Idaho Upland Game, Furbearer & Turkey

2016 & 2017 Seasons and Rules

Photo Pudelpointer and Chukar, courtesy Carl Stiefel

Effective February 1, 2016 to June 30, 2018

See Migratory Bird Seasons and Rules for Crow, Doves and Sandhill Crane

idfg.idaho.gov

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

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Blake Fischer - Southwest
Lane Clezie - Southeast
Derick Attebury - Upper Snake
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Regional Offices

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

U. S. Forest Service:

Southern Idaho www.fs.usda.gov/r4

Northern Idaho www.fs.usda.gov/r1

Bureau of Land Management: ..... www.blm.gov/id

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.
- 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 idfg.idaho.gov. A service fee is added for online and telephone transactions.
- Commercial licenses and tags, duplicate tags, documents that require proof of disability, lifetime licenses, and bear baiting permits may be purchased only at Fish and Game offices.

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.

For more information on laws in this rule book, visit the Idaho Administrative Procedures Act at http://adminrules.idaho.gov.

Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) adheres to all applicable state and federal laws and regulations related to discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, gender, disability or veteran's status. 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 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 IDFG for assistance.

Costs associated with this publication are available from IDFG in accordance with Section 60-202, Idaho Code.

Information in this brochure summarizes rules and is an official proclamation of the Idaho Fish and Game Commission for the taking of wildlife and/or fish. The official rules are available from the Office of Administrative Rules, Department of Administration, Statehouse Mail, Boise, ID 83720, and may be reviewed in some libraries. Maps are for general reference only.

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What's New?

Trapping

- The area closed to beaver trapping in Elmore County has been reduced. **See pages 28-29.**
- New controlled beaver trapping unit in the Southeast Region. **See page 29.**
- Modified some areas closed to trapping beavers in the Southeast and Upper Snake regions to allow beaver trapping on private lands within the closure area. **See pages 29-30.**
- For pending rules concerning mandatory trapper education being reviewed by the 2016 Legislature, **see page 33.**

Turkey

- The fall general turkey season has been extended to December 31 in some units of the Panhandle Region. **See page 18.**
- Increased the number of controlled fall turkey hunt permits, and replaced spring and fall controlled turkey hunts with general hunts in some units of the Southeast Region. **See pages 18-22.**
- Modified the hunt area descriptions for controlled spring and fall turkey hunts, created a new fall youth-only controlled turkey hunt and a new fall controlled turkey hunt in the Southwest Region. **See page 22.**
- Added Unit 36A to spring turkey controlled hunts, and added five permits to youth-only controlled hunt in the Salmon Region. **See page 22.**

WMA Upland Game Bird Permit

- Shooting hours for upland game birds on Cartier Slough, Market Lake, and Mud Lake Wildlife Management Area start at 10 a.m. during the pheasant season. **See page 11.**

Turkey Controlled Hunt Application Dates:

- Spring hunt application period: February 1 - March 1
- Fall hunt application period: May 1 - June 5

2016-2017 Upland Game/BOC/pca 41918/2-2016/220,000 ROP/kky

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.

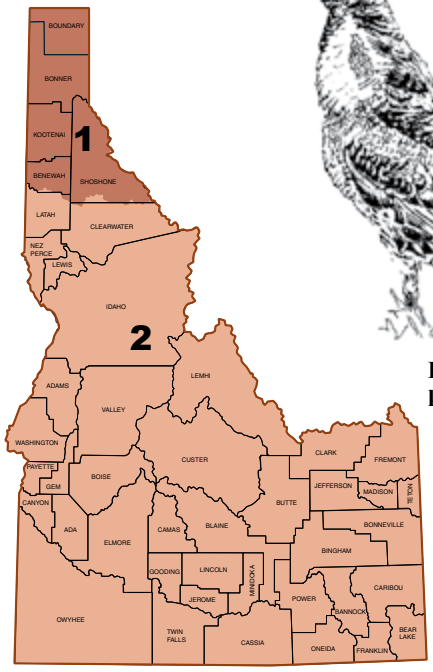
Seasons

2016 — August 30 through January 31, 2017

2017 — August 30 through January 31, 2018

Daily Bag Limit ..... **4 in the aggregate**

Possession Limit .....**12 in the aggregate**



Blue grouse are now known as Dusky grouse

AREA 2

Remainder of the state.

Seasons

2016 — August 30 through December 31

2017 — August 30 through December 31

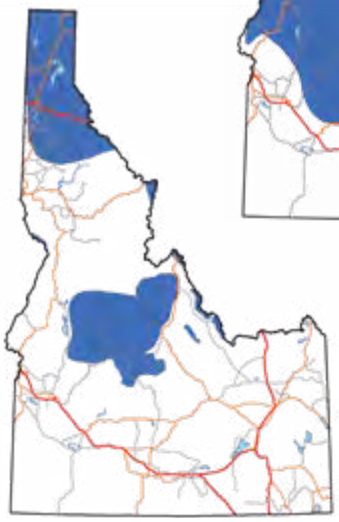
Daily Bag Limit .....**4 in the aggregate**

Possession Limit .....**12 in the aggregate**

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



Spruce Grouse

Ruffed 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, Jerome, Kootenai, Latah, Lewis, Lincoln, Minidoka, Nez Perce, Owyhee, Payette, Shoshone, Twin Falls, Valley, and Washington counties.

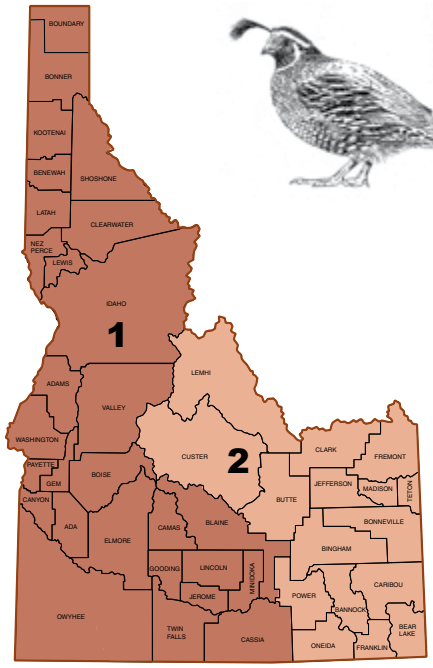
Seasons

2016 — September 17 through January 31, 2017

2017 — September 16 through January 31, 2018

Daily Bag Limit ..... **10 in the aggregate**

Possession Limit ..... **30 in the aggregate**

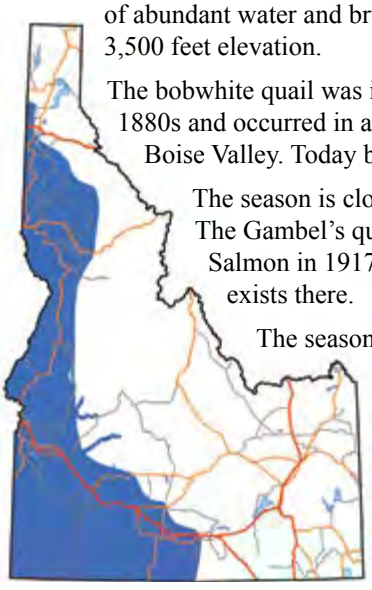


AREA 2

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.



California Quail

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

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

The season is closed on mountain quail. This 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.

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.

Photo ©Brian E. Small

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

Chukar and Gray Partridge
Entire State Open

Seasons

2016 — September 17 through January 31, 2017

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

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

2017 — September 16 through January 31, 2018

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

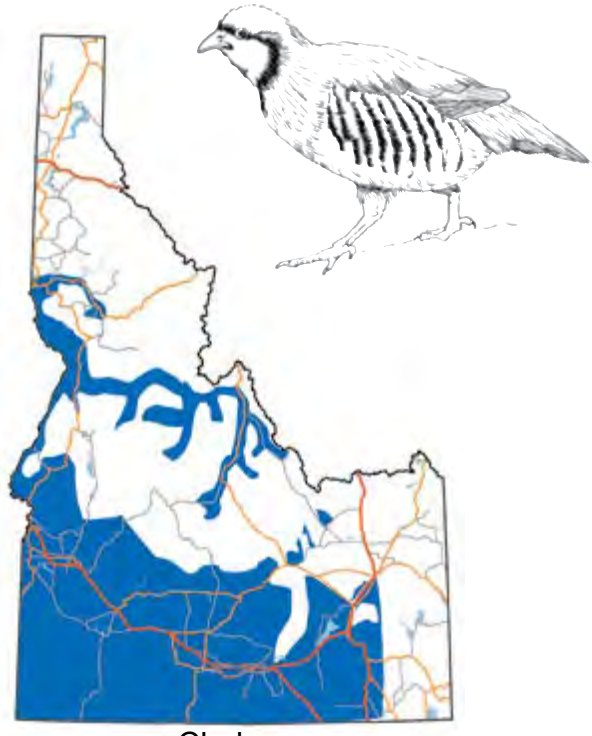
Possession Limit ..... **24 Chukar & 24 Gray Partridge**

Chukar

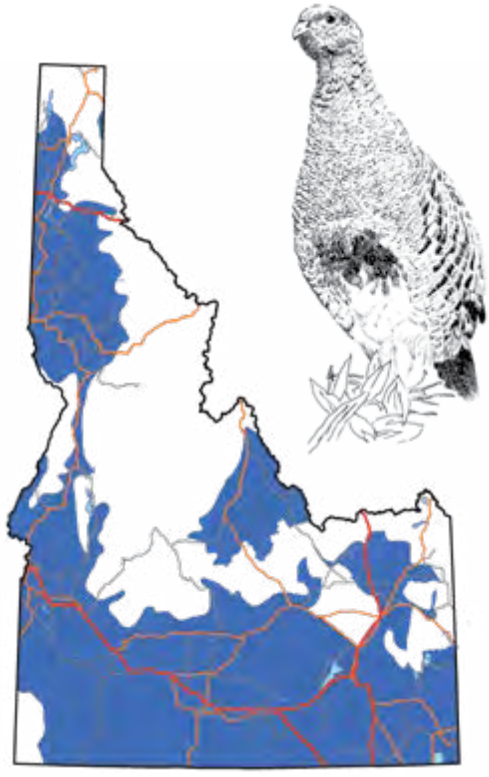
Distribution and Habitat Use: Shaded areas show general distribution of chukar partridge. This species was introduced into Idaho from Asia. They are common in suitable habitat along the Salmon, Snake and Boise rivers, and along other river drainages of southern and central Idaho up to an elevation of 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.



