksheet/Application

Applications can be submitted electronically at any IDFG license vendor. Applications can be made using your credit card by calling 1-800-554-8685 or the IDFG website. Controlled hunt worksheets can be mailed with proper fees to any IDFG office. Credit card processing fees: 3 percent plus \$5.50. Internet: 3 percent plus \$3.50.

Use this worksheet to speed up the application process. Fill in the blanks with your current year hunting license number and controlled hunt numbers before you apply. Group Applicants: Two hunters may apply on the same application for turkey, spring and fall bear, moose, sheep, or goat.

How Many Hunters Are Applying?

Designate \$1 of Fee to C.A.P?
(Citizens Against Poaching)

(Single application for deer, elk, antelope, bear, moose, goat, sheep, or turkey)

NAME #1	<input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>		Yes		No
Date of Birth	<input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>				
LICENSE NUMBER	<input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>				

(Group application for deer, elk, antelope, bear, moose, goat, sheep, or turkey)

NAME #2	<input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>		Yes		No
Date of Birth	<input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>				
LICENSE NUMBER	<input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>				

FEE TO APPLY: \$6.25 per Resident Hunter \$14.75 per Nonresident Hunter

<input style="width: 100%; height: 25px;" type="text"/>	1st Choice Hunt Number	<input style="width: 100%; height: 25px;" type="text"/>	2nd Choice Hunt Number
---------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------

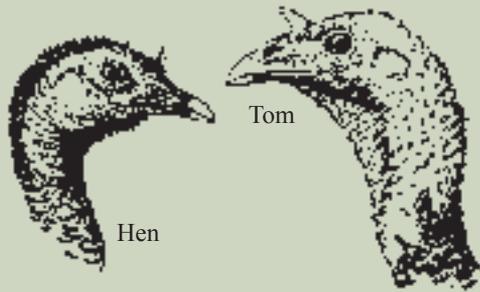
*Controlled Hunt Applicants: Use this form for one species application only.
You may photocopy this form.*

Turkey Controlled
Hunt Seasons

APPLY FOR CONTROLLED HUNTS BY PHONE: 1-800-554-8685

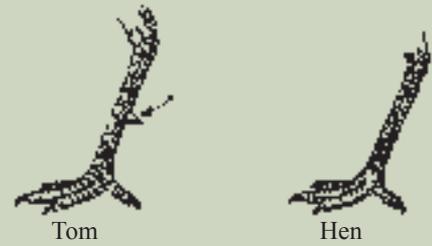
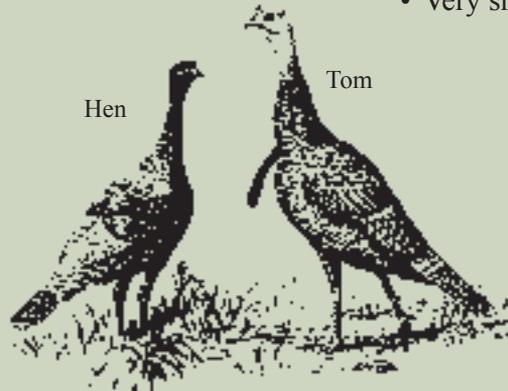
Use your VISA, MASTERCARD, OR DISCOVER card and this toll -free phone number to apply for controlled hunt permits. (A service charge of 3 percent of the transaction plus \$5.50 is added to telephone orders.)

Turkey Identification and Safety Tips



Heads

- **Hen:** Scattering of short black velvety hair-like feathers. Head smaller and blacker than toms.
- **Tom:** Head bald with narrow band of feathers up the back of neck. Colors bright reddish-blue in spring.



Evidence of Spurs

- Spurs on toms.
- Very small or absent on hens.

Beards

Beards up to 10 inches long are present on the breasts of mature toms. Beards are generally absent on hens.

Turkey Hunting Safety and Ethics

1. Positively identify your target.
2. Assume every noise and movement is another hunter.
3. Never stalk a turkey or turkey sound.
4. Don't wear red, white, or blue.
5. Protect your back.
6. Shout "Stop" to alert approaching hunters.
7. Make your position known to other hunters.
8. Preselect a zone of fire.
9. Choose safe, ethical hunting companions.
10. Practice courtesy and self-control at all times.

All ethical wild turkey hunters support a series of rules that make wild turkey hunting the quality experience it can be. Following these rules will not only help maintain healthy flocks of wild turkeys in Idaho, but will also add to the challenge and excitement that is wild turkey hunting.

- Do not disturb nesting hen turkeys or their nests.
- Though it is legal (during legal hours) to shoot a tom out of a roost tree, this practice is unacceptable among most sportsmen.
- If you hear another hunter calling a bird, allow that hunter to continue undisturbed and leave the area.
- Ask first to hunt on private land.

Photo courtesy Mick McCullough



Turkey Depredation Hunt Sign Up

Special controlled hunts (not listed in these rules) are sometimes used to relieve game damage problems. If these hunts are needed, they will be held on short notice, involve small areas, and be limited to a few hunters.

How Can I Participate? If you are an Idaho resident, with a valid hunting or combination license, fill out the form on this page and mail it to the regional office in the area(s) you are willing to hunt. (You may photocopy this form if necessary.)

All applications received from May 1 to June 30 will be placed in random order. All applications received after June 30 will be placed at the end of the list in the order received. The list will be valid from July 1 to the following June 30.

What Are My Chances of Drawing A Depredation Permit? Most regions issue only a few depredation permits each year.

Special Unit Tags

A Special Unit Tag is valid for the fall season in Units 1, 2, 3 or 5. The Special Unit Tag is also valid for any designated depredation hunt during the calendar year.

Depredation Hunt Application

I/We are applying for Turkey Depredation Hunts

1st Hunter _____ Hunting license No. _____

Phone (Home) _____ (Work) _____

2nd Hunter _____ Hunting license No. _____

Phone (Home) _____ (Work) _____

Game Management Units

Send To:

1-72885 Kathleen Avenue, Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815
8, 8A, 10-19, 20 3316 - 16th Street, Lewiston, ID 83501
19A, 22-24, 31-34, 38-39..... 3101 South Powerline Road, Nampa, ID 83686
54, 55..... 324 S. 417 E., Suite #1, Jerome, ID 83338
68A, 71, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78..... 1345 Barton Road, Pocatello, ID 83204
50, 51, 58, 59, 59A, 60, 60A61, 62, 62A, 63, 63A, 64-67, 69..... 4279 Commerce Circle, Idaho Falls, ID 83401
36B, 37 99 Highway 93 North, Salmon, ID 83467

Clip and mail to appropriate Fish and Game Regional Office

Attn.: Turkey Depredation Hunts.

Attention Hunters!



The area you are hunting may be infested with noxious weeds — non-native invasive plants that destroy turkey habitat.

To report noxious weeds, call the Idaho Weed Awareness hotline at **1-866-IDWEEDS**.

You can help stop the spread of noxious weeds in Idaho.

Falconry

Species from the following families may be used for falconry (dependent on class of permit):

- *Accipitridae* (except the bald eagle).
- *Falconidae*.
- *Strigidae*

Hunting season: Upland game birds and upland game animals may be taken by falconry during firearms seasons established for those species and during extended falconry seasons (see table below). During firearm season, falconers may take firearm season bag and possession limits. During extended falconry seasons, special limits apply.

Migratory game birds may be taken by falconry during firearms seasons established for those species. However, during firearms seasons special bag and possession limits apply.

Falconers are now required to have state permits for raptor captive breeding, falconry, falconry capture (nonresidents only), falconry in-state transfer, and field meet (nonresidents only). A falconry training permit is

required when training with released upland game birds and waterfowl. Permits can be purchased at Fish and Game Regional Offices.

There are special requirements regarding the capture, possession, transfer and use of birds of prey in Idaho. Complete rules are available from: Idaho Department of Fish and Game, P.O. Box 25, Boise, ID 83707.

Special Restrictions On Hunting With Birds Of Prey

Anytime a hunting bird of prey kills quarry that may not be taken under established rules, seasons, bag limits, or license requirements, the falconer must leave the dead quarry where it lies. Except that the bird of prey may feed upon the quarry before leaving the kill site.

All Idaho residents hunting by falconry must have in their possession a valid Idaho falconry permit, a valid hunting license and all necessary validations.

All nonresidents hunting by falconry must have in their possession a valid Idaho hunting license, all necessary validations and a valid falconry permit from their state of residence.

Extended Falconry Seasons, Bag and Possession Limit

Species	Open and Closed Areas	Season Dates	Daily Bag Limit	Possession Limit (After 1st day of season)
Forest grouse, Dusky (blue), ruffed & spruce; California and bobwhite quail; chukar & gray partridge; sage- & sharp-tailed grouse; pheasants (all varieties)	All counties or parts of counties which have a firearms season are open to hunting by falconry.	August 15, 2014 - March 15, 2015 August 15, 2015 - March 15, 2016	3 of any kind and shall not include more than 1 pheasant (male or female), 1 sage-grouse, or 1 sharp-tailed grouse except during firearm seasons when those seasons' limits apply.	9 of any kind and shall not include more than 3 pheasant (male or female), 3 sage-grouse, or 3 sharp-tailed grouse
Crows	Open statewide.	October 1, 2014 - January 31, 2015 October 1, 2015 - January 31, 2016	No daily bag or possession limits	
Migratory game birds (ducks, coots, mergansers, common snipe, mourning dove)	Open statewide.	These seasons shall coincide with the regular firearms seasons for these species.	3 of any kind	6 of any kind
Cottontail rabbits	Open statewide.	March 1, 2014 - August 31, 2014 March 1, 2015 - August 31, 2015	2 of any kind	6 of any kind
Snowshoe hares	Open statewide.	April 1, 2014 - August 31, 2014 April 1, 2015 - August 31, 2015		

American Crow

No person shall take American crows:

- From one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise.
- With trap, snare, net, rifle, pistol or a shotgun using shells exceeding three and one-half (3 1/2) inches maximum length.
- From boats or other craft having a motor attached UNLESS the motor is completely shut off and forward progress has ceased, or the boat is drifting naturally or it is propelled only by paddle, oars, or pole, or it is beached, moored, or resting at anchor.

Areas Closed to Hunting

Areas closed to hunting of upland game birds are also closed to hunting of American crows. See page 47.

Seasons, Bag and Possession Limits - Statewide

Species	Season	Daily Bag and Possession Limits
American Crow	October 1, 2014 - January 31, 2015	NO LIMITS
	October 1, 2015 - January 31, 2016	

FIRST-TIME HUNTERS:
DON'T MISS
YOUR SHOT
AT THE SEASON!

.....
 Hunter Education courses fill quickly.
 Most courses are offered between January and August.

Click on the Hunter Education icon at the bottom of IDFG's home page to get started, or visit any Fish & Game office.

COURSE OPTIONS:

- **Classroom:** Recommended for youth under 14 years of age or anyone new to hunting.
- **Internet:** Interactive, rigorous self-study course for motivated students; requires a Field Day.
- **Workbook:** A self-paced, rigorous self-study course; requires a Field Day.

