Idaho Upland Game, Turkey & Furbearer

2020 & 2021 Seasons and Rules

Effective February 1, 2020 to June 30, 2022

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

idfg.idaho.gov
For over 30 years, we’ve worked to preserve and sustain Idaho’s wildlife heritage. Help us to leave a legacy for future generations, give a gift today!

- Habitat Restoration
- Public Access
- Wildlife Conservation and Education

For more information visit IFWF.org or call (208) 334-2648
I am honored to be the director of Idaho Department of Fish and Game, and it remains my priority to maintain our high-quality hunting, fishing and trapping opportunities. The Department, along with the Fish and Game Commission, work cooperatively to use biological and social science to manage upland game, turkey and furbearer populations, which includes hunting and trapping opportunities.

Hunting and trapping provide nearly everyone opportunities to enjoy outdoor experiences with friends and family, create some of our most memorable lifetime experiences, and the foundation of many family traditions that often span generations.

This brochure contains a multitude of opportunities for hunting upland game and upland birds, and trapping for furbearers for anyone who buys a valid license.

We know how important upland game hunting and trapping are to those folks who participate in these outdoor activities, and we are committed to professional wildlife management. Idaho’s upland game and furbearer populations produce a diversity of hunting and trapping opportunities, and regulated hunting and trapping ensures sustainable use of our wildlife heritage.

We fully appreciate that harvesting healthy, organic meat is an important part of hunting, and a reason many new hunters learn to hunt. Processing game meat and enjoying great meals from the animals we harvest give hunters, along with their families and friends, a chance to continue to enjoy the benefits long after the hunt is over. Furthermore, upland game hunting is often a good way to introduce people to the sport.

In addition to providing opportunity to pursue a fascinating group of animals, regulated trapping provides many benefits to Idahoans. The management of furbearers through trapping reduces wildlife damage to crops and property, and in some instances, reduces threats to human health and safety. The data collected from trapped furbearers helps track the status and health of these species.

Also, knowledge held by the trapping community has aided Fish and Game in reintroduction efforts of beaver and river otters, and consistently helps with capturing other species for research.

Idaho’s upland game and furbearer populations are in good shape, and in general, seasons are structured to maximize hunting opportunity. Because of the diversity of species and habitats available to hunters, Idaho’s upland hunting resources are unique, not only in the West, but nationally.

While upland game bird populations can dramatically fluctuate from year-to-year, most upland bird hunting has been stable over the last decade with over 300,000 birds harvested annually. Our turkey hunting is excellent, with hunters enjoying 30-percent success rates in general hunts during the spring of 2019, and we see no signs of a dramatic change in 2020.

However, that’s not to say everything is exactly how Fish and Game’s wildlife managers, or hunters, want it. Our pheasant population is struggling, due in large part to habitat loss. Fish and Game staff is pursuing ways to provide pheasant hunting opportunities throughout the state and investigating expanding the current pheasant stocking program beyond the boundaries of Wildlife Management Areas.

Idaho’s turkey population continues to grow, but turkeys are also pushing the boundaries of social tolerance in some areas. To counter that, managers are increasing turkey hunting opportunity in problem areas — including general and either-sex controlled hunts — to reduce private land conflicts. These hunts are in conjunction with prevention measures aimed to reduce conflicts caused by turkeys on private lands.

Fish and Game recently completed a revision of its long-term management plan for upland game and we incorporated your input on how to improve upland game hunting in the future. As such, the plan identifies three main priorities to address:

• population and harvest management and monitoring
• habitat improvement and management
• hunting access

Fish and Game biologists have developed strategies to help address these issues over the next six years. Furthermore, they are currently in the process of updating our long-term management plan for turkeys, and they will be seeking your input on how to manage turkey hunting in the future.

Thank you for supporting the Idaho Department of Fish and Game and wildlife conservation in Idaho, and I wish you happy hunting, fishing and trapping in 2020 and beyond.