Chukar



Gray Partridge

Sage-grouse

Sage-grouse seasons will be set in August.

A separate seasons brochure will be available online and in printed form in August after the seasons have been set.

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 45, 48-49.

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.

When in doubt, don't shoot!!!

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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.

Sharp-tailed Grouse

AREA 1

Bingham and Clark counties east of Interstate 15, Franklin, Fremont, Jefferson counties 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 counties 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 counties south of Interstate 86.

Seasons

2016 — October 1 through October 31

2017 — October 1 through October 31

Daily Bag Limit **2**

Possession Limit **6**

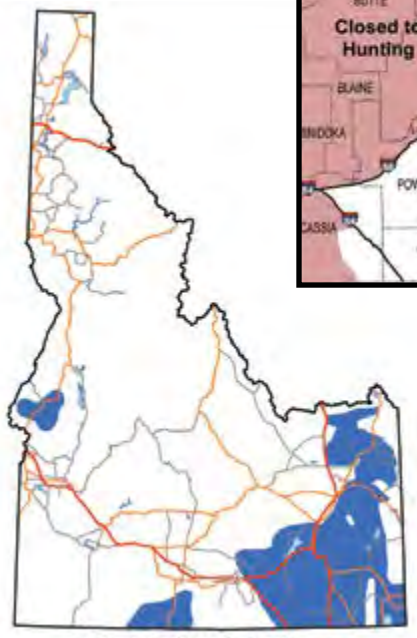
Sage/Sharp-tailed Grouse Permit Validation: Any person hunting sage- or sharp-tailed grouse must have in possession their hunting license with a sage/sharp-tailed grouse permit validation. See pages 45, 48-49.

AREA 2

Remainder of the state: **CLOSED.**

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, improper 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.



Columbian Sharp-Tailed Grouse

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

2016 — October 8 through December 31

2017 — October 14 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. For shooting hours on Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) see page 11.

Seasons

2016 — October 15 through November 30

2017 — October 21 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). For shooting hours on WMAs see page 11.

Seasons

2016 — October 15 through December 31

2017 — October 21 through December 31

Daily Bag Limit .....**3 cocks**

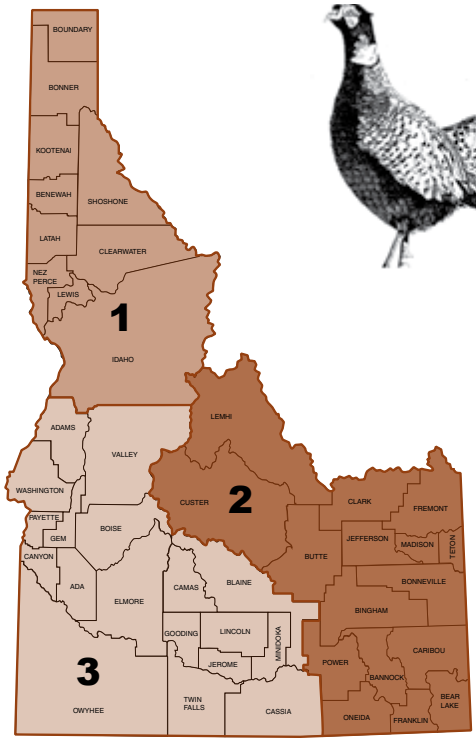
Possession Limit .....**9 cocks**

Youth Hunt Season

2016 — October 1 through October 7

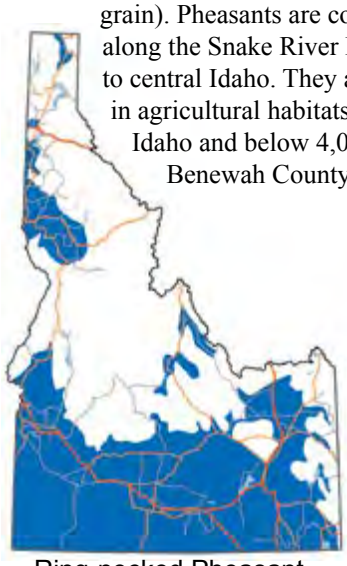
2017 — October 7 through October 13

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.*
*One adult may accompany more than one youth hunter.



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

Wildlife Management Area Upland Game Bird Permit

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 WMAs listed below. Each permit allows the take of six pheasants and multiple permits may be purchased.

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 Slough WMA in Madison County, and Sterling WMA in Bingham County.

Seasons

2016 — October 15 through November 30

2017 — October 21 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

2016 — October 15 through December 31

2017 — October 21 through December 31

Daily Bag Limit ..... **2 cocks**

Possession Limit ..... **6 cocks**

Shooting hours for upland game birds are from 10 a.m. to one-half hour after sunset on the following WMAs where pheasants are stocked: C.J. Strike, Cartier Slough, Fort Boise, Market Lake, Montour, Mud Lake, Niagara Springs, Payette River and Sterling.

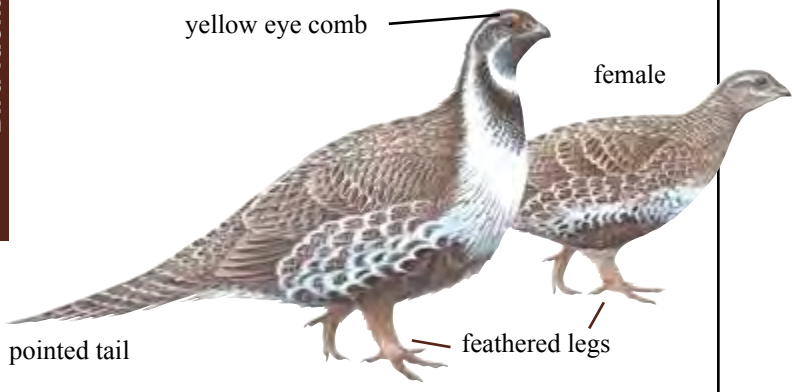
Permit Validation: When a pheasant is reduced to possession, the hunter must immediately:

- 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.

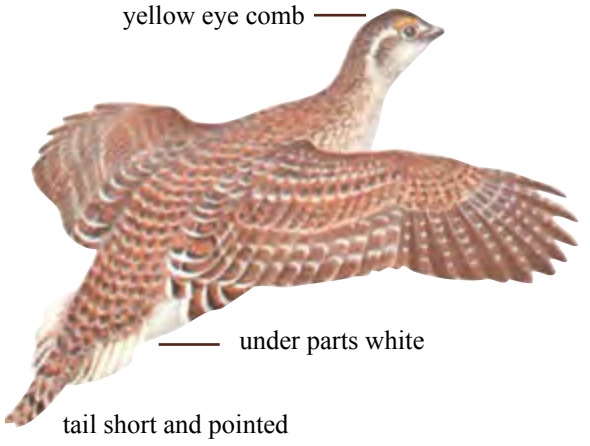
NOTE: All upland game bird/animal hunters are required to wear visible hunter orange (minimum size 36 square inches) above the waist during pheasant season when hunting on WMAs where pheasants are stocked. A hunter orange hat meets this requirement.

Upland Game Bird Identification

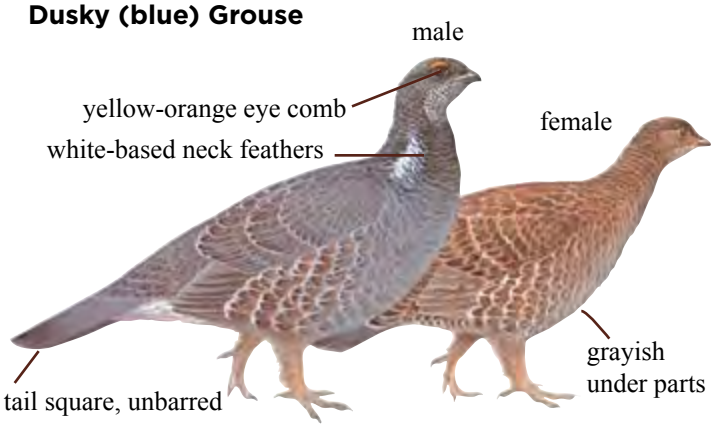
Sage-grouse



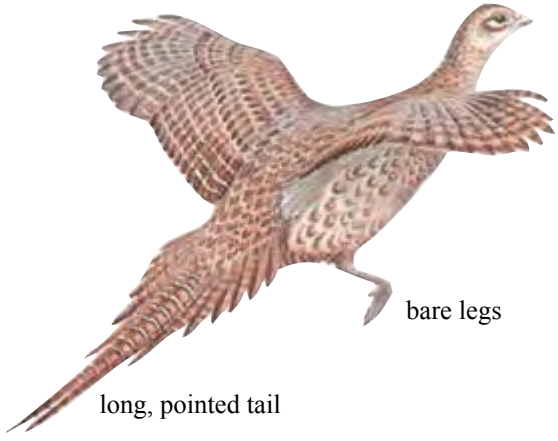
Sharp-tailed Grouse



Dusky (blue) Grouse

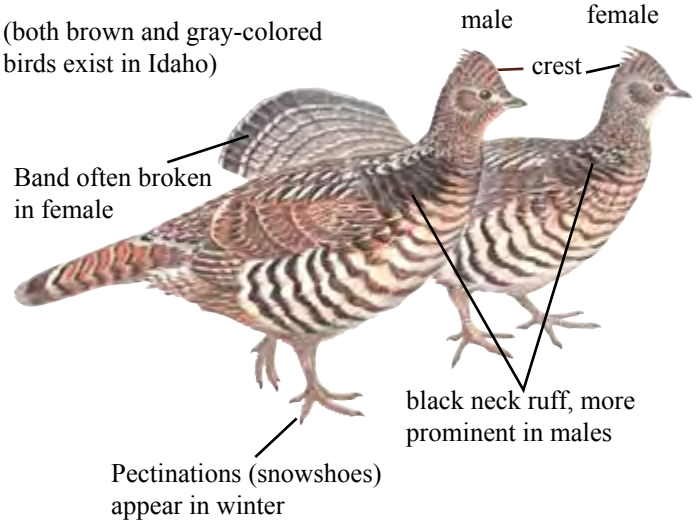


Hen Pheasant

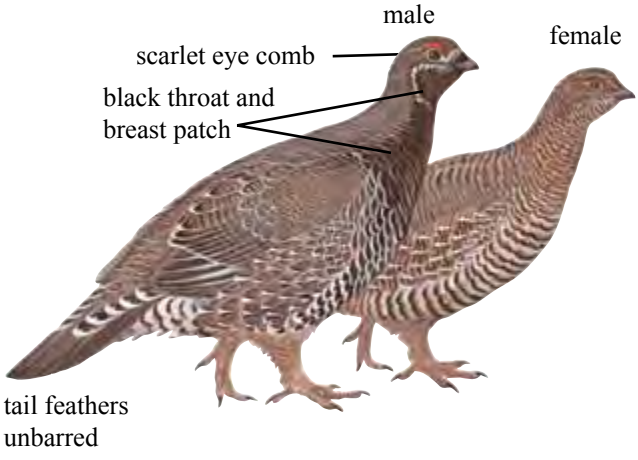


Ruffed Grouse

(both brown and gray-colored birds exist in Idaho)