REGISTER EARLY!



Hunter Education Instructors Needed



Teach fundamental skills and attitudes to make new hunters safe, confident and responsible.



GIVE BACK

• SET A GOOD EXAMPLE
 • PASS ON THE TRADITION

GET INVOLVED TODAY!

Contact your nearest Fish and Game office for more information.

fishandgame.idaho.gov





Every year, 32 lucky hunters walk into the field with special **Super Hunt** tags in their pockets. These tags allow a hunter to pursue an elk, deer, pronghorn or moose in any open hunt in Idaho. Hunters who have won this privilege call it a "hunt of a lifetime."

The thrill is quadrupled for two **Super Hunt Combo** winners who are able to hunt all four species in any open hunt. This unqualified freedom to pursue world-class big game in Idaho is an experience winners will long remember.

One entry for as little as \$6 offers you the chance to win in the Super Hunt drawings. When you buy more, you receive a discount.

- A single **Super Hunt** entry for a specific species costs \$6, then each additional entry for the same species is \$4.
- A single **Super Hunt Combo** entry costs \$20 and each additional entry costs \$16.

Super Hunt tags are in addition to any general and controlled hunt tags a hunter has applied for or may already hold. All other rules of individual hunts apply.

Stories from Super Hunt winners and additional information can be found on Idaho Fish and Game's website: <http://fishandgame.idaho.gov/public/hunt/superhunt>

How to Enter

- ✓ Fill out the entry order form.
- ✓ **Mark** the species you hope to hunt and the number of entries you want.
- ✓ Add up the fees and make a check payable to Idaho Department of Fish and Game.
- ✓ Send the order form along with the check to Idaho Fish and Game headquarters at: **IDFG License Section, P.O. Box 25, Boise, ID 83707**
- ✓ Idaho Fish and Game **will enter** the number of entries you've requested and send you a printed receipt with your ticket numbers.

Tickets are available from Fish and Game offices and license vendor, and over the phone at 1-800-554-8685 or at http://fishandgame.idaho.gov/buy_online. Internet and telephone transactions include additional processing fees.

Super Hunt Drawings

Idaho Fish and Game has two Super Hunt drawings, one in June and another in August. Hunters may enter both drawings as many times as they like.

Entries for the **first drawing** must be received at Fish and Game headquarters **no later than May 31**. Winning entries will be drawn in June.

Entries for the **second drawing** must be received at Fish and Game headquarters **no later than August 10**. Winning entries will be drawn in August.



IDAHO SUPER HUNT ORDER FORM

Please print

NAME _____
 ADDRESS _____
 CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____
 TELEPHONE (_____) _____
 DATE OF BIRTH _____ (mo) _____ (day) _____ (year)
 HEIGHT _____ WEIGHT _____ HAIR COLOR _____
 EYE COLOR _____ GENDER _____
 EMAIL: (Optional) _____

- ✓ Choose the species you hope to hunt and the number of entry.
- ✓ The first entry for each species is always \$6 and each additional entry is \$4.
- ✓ Add up the fees for a grand total and write a check payable to Idaho Dept. of Fish and Game.
- ✓ Mail order form and check to **IDFG License Section, P.O. Box 25, Boise, ID 83707**

DEER

First Entry _____ \$6.00
 _____ Additional Entries @ \$4.00 = _____
 Total \$ _____

ELK

First Entry _____ \$6.00
 _____ Additional Entries @ \$4.00 = _____
 Total \$ _____

MOOSE

First Entry _____ \$6.00
 _____ Additional Entries @ \$4.00 = _____
 Total \$ _____

PRONGHORN

First Entry _____ \$6.00
 _____ Additional Entries @ \$4.00 = _____
 Total \$ _____

TOTAL FOR ALL SPECIES \$ _____

Tickets submitted for the first drawing WILL NOT be eligible for the second drawing.

IDAHO SUPER HUNT COMBO ORDER FORM

The Super Hunt Combo allows the winner to hunt all four species - deer, elk, pronghorn and moose - in a single season.

Please print

NAME _____
 ADDRESS _____
 CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____
 TELEPHONE (_____) _____
 DATE OF BIRTH _____ (mo) _____ (day) _____ (year)
 HEIGHT _____ WEIGHT _____ HAIR COLOR _____
 EYE COLOR _____ GENDER _____
 EMAIL: (Optional) _____

- ✓ The first Super Hunt Combo entry is \$20 and each additional entry is \$16.
- ✓ Add up the total cost and write a check payable to Idaho Dept. of Fish and Game.
- ✓ Mail order form and check to **IDFG License Section, P.O. Box 25, Boise, ID 83707**

SUPER HUNT COMBO

First Entry _____ \$20.00
 _____ Additional Entries @ \$16.00 = _____
 Total \$ _____



Access Yes!



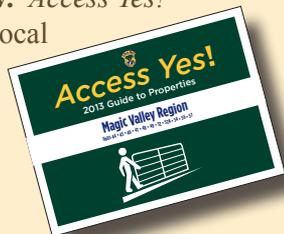
Idaho Super Hunt



*A*ccess Yes! improves sportsmen's access to private land or through private land to public land by compensating willing landowners who provide recreational access.

Requirements to use individual properties vary, so plan first. Respect for lands and landowners will help ensure the continued success of this program.

For information on Idaho's Access Yes! program, including maps of enrolled properties, see the **Hunting Section** on the Fish and Game website at: <http://fishandgame.idaho.gov>. Access Yes! guides are also available at your local Idaho Fish and Game office.



*E*nter an Idaho Super Hunt drawing and support Access Yes!

Money raised by Idaho's special Super Hunt tags funds the Access Yes! program, which provides hunting and fishing access to private lands.

Idaho's Super Hunts are also a hunt of a lifetime. Super Hunt and Super Hunt Combo tags allow hunters to participate in any open hunt in the state for deer, elk, pronghorn and/or moose. To win a tag hunters need to purchase entries for the Super Hunt drawings.

*Support Access Yes!
Enter an Idaho Super
Hunt drawing.*



Furbearer Trapping and Hunting Seasons by Region

The trapping brochure is no longer in print. These rules apply.

Panhandle Region: Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Koontai, and Shoshone counties	
Badger*	July 1 - June 30 Year-round
Beaver	November 1 - March 31
Bobcat*	December 14 - February 16
Fox*	October 15 - January 31
Marten	November 1 - January 31
Mink	November 1 - March 31
Muskrat	November 1 - March 31
Otter^	November 1 - March 31

Southwest Region: Ada, Adams, Boise, Canyon, Elmore, Gem, Owyhee, Payette, Valley, and Washington counties.	
Badger*	July 1 - June 30 Year-round
Beaver	November 1 - March 31
Bobcat*	December 14 - February 16
Fox*	July 1 - June 30 Year-round
Marten	November 1 - January 31
Mink	November 1 - March 31
Muskrat	November 1 - March 31
Otter^	November 1 - March 15

Clearwater Region: Clearwater, Idaho, Latah, Lewis, and NezPerce counties	
Badger*	July 1 - June 30 Year-round
Beaver	November 1 - March 31
Bobcat*	December 14 - February 16
Fox*	October 15 - January 31
Marten	November 1 - January 31
Mink	November 1 - March 31
Muskrat	November 1 - March 31
Otter^	November 1 - March 15

Exceptions: Beaver

Idaho County: Within the following drainages: Big Cr. upstream from Monumental Cr., Chamberlin Cr., mainstem of Middle Fk. Clearwater R. from Maggie Cr. upstream, mainstem of Lochsa R., Secesh R. above the Long Gulch Bridge, and mainstem of Selway R; **CLOSED**.

Nez Perce County: All northern tributaries to the Salmon River downstream from but excluding Maloney Cr., and all tributaries to the Snake River below the mouth of the Salmon River **to the Clearwater River**, excluding the Clearwater River drainage; **CLOSED**.

Exceptions: Otter

Mainstem of the Clearwater R., mainstem of the Middle Fork of the Clearwater R., mainstem of the Snake R., from Lewiston upstream to Hells Canyon Dam, and the mainstem of the main Salmon R.; **CLOSED**.

Exceptions: Fox

Adams County: Private lands within the Little Salmon R. drainage; **CLOSED**.

Valley County: Fox may be taken only by trapping and only on National Forest and State of Idaho lands.

Exceptions: Beaver

Ada & Boise counties: The Boise River WMA; **CLOSED**.

Elmore County: All public lands within the following drainages: Bear Cr. (trib. to Feather R.), Case Cr., Fall Cr. upstream from and including Meadow Cr., Clover Cr., King Hill Cr., Lake Cr. (trib. to Fall Cr) but flows into Anderson Ranch Reservoir, Wilson Cr., Little Wilson Cr. and Elk Cr. on Wilson Flat north of Anderson Ranch Dam, Lime Cr., Smith Cr. upstream from Washboard Cr., Syrup Cr., Trinity Cr., Willow Cr. in the Danskin Mts. (trib. to S. Fk. Boise R.), AND all lands within the Boise River WMA; **CLOSED**.

Gem County: Squaw Cr. above the Ola Bridge; **CLOSED**.

Valley County: Within the following drainages: Big Cr. upstream from Monumental Cr., Johnson Cr. upstream from Landmark, S. Fk. Salmon R. upstream from the fish trap near the mouth of Cabin Cr., Bear Valley Cr., and Sulphur Cr.; **CLOSED**.

Washington County: Raft Creek, Dennet Creek, Wolf Creek, Trail Creek, Sumac Creek, Thorn Creek, and Rock Creek on the Rocking M Ranch Conservation easement in Unit 31; **CLOSED**.

Exceptions: Otter

Payette R.: From the confluence of the Middle Fork and South Fork Payette R. downstream to Banks; North Fork of the Payette R. from Cabarton Bridge downstream to Banks; and from Banks downstream to the confluence with the Snake River; **CLOSED**.

Boise R.: From Lucky Peak Dam to the confluence with the Snake River; **CLOSED**.

Snake R.: From Grandview to Farewell Bend; **CLOSED**.

* Indicates species can also be hunted.

^ All areas closed to beaver trapping are closed to otter trapping.

Magic Valley Region: Blaine, Camas, Cassia, Gooding, Jerome, Lincoln, Minidoka, and Twin Falls counties

Badger*	July 1 - June 30 Year-round
Beaver	November 1 - March 31
Bobcat*	December 14 - February 16
Fox*	July 1 - June 30 Year-round
Marten	November 1 - January 31
Mink	November 1 - March 31
Muskrat	November 1 - March 31
Otter^	November 1 - March 15

Exceptions: Beaver

Blaine County: All public lands within the following drainages: Big Wood River above Magic Reservoir Dam, Copper Cr. (trib. to Muldoon Cr.); all lands within Little Fish Cr.; **CLOSED**.