Ed Schriever, Director
Idaho Department of Fish and Game
Idaho Department of Fish and Game

Idaho Wildlife Policy

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

— Idaho Code Section 36-103

Idaho Fish and Game Commission

Brad Corkill, Panhandle
Vacant, Clearwater
Tim Murphy, Southwest
Greg Cameron, Magic Valley
Lane Clezie, Southeast
Derick Attebury, Upper Snake
Jerry Meyers, Salmon

Idaho Department of Fish and Game

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Ed Schriever, Director
Scott Reinecker, Deputy Director
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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
15950 N. Gate Blvd., Nampa ID 83687

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.

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/buy. 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.

Other Information

Rules booklets, nonresident license applications: 208-334-3700

U. S. Forest Service:

Southern Idaho ................................................. fs.usda.gov/r4
Northern Idaho.............................................fs.usda.gov/r1

Bureau of Land Management: ..................blm.gov/idaaho

Idaho Relay Service (TDD) ..............1-800-377-3529

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

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

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.

Information in this brochure summarizes rules and is an official proclamation of the Idaho Fish and Game Commission for the taking of wildlife. The official rules are available at adminrules.idaho.gov/rules/current or 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.

Costs associated with this publication are available from IDFG in accordance with Section 60-202, Idaho Code. 2020/2021_Upland Game, Furbearer, and Turkey_BOC/pca 41918/2-2020/220,000 ROP/GG
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What’s New?

Turkey
• Created a new general youth hunting opportunity in units 32 (in Payette County) and 38.
• Added units 7, 9, and 70 to list of units open to general spring turkey seasons.
• Increased the length of the general fall turkey seasons in the Panhandle.
• Expanded use of Special Unit tags to all units in the Panhandle Region.
• Added units 7 and 9 to list of units open to general fall turkey seasons.
• Added a general fall turkey hunt outside the National Forest System boundary in units 22, 31, 32 (except that portion in Payette County), and 32A.
• Increased the season length of the general fall seasons in the Southeast Region and added unit 71.
• Added a new spring controlled hunt in the Salmon Region.
• Increased the number of tags for spring controlled hunts in the Southwest Region.
• Increased the number of tags for a fall controlled hunt in the Salmon Region.
• Added new Landowner Permission Required hunts in the Southwest and Southeast regions.

Trapping
• Increased the river otter personal quota from 2 to 3 statewide.
• Increased the Panhandle Region river otter quota from 40 to 45.
• Expanded river otter trapping seasons and opportunity in the Clearwater, Southwest, Magic Valley, Southeast, Upper Snake and Salmon Regions.
• Red fox season has been expanded in the Panhandle and Clearwater Regions to open Oct 10 and close March 31.
• Beaver trapping changes in the Magic Valley and Southeast Regions
• Expanded trapping seasons for beaver, mink, muskrat, and river otter to open Oct 15 in the Southeast Region.
• Setback distance for ground sets on established trails and paved trails increased see page 36.

Turkey Controlled Hunt Application Dates:
• Spring hunt application period: Feb 1 - March 1
  Results available by March 20
• Fall hunt application period: May 1 - June 5
  Results available by July 10
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
2020 — August 30 through January 31, 2021
2021 — August 30 through January 31, 2022
Daily Bag Limit ........................................ 4 in the aggregate
Possession Limit ....................................... 12 in the aggregate

AREA 2
Remainder of the state

Seasons
2020 — August 30 through December 31
2021 — 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 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.
AREA 1

Seasons
2020 — September 19 through January 31, 2021
2021 — September 18 through January 31, 2022

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

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

The 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. 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.

We need your help to determine 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
**Seasons**

2020 — September 19 through January 31, 2021

Daily Bag Limit.................. 8 Chukar & 8 Gray Partridge
Possession Limit .................. 24 Chukar & 24 Gray Partridge

2021 — September 18 through January 31, 2022

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.
A separate brochure will be available online and in printed form in August after 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 49-54.