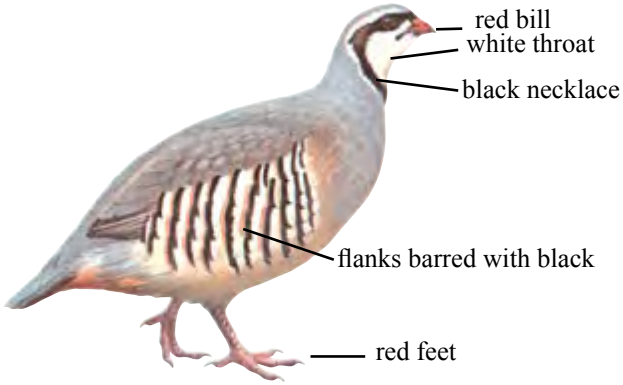
Spruce Grouse



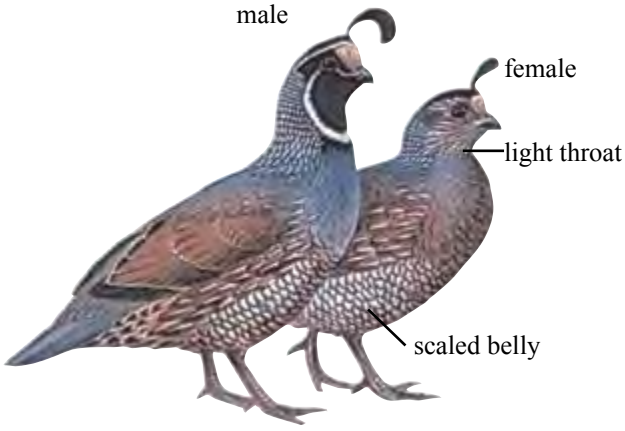
Upland Game Bird Identification

Northern Bobwhite

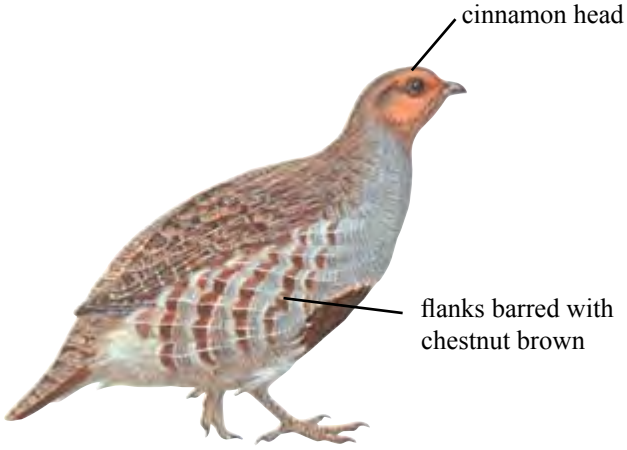
Chukar



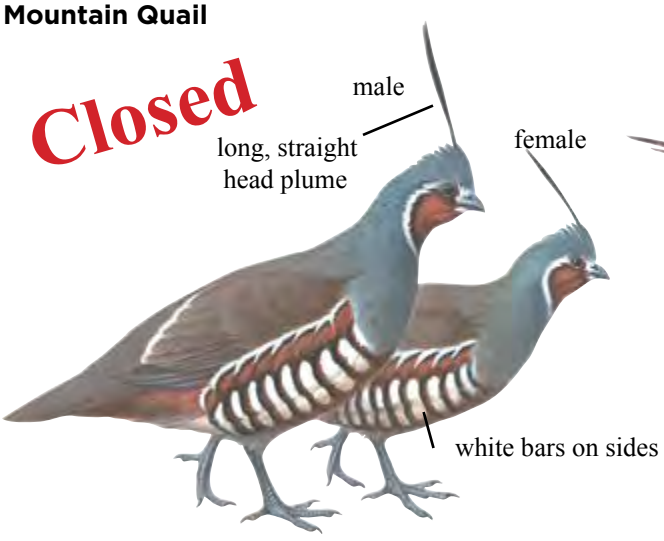
California Quail



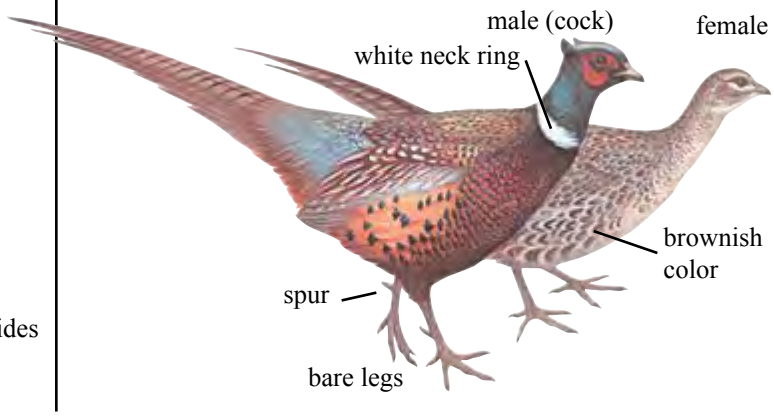
Gray Partridge



Mountain Quail



Ring-necked Pheasant



Unlawful Methods of Take for Upland Game Birds

No person shall take upland game birds:

- Outside of legal shooting hours.
- 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. Except, crossbows may be used to take forest grouse by a person who possesses a Disabled Persons Archery Hunting Permit or a Special Weapon Reasonable Modification Hunting Permit authorizing use of a crossbow, or by a person hunting in an area where crossbow is a lawful method of take for big game.
- 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.

Shooting hours:

- Upland Game Birds: From one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset.
- WMAs Where Pheasants Are Stocked: From 10 a.m. to one half hour after sunset, during the pheasant season.
- Turkeys: From one half hour before sunrise to sunset.

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 (see page 40).
- 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.

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.
- By the use or aid of any electronic call.

Mountain Cottontail *© Nick Varvel*

Upland Game Animals
Cottontail Rabbits and Snowshoe Hares

Cottontail Rabbit Seasons

2016 — August 30 through February 28, 2017
Daily Bag Limit ..... **8 Cottontail Rabbits**
Possession Limit ..... **24 Cottontail Rabbits**

2017 — August 30 through February 28, 2018
Daily Bag Limit ..... **8 Cottontail Rabbits**
Possession Limit ..... **24 Cottontail Rabbits**

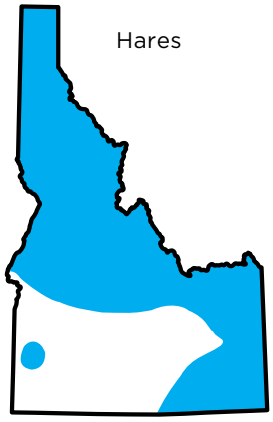
Snowshoe Hare Seasons

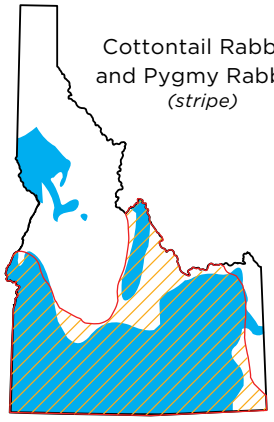
2016 — August 30 through March 31, 2017
Daily Bag Limit ..... **8 Snowshoe Hares**
Possession Limit ..... **24 Snowshoe Hares**

2017 — August 30 through March 31, 2018
Daily Bag Limit ..... **8 Snowshoe Hares**
Possession Limit ..... **24 Snowshoe Hares**

Pygmy Rabbit Season is CLOSED

Shaded areas show general distribution of these species





© *Dan Dzurisin*

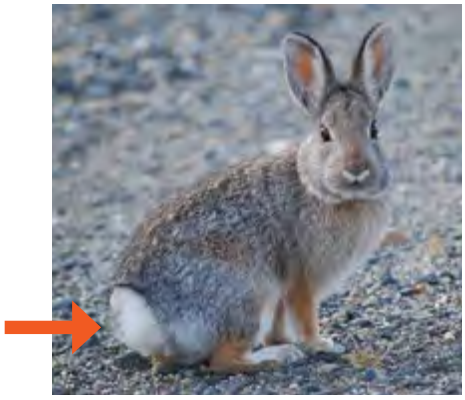
Black-tailed Jackrabbit

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)



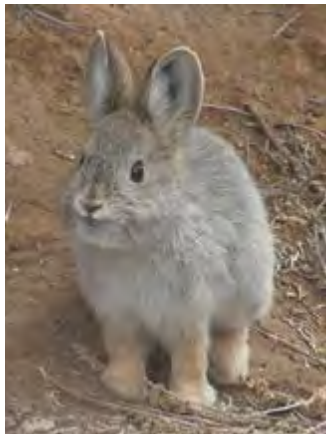
© *Justin Wilde*

Pygmy Rabbit (Season is CLOSED)

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.



© *Beth Waterbury*

© *Beth Waterbury*

Youth Hunts for Turkeys

A hunter must be 10 to 17 years of age to hunt in the general season youth hunt (April 8-14, 2016 and 2017).

A hunter applying for a controlled hunt open to youth only must be 10-15 years of age during the hunt for which they are applying, but they may not hunt until they are 10 years of age.

A 9-year old 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.

Resident junior hunters under 12 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.

Nonresident junior mentored hunters under 18 must be accompanied by a licensed adult 18 years of age or older close enough to be within normal conversation or hearing range without shouting or the aid of electronic devices.

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.

- General Tag (one tag per person per year)
- Extra Tag (two tags per person per year; cannot be used with a controlled hunt permit)
- Special Unit Tags (three tags per person per year)

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.

A hunter may use the general tag to hunt in any spring general season or use the general 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 is not filled during the spring hunt, then that unused tag can be used in a fall general or fall controlled hunt.