Camas County: All public lands within the following drainages: Big Deer Cr., Corral Cr. above Baseline Road, Elk Cr., Little Smoky Cr. (except Basalt Cr. is open), and Willow Cr.; **CLOSED**.

Elmore County: All public lands within the following drainages: Bear Cr. (trib. to Feather R.), Case Cr., Fall Cr. upstream from and including Meadow Cr., Clover Cr., King Hill Cr., Lake Cr. (trib. to Fall Cr) but flows into Anderson Ranch Reservoir, Wilson Cr., Little Wilson Cr. and Elk Cr. on Wilson Flat north of Anderson Ranch Dam, Lime Cr., Smith Cr. upstream from Washboard Cr., Syrup Cr., Trinity Cr., Willow Cr. in the Danskin Mts. (trib. to S. Fk. Boise R.), AND all lands within the Boise River WMA; **CLOSED**.

Gooding County: All public lands within the following drainages: Black Canyon Cr., and Thorn Cr.; **CLOSED**.

Exceptions: Mink

Gooding County: Hagerman WMA, February 15-February 28.

Exceptions: Muskrat

Gooding County: Hagerman WMA, February 15-February 28.

Southeast Region: Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Caribou, Franklin, Oneida, and Power counties

Badger*	July 1 - June 30 Year-round
Beaver	October 22 - April 15
Bobcat*	December 14 - February 16
Fox*	July 1 - June 30 Year-round
Marten	November 1 - January 31
Mink	October 22 - April 15
Muskrat	October 22 - April 15
Otter^	October 22 - March 15

Exceptions: Beaver

Bannock County: Cherry Cr. (trib. to Marsh Cr.), Cottonwood Cr. drainage, Dempsey Cr. above cattleguard, Mink Cr. drainage, and Gibson Jack Cr.; **CLOSED**.

Bear Lake County: Pearl Cr. drainage; **CLOSED**.

Bingham County: Cedar Cr. and Miner Cr., Willow Creek drainage and all its' tributaries; **CLOSED**.

Caribou County: Dike Lake, Toponce Cr. drainage on National Forest lands, and Pebble Cr. drainage; **CLOSED**.

Franklin County: Logan R. drainage including the Beaver Cr. and White's Cr. drainages; **CLOSED**.

Exceptions: Marten

Bear Lake & Franklin Counties: **CLOSED**

Exceptions: Otter

Portneuf R. downstream from Lava Hot Springs: **CLOSED**

Controlled Beaver Trapping Units

Unit	Season Dates	No. of Beaver
201	October 22 - April 15 That portion of Mink Creek drainage in Bannock County, except the East Fork Mink Cr. and West Fork Mink Cr.	10
202	October 22 - April 15 Pebble Creek drainage and Toponce Creek drainage in Caribou County.	10
203	October 22 - April 15 Pearl Creek in Bear Lake County	5

See page 41 for applying for controlled beaver trapping permits.

* Indicates species can also be hunted.
^ All areas closed to beaver trapping are closed to otter trapping.

Upper Snake Region: Bonneville, Butte, Clark, Fremont, Jefferson, Madison, and Teton counties	
Badger*	July 1 - June 30 Year-round
Beaver	October 22 - April 15
Bobcat*	December 14 - February 16
Fox*	July 1 - June 30 Year-round
Marten	November 1 - January 31
Mink	October 22 - April 15
Muskrat	October 22 - April 15
Otter^	October 22 - March 15

Exceptions: Beaver

Bonneville County: All streams on the Tex Creek WMA; Willow Creek and all of its' tributaries; **CLOSED.**

Clark County: Within the following drainages: Edie Cr., Irving Cr., Miners Cr., Three Mile Cr., West Camas Cr., Indian Creek and Middle Creek, upstream from the Targhee National Forest boundary; **CLOSED.**

Teton County: The following drainages upstream from the Targhee National Forest boundary: North Twin Creek, South Fork of Packsaddle Creek, Trail Creek, and Dry Creek including McRenolds Reservoir; **CLOSED.**

Exceptions: Otter

South Fork Snake R. from Palisades Dam to the Heise Cable, mainstem Buffalo R., mainstem Warm R. and mainstem Henry's Fork R. from Big Springs to Del Rio Bridge at St. Anthony; **CLOSED.**

Salmon Region: Custer and Lemhi counties	
Badger*	July 1 - June 30 Year-round
Beaver	October 22 - April 15
Bobcat*	December 14 - February 16
Fox*	July 1 - June 30 Year-round
Marten	November 1 - January 31
Mink	October 22 - April 15
Muskrat	October 22 - April 15
Otter^	October 22 - March 15

Exceptions: Beaver

Custer County: Marsh Cr. drainage; **CLOSED**

Lemhi County: Dahlonge Cr.; **CLOSED**

Exceptions: Otter

Main Salmon R. downstream from North Fork, ID.; **CLOSED.**

River Otter Trapping Quota	
Region	Harvest Quota
Panhandle	40
Clearwater	20
Southwest	20
Magic Valley	30
Southeast	15
Upper Snake	15
Salmon	15
Statewide Total	155

Trapping on Game Preserves and Wildlife Management Areas

Trappers who are trapping on any of the following Wildlife Management Areas must contact or register either at the management headquarters or the regional office:

- Billingsley Creek
- Blackfoot River
- Boise River
- Andrus
- Camas Prairie
- C.J. Strike
- Carey Lake
- Cartier Slough
- Coeur d'Alene River
- Craig Mountain
- Fort Boise
- Georgetown
- Summit
- Hagerman
- Market Lake
- McArthur Lake
- Montpelier
- Mud Lake
- Niagara Springs
- Payette
- Portneuf
- Sand Creek
- Snow Peak
- Sterling
- Tex Creek

* Indicates species can also be hunted.
 ^ All areas closed to beaver trapping are closed to otter trapping.

Bobcat Mandatory Check and Report

Any person taking bobcat whether by hunting or trapping must comply with the mandatory check and report and pelt tag requirements by:

- Presenting the pelts of all bobcat taken to a regional office, the McCall office or official check point to obtain the appropriate pelt tag and complete a harvest report.

To have a pelt tagged, the pelt must be legally taken in Idaho and must be presented during normal working hours - 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. **Pelts must be thawed before they can be checked.**

A fee of \$2 will be charged for each pelt tag. An additional \$1.75 vendor fee will be charged to each license holder when pelts are brought in for tagging.

No person, who does not possess a furbearer or taxidermist license and/or appropriate import documentation, shall have in possession, except during the open season and for 10 days after the close of the season, any raw bobcat pelt which does not have an official state export tag attached (either Idaho's or another state's).

No person, who does not possess a furbearer or taxidermist license and/or appropriate import documentation, shall sell, offer for sale, purchase, or offer to purchase any raw bobcat which does not have an official state export tag attached.

River Otter Reporting Requirements

- Pelts must be tagged by Fish and Game personnel at the regional office in the region in which the animal was taken within 72 hours of taking. Trappers unable to comply with the tagging requirements due to special or unique circumstances must report their harvest to the appropriate regional office or field personnel within 72 hours and make arrangements for tagging at the proper regional office. Pelts not registered or presented to Fish and Game personnel within 72 hours are subject to confiscation.
- River otter carcasses do not have to be turned in to Fish and Game, except for otters harvested after the season has closed, or otters in excess of the trappers' personal quota of two. Check with the Fish and Game regional office for further information when reporting a harvest.
- No person shall have in possession, except during the open season and for 72 hours after the close of the season, any raw otter pelt legally harvested in Idaho which does not have an official state export tag attached.

Season Limits:

- A maximum limit of two otters is allowed for any one trapper, provided the harvest quota for that region is not exceeded.

Otter Quota/Season Closure:

- The otter season will close in each region 72 hours after the harvest quota for that region is reached. Trappers will be allowed to keep otters within this 72-hour period provided their personal quota of two has not been

reached. Otters may only be turned in for reporting and tagging within the region where they were harvested.

- Current otter harvest information may be obtained by calling the appropriate Fish and Game regional office during normal business hours or by calling 1-800-323-4334, 24 hours a day.
- All areas closed to beaver trapping are closed to otter trapping. Additional closures have been identified to reduce potential conflicts between user groups.

Beaver Controlled Trapping Permits

No person may trap in a controlled trapping unit for the designated species without having a valid permit in possession for that controlled trapping unit.

In the event that a permit is issued based on erroneous information, the permit will be invalidated and may **not** be used. Fish and Game will notify the permittee of the invalidation of the permit.

Eligibility: Any person possessing a valid Idaho trapping license is eligible to apply for a controlled trapping unit permit.

Applications: Applications for controlled trapping permits shall be made on a form available at all Fish and Game offices and must be received at the Wildlife Bureau of Fish and Game, P.O. Box 25, Boise, Idaho 83707, or postmarked no later than September 15 of each year.

Any application which is unreadable, has incomplete or incorrect trapping license numbers, or which lacks the required information or fee will be declared void and will not be entered in the drawing. All applications will be considered final. They may not be resubmitted after correction.

Applicants must comply with the following requirements:

- No person may submit more than one application for a controlled beaver trapping permit.
- No group applications will be accepted.

Controlled Trapping Permit Drawing: Applications that are not drawn for the first choice unit will automatically be entered into a second choice drawing, provided the second choice applied for has not been filled.

Any permits left unfilled after the second choice drawing may be issued on a first-come, first-served basis.

Successful Applicants: Successful applicants will be notified by mail and must contact the person listed on the notice by October 14 to obtain the permit. The permittee, upon agreeing to follow trapping instructions for the unit, will be issued a permit.

Revocation of Permits: Any permittee who does not comply with trapping laws, rules, proclamations, or the instructions for the trapping unit may have his or her permit revoked.

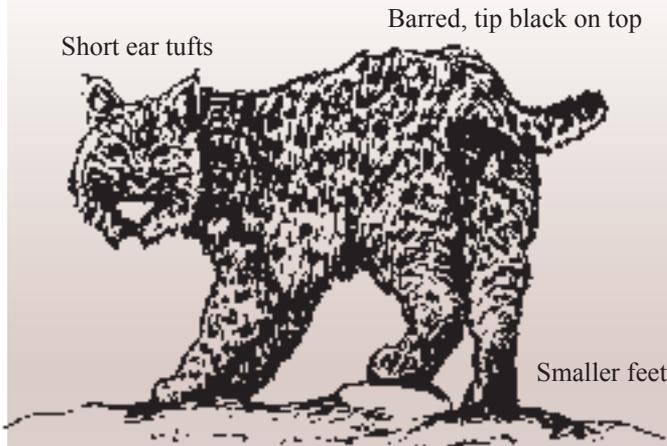
Alternate Permittee: Any revoked permit may be issued to an alternate, selected at the time of the drawing. If there is no alternate, or the alternate fails to comply with the "Successful Applicants" section above, the permit may be issued to the first eligible trapper answering a notification of vacant trapping unit as approved by the Regional Supervisor.