**Sage-grouse**

**Distribution and Habitat Use:** Shaded area 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.

**IDENTIFY YOUR TARGET**

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

**Note:** Sharp-tailed grouse have been re-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 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 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>SIZE</strong></th>
<th>Larger; small turkey in size</th>
<th>Smaller; chicken or hen pheasant in size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>COLOR</strong></td>
<td>Darker; black/brown in most cases</td>
<td>Lighter; slate gray/light brown with white under the wings and lower belly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BEHAVIOR</strong></td>
<td>Slower wing beats</td>
<td>Fast flyers; wobble back and forth when taking off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VOCALIZATION</strong></td>
<td>Silent in flight</td>
<td>Chucking in flight; laughing sound</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*When in doubt, DO NOT SHOOT!*

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**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**

2020 — October 1 through October 31
2021 — 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 49-54.

**AREA 2**

Remainder of the state: CLOSED

**Sharp-tailed Grouse**

**Distribution and Habitat Use:** Shaded areas 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.
AREA 1

Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Clearwater, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce, and Shoshone counties. For shooting hours on Upland Game Bird Permit Release Areas see page 13.

Seasons

2020 — October 10 through December 31
2021 — Resident: October 9 – December 31
Nonresident: October 14 – 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 Upland Game Bird Permit Release Areas see page 13.

Seasons

2020 — October 17 through November 30
2021 — Resident: October 16 – November 30
Nonresident: October 21 – 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 Upland Game Bird Permit Release Areas see page 13.

Seasons

2020 — October 17 through December 31
2021 — Resident: October 16 – December 31
Nonresident: October 21 – December 31

Daily Bag Limit............................................................ 3 cocks
Possession Limit .......................................................... 9 cocks

Youth Hunt Season

2020 — October 3 through October 9
2021 — October 2 through October 8

Statewide the season begins one-half hour before sunrise. It is open statewide for all resident and nonresident licensed hunters 17 years of age or younger. All youth hunters must be accompanied by an adult 18 years or older.

*An adult may not accompany more than two youth at a time.

Pheasant

Distribution and Habitat Use: Shaded areas 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
Idaho Department of Fish and Game releases pheasants at several Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) and other locations around the state including certain private properties with an access agreement. Any person 18 years of older must have a valid Upland Game Bird Permit in possession while hunting pheasants on properties where pheasants are released, which are listed below. Each permit allows a possession limit of 6 birds and multiple permits may be purchased.

### AREA 1
Boundary-Smith Creek WMA in Boundary County, Coeur d'Alene River WMA in Kootenai County, Palouse Youth Area, Petersen Loop and Genesee Release Areas in Latah County, and Redbird Release Area in Nez Perce County.

#### Seasons
- **2020** — October 10 through December 31
- **2021** — Resident: October 9 – December 31
  Nonresident: October 14 – December 31

#### Daily Bag Limit
- 2 cocks

#### Possession Limit
- 6 cocks

### AREA 2
BLM Lewisville Knolls parcel, Market Lake and Mud Lake WMAs in Jefferson County, Pahsimeroi River Access Area, Kirtley Creek Access Yes Area, and Pratt Creek Area in Lemhi County, Cartier Slough WMA in Madison County, Sterling WMA in Bingham County, and Portneuf WMA in Bannock County, and Zollinger Access Yes Area in Franklin County.

#### Seasons
- **2020** — October 17 through November 30
- **2021** — Resident: October 16 – November 30
  Nonresident: October 21 – November 30

#### Daily Bag Limit
- 2 cocks

#### Possession Limit
- 6 cocks

### AREA 3
Fort Boise WMA (including Gold Island) and Roswell WHA 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, Niagara Springs WMA in Gooding County, and Bureau of Reclamation Tracts F27 and F28 in Minidoka County.