The spring and fall controlled hunt permits are valid only for specific areas and seasons as designated by hunt number, see page 22. A turkey hunter ***must*** have a controlled hunt permit ***and*** a general tag to hunt in a spring or fall controlled hunt. A turkey hunter may only harvest one bird per controlled hunt permit. An extra tag may not be used with a 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, see page 25.

Controlled Hunts

See page 22 for the list of hunts and page 23 for the controlled hunt worksheet.

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

- Holders of a Nongame Hunting License, Hunting Passport, or a Three-Day Nonresident Small Game License may not apply for any controlled hunt.

Application Dates:

- Spring hunt application period: February 1 - March 1
  Any left over permits go on sale April 1.
- Fall hunt application period: May 1 - June 5
  Any left over 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, 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

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. Any 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*** Turkey Tag. Any leftover permits go on sale July 15

period. Applications must comply with the following requirements:

- Only one application per person or group will be accepted. Additional applications will result in all applications being declared ineligible. For example, if John Smith submits a controlled hunt application for turkey, and then Bob Smith submits a group application for himself and John Smith, both applications for John will be declared ineligible as well as Bob's application.
- Each applicant for controlled hunts must submit a $6.25 ($14.75 for nonresidents) nonrefundable application fee with their application.
- 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.
- During 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 application fee in addition to a service charge. 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 website. 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: No more than 10 percent of controlled hunt 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.

Tag Transfer to Child or Grandchild: A holder of a controlled hunt tag for turkey or big game may transfer that tag to his or her resident minor child or grandchild under the age of 18 who is otherwise qualified to participate in the hunt. The child or grandchild may be designated only one controlled hunt tag per species per calendar year. The transfer must be made before the opening date of the hunt. For more information and a form to designate the tag, please contact your nearest Fish and Game office or visit the licensing section of Fish and Game's website.

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 14 and 41.

Areas Closed to Hunting of Turkeys

See page 42

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.

General Hunt Seasons

(maps on pages 20-21)

- April 8-14, 2016 and April 8-14, 2017. General Spring Youth Hunt in Game Management Units open to General Season turkey hunting (see page 16 for age requirements) and open in Controlled Hunt areas to holders of a Youth Only Controlled Hunt Permit.
- April 15, 2016 through May 25, 2016 and April 15, 2017 through May 25, 2017. 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, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 77 and 78.
- September 15, 2016 through December 31, 2016 and September 15, 2017 through December 31, 2017. General Fall Hunt in Game Management Units 1, 2 (except Farragut State Park and Farragut WMA) 3, 4, 4A, 5 and 6.
- September 15, 2016 through October 9, 2016 and September 15, 2017 through October 9, 2017. 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, 2016 through December 31, 2016 and November 21, 2017 through December 31, 2017. 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.
- September 15, 2016 through October 31, 2016 and September 15, 2017 through October 31, 2017. General Fall Hunt in Game Management Units 73, 74, 75, 77, and 78

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

- **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.
- **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 seasons. Cannot be used with a controlled hunt permit.
- **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, see page 25.

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 Idahoans have the opportunity to enjoy Idaho's rich wildlife diversity.

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

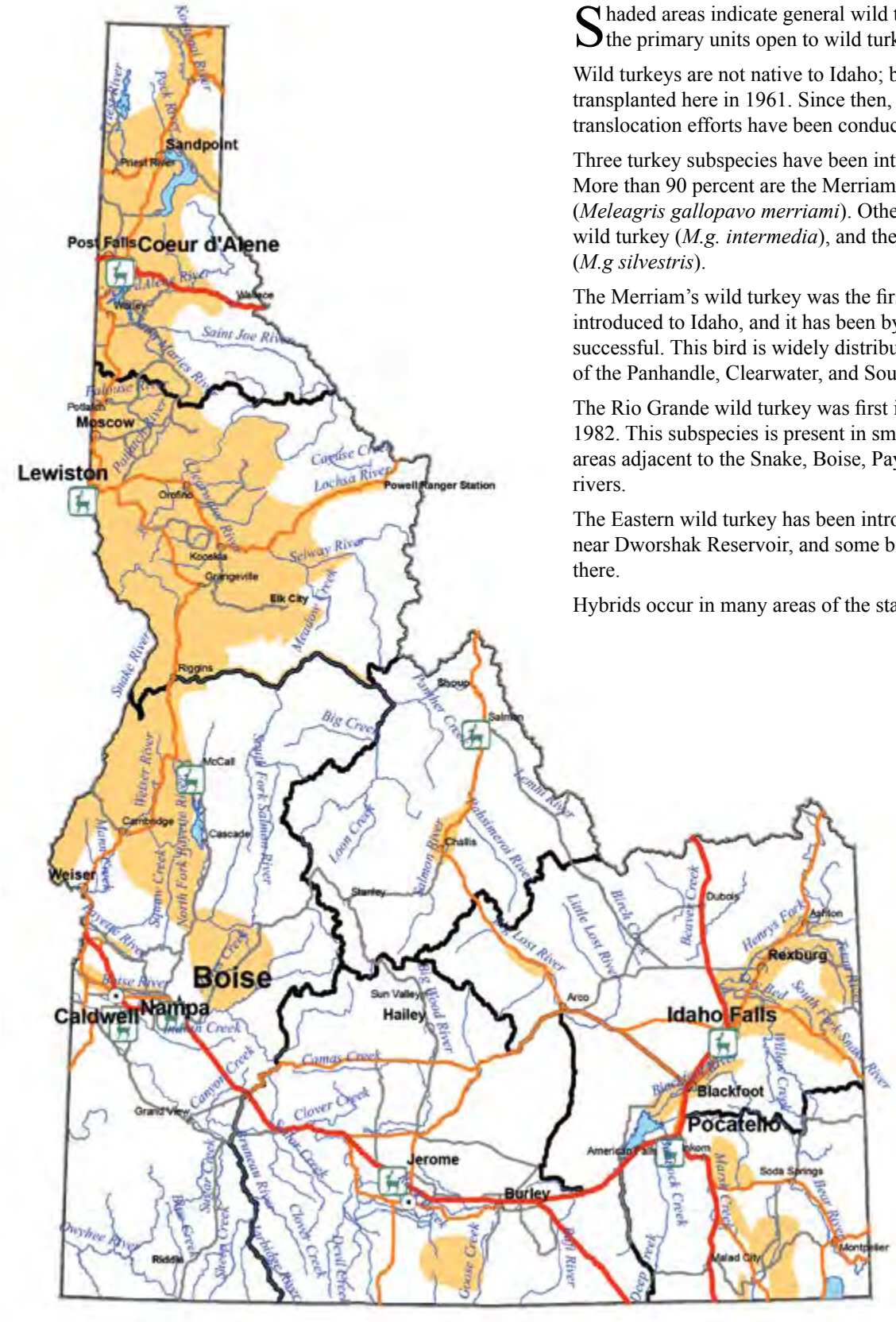
Conservation
Habitat Improvements
Education
Wildlife Publications

Idaho Fish & Wildlife FOUNDATION

Visit your DMV office or renew online.

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.

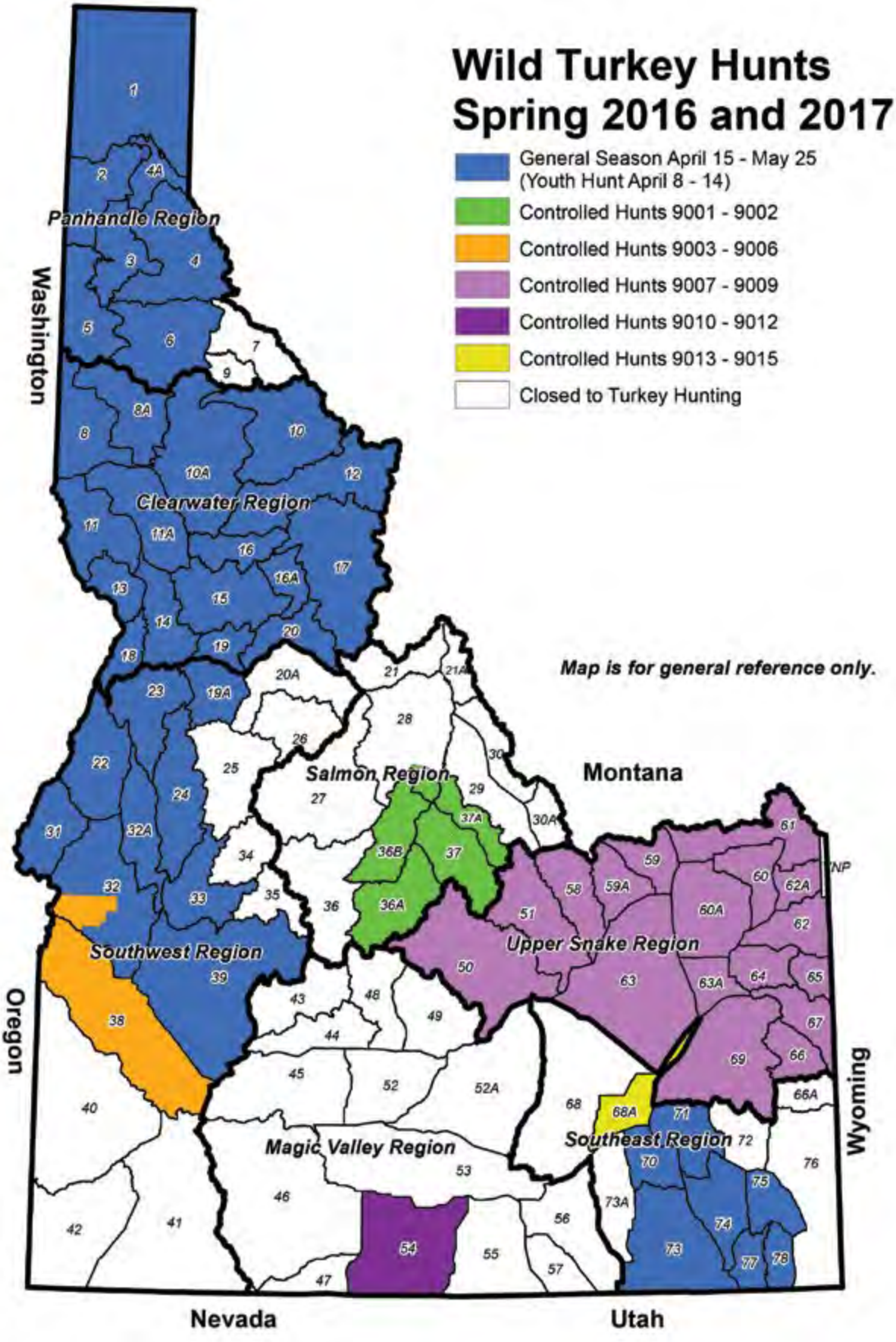
Three turkey subspecies have been introduced to Idaho. More than 90 percent are the Merriam's wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo merriami*). Others are the Rio Grande wild turkey (*M.g. intermedia*), and the Eastern wild turkey (*M.g silvestris*).