Bobcat and Lynx Identifying Characteristics

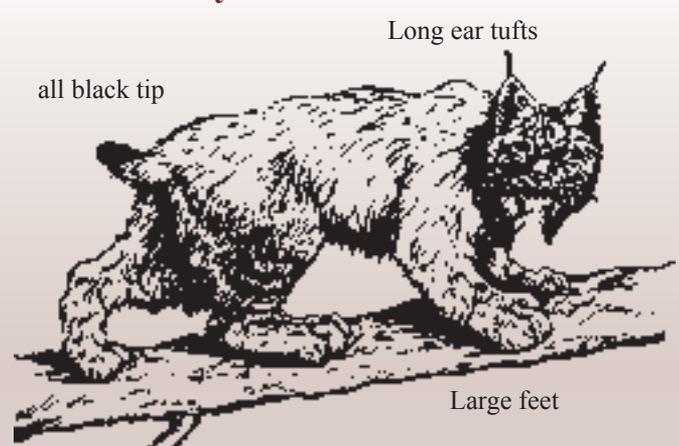
Be sure of what you shoot. The lynx is a threatened species which may be mistaken for a bobcat.

The following comparisons are provided to help you distinguish between the two species.

Bobcat



Lynx



Note: The tail characteristics are most reliable for making positive identification.

- Tail:**
1. Underside of tail is white to the tip.
 2. Usually some barring on upper side of tail with wide band at end.

Color: Brownish with clouding or spots over much of the upper body - usually distinct black spots on belly.

- Face:**
1. Ear tufts, if present, usually under one inch long.
 2. Lacks prominent cheek tufts.

Feet: Appear small, lack hair development between pads - bare like those of domestic cat.

Size: Appears smaller in overall size (length: 25-37 inches) (weight: 15-35 pounds).

- Tail:**
1. Has black tip which completely encircles the end.
 2. No barring on upper side of tail between base and tip.

Color: Generally pale grey without distinct spotting.

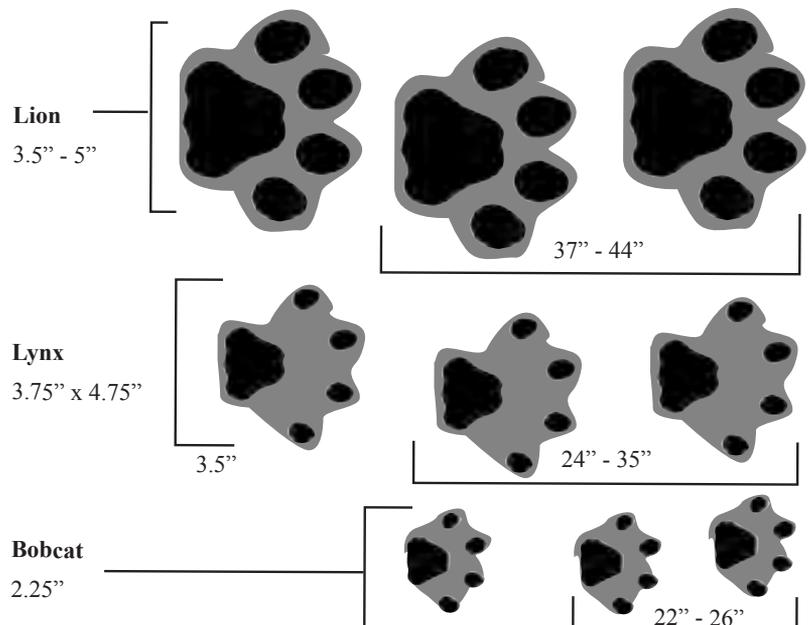
- Face:**
1. Dark colored ear tufts, conspicuous, 1.5 inches long.
 2. Cheek tufts prominent.

Feet: Appear large, pads covered with woolly hair.

Size: Appears larger in overall size (length: 32-37 inches) (weight: 15-30 pounds). Longer hind legs give the lynx a stooped posture.

Tracks in Snow and Stride Length Comparison for Mountain Lion, Lynx and Bobcat

- Mountain lion and lynx foot sizes are similar; bobcat foot is much smaller.
- Tracks are shown with shaded area representing impression of hair in the snow.
- Note track size and stride length (distance between first and last foot) differences between species.



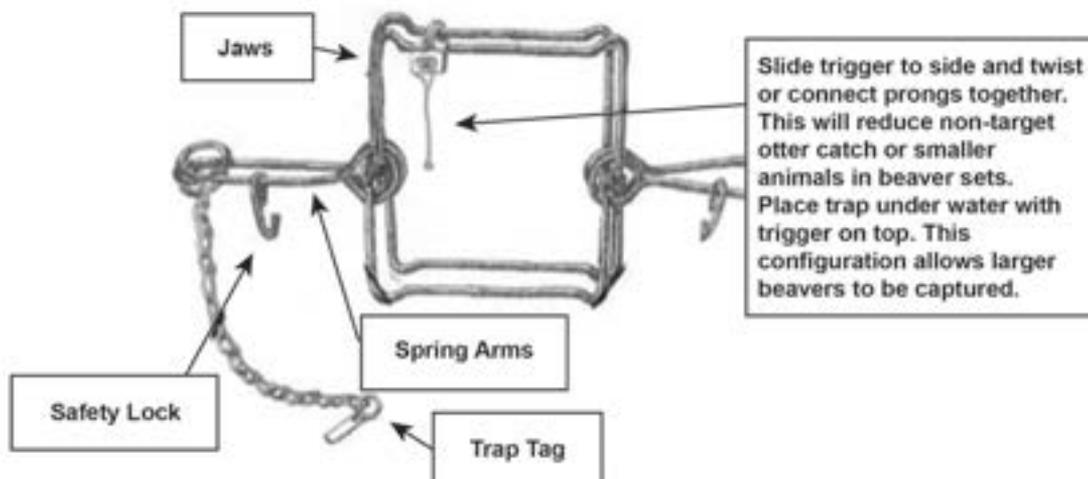
Guidelines to Reduce Injury & Minimize Non-Target Catches Such as Wolverines and Lynx

- Set pan tension for wolf traps to at least 8 pounds of pressure to prevent a wolverine or lynx from firing a trap set for wolf.
- Make marten sets on leaning poles no larger than 4" in diameter and set at a 45 (or greater) degree angle with trap and bait placed at least 4 feet above the ground or snow level.
- Do not use large bodygrip traps if wolverines or lynx tracks are observed in the vicinity of a set.
- When using baits larger than 5 pounds, traps should be set at least 30 feet from the bait - farther is better.
- To avoid wolverines in snares set for wolves, place the bottom of the snare loop just below knee cap level (18- 21" above the ground or packed snow surface).
- Use #2 or smaller foothold trap for furbearers or consider a rubber-padded foothold trap if a #3 size or larger is used.
- If using drags, use at least 8-feet of sturdy chain.
- If a larger trap is preferred use padded-jaw or laminated offset jaws, such as padded #3 coil-springs, to minimize injury.
- Anchor all traps solidly, including small bodygrip traps. A wolverine may be able to pull out or bend a small trap if it is anchored securely.
- Select habitat less likely to have lynx or wolverines (open fields or semi-open country near rocks, ridges, and trees).
- Avoid using rabbit parts as bait.
- If you observe wolverine or lynx tracks - it is best not make a set in the area.
- If using a staked set, stake the trap so that a wolverine cannot get entangled around a solid object after being captured. Trap chains should be sturdy and equipped with at least two swivels. J-hooks should be spot-welded closed.
- Carry a catchpole to release non-target animals alive.

IF YOU CATCH A WOLVERINE OR LYNX

Immediately contact Fish and Game or your local sheriff's office to assist with the safe release of the animal.

Setting #330 Conibear Traps to Avoid Non-Target Otters



Trapper Responsibilities

Ethics and Responsibility

Demonstrating ethics and responsibility while trapping sends many positive messages that nontrappers understand and appreciate more than any explanation. These ethics relay the message that we are proud to be trappers, we care about our activities, and we care about the resource we're using.

Key ingredients for trappers:

- **Maintain good landowner relations**
- **Respect other outdoor enthusiasts**
- **Avoid using traps near heavily used recreational trails. Trail users may have dogs which could be attracted to traps.**
- **Keep familiar with improvements in trapping equipment and techniques**
- **Appreciate perceptions of nontrappers**
- **Respect the resource**

Be a proud trapper by being a good representative of trapping.

Some Methods for Improving Efficiency, Selectivity, and Humaneness

- Use pan tension devices to avoid non-target catches.
- Use extra swivels and center-mounted chains to hold more animals and reduce the chance of injuries.
- Use modern positioning techniques at dirt hole sets to increase selectivity.
- Use short trap chains for most land sets, especially those targeted for fox and coyote.
- Use "stop-loss" traps for muskrats in shallow water or dry land sets.
- Use dispatching methods that are quick and humane.
- Use trap sizes that are appropriate for the target species – pad catches are desirable for fox, coyote, raccoon and many other animals because they cause fewer injuries.
- Use baits and lures that attract target species but not other animals.

Attention Marten Trappers!

- **Trappers are encouraged to set marten traps at least 2 feet above the ground or snow level to reduce the harvest of female martens.**
- **Use cubby boxes with a closed front with a 2 1/2 inch hole to avoid catching fishers.**

- Use cage, box or species-specific traps near barns, outbuildings and other locations where domestic animals may be present.
- Use common sense in choosing set locations that maximize opportunities to catch target species and minimize opportunities to catch other animals.
- Use secure methods of attaching traps – tailor methods to hold the largest species you may catch.
- Use traps with padded or laminated jaws where the risk of non-target catches is high.
- Use caution when setting body-gripping traps or snares.
- Do not set more traps than you can check in 72 hours even in bad weather.

Three Key Messages to Use When Educating the Public About Traps, Trapping, and Furbearer Management

- Furbearing animals are a sustainable, renewable resource.
Some people have the notion that furbearing animals are rare or endangered. We need to reassure them that legally trapped animals are numerous and their populations secure.
- Trapping is controlled through strict regulations that are enforced by conservation officers.
People may fear that trapping is a "free-for-all," with no sort of control or regulation. To overcome this fear, we must reinforce the message that trapping is a highly regulated activity in Idaho and nationwide.
- Trapping provides a wide range of benefits to society.
People often ask, "Is trapping really necessary?" We need to tell them about the wildlife management, economic (to the trapper and for damage control), and lifestyle benefits of trapping.

Mandatory Furtaker Harvest Report

All trappers are required to fill out the mandatory furtaker harvest report form provided by Fish and Game. The completed mandatory report must be returned to Fish and Game, Wildlife Bureau, P.O. Box 25, Boise, Idaho 83707, by July 31. Any trapper failing to send in a report by July 31 shall be refused a license to trap animals for the ensuing year. (It would be helpful to Fish and Game personnel to receive the report forms as soon as trappers are able to submit them. This will assist us in getting the departmental progress reports done in a timely manner.)

All permittees shall return their controlled trapping unit permits and controlled trapping reports to the office from which they obtained their controlled trapping unit permits within 10 days of the close of the season for the controlled trapping unit.