#### Seasons
- **2020** — October 17 through December 31
- **2021** — Resident: October 16 – December 31
  Nonresident: October 21 – December 31

#### Daily Bag Limit
- 2 cocks

#### Possession Limit
- 6 cocks

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**Upland Game Bird Permit Release Area**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area Name</th>
<th>Location Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fort Boise WMA</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payette River WMA</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montour WMA</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.J. Strike WMA</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sterling WMA</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market Lake WMA</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mud Lake WMA</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cartier Slough WMA</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niagara Springs WMA</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boundary-Smith Creek WMA</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coeur d’Alene River WMA</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craig Mountain WMA</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roswell Marsh WHA</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portneuf WMA</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pahsimeroi River Access Area</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOR Tract F27</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOR Tract F28</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Upland Game Bird Permit Release Area**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area Name</th>
<th>Location Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BLM Lewisville Knolls</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirtley Creek Access Yes!</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palouse Youth-only Area</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petersen Loop Release Area</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genesee Release Area</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zollinger Access Yes!</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pratt Creek Release Area</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
- Remove a notch from the permit for each pheasant taken.

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

Unlawful Methods of Take
No person may take upland game birds:
- Outside of legal shooting hours.
- With a trap, snare, net, crossbow or firearm:
  - Except upland game birds may be taken with a shotgun using shells not exceeding 3 ½ inches maximum length, or muzzleloading shotgun.
  - Except forest grouse which may be taken with a crossbow or firearm.
- 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.
- When hunting on locations where an Upland Game Bird permit is required, without wearing at least 36 square inches of visible hunter orange above the waist.

See page 44 for additional Unlawful Methods of Take.

Shooting Hours
- Upland Game Birds: From one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset.
- Upland Game Bird Permit Release Area Where Pheasants Are Stocked: From 10AM to one-half hour after sunset, during the pheasant season, except for those areas in the Clearwater Region where shooting hours would be 8AM to one-half hour after sunset.

Definitions
Daily Bag Limit: The maximum number of game birds that may be legally taken, caught or killed by any one (1) person during a calendar day.

Possession Limit: The maximum number of each species of upland game birds that may be lawfully possessed while in the field or being transported.

Termination of Possession: The possession of upland game birds taken by any hunter shall be deemed to have ceased when such birds have been delivered by them to:
- Another person as a gift when accompanied by a proxy statement (see page 47).
- Upon reaching the final place of consumption or storage.

Species Identification: One (1) fully-feathered wing or the head must be left naturally attached on all dressed game birds (except turkey) and Eurasian-collared doves to permit identification of 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.
**Upland Game Bird Identification**

- **Sage Grouse**
  - Male: yellow eye comb, feathered legs, pointed tail
  - Female: tail square, unbarred

- **Dusky (blue) Grouse**
  - Male: yellow-orange eye comb, white-based neck feathers
  - Female: tail square, unbarred

- **Ruffed Grouse**
  - Male: black neck ruff, more prominent in males
  - Female: Band often broken in female
  - Details: Pectinations (snowshoes) appear in winter

- **Spruce Grouse**
  - Male: scarlet eye comb, black throat and breast patch
  - Female: tail feathers unbarred

- **Sharp-tailed Grouse**
  - Male: yellow eye comb, under parts white, tail short and pointed

- **Hen Pheasant**
  - Male: crest
  - Female: bare legs
  - Details: long, pointed tail
Northern Bobwhite

- Male
  - Striped head
  - White throat
  - Buff throat

- Female
  - Striped head
  - White throat
  - Buff throat

California Quail

- Male
  - Light throat
  - Scaled belly

- Female
  - Light throat
  - Scaled belly

Mountain Quail

- Male
  - Long, straight head plume
  - White bars on sides

- Female
  - White bars on sides

Chukar

- Male
  - Red bill
  - White throat
  - Black necklace
  - Flanks barred with black

- Female
  - Red feet

Gray Partridge

- Male
  - Cinnamon head
  - Scaled belly

- Female
  - Cinnamon head
  - Scaled belly

Ring-necked Pheasant

- Male (cock)
  - White neck ring
  - Spur
  - Bare legs

- Female
  - Brownish color
  - Bare legs

Closed
Unlawful Methods of Take
No person may 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.
See page 44 for additional Unlawful Methods of Take.