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 Southwest regions.

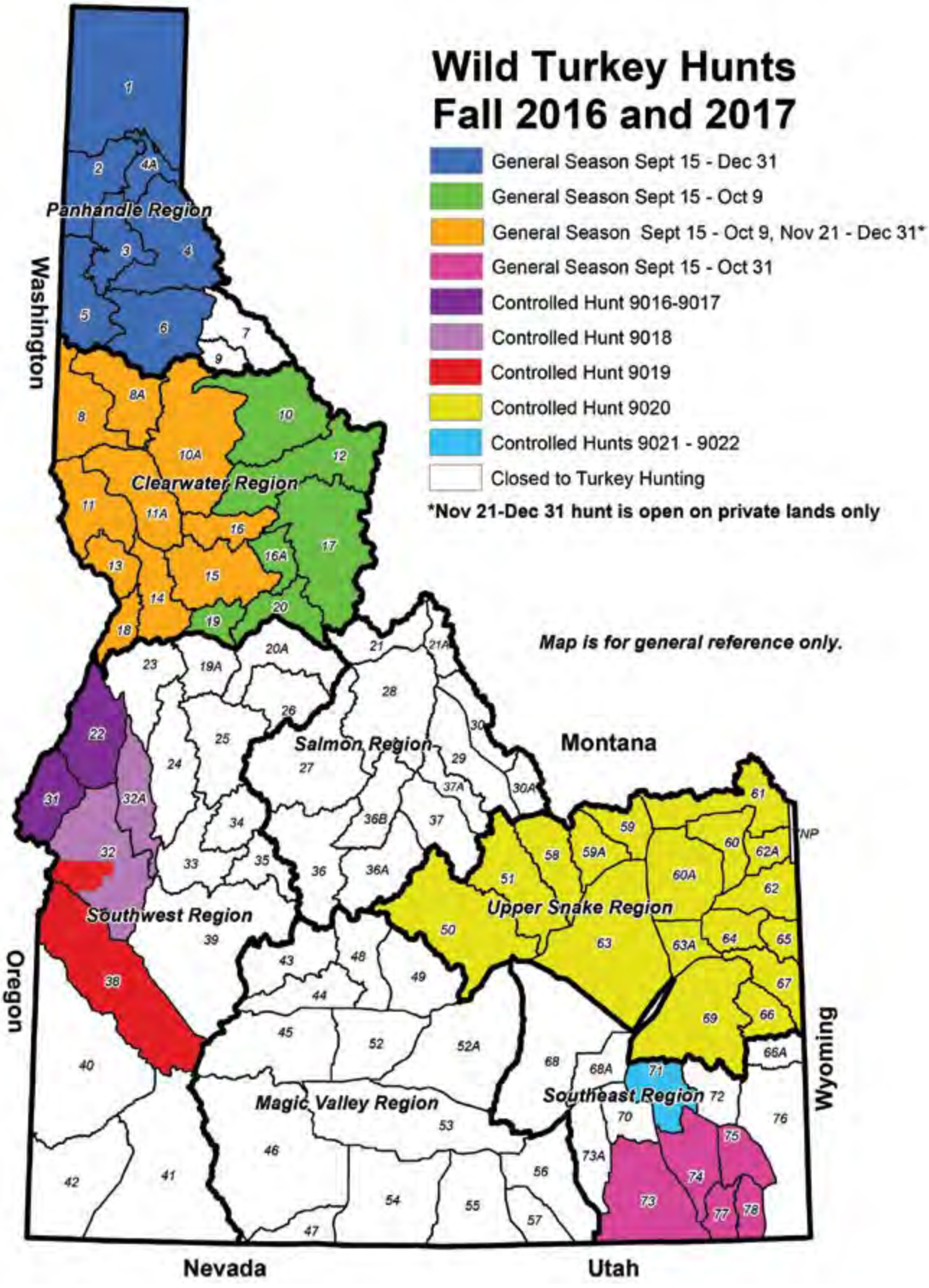
The Rio Grande wild turkey was first introduced to Idaho in 1982. This subspecies is present in small numbers in riparian areas adjacent to the Snake, Boise, Payette, and Weiser rivers.

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.



MAPS FOR GENERAL REFERENCE ONLY



MAPS FOR GENERAL REFERENCE ONLY

Wild Turkey Controlled Hunt Seasons 2016 - 2017

Use these numbers on your controlled hunt application.

Youth Hunts - See page 16 for details.

	Hunt No	Controlled Hunt Area Descriptions	Hunts	Permits
Spring	9001	36B-1: All of Units 36A, 36B, 37, 37A, and that portion of Unit 28 upstream from and including the Hat Creek drainage.	April 15 - May 25 Access is Limited *(Recommend do not apply unless you have access to private property)*	15
Spring	9002	36B-1: All of Units 36A, 36B, 37, 37A, and that portion of Unit 28 upstream from and including the Hat Creek drainage.	Youth Hunt April 8 - May 25 Access is Limited *(Recommend do not apply unless you have access to private property)*	10
Spring	9003	38-1: All of Unit 38 and that portion of Unit 32 in Payette County.	April 15 - April 30 Access is Limited	60
Spring	9004	38-1: All of Unit 38 and that portion of Unit 32 in Payette County.	May 1 - May 25 Access is Limited	35
Spring	9005	38-1: All of Unit 38 and that portion of Unit 32 in Payette County.	Youth Hunt April 8 - April 24 Access is Limited	60
Spring	9006	38-1: All of Unit 38 and that portion of Unit 32 in Payette County.	Youth Hunt April 25 - May 25 Access is Limited	40
Spring	9007	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*
Spring	9008	50-1: 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*
Spring	9009	50-1: 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*
Spring	9010	54: All of Unit 54.	Youth Hunt April 8 - May 25	30
Spring	9011	54: All of Unit 54.	April 15 - May 5	30
Spring	9012	54: All of Unit 54.	May 6 - May 25	30
Spring	9013	68A: All of Unit 68A.	Youth Hunt April 8 - May 25	15*
Spring	9014	68A: All of Unit 68A.	April 15 - April 30	15*
Spring	9015	68A: All of Unit 68A.	May 1 - May 25	15*
Fall	9016	22-1: All of Units 22, 31	September 15 - October 9	75
Fall	9017	22-1: All of Units 22, 31	Youth Hunt September 1 - October 9	20
Fall	9018	32-1: All of Units 32 (except that portion in Payette County), 32A	September 15 - October 9	75
Fall	9019	38-1: All of Unit 38 and that portion of Unit 32 in Payette County.	September 15 - October 9	40
Fall	9020	50-1: 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*
Fall	9021	71: All of Unit 71	September 15 - November 30	200
Fall	9022	71: All of Unit 71	Youth Hunt September 15 - December 31	100

**See page 42 for areas closed to turkey hunting, i.e., federal refuges, bird refuges, active bald eagle nests, etc.*

Hunters: Please check controlled hunt area descriptions, as they may change annually. For Game Management Unit boundary descriptions, please see current Big Game Seasons and Rule Brochure.

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 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐

Date of Birth ☐☐☐

LICENSE NUMBER ☐☐☐ - ☐☐ - ☐☐☐☐☐☐

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

NAME #2 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

Date of Birth ☐☐☐

LICENSE NUMBER ☐☐☐ - ☐☐ - ☐☐☐☐☐☐

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

☐☐☐☐ **1st Choice Hunt Number** ☐☐☐☐ **2nd Choice Hunt Number**

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

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.)

IDAHO'S TRESPASS LAW *Know Before You Go!*

No person may enter private land to hunt, fish, trap or retrieve game without permission if the land is

- Cultivated
- OR Posted with "*No Trespassing*" or similar signage every 660 feet (⅛th mile) or at all reasonable access points,
- OR Posted with 100 square inches of high visibility orange paint every 660 feet or all reasonable access points,
- OR Posted with high visibility orange paint on the top 18 inches of a metal fence post every 660 feet or all reasonable access points,
- OR Posted with signs where a public road enters and leaves property through or along which the public has a right-of-way.

Conviction of trespass on posted private property carries a mandatory one-year revocation of hunting/fishing/trapping licenses.

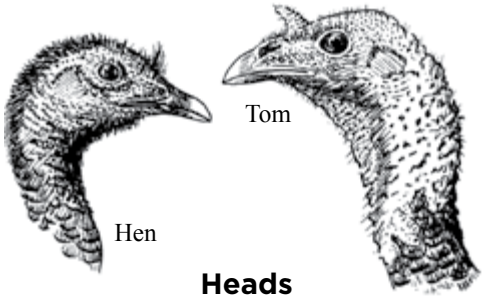
Federal law prohibits unauthorized trespass on Indian-owned reservation lands for hunting, fishing, or trapping purposes.

It is illegal for anyone to post public land that is not held under an exclusive control lease.

Refer to Idaho Code 36-1603
www.legislature.idaho.gov/idstat/Title36/T36.htm

ASK FIRST

Turkey Identification and Safety Tips

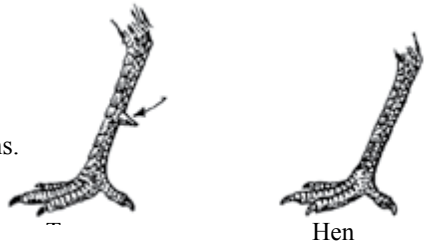


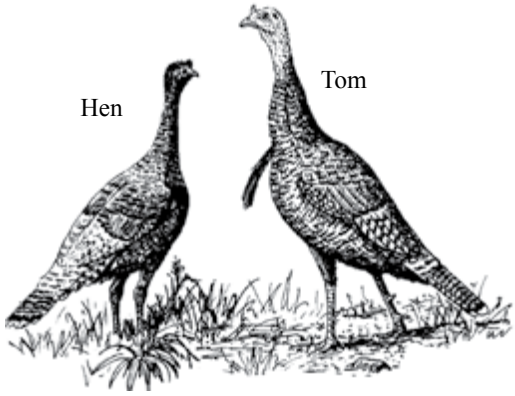
Heads

- ***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

Photo courtesy Tim Bryson

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.