The mandatory furtaker harvest report form is available on the Fish and Game website at <http://fishandgame.idaho.gov>.

Furbearer - Methods of Take/Rules

It is Unlawful

- To trap without a valid trapper's license; see page 53 for exceptions.
- To destroy or damage a muskrat or beaver house.
- To trap in or on a muskrat house.
- To destroy, disturb, or remove any traps belonging to others.
- To use any part of a domestic or wild origin game bird, big game, upland game, game fish, or protected nongame wildlife for bait in trapping furbearing animals, unprotected wildlife, or predatory wildlife.
- To set, place or stake any trap or snare during the closed season.
- To possess a live furbearer taken from the wild.
- To hunt any animal or bird by aid of a spotlight, flashlight or artificial light of any kind; except unprotected or predatory animals on private land after obtaining written permission and on public lands after obtaining a permit. It is lawful to hunt raccoons on public lands without a permit if such taking is not in violation of state, county, or city laws, ordinances, or regulations.
- To buy furs without a valid fur buyers license.

Definitions

Bait is defined as any animal parts; except bleached bones or liquid scent is not considered bait.

Drainage is defined as the geographic region or area that provides water to a specific stream, river, pond, lake, or reservoir. It includes the specific body of water and all its tributaries.

Furbearing animals are defined as the following species: marten, fisher, mink, otter, beaver, muskrat, bobcat, lynx, red fox (includes all color phases found in Idaho), and badger.

Ground set is defined as any foothold trap, body-gripping trap, or snare originally set in or on the land (soil, rock, etc.). This includes any traps elevated up to a maximum of 36 inches above the natural ground level.

Other set is defined as any set not defined as a ground or water set, including without limitation, elevated sets originally set 36 inches or more above natural ground level.

Predatory wildlife is defined as the following species: coyote, raccoon, jackrabbit, skunk and weasel.

Public highway is defined as the traveled portion of, and the shoulders on each side of, any road maintained by any governmental entity for public travel, and includes all bridges, culverts, overpasses, fills, and other structures within the limits of the right-of-way of any such road. See page 46.

Public trail is defined as any trail designated by any city, county, state, or federal transportation or land management agency on the most current official map of the agency.

Trapping shall mean taking, killing, and capturing wildlife by the use of any trap, snare, deadfall, or other device commonly used to capture wildlife, and the shooting or killing of wildlife lawfully trapped, and includes all lesser acts such as placing, setting, or staking such traps, snares, deadfalls, and other devices, whether or not such acts result in the taking of wildlife, and every attempt to take and every act of assistance of any other person in taking or attempting to take wildlife with traps, snares, deadfalls or other devices.

Water set is defined as any trap or snare originally set in or on any body of water. This shall include traps on floats in the water and those that are set with a minimum of one-third of the trap submerged. The term water set applies to traps set on beaver dams, in bank holes and in the water at bank slides.

Methods of Take — Trapping

Furbearing Animals: No person shall take beaver, marten, mink, muskrat, or otter by any method other than trapping. In Valley County and portions of Adams County, red fox may be taken only by trapping.

Trapping: No person trapping furbearing animals or predatory or unprotected wildlife shall:

- Use for bait, any part of a domestic or wild origin game bird, big game, upland game, game fish, or protected nongame wildlife.
- Use live animals as bait or an attractant.

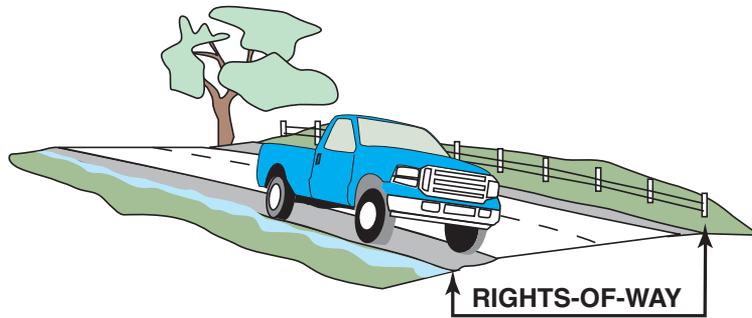
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TO AVOID CATCHING DOGS:

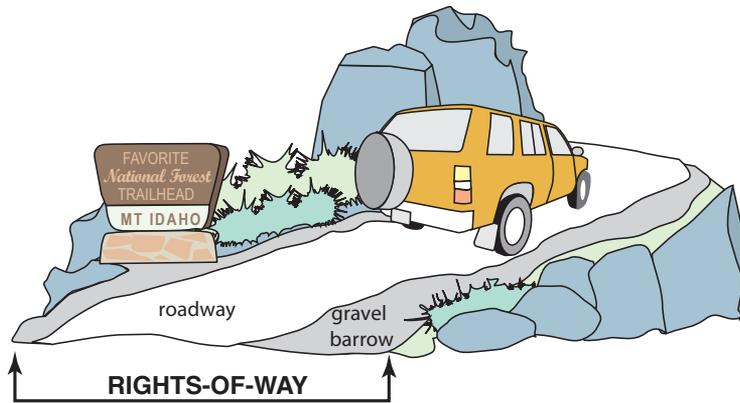
- We recommend using body-gripping or Conibear traps only under water.
- When used on land, set traps at least 4 feet above ground.
- Use only small Conibears (160 or smaller) set 7 inches back inside a long hard box that is no larger than 7 inches in width.
- Always look for places without human or dog activity when setting Conibears, and post signs indicating lethal traps are in use.



HIGHWAY RIGHTS-OF-WAY



Highway rights-of-way: the entire width between the boundary lines of every highway publicly maintained when any part is open to the use of the public for vehicular travel, the jurisdiction extending to the adjacent property line, including sidewalks, shoulders, berms and rights-of-ways not intended for motorized traffic. No person shall shoot from a public highway or discharge any firearm from or across a public highway.



Special Vehicle Restrictions:

State and federal agencies and private landowners have established road closures in key big game areas to protect deer and elk populations. Please check with regional Idaho Department of Fish and Game, Forest Service or Bureau of Land Management offices for information regarding vehicle restrictions on roads, trails, and unroaded areas.

- Use any set within 30 feet of any visible bait.
- Use a dirt hole set with bait unless the person ensures that the bait remains covered at all times to protect raptors and other meat-eating birds from being caught accidentally.
- Place any ground, water, or other sets on, across, or within 5 feet of center line of any maintained public trail.
- Place any ground set on, across, or within any public highway, except ground sets may be placed underneath bridges and within and at culvert that are part of a public highway right-of-way.
- Place any ground set incorporating snare, trap, or attached materials within 300 feet of any designated public campground, trailhead, or picnic area.
- Place or set any ground set snare without a break-away device or cable stop incorporated within the loop of the snare.
- Place or set any wolf snare without a diverter; or without a break-away device or cable stop incorporated within the loop of the snare.
- Place any ground set incorporating a foothold trap with an inside jaw spread greater than 9 inches.

Release of Non-Target Catches: All non-target species caught alive shall be released immediately. **Non-target species are defined as any species caught for which the season is closed.** If difficulty is encountered releasing a trapped fisher, wolverine, lynx, mountain lion, or wolf please contact Fish and Game immediately for assistance.

Any trapper who catches a non-target species that is dead shall:

- Prior to removing the animal, record the date and species of the animal caught.
- Report the catch on the mandatory furtaker harvest report form.
- Remove the animal from the trap and take it into possession.
- Notify Fish and Game through the local conservation officer, a regional office, or the McCall office within 72 hours to make arrangements to transfer the animal to Fish and Game.
- Fish and Game will reimburse trappers \$10 for each lynx, wolverine, bobcat, or fisher caught accidentally and turned in. A \$10 reward will also be paid for otters accidentally taken after the regional quota has been met.

Closed Statewide: There is no open season for fisher, kit fox, lynx or wolverine.

Traps

Checking Traps: No person shall place snares or traps for furbearing animals, predatory or unprotected wildlife except pocket gophers, most species of ground squirrels, and other unprotected rodents, without visiting every trap or snare once every 72 hours and removing any catch therein.

Trappers acting under authority of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Animal Plant Health Inspection Service, Wildlife Services are exempt from this rule.

Removing Trapped Animals of Another: No person shall remove wildlife from the trap or snare of another **except** licensed trappers with written permission from the owner.

Tags for Traps

All traps or snares, except those used for pocket gophers, ground squirrels or other unprotected rodents, shall have attached to the snare or the chain of every trap, a metal tag bearing in legible English the name and current address of the trapper; or a six-digit number assigned by Fish and Game as it appears on your trapping license adjacent to TRAPPER ID.

Methods of Take — Hunting

Furbearing Animals: No person shall take beaver, marten, mink, muskrat or otter by any method other than trapping. In addition to predatory or unprotected wildlife, the following furbearers may be hunted: badger, bobcat and red fox. In Valley County and portions of Adams County, red fox may be taken only by trapping.

Hunting: No person hunting permissible furbearing animals (badger, bobcat and red fox) or predatory or unprotected wildlife shall:

- Hunt with any weapon the possession of which is prohibited by state or federal law..

No person hunting raccoon at night shall:

- Hunt from a motorized vehicle.
- Use any light attached to any motor vehicle.
- Hunt on private land without obtaining written permission from the landowner or lessee.

Also see General Hunting Rules, pages 50-52.

Hound Hunting Rules

Dogs may be used to pursue black bears, mountain lions, bobcat, raccoon, or fox in either an open take season where use of dogs is allowed, or during a dog training season. During a dog training season, bobcat may be pursued and treed, but may not be captured, killed, or possessed.

Dogs may not be used to take or pursue any other big game species. Any dog found running at large and actively tracking, pursuing, harassing, attacking or killing any big game animal, **except** black bear, mountain lion, bobcat, raccoon or fox may be destroyed without criminal or civil liability by the Director of Fish and Game, any peace officer, or other persons authorized to enforce Idaho wildlife laws.

Hound Hunter Permit

The following persons must have a valid hound hunter permit in possession when dogs are being used to hunt:

- Anyone who owns pursuit dogs.
- Anyone having control of dogs owned by another person.
- Anyone that harvests a black bear, mountain lion, bobcat, raccoon, or fox with the use of dogs, except clients of licensed outfitters are not required to have a hound hunter permit.

Closed Areas

Hunting, trapping, killing or molesting of furbearing animals, predatory and unprotected wildlife is prohibited in the following areas except as provided in Idaho Code Section 36-1107:

- Craters of the Moon National Monument, see page 51 for a full description.
- Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument in Twin Falls County.
- Nez Perce National Historical Park in Clearwater, Idaho and Nez Perce counties.
- That portion of Ada County:
 - Within Veterans Memorial Park.
 - Within one quarter mile of the Boise River from the New York Canal Diversion Dam downstream to the Glenwood Bridge.
 - Between State Highway 21 and the New York Canal from the New York Canal Diversion Dam downstream to the Boise City limits.
- Stanley Creek Wildlife Interpretive Area in Custer County.
- Yellowstone National Park in Fremont County.
- On any of those portions of State game preserves, State wildlife management areas, bird preserves, bird refuges and bird sanctuaries for which trapping closures have been declared by legislative or Commission action.
- All or portions of national wildlife refuges, **except** as specified in federal regulations for individual refuges.