Definitions
Daily Bag Limit: The maximum number of upland game animals that may be legally taken, caught or killed by any one (1) person during a calendar day.
Possession Limit: The maximum number of each species of upland game animals that may be lawfully possessed while in the field or being transported.
Cottontail Seasons
2020 — August 30 through March 31, 2021
Daily Bag Limit ................................................. 8
Possession Limit ............................................. 24

2021 — August 30 through March 31, 2022
Daily Bag Limit ................................................. 8
Possession Limit ............................................. 24

Snowshoe Hare Seasons
2020 — August 30 through March 31, 2021
Daily Bag Limit ................................................. 8
Possession Limit ............................................. 24

2021 — August 30 through March 31, 2022
Daily Bag Limit ................................................. 8
Possession Limit ............................................. 24

Pygmy Rabbit Season is CLOSED

Shaded areas show general distribution of these species

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

Cottontail (Season is OPEN)
Tail: dark above and white underneath.
Size: More than one foot in length (13.5-16.6 inches)

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.
Youth Hunts for Turkeys
A hunter must be 10 to 17 years of age to hunt in a general season youth hunt. See general seasons on pages 22-23.

NOTE: The 2020 Idaho Legislature may approve a new rule in April 2020 that would allow Hunting Passport holders who are 8 or 9 years of age to purchase turkey tags to participate in the following turkey hunts: general season, general youth-only, depredation, and landowner permission hunts with the appropriate landowner permission permit. Hunting Passport holders are not eligible to participate in controlled hunts. Please call your local regional office to find out if this rule has been approved.

A person applying for a youth only controlled hunt must be 10-17 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 Requirements
No person may hunt wild turkey without having in his or her possession the appropriate hunting license, general tag, extra tag, and/or special unit tag.

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)
- **Special Unit Tag** (three tags per person per year)

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

A general tag or extra tag can be used with a controlled hunt permit to hunt in a controlled hunt. A second spring bird may be taken with an extra turkey tag. If the general and/or extra tag is not filled during the spring hunt, then that unused tag can be used in a fall general, fall controlled hunt, or fall landowner permission hunt.

A special unit tag may be used during general fall seasons in Units 1, 2, 3, 4, 4A, 5, 6, 7, and 9. Special Unit Tags may be purchased at any time.

Controlled Hunt Permit Requirements
No person may hunt wild turkey in a controlled hunt or landowner permission hunt (see below) area without having in his or her possession the appropriate hunting license, general tag, and/or extra tag in addition to their permit. Permits are required for all controlled hunt and landowner permission hunt areas.

Spring and fall controlled hunt permits are valid only for specific areas and seasons as designated by hunt number, see pages 24-25. A turkey hunter must have a controlled hunt permit and a general tag or extra tag to hunt in a spring or fall controlled hunt. A turkey hunter may only harvest one bird per controlled hunt permit.

Landowner Permission Hunts (LPH)
These are a form of Depredation hunts. Do not apply for these hunts during the controlled hunt application period. LPH forms (a triplicate form provided by Fish and Game) are provided to landowners prior to the season or upon verifying a depredation problem that cannot be resolved by non-lethal means. Landowners can then provide permission to hunters. Landowners and hunters must fill out and sign their respective portions of the forms. Hunters must provide one copy of the form to the landowner and bring the remaining two copies to a Fish and Game office where they can purchase their controlled hunt permit after April 20 for spring hunts and after July 15 for fall hunts.
Spring and fall LPH permits are valid only for specific areas and seasons as designated by hunt number, see pages 25-26. A turkey hunter must have an LPH permit and a general tag or extra tag to hunt in a spring or fall landowner permission hunt. A turkey hunter may only harvest one bird per LPH permit.

Controlled Hunts

See pages 24-25 for the list of controlled hunts and page 27 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. Results available by March 20. Any left over permits go on sale April 1 at 10:00AM MDT.

• Fall hunt application period: May 1 – June 5. Results available by July 10. Any leftover permits go on sale July 15 at 10:00AM MDT.

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

• Only one application per person or group will be accepted. Additional applications will result in all 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.

• During the application period, Visa, MasterCard and Discover cards may be used to make telephone applications or online through Fish and Game’s website. Those using the credit card system will pay a processing fee (Phone: three percent plus $5.50; Online: three percent plus $3.50) in addition to the nonrefundable application fee. To apply by credit card, dial 1-800-554-8685, 24-hours a day, or use the Fish and Game website.