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.

Remember

Send only 1 application per species. Hunters may apply only once per species per year. Applying for the same species in more than one region will result in disqualification from all regions. Hunters may apply for different species in regions. Please contact a regional office for questions.

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:
1-7	2885 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	427 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.

Falconry

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.

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

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

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, 2016 - March 15, 2017 August 15, 2017 - March 17, 2018	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, 2016 - January 31, 2017 October 1, 2017 - January 31, 2018	No daily bag or possession limits	
Migratory game birds (ducks, coots, mergansers, Wilson's 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, 2016 - August 31, 2016 March 1, 2017 - August 31, 2017	2 of any kind	6 of any kind
Snowshoe hares	Open statewide.	April 1, 2016 - August 31, 2016 April 1, 2017 - August 31, 2017		

LEARN ABOUT LEAD

Hunter Information:

- Lead can be toxic if ingested, and the toxicity level depends on the level and frequency of exposure.
- People can ingest lead particles from bullets or shot in hunter harvested game animals.
- Lead particles in game meat may be too small to detect by sight, feel or taste.
- Lead shot is banned in U.S. for waterfowl hunting, but is still used for other purposes.
- Wildlife can be poisoned from ingesting lead.

Reduce Your Risk:

- Use non-lead, copper or other high-weight retention ammunition.
- Liberally trim around the wound channel.
- Discard meat that is bruised, discolored or contains hair or feathers, dirt, bone fragments, or plant material.
- Use caution when rinsing the carcass to avoid spreading lead fragments.
- Ground game meat has more lead fragments than steaks and chops.
- Ask commercial processors not to combine meat from other hunters with yours.
- Avoid cooking game meat with acidic substances like vinegar or wine.
- Practice good marksmanship.
- Practice clean field handling techniques.

Furbearer Trapping and Hunting Seasons by Region

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

Panhandle Region: Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kooentai, 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

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.

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

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, Hunter 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 River: 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 River: From Lucky Peak Dam to the confluence with the Snake River - **CLOSED**.

Snake River: 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, Hunter 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.

To see interactive maps of furbearer hunting and trapping exceptions, please visit the IDFG website:

idfg.idaho.gov/trap.

* Indicates species can also be hunted.

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

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., and public lands (Idaho Department of Lands, U.S. Forest Service, and Bureau of Land Management properties) within the Willow Creek drainage. - **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**.
Birch Creek Drainage above the Forest Service boundary - **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.	5
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
204	October 22 - April 15 Logan River drainage, including Beaver Creek and Whites Creek Drainage	5

To apply for controlled beaver trapping permits see page 31.

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 public lands (Idaho Fish and Game Tex Creek WMA, Idaho Department of Lands, U.S. Forest Service, and Bureau of Land Management properties) within the Willow Creek drainage - **CLOSED**.

Clark County. All public lands 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. Dahlonega 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:

- Andrus
- Billingsley Creek
- Blackfoot River
- Boise River
- Boundary Creek
- C.J. Strike
- Camas Prairie Centennial Marsh
- Carey Lake
- Cartier Slough
- Coeur d'Alene River
- Cottonwood
- Craig Mountain
- Deer Park
- Farragut
- Fort Boise
- Georgetown Summit
- Hagerman
- Market Lake
- McArthur Lake
- Montpelier
- Montour
- Mud Lake
- Niagara Springs
- Payette
- Pend Oreille
- Portneuf
- Red River
- St. Maries
- 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.

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 idfg.idaho.gov.

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 and 2 $^1/_2$ inch entrance hole, to avoid catching fishers.

Photo by United States Fish and Wildlife Service

To Avoid Catching Dogs:

- It is recommended trappers use body-gripping or Conibear traps only under water.
- Set traps at least 4 feet above ground when used on land.
- 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, preferably with a lid extending beyond the opening (See photo).
- Always look for places without human or dog activity when setting Conibears, and post signs indicating lethal traps are in use.

Attention Trappers

Pending rules concerning mandatory trapper education are being reviewed by the 2016 Legislature. If approved, beginning on July 1, 2017, every trapper who purchased their first trapping license after June 30, 2010 will be required to attend and pass a mandatory trapper education course before they can purchase an Idaho Trapping license. Equivalent certification from another state or country qualifies. The Idaho Wolf Trapper Education course does not qualify. All trappers will be notified of related rule and law changes by mail, as well as information will be posted on Fish and Game's website and through statewide media.

It is Unlawful

- To trap without a valid trapper's license; see page 45 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 the required permit from an Idaho Fish and Game regional office. 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.

Non-target species are defined as any species caught for which the season is closed.

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 34.

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.

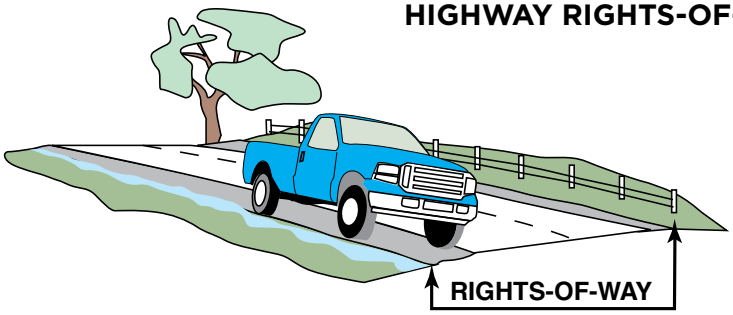
Methods of Take—Trapping

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.

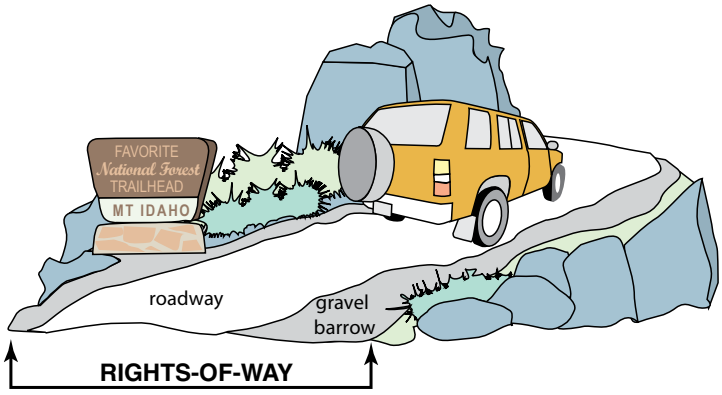
Trapping: No person trapping furbearing animals or predatory or unprotected wildlife shall:

- 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.
- 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 culverts that are part of a public highway right-of-way.

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.

- Place any ground set incorporating snare, trap, or attached materials within three hundred (300) feet of any designated public campground, trailhead, or picnic area. Cage or box live traps are permitted within three hundred (300) feet of designated public campgrounds, trailheads, or picnic areas as allowed by city, county, state, and federal law.
- 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: Non-target species are defined as any species caught for which the season is closed. ***All non-target species caught alive shall be released immediately.*** 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 41-45.

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 42 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.

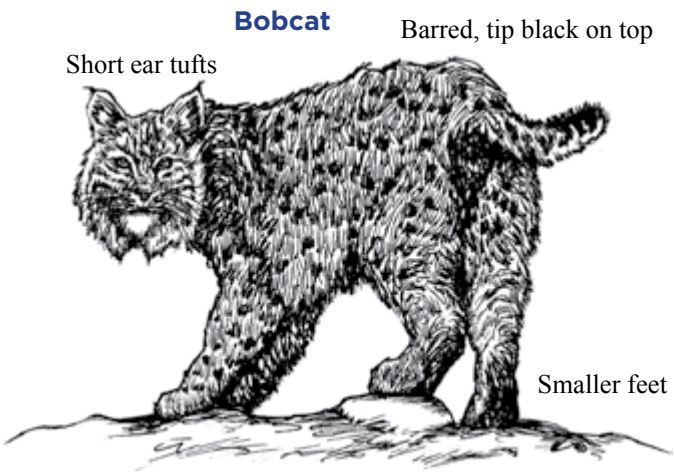
Common Season Boundaries

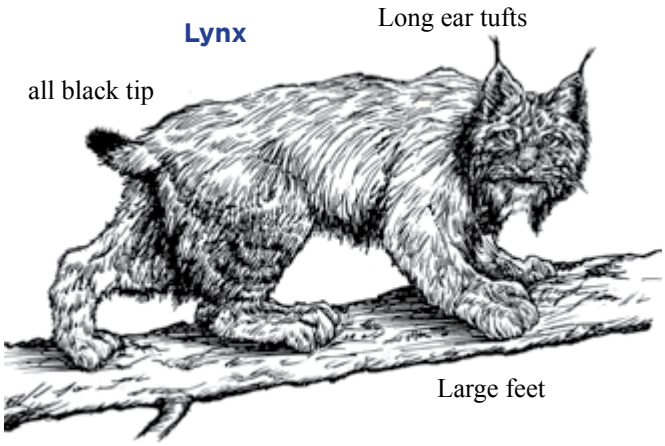
Whenever a stream or river forms a boundary between two different trapping areas for the same furbearer, the stream or river channel proper shall open for trapping on the earliest opening date and close on the latest closing date of the two seasons involved.

Bobcat and Lynx Identifying Characteristics

Be sure of what you shoot.

The lynx is a threatened species which may be mistaken for a bobcat.



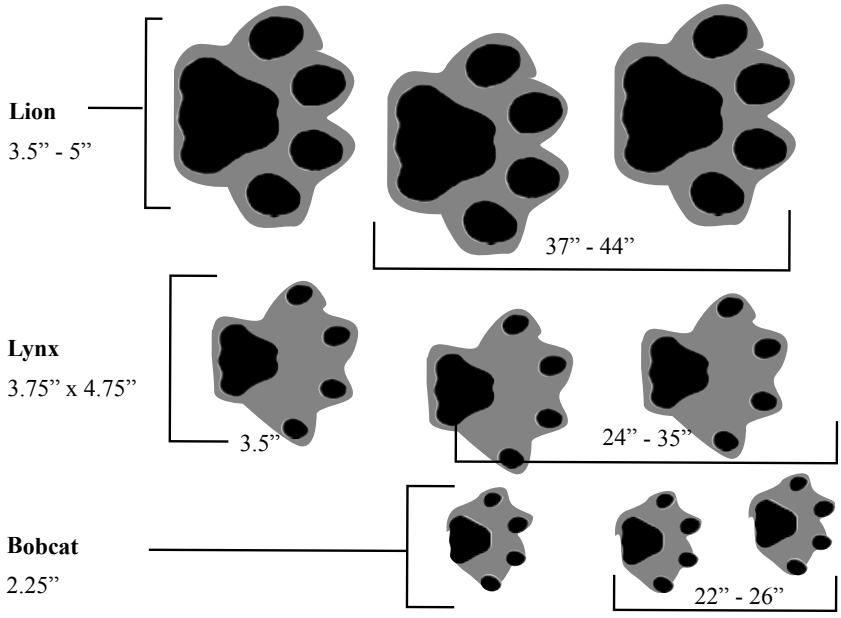


Note: The tail characteristics are most reliable for making positive identification.