Common Season Boundaries

Whenever a stream or river forms a boundary between two different trapping areas for the same furbearer, the stream or river channel proper shall open for trapping on the earliest opening date and close on the latest closing date of the two seasons involved.

ATTENTION GROUND SQUIRREL HUNTERS

- Ground squirrel hunting is open statewide for the following species:
White-tailed Antelope Squirrel, Uinta Ground Squirrel, Belding's Ground Squirrel, Columbian Ground Squirrel, and two subspecies of Wyoming Ground Squirrel in eastern Idaho
- Hunting of ground squirrels is not allowed for some species with limited abundance and distribution. These species may be found throughout Idaho and include:
Northern Idaho Ground Squirrel, Southern Idaho Ground Squirrel, Rock Squirrel, Piute Ground Squirrel, Merriam's Ground Squirrel, Golden-mantled Ground Squirrel, and a subspecies of Wyoming Ground Squirrel in southwest Idaho



Northern Idaho Ground Squirrel

Know your target!



- Please check with an Idaho Fish and Game Regional Office in the area you wish to hunt for more detailed information on the distribution of ground squirrels.
- Visit <http://www.fws.gov/idaho/publications/GrSqGuide.pdf> for an identification field guide and range maps for all Idaho ground squirrels.

-  Northern Idaho Ground Squirrel - federally protected under the Endangered Species Act
-  Southern Idaho Ground Squirrel - a candidate species for listing under the Endangered Species Act



Upland Game Possession Limit Definition: The maximum number of each species of game bird or game animal, that may be lawfully possessed while in the field or being transported.

PROXY STATEMENT (To transport wildlife taken by another person)

Species (Circle)	Sex	Description (e.g.: antler points, wrapped, hind quarter, etc.)	Unit/ Hunt Area	Kill Location	Days Hunted	Date Killed
Elk						
Mule Deer						
Whitetail						
Pronghorn						
Black Bear						
Mtn Lion						
Gray Wolf						
Moose						
Other						

OTHER FISH/GAME:

Species _____ How many _____

Species _____ How many _____

Hunter/Angler's Name _____ Signature _____

Address _____ Phone _____

License No. _____ Tag No. _____ Permit No. _____

Guided (circle) YES NO Outfitter Name _____ Method (circle) STILL/STALK INCIDENTAL PRED. CALL

Weapon (circle) RIFLE MUZZLELOADER SHOTGUN HANDGUN OTHER BAIT HOUNDS OTHER _____

Name of person transporting _____ Phone _____

Record Your Upland Game Hunting Activities

SPECIES	Idaho Department of Fish and Game Regions Hunted	Days Hunted	Number Harvested
Dusky (blue) Grouse			
Ruffed Grouse			
Spruce Grouse			
Sage-Grouse			
Sharp-Tailed Grouse			
Chukar			
Quail			
Gray Partridge (Huns)			
Pheasant			
Rabbit			
Snowshoe Hare			
Doves			
Cranes			
Turkeys			

General Hunting Rules

Wounding and Retrieving

No person shall wound or kill any upland game bird, upland game animal or furbearer without making a reasonable effort to retrieve it and reduce it to possession. Every upland game bird, upland game animal or furbearer wounded by hunting and reduced to possession shall be killed immediately and become a part of the daily bag limit.

It Is Unlawful

- To hunt on cultivated or posted private lands without permission. See Trespass Law, page 52.
- To hunt or take any wildlife without a valid hunting license on your person.
- To take any game without the proper tag or permit.
- To shoot from or across the traveled portion, shoulders, or embankments of any road maintained by any government entity.
- To hunt game from any motorized vehicle, except for holders of a valid handicapped persons Motor Vehicle Hunting Permit.
- To operate any vehicle in an area designated as closed for that specific vehicle type.
- To operate a motor vehicle in violation of area, trail or road restriction.
- To use aircraft to locate game and communicate location to persons on the ground, or to use any helicopter to transport hunters, gear or game except at established landing fields.
- For all hunters, anglers and trappers, with or without game or fish, to not stop and report at any check station established to inspect licenses and fish and game – even if hunting, fishing or trapping was done outside the state of Idaho.
- To fail to produce wildlife in possession for inspection upon request of a conservation officer or other person authorized to enforce Idaho Department of Fish and Game laws.
- To hunt any animal or bird by aid of a spotlight, flashlight or artificial light of any kind; except unprotected or predatory animals on private land after obtaining written permission and on public lands after obtaining a permit. It is lawful to hunt raccoons on public lands without a permit if such taking is not in violation of state, county, or city laws, ordinances, or regulations.
- To cause or allow the waste of meat from any game animal, except a bear, mountain lion or wolf.

- To transfer any license, tag, or permit or use another's license, tag, or permit.
- To party hunt, or help fill another hunter's bag.
- To take more animals than the hunter has legal tags for that species.
- To destroy or disturb traps or remove any wildlife from traps belonging to others.
- To enter Idaho with livestock without a health certificate for transport and a brand inspection slip.
- To intentionally interfere with the lawful taking of wildlife or lawful predator control by another.
- To hunt any game animal/bird by means of baiting with grain, salt in any form (liquid or solid), or any other substance (not to include liquid scents) to constitute an attraction or enticement, with the exception of applicable rules for the black bear baiting permit.
- To possess or transport game or parts (including processed meat) taken by another person without having a proxy statement.

Identification of Species in Possession, Transportation or Shipment

Any person in possession of or transporting harvested game that has been lawfully taken and reduced to possession must comply with the following requirements:

- No person shall transport for another, receive for cleaning, processing, or storage, or accept as a gift any harvested game unless it is accompanied by a written "proxy" statement signed by the taker. A blank proxy statement appears in this brochure on page 49; it must be filled out completely for the appropriate species to be valid. Migratory game birds accepted as a gift shall apply to the recipient's possession limit. Migratory game birds being temporarily possessed or transported for the taker, as provided above, shall not apply to the non-taker's possession limit.
- Any time big game, turkeys, or sandhill cranes are transported, a validated tag must be attached to the largest portion of the carcass. In addition, the taker must be in possession of the appropriate hunting license and permits. Any person transporting big game for another (including big game animal parts, processed meat, and/or gifts of big game that do not exceed the lawful possession limit) must be in possession of any applicable permits and all information from the proxy statement (see proxy form on page 49). The validated tag must remain attached to the carcass until the meat is processed. The validated tag must accompany the meat to the place of final storage or until final consumption.

- One fully-feathered wing or head must be left naturally attached to any dressed game bird (except turkey) and **Eurasian collared doves**; the beard or leg must be left naturally attached to turkey carcasses. Naturally-attached parts are needed so enforcement and management personnel are able to identify the species and sex of the birds in possession or being transported.
- Any package or container in which game species are being transported by common carrier must have the name, address, and hunting license number of the shipper, the name and address of the consignee, and an accurate statement of the species and number of each contained in the package or container clearly and conspicuously marked on the outside.
- No person shall give another any game species to possess or transport unless they also give the transporter a written proxy statement. (Proxy statement on page 49.)
- When a wild turkey is accompanied by a written statement as provided above and is being transported for another, it shall not be counted in the possession limit of the person transporting the wild turkey.

Hunters: Watch For Traps Set For Furbearers!

- Ask landowners if there are traps set on their land — and avoid them.
- If a hunting dog is accidentally caught in a trap, it should be removed carefully! Although usually not seriously harmed, a dog in a trap will be frightened and may bite. As gently as possible, cover the dog's head with a jacket, etc., and carefully remove the trap.

Bird Dog Training Permits

- A permit is required to train bird dogs on private/public lands (excluding licensed shooting preserves) when the release of artificially propagated upland game birds or waterfowl will be part of the training process. Permit applications are available at Fish and Game regional offices.
- A permit is required to sponsor/conduct any organized competitive dog trials/tests on private or public lands (excluding licensed shooting preserves) when artificially propagated game birds are used. The permit is required even if live birds are not used or released during the trial on Wildlife Management Area lands. Permit applications are available at Fish and Game regional offices.

Areas Closed to Hunting of Game Birds

Hunting, killing or molesting of any game bird is prohibited in the following areas:

- **Fort Boise Wildlife Management Area (refuge)** from September 15 through the end of waterfowl hunting

season in the following area: Beginning at the bridge across Sand Hollow Creek on Old Fort Boise Road about 100 yards west of the WMA headquarters, then north along the east bank of Sand Hollow Creek to its confluence with the Snake River, then north and northeast downstream along the east bank of the Snake River to the WMA boundary fence, then south and southeast along the WMA boundary fence to Old Fort Boise Road, then west on Old Fort Boise Road to the point of beginning.

- **Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve.** All lands contained within Craters of the Moon National Monument prior to the expansion of the park in November 2000 are closed to hunting. Contact the National Park Service (**208-527-1300 or www.nps.gov/crmo**) for a map indicating these boundaries. All other public lands within Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve are open to hunting.
- **Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument in Twin Falls County**, except that portion within an area 50 feet in elevation above the high water level of the Snake River. The upslope area is marked by yellow fiberglass markers, and hunting is permitted down slope to the river.
- **Harriman State Park Wildlife Refuge in Fremont County.**
- **Nez Perce National Historical Park in Clearwater, Idaho, and Nez Perce counties.**
- **That portion of Ada County within Veterans Memorial Park and the area between State Highway 21, Warm Springs Avenue, and the Boise City limits.**
- **Yellowstone National Park in Fremont County.**
- **Roswell Marsh Wildlife Habitat Area in Canyon County** on Sundays through Wednesdays from September 15 through the end of the waterfowl hunting season in the area south of Highway 18 and west of Pebble Lane (Roswell Marsh Segment).
- **Lewiston Nature Preserve in Nez Perce County.**
- **Myrtle Creek Reserve in Boundary County.**
- **Springfield Bird Reserve in Bingham County.**
- **Mann's Lake in Nez Perce County and extending 300 yards beyond the Bureau of Reclamation property line that encompasses the lake.**
- **On any of those portions of federal refuges, State game preserves, State Wildlife Management Areas, bird preserves, bird refuges, and bird sanctuaries for which hunting closures have been declared by legislative or Commission action.**

Areas Closed to Hunting of Upland Game Animals

Hunting, killing, or molesting upland game animals is prohibited in the following areas:

- Craters of the Moon National Monument. See page 51 for a full description.
- Harriman State Park Wildlife Refuge in Fremont County.
- Nez Perce National Historical Park in Clearwater, Idaho and Nez Perce counties.
- That portion of Ada County within Veterans Memorial Park and the area between State Highway 21, Warm Springs Avenue and the New York Canal from the New York Canal Diversion Dam downstream to the Boise City limits.
- Yellowstone National Park in Fremont County.
- Mann's Lake in Nez Perce County and extending 300 yards beyond the Bureau of Reclamation property that encompasses the lake.
- On any of those portions of federal refuges, State game preserves, State wildlife management areas, bird preserves, bird refuges, and bird sanctuaries for which bird hunting closures have been declared by legislative or Commission action.