	Bobcat	Lynx
Tail	Underside of tail is white to the tip. Usually some barring on upper side of tail with wide band at end.	Has black tip on tail which completely encircles the end. No barring on upper side of tail between base and tip.
Color	Brownish with clouding or spots over much of the upper body—usually distinct black spots on belly.	Generally pale grey without distinct spotting.
Face	Ear tufts, if present, usually under one inch long. Lacks prominent cheek tufts.	Dark colored ear tufts, conspicuous, 1.5 inches long. Cheek tufts prominent.
Feet	Appear small, lack hair development between pads—bare like those of domestic cat.	Appear large, pads covered with woolly hair.
Size	Appears smaller in overall size (length: 25-37 inches) (weight: 15-35 pounds).	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.



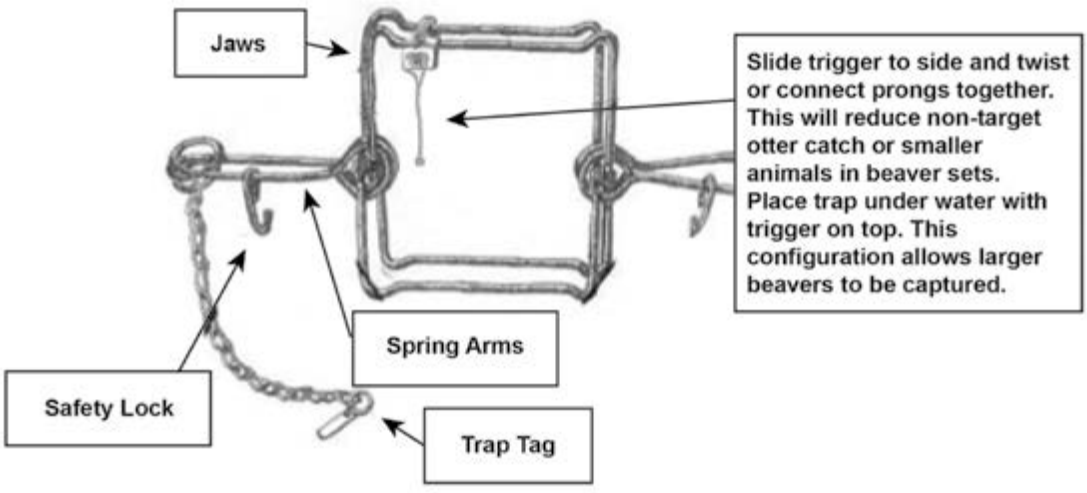
Guidelines to Reduce Injury & Minimize Non-Target Catches
Such as Wolverines and Lynx

- 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 or break 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 to 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 LYNX OR WOLVERINE

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

How to Avoid Non-Target Otters Setting #330 Conibear Traps



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**

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.
- 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.

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

Trappers are encouraged to use warning signs to inform recreational users that traps or snares are in the area. Trappers may print off copies of the signs from idfg.idaho.gov and post them near their trap lines. Using warning signs is voluntary.

The sign is a courtesy of Idaho Fish and Game in cooperation with the Idaho Trapper's Association.

Attention Ground Squirrel Hunters

Know your Target!

Hunting of ground squirrels is not allowed for some species with limited abundance and distribution. These species include: Northern Idaho Ground Squirrel, Southern Idaho Ground Squirrel, Rock Squirrel, Piute Ground Squirrel (eastern Idaho subspecies), Merriam's Ground Squirrel, Golden-mantled Ground Squirrel, and a subspecies of Wyoming Ground Squirrel in southwest Idaho.

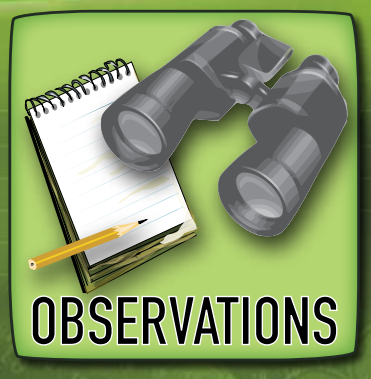
Ground squirrel hunting is legal for the following species: Yellow-bellied Marmot, White-tailed Antelope Squirrel, Uinta Ground Squirrel, Belding's Ground Squirrel, Columbian Ground Squirrel, Piute Ground Squirrel (western Idaho subspecies) and two subspecies of Wyoming Ground Squirrel in eastern Idaho.

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 or visit **idfg.idaho.gov/hunt/ground-squirrel** for more information and range maps for all Idaho ground squirrels.

Share Your Wildlife Sightings

Observations are the building blocks of all wildlife management. Whether a happen-chance sighting of an elusive wolverine or a detailed survey of a sage-grouse lek, each and every recorded observation has value for wildlife managers.

No observation is too rare or too common to share with us. Help wildlife by sharing what you see while enjoying the great Idaho outdoors.



SHARE YOUR IDAHO WILDLIFE EXPERIENCES

RECORD AN OBSERVATION TO HELP WILDLIFE

idfg.idaho.gov/species

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
Bighorn Sheep						
Black Bear						
Elk						
Gray Wolf						
Moose						
Mtn Lion						
Mtn Goat						
Mule Deer						
Pronghorn						
Whitetail						
Other*						

* Includes Upland Game, Migratory Game Birds and Furbearers.

OTHER FISH/GAME:

Species _____ How many _____

Species _____ How many _____

Hunter/Angler's Name _____ Signature _____

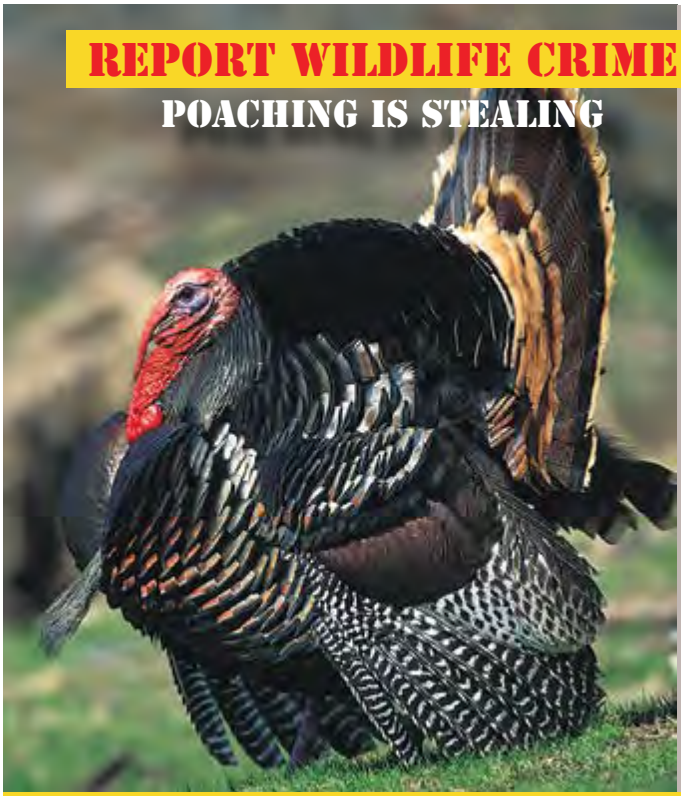
Address _____ Phone _____

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

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

Weapon (circle) RIFLE MUZZLELOADER SHOTGUN HANDGUN OTHER

Name of person transporting _____ Phone _____



Idaho is a member of the Wildlife Violator Compact, which means that if an individual's hunting, fishing or trapping license is revoked by any of the 44 member states; all the remaining states will revoke the same license or privilege for the same time period.

MAKE THE CALL! Protect Our Wildlife Citizens Against Poaching 1-800-632-5999

Anyone with information about a wildlife violation are encouraged to "Make the Call" and contact the Citizens Against Poaching (CAP) hotline at 1-800-632-5999. Callers may remain anonymous, and they may be eligible for a reward.

REPORT WILDLIFE CRIME 1-800-632-5999

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 43.
- 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, including unmanned 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.
- Make use of any aircraft, including unmanned aircraft, to locate any big game animals for purpose of hunting those animals during the same calendar day those animals were located from the air.
- 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 the required permit from a Fish and Game regional office. 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 allow or cause the waste of edible portions of any game animal, except for mountain lion, black bear or gray wolf. Edible portions are defined as:
  - Game birds - Breasts;
  - Upland game animals - Hind legs, front legs and loins of rabbits and hares;
  - Big game animals - Hind quarters, front quarters, loins and tenderloins;
  - Game fish - Fillets of fish, hind legs of bullfrogs and tails of crayfish;
- 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, page 40.

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 40; 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 page 40. 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, see page 40.
- 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.

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 42 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, trap, or retrieve game without permission if the land is:

- Cultivated
- OR posted with "No Trespassing" or similar signage every 660 feet (1/8th miles) or at reasonable access points.
- OR Posted with 100 square inches of high visibility orange paint every 660 feet or all reasonable access points.
- OR Posted with high visibility orange paint on the top 18-inches of a metal fence post every 660 feet or all reasonable access points.
- OR Posted with signs where a public road enters and leaves property through or along which the public has a right-of-way.

It is illegal 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 39 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, eagle and vultures are protected. Game birds may be taken only in accordance with established hunting rules.

For a pamphlet on collecting, possessing, and importing amphibians and reptiles contact a Fish and Game office or visit idfg.idaho.gov.

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 with caution. 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.

Tips on Trap Avoidance

See our Videos:

How To Recognize and Avoid Wildlife Traps while Walking your Dog

How To Release Your Dog From A Trap

And our Brochure:

How to Release your Pet from a Trap

idfg.idaho.gov

As of January 29, 2016, fees may change without notice. For all resident and nonresident license, tag and permit fees, see pages 48-49.