Trespass Law

No person may enter private land to hunt, fish or trap without permission if the land is either cultivated or posted with legible "No Trespassing" signs. **Proper posting means high visibility orange paint on 100 square inches for signs or on the top 18-inches of a metal fence post, or other notice of similar meaning.** Such signs, paint or notices should be posted every 660 feet around the property and at reasonable access points. It is unlawful for anyone to post public land that is not held under an exclusive control lease. Conviction of trespass on posted private property carries a mandatory one-year revocation of hunting/fishing/trapping licenses.

Federal law prohibits unauthorized trespass on Indian-owned reservation lands for hunting, fishing, or trapping purposes.

State Park Rules

Certain types of hunting are allowed on some state parks. Please contact the state park you are interested in visiting to determine hunting opportunity.

Protection of Wildlife: All molesting, injuring or killing of any wild creature is strictly prohibited, except as provided by action of the Idaho State Parks and Recreation Board and as established in board policy. Persons in possession of wildlife, which may be legally taken within state park boundaries, must comply with Idaho Department of Fish and Game rules.

Personal Safety: No person may purposefully or negligently endanger the life of any person or creature within any land administered by the Department of Parks and Recreation. No

person may discharge firearms or any other projectile firing devices within any lands administered by the Department of Parks and Recreation, except in the lawful defense of person, persons or property or in the course of lawful hunting, or for exhibition or at designated ranges as authorized by the Director of the Department of Parks and Recreation.

Indian-owned Lands and National Wildlife Refuges

Warning: Federal law prohibits unauthorized trespass on Indian-owned reservation lands for hunting, fishing or trapping purposes (18 U.S. 1165).

Trapping on National Wildlife Refuges is under federal regulations by permit only, and steel shot may be required on certain refuges for some upland game species. Check with federal refuge manager.

Hunting of Predatory & Unprotected Animals

Some animals are classified as "predators" or as "unprotected" and can be hunted and taken all year. Animals classified as predators in Idaho include coyotes, raccoons, jackrabbits, skunks, weasels, and starling. The most frequently hunted unprotected animals include marmots, fox squirrels, porcupines and Columbian ground squirrels, English sparrows, Eurasian-collared doves, and feral pigeons. These species may be taken in any amounts and at any time by holders of the appropriate valid Idaho hunting, trapping or combination hunting license, provided such taking is not in violation of state, county, or city laws, ordinances or regulations.

Protected Nongame Wildlife, Species of Special Concern, Threatened or Endangered Species, Protected Birds

Special classifications for some animals extend extra protection to those species. These animals cannot be hunted, taken or possessed. Threatened or endangered wildlife include caribou, Canada lynx, grizzly bear, and Northern Idaho ground squirrel. Protected nongame wildlife include red (pine) squirrel, wolverine, chipmunks, rock squirrel, Wyoming ground squirrel (nevadensis subspecies only), golden-mantled ground squirrel, Merriam's ground squirrel, Piute ground squirrel, pika, kit fox, northern flying squirrel, bats, Southern Idaho ground squirrel and migratory song birds. See page 48 for ground squirrel information.

All birds in Idaho are protected except starlings, Eurasian-collared doves, English sparrows and feral pigeons. Protected nongame birds cannot be hunted, taken or possessed (including parts of birds, even if found dead). All hawks, owls, eagles and vultures are protected. Game birds may be taken only in accordance with established hunting rules.

See Idaho Department of Fish and Game pamphlet for collecting, possessing, and importing amphibians and reptiles.

2014-2015 and 2015-2016 Upland Game, Furbearer Licenses and Permits

As of January 1, 2014, fees may change without notice. For all resident and nonresident license, tag and permit fees, see pages 56-57.

No person shall hunt, trap, or fish for or take any wild animal, bird or fish of this state or practice falconry without first having procured a license.

Before purchasing a hunting license, all applicants born after Jan. 1, 1975 must complete a state approved hunter education course. See page 54.

The \$7.25 resident Junior Hunting license (for ages 10-17) may be issued to qualified persons who are nine years of age to allow them to apply for a controlled hunt turkey permit; however, the youth may not hunt until they are ten years of age. Youth with a Junior Hunting License who are ten or eleven years of age may not hunt big game and must be accompanied in the field by an adult licensed to hunt in Idaho. This license is valid for game animals (ages 12-17), game birds, unprotected and predatory wildlife. A Nonresident Junior Mentored Hunting license is \$31.75.

Nonresidents may buy a three-day nonresident small game hunting license for \$35.50. The license is valid for upland game birds, turkey, migratory game birds, upland game animals, huntable furbearing animals and unprotected and predatory wildlife for three consecutive days. (Not valid for the first five days of pheasant season.)

License and Permit Requirements by Species

Sage-Grouse and Sharp-tailed Grouse

To hunt sage-grouse and sharp-tailed grouse, hunters must purchase a hunting license and a \$4.75 permit.

Pheasants - A hunting license is required to hunt pheasants.

To hunt pheasants at Market Lake, Mud Lake, Cartier, Sterling, Fort Boise, C.J. Strike, The Birding Island segment of the Payette River WMA, Montour or Niagara Springs Wildlife Management Areas, hunters must purchase a hunting license and a \$23.75 WMA permit for residents, or \$51.75 for nonresidents. The permit is required for hunters aged 17 and older. Permits are valid for six pheasants and multiple permits may be purchased.

Other Species

Hunters who pursue quail, partridge, forest grouse, rabbit, hare, crows, predators and unprotected species must purchase a hunting license. No special permits are required. Pygmy rabbit season is closed. Mountain quail season is closed.

A hunting license is required to practice falconry in Idaho. Falconers also must obtain proper state and federal permits for training and possessing a bird of prey. Contact the nearest Idaho Department of Fish and Game regional office for more information.

Nonresident falconers must have a valid Idaho hunting license, all necessary validation and a valid falconry permit from their state of residence.

Migratory Game Birds

To pursue doves, ducks, geese, coots, sandhill cranes or common snipe, hunters must purchase a hunting license and federal migratory bird harvest information program (federal HIP) validation. The validation is \$1.75 for residents and \$4.75 for nonresidents. Hunters 16 years or older also need a federal duck stamp for ducks, geese and coots.

Trapping License

No license is required for resident children under the age of 14 years to trap muskrats from irrigation ditches or property on which they live during the open season. A license is not required for resident children under the age of 12 years to hunt, take or kill predatory, unprotected birds and animals by means other than with firearms.

Reciprocal Agreement

Attention Nonresident Trappers: A nonresident Idaho trapping license allows you to trap only those species that your home resident state allows nonresidents to trap and that there is an open season for those species in Idaho. Quotas apply. For states with multiple quotas, the most restrictive trapping quota will apply in Idaho. Nonresidents are advised to review their home state's nonresident trapping rules.

CITIZENS AGAINST POACHING

If you observe or suspect illegal activity has occurred or may occur, report it to the nearest Idaho Department of Fish and Game representative, or call the CAP toll-free number

1-800-632-5999



Licenses, Tags and Permits

To Buy a License, Tag or Permit

- In person, go to any Idaho Fish and Game office or license vendor throughout the state.
- By credit card, within the United States call 1-800-554-8685. Outside the U.S., use the Internet or mail.
- From your computer or mobile device, go to <http://fishandgame.idaho.gov>.
- Commercial licenses, duplicate tags, lifetime licenses, and bear baiting permits may be purchased only at Fish and Game offices.

When buying licenses by telephone, the buyer, on request, will be assigned a confirmation number that may be used in lieu of the actual license for 14 days from the date of issue. When this number is used, the person must carry their driver's license or identification card. A confirmation number may not be used in lieu of a tag or salmon/steelhead permit. Purchasers must wait until tags or permits arrive in the mail. Licenses purchased online must be printed from the buyer's computer; they will not be mailed.

The charge for phone-in purchases is 3 percent of the transaction plus \$5.50; the charge for online purchases is 3 percent of the transaction plus \$3.50. Call 208-334-3700 for information.

Any license, tag or permit that is defaced or altered is invalid from the date and time of issue. It is unlawful to use or attempt to use any license that has been defaced or altered.

Nonresidents: If you hunt with an outfitter in Idaho, the outfitter should buy your tags through the "outfitter set-aside" pool of tags. No outfitter should suggest that you buy your own tags from the general nonresident pool of tags.

Sale Dates: Most licenses and tags go on sale December 1 of each year, but resident deer and elk tags are not available until after the controlled hunt drawings are done. All licenses are valid only for the calendar year for which they are issued.

Hunter and Bowhunter Education

- To buy a hunting license, all hunters born on or after January 1, 1975 must show proof that they have completed a hunter education course, unless they have held a hunting license from Idaho or another state.
- To buy an archery permit, all bowhunters must possess a valid hunting license and show proof they have completed an approved bowhunter education course or show evidence of having been licensed for an archery-only hunt in Idaho or another state, or complete an affidavit to that effect.

- Course and registration information can be found on the Hunter Education Program page of the Idaho Fish and Game website at <http://fishandgame.idaho.gov> or obtained from a regional Fish and Game office.
- **Individuals planning to participate in fall hunts are urged to register for a course early in the year and before June 30.** The number of classes and field days becomes limited close to and during the hunting season.
- Individuals with disabilities may request reasonable accommodations or obtain additional information by contacting the Fish and Game State Hunter Education Coordinator's office, 600 S. Walnut St., Boise, ID 83707, phone 208-334-3746, or toll free at 1-866-285-1544 or through the Idaho Relay Service at 1-800-377-2529 (TDD).

Refund Policy

No refunds will be made on resident licenses, tags or permits. Nonresident hunting licenses and tags may be refunded less issuance fees and a \$50 processing fee, in the event of:

- Illness or injury that disables a license holder for the entire applicable hunting season
- Military deployment of license holder due to armed conflict.
- Death of the license holder or his or her parent, spouse or child.

Tags and license must be returned with proof (death certificate, obituary, written justification by a licensed medical doctor, or copy of military orders). Hunting license fees will not be refunded after the license is used to apply for a controlled hunt or to buy a turkey, mountain lion, bear or gray wolf tag. The request must be postmarked by December 31 of the year in which the license was valid, except for "event of death" refund, which must be submitted within 1 year of the death.

A controlled hunt permit and tag may be made available in the same hunt for purchase by an immediate family member of a person who died before using his or her tag, and whose family had the fees refunded. Contact Fish and Game Licenses at (208) 334-2592.