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 on or after Jan. 1, 1975 must complete a state approved hunter education course. See page 46.

The $7.25 resident Junior Hunting license (for ages 10-17) may be issued to qualified persons who are 9 years of age to allow them to apply for controlled hunts, however, the youth may not hunt until they are 10 years of age. Youth with a Junior Hunting License who are younger than 12 may 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 10-17), 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

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

A hunting license is required to hunt pheasants.

Hunting for pheasants on the nine WMAs (C.J. Strike, Cartier Slough, Fort Boise, Market Lake, Montour, Mud Lake, Niagara Springs, Payette River, Sterling) 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 and Gambel's quail seasons are 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 Wilson's snipe, hunters must purchase a hunting license and Migratory Bird (HIP) permit. 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.

Trapping 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.

Licenses, Tags and Permits

To Buy a License, Tag or Permit

- Visit an Idaho Fish and Game office or license vendor.
- 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 idfg.idaho.gov/buy
- Commercial licenses, duplicate tags, documents that require proof of disability, 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 three percent of the transaction plus $5.50; the charge for online purchases is three percent of the transaction plus $3.50.

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, but resident deer, and elk tags are not available until after the controlled hunt drawings are done. Most licenses are valid only for the calendar year for which they are issued.

Hunter and Bowhunter Education

- To buy a hunting license, all hunters must show proof that they have completed a hunter education course if they were born on or after January 1,1975, unless they have held a valid 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 Fish and Game's website or by contacting any Fish and Game office.
- **Individuals planning to participate in fall hunts are encouraged to enroll in a course before June 30, as the number of courses offered becomes very limited closer to fall hunting seasons.**
- Prospective hunters have three course options to receive their certification: **Instructor-led Course** – 12 to 18 class hours plus an outdoor field day and final written exam. **Online Course –** A two-phase course begins with a self-paced, online instruction and an online exam. An additional outdoor field day is required for hunter education.

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's 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 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.

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 combined/overall disability rating, 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.

Licenses, Tags and Permits

Disabled Hunter/Companion

The rules for a companion assisting a disabled hunter allow the companion to take an animal that has been wounded by the disabled hunter and to place and validate the disabled hunter's tags on the animal.

A companion assisting a disabled hunter who possesses a valid disabled combination license, or a disabled archery permit, or a disabled hunt from a motor vehicle permit and valid tag is not required to have an appropriate tag or controlled hunt permit to assist the disabled hunter.

The companion must accompany the disabled hunter while hunting and they are required to be within normal conversation or hearing range without shouting or the aid of electronic devices.

The companion must have a written statement of designation from the disabled hunter while hunting with the disabled hunter or assisting them with taking and tagging their harvested animal. The statement must include the disabled hunters name, address, hunting license, big game tag number and the dates of the designation as a companion.

For more information about the rules for a companion to a disabled hunter, please contact your local IDFG office.

Resident Lifetime License Certificates

The purchase of a lifetime certificate could be the best investment you ever make. Lifetime certificates authorize all privileges associated with a corresponding annual license, are valid for the life of the certificate holder and are available to 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 IDFG offices only.

Applicant	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 immediately prior to purchasing a resident license, tag or permit. Owning real property or paying property taxes within the state of Idaho does not in itself establish residency. Claiming resident privileges in any other state or country will compromise your resident status in Idaho.
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: https://idfg.idaho.gov/hunt/passport or contact your local Fish and Game office.

To purchase a license go to:
idfg.idaho.gov/buy

Resident License, Tag and Permit Fees

The amounts listed include all tags, permits and application fees as of January 29, 2016.
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 (3 year license) 97.00
Combination Hunting and Fishing 33.50
Disabled Combination (3 year license) 11.50
Disabled Combination
SSI, SSDI, DAV 5.00
Military Furlough Combination 17.50
Hunting (3 year license) 34.75
Hunting 12.75
Fishing (3 year license) 73.75
Fishing 25.75
Daily Fishing (first day) 11.50
Each consecutive day at initial time of purchase add 5.00
Disabled Fishing (3 year license) 11.50
Disabled Fishing 5.00
Military Furlough Fishing 17.50
Trapping (expires June 30) 26.75
Taxidermist/Furbuyer[2] - 1 year (expires June 30) 40.00
Taxidermist/Furbuyer[2] - 5 year (expires June 30) 176.75
Hunting Passport [6](8+ years, Junior or Adult) 1.75

Youth licenses

Sportsman's Package[1] $124.25
Junior Combination (3 year license) 49.00
Junior Combination Hunting and Fishing (14-17) 17.50
Junior Hunting[5] (10-17) (3 year license) 18.25
Junior Hunting[5] (10-17) 7.25
Junior Fishing (14-17) (3 year license) 37.75
Junior Fishing (14-17) 13.75
Youth Trapping 7.25

Senior license 65 years and older

Senior Combination (3 year license) $31.75
Senior Combination Hunting and Fishing 11.75

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 (HIP) Permit 1.75
Disabled Archery Permit[2,3] 1.75
Disabled Motor Vehicle Permit[2,3] 1.75
Salmon or 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 Tags[4]

Deer[4] $10.75
Elk[4] 16.50
Bear and Second Bear[4] .... each 6.75
Turkey and Extra Turkey[4] .... each 10.75

Controlled Hunts

Controlled Hunt Application .... each $6.25
Turkey Controlled Hunt Permit 7.75

Notes:

[1] The sportsman's package 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] A 9-year old may buy a license to apply for a controlled hunt tag, but he or she must be 10 years old at the time of the hunt. All youth younger than twelve 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.

[6] 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

The amounts listed include all tags, permits and application fees as of January 29, 2016.
Fees may change without notice. Licenses, permits, validations and tags expire **December 31**, except where noted.

Adult licenses: 18 years of age and older

Combination (3 year license) $716.50

Combination Hunting and Fishing 240.00

Hunting (3 year license) 460.75
(Includes three-day fishing license each year of license)

Hunting 154.75
(Includes three-day fishing license)

Disabled American Veteran Hunting (DAV) 31.75
(Includes three-day fishing license)

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

Fishing (3 year license) 291.25

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 (expires June 30) 301.75

Taxidermist/Furbuyer[1] (expires June 30) 170.00

Hunting Passport[2] (8+ years, Junior or Adult) 1.75

Junior Mentored & Youth Licenses

Junior Mentor Hunting[2] (10-17) (3 year license) $91.75

Junior Mentored Hunting[2] (10-17) 31.75

Junior Fishing (under 18) (3 year license) 61.75

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 (HIP) Permit 4.75

Disabled Archery Permit[1, 3] 1.75

Disabled Motor Vehicle Permit[1, 3] 1.75

Salmon or Steelhead Permit 25.75

Two-Pole Permit 15.50

Adult Tags

Deer $301.75

Elk 416.75

Pronghorn 311.75

Bear 186.00

Reduced Bear and Second Bear ..... each 41.75

Mountain Lion 186.00

Reduced and Second Mountain Lion ..... each 41.75

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/DAV Tags[4]

Deer[4] $23.75

Elk[4] 39.75

Bear and Second Bear[4] ..... each 23.75

Turkey and Extra Turkey[4] ..... each 19.75

Controlled Hunts

Controlled Hunt Application $14.75

Turkey Controlled Hunt Permit 7.75

Notes:

[1] These 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.

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

[4] Must have a junior mentored hunting license, Junior Hunting Passport or a DAV license. The accompanying adult must have a tag(s) for the same species. The junior mentored/DAV 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, please visit our web page at: **idfg.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. This thrill is quadrupled for two Super Hunt Combo winners who are able to hunt all four species in any open hunt.

The unqualified freedom to pursue world-class big game in Idaho is an experience winners will long remember.

HOW TO ENTER

For as little as $6 you have a chance to win an Idaho Super Hunt.

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

No license is needed to enter and hunters can enter as many times as they like.

When you enter, be sure to:

- 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 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 your entry information and send you a printed receipt with your ticket numbers.

Tickets are also available from Fish and Game offices and license vendors, and over the phone at **1-800-554-8685** or at **idfg.idaho.gov/buy**. Internet and telephone transactions include additional processing fees.

SUPER HUNT DRAWINGS

There are two Super Hunt Drawings, one in June and another in August.

- 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 no later than August 10. Winning entries will be drawn in August.

Please note, 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.

Visit Idaho Fish and Game's website **idfg.idaho.gov/superhunt** for more information and Super Hunt stories.

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.
- Each entry is $6.
- 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 @ $6.00 = ____

Total $ _____

ELK

First Entry..... **$6.00**

_____ Additional Entries @ $6.00 = ____

Total $ _____

MOOSE

First Entry..... **$6.00**

_____ Additional Entries @ $6.00 = ____

Total $ _____

PRONGHORN

First Entry..... **$6.00**

_____ Additional Entries @ $6.00 = ____

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) _____

- Each entry is $20.
- 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 @ **$20.00** = _____

Total $ _____

Access Yes! & Idaho Super Hunt

Access 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: **idfg.idaho.gov.** *Access Yes!* guides are also available at your local Idaho Fish and Game office.

Enter 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.

Hunter Education Instructors Needed

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

HUNTER EDUCATION PROGRAM IDAHO

GIVE BACK
•
SET A GOOD EXAMPLE
•
PASS ON THE TRADITION

GET INVOLVED TODAY!

Contact your nearest Fish and Game office for more information.

idfg.idaho.gov

IDAHO FISH & GAME

Photo by John Nelson

Hunting Passport

There is simply no better way to introduce a new hunter to the safe, ethical and responsible aspects of hunting than with the close supervision of an adult mentor.

Idaho's Hunting Passport is a component of Fish and Game's mentored hunting program. The Hunting Passport allows any first-time hunter, resident or nonresident, age 8 and older to try hunting with an adult mentor without first having to complete an Idaho hunter education course.

- Hunting Passports are only available to first time hunters. Those that have previously held a hunting license in any state are not eligible.
- Hunter Education certification is not needed to obtain a Hunting Passport. If an individual has completed a Hunter Education course but has not yet purchased a license, they are eligible for a Hunting Passport.
- The minimum age to hold a Hunting Passport is eight years of age; there is no maximum age.
- The Hunting Passport is a calendar year item just like a hunting license and expires on December 31 of the year in which it was obtained.
- Currently, only one Passport can be purchased in a lifetime. To continue hunting after the Passport expires, completion of a hunter education course and license purchase is required.
- Hunting Passports are available at license vendors, online and Fish and Game regional offices.
- Cost is $1.75.

idfg.idaho.gov

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