If a refund is requested for any other reason, only the tag fees (not the license or permit fee) may be refunded at the following sliding scale rate:

- Postmarked before April 1 – 75 percent refund.
- Postmarked April 1 through June 30 – 50 percent refund.
- Postmarked July 1 through August 31 – 25 percent refund.
- Postmarked September 1 through December 31 – No refund.

Licenses, Tags and Permits

Your Social Security Number is Safe

The 1998 Idaho Legislature required that all applicants for licenses issued by the state, including hunting or fishing licenses, tags and permits, must give their Social Security number for a license or permit to be issued. The Idaho Privacy Law protects your Social Security number. It is considered confidential, will not be printed on your license and will not be given to any private person or organization.

Resident Disabled Licenses

Anyone certified as eligible for federal supplemental income (SSI), social security disability income (SSDI), railroad retirement board disability, a nonservice-connected veteran's pension, or a service-connected veteran's disability benefit with 40 percent or more disability, may qualify for a "Disabled" license. Bring current year documentation when applying. Disabled licenses may be purchased at Fish and Game offices, selected license vendors (see website for list), and through the mail.

Resident Lifetime License Certificates

Regardless of your age, the purchase of a Lifetime License certificate could be the best investment you ever make. Lifetime License Certificates authorize all privileges associated with a corresponding annual license. These certificates are valid for the lifetime of the certificate holder and are available to all Idaho residents. The Lifetime Certificate does not include tags and permits. If a Lifetime Certificate holder moves out of Idaho, they will continue to receive an annual license, but will pay nonresident tag and permit fees. Lifetime Certificates can be purchased at Idaho Fish and Game headquarters and regional offices only.

Applicant Age	Combination	Hunting	Fishing
0 - 1 year	\$795.50	\$276.75	\$601.75
2 - 50 years	\$1,113.00	\$386.75	\$841.75
51 and older	\$636.75	\$221.75	\$481.75



Idaho Residency Requirements

A previous year's license is not proof of residency. Proof of residency is required to buy any resident license.

1. Drivers must present: A valid Idaho driver's license and must have been domiciled in the state of Idaho for the last six months prior to purchasing a resident license, tag or permit.
2. Non-drivers must present: An Idaho identification card issued by the Department of Transportation; or a combination of two documents bearing your name and address but not issued by yourself.

Examples include:

- Home utility bills for the previous six months.
 - Rent receipts or mortgage statements for the previous six months.
 - Notarized statement from an employer on business letterhead.
 - Proof of voter registration dated six months prior.
 - For a minor child under 18, identification from a parent.
3. Military members: A member of the military service of the United States or a foreign country, state national guard or Air National Guard, together with spouse and children under 18 years of age, residing in his/her household, who have been officially transferred, stationed, domiciled and on active duty in the state of Idaho for a period of 30 days last preceding application, as long as such assignment continues, is eligible to purchase a resident license.

To show eligibility you need: A current "Military Status and Residency Affidavit" signed by first sergeant, section commander or commander; or a current request and authorization for permanent change of station showing a 'report no later than' date within the last 60 days; or a combination of two documents given in number two (2) above dated thirty (30) days prior.

This is a summary of residency requirements, for additional details see Idaho Code 36-202(S) and 36-405; <http://www.legislature.idaho.gov/idstat/Title36/T36.htm> or contact your local fish and game office. **Persons who do not qualify as residents must purchase a nonresident license.**

Hunting Passports

Hunting Passports are available only to first time hunters. Anyone who has previously held a hunting license in any state is not eligible. For more information, visit:

<http://fishandgame.idaho.gov/public/licenses/?getPage=332>

Hunting Passports are available at license vendors, online, via phone, and Fish and Game regional offices. Cost is \$1.75.

Resident License, Tag and Permit Fees

The amounts listed include all permits and application fees as of January 1, 2014. Fees may change without notice. Licenses, permits, validations and tags expire **December 31**, except where noted.

Adult licenses: 18 years of age and older

Sportsman's Package ¹	\$124.25
Combination Hunting and Fishing.....	33.50
Disabled Combination	
SSI, SSDI, DAV	5.00
Military Furlough Combination	17.50
Hunting.....	12.75
Fishing	25.75
Disabled Fishing	5.00
Military Furlough Fishing	17.50
Trapping ² (expires June 30).....	26.75
Taxidermist/Furbuyer - 1 year ² (expires June 30)	40.00
Taxidermist/Furbuyer - 5 year ² (expires June 30)	176.75
Hunting Passport (Junior or Adult)⁵.....	1.75

Youth licenses

Sportsman's Package ¹	\$124.25
Junior Combination Hunting and Fishing (14-17).....	17.50
Junior Hunting (9-17)	7.25
Junior Fishing (14-17)	13.75
Youth Trapping ²	7.25

Senior license 65 years and older (5 years residency prior to license purchase required)

Combination Hunting and Fishing	\$11.75
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Permits and Validations

Archery Permit	\$18.25
Muzzleloader Permit.....	18.25
Hound Hunter Permit.....	12.75
Bear Baiting Permit ²	12.75
WMA Pheasant Permit (17+ years).....	each 23.75
Sage/Sharp-tailed Grouse Permit	4.75
Migratory Bird Permit	1.75
Disabled Archery Permit ^{2,3}	1.75
Disabled Motor Vehicle Permit ^{2,3}	1.75
Salmon Permit	12.75
Steelhead Permit	12.75
Two-Pole Permit	13.75

Adult Tags

Deer	\$19.75
Elk	30.75
Pronghorn	31.25

Bear and second Bear.....	each 11.50
Mountain Lion and second Mountain Lion.....	each 11.50
Gray Wolf	each 11.50
Gray Wolf Trapping (expires June 30)	each 11.50
General Turkey	19.75
Extra Turkey.....	each 12.25
Special Unit Turkey	each 5.00
Sandhill Crane	each 15.00
Moose, Bighorn Sheep, Mountain Goat (controlled hunt tag only, does not include application fee.)	166.75

Youth, Senior and DAV Tags⁴

Deer ⁴	\$10.75
Elk ⁴	16.50
Bear and second Bear ⁴	each 6.75
General Turkey and extra Turkey ⁴	each 10.75

Controlled Hunts

Resident Controlled Hunt Application	each \$6.25
Turkey Controlled Hunt Permit	7.75

Three-year Licenses (expires Dec. 31 of third year)

Adult Combination.....	\$97.00
Adult Hunting	34.75
Adult Fishing	73.75
Junior Combination.....	49.00
Junior Hunting	18.25
Junior Fishing	37.75
Senior Combination.....	31.75
Disabled Fishing.....	11.50
Disabled Combination	11.50

Notes:

¹ The sportsman's package is a combination license that includes deer, elk, turkey, bear, gray wolf and mountain lion tags, and archery, muzzleloader, salmon and steelhead permits.

² Available only at Idaho Fish and Game offices.

³ Disability must be certified by a medical doctor on a Fish and Game form.

⁴ Must have a senior combination license, a junior combination or hunting license, a Junior Hunting Passport, or a DAV combination license.

⁵ Anyone hunting with this license must be accompanied in the field by an adult license holder close enough to be within normal conversation or hearing range without shouting or the aid of electronic devices.

Nonresident License, Tag and Permit Fees

Adult licenses: 18 years of age and older

Combination Hunting and Fishing.....	\$240.00
Hunting.....	154.75
(A nonresident hunting license includes a three-day fishing license at no extra charge)	
Small Game Hunting (Not valid for the first five days of pheasant season).....	97.75
Three-Day Nonresident Small Game Hunting (Not valid for the first five days of pheasant season)	35.50
Nongame Hunting.....	35.50
Shooting Preserve Hunting.....	23.75
Season Fishing	98.25
Daily Fishing (first day).....	12.75
Each consecutive day at initial time of purchase add	6.00
Three-day Salmon/Steelhead (includes three-day general fishing license).....	37.50
Trapping ¹ (expires June 30).....	301.75
Taxidermist/Furbuyer ¹ (expires June 30)	170.00
Hunting Passport (Junior or Adult) ²	1.75

Junior Mentored & Youth Licenses

Junior Mentored Hunting ² (9-17)	\$31.75
Junior Fishing (under 18).....	21.75

Permits and Validations

Archery Permit	\$20.00
Muzzleloader Permit.....	20.00
Hound Hunter Permit ¹	169.75
Bear Baiting Permit ¹	31.75
WMA Pheasant Permit (17+ yrs).....	each 51.75
Sage/Sharp-tailed Grouse Permit.....	4.75
Migratory Bird Permit.....	4.75
Handicapped Archery Permit ^{1,3}	1.75
Handicapped Motor Vehicle Permit ^{1,3}	1.75
Salmon Permit	25.75
Steelhead Permit.....	25.75
Two-Pole Permit.....	15.50

Adult Tags

Deer (Regular or White-tailed)	\$301.75
Elk.....	416.75
Pronghorn	311.75
Bear	186.00
Reduced Bear and second Bear	each 31.75

Mountain Lion	186.00
Reduced and second Mountain Lion.....	each 31.75
Gray Wolf.....	each 31.75
Gray Wolf Trapping (expires June 30)	each 31.75
Turkey and extra Turkey	each 80.00
Special Unit Turkey	each 5.00
Sandhill Crane	each 15.00
Moose, Bighorn Sheep, Mountain Goat (Controlled hunt tag only, does not include application fee.)	\$2,101.75

Junior Mentored Tags⁴

Deer (Regular, White-tailed) ⁴	\$23.75
Elk ⁴	39.75
Bear and second Bear ⁴	each 23.75
Turkey and extra Turkey ⁴	each 19.75

Controlled Hunt

Controlled Hunt Application.....	\$14.75
Turkey Controlled Hunt Permit	7.75

Three-year Licenses (expires Dec. 31 of third year)

Adult Combination.....	\$716.50
Adult Hunting	460.75
Adult Fishing	291.25
Junior Mentor Hunting.....	91.75
Junior Fishing	61.75

Notes:

¹These licenses and permits are only available at Idaho Fish and Game offices.

² Anyone hunting with this license must be accompanied in the field by an adult license holder close enough to be within normal conversation or hearing range without shouting or the aid of electronic devices.

³Disability must be certified by a medical doctor on a Fish and Game form.

⁴ Must have a junior mentored hunting license or Junior Hunting Passport. The accompanying adult must have a tag(s) for the same species. The junior mentored deer and elk tags are not valid for bear, gray wolf or mountain lion. Price not valid for leftover nonresident, general season deer or elk tags purchased as second tags.

Note: Nonresident lifetime license holders must buy tags, if available, at Fish and Game offices when nonresident deer and elk tags are sold out.

For licenses not listed here, please visit our web page at: <http://fishandgame.idaho.gov>.



75

Years

"Here is your country.
Cherish these natural wonders,
cherish the natural resources,
cherish the history and
romance as a sacred heritage,
for your children and your
children's children.

Do not let selfish men or
greedy interests skin your
country of its beauty, its riches
or its romance."

Theodore Roosevelt



Idaho's Wildlife Belongs to You!

fishandgame.idaho.gov