Group Application: 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 applicant’s responsibility to find out if they were successful in the controlled hunt drawing. Results for spring seasons will be available by March 20 on 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 at 10:00AM MDT. Unsold fall controlled hunt permits will go on sale July 15 at 10:00AM MDT. 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.

Permit Designation to Child or Grandchild: A holder of a controlled hunt permit for turkey may designate that permit to the holder’s 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 permit for turkey per calendar year. The designation must be made before the opening date of the hunt. Resident adults can only designate permits to resident youth; nonresident adults can only designate permits to nonresident youth. For more information and a form to designate the permit, please contact your nearest Fish and Game office or visit the licensing section of Fish and Game’s website.

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.
Unlawful Methods of Take
No person may take turkey:
• Outside of legal shooting hours.
• With lead shot exceeding BB size or steel shot exceeding T size.
• By use of dogs, except during fall hunts.
• With a trap, snare, net, crossbow or firearms;
  Except turkeys may be taken with a shotgun using shells not exceeding 3 ½ inches maximum length, or
  muzzleloading shotgun.
• 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.

See page 44 for additional Unlawful Methods of Take.

Areas Closed to Hunting of Turkeys
• See page 45

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.

Definitions
Daily Bag Limit: The maximum number of turkeys that may be legally taken, caught or killed by any one (1) person during a calendar day:
• During spring seasons the daily bag limit is two bearded turkeys, using a general tag and an extra tag.
• During fall seasons the daily bag is equal to the number of valid tags possessed. Either sex turkeys may be taken during the fall. The maximum number of tags one hunter can 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 or a landowner permission 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 valid for spring and fall general seasons. It can also be used with a controlled hunt permit or a landowner permission hunt permit. Two tags per person per year.
• Special unit tag is valid for the fall season in Units 1, 2, 3, 4, 4A, 5, 6, 7 and 9

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

LEARN ABOUT LEAD

Rules For Turkeys

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 the 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.
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.
### 2020 & 2021 Spring Turkey
General Seasons - Youth Only - Bearded Turkey  
See map on page 23

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Game Management Units</th>
<th>Season Dates</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1, 2 (except Farragut State Park and Farragut WMA), 3, 4, 4A, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8A, 9, 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 & 78 | April 8, 2020 - April 14, 2020  
April 8, 2021 - April 14, 2021 | See note 1, page 21 |
| 32 (that portion in Payette County) & 38 | April 8, 2020 - May 25, 2020  
April 8, 2021 - May 25, 2021 | See note 1, page 21 |

### 2020 & 2021 Spring Turkey
General Seasons - Bearded Turkey  
See map on page 23

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Game Management Units</th>
<th>Season Dates</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1, 2 (except Farragut State Park and Farragut WMA), 3, 4, 4A, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8A, 9, 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 & 78 | April 15, 2020 - May 25, 2020  
April 15, 2021 - May 25, 2021 | |

### 2020 & 2021 Fall Turkey
General Seasons - Either Sex Turkey  
See map on page 23

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Game Management Units</th>
<th>Season Dates</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1, 2 (except Farragut State Park and Farragut WMA), 3, 4, 4A, 5, 6, 7, & 9 | August 30, 2020 - January 31, 2021  
August 30, 2021 - January 31, 2022 | See note 2, page 21 |
| 8, 8A, 10A, 11, 11A, 13, 14, 15, 16, & 18 | August 30, 2020 - December 31, 2020  
August 30, 2021 - December 31, 2021 | |
| 10, 12, 16A, 17, 19, & 20 | August 30, 2020 - October 9, 2020  
August 30, 2021 - October 9, 2021 | |
| Outside the National Forest System boundary in Units 22, 31, 32 (except that portion in Payette County), & 32A | August 30, 2020 - October 9, 2020  
August 30, 2021 - October 9, 2021 | |
| 71, 73, 74, 75, 77, & 78 | September 15, 2020 - November 30, 2020  
September 15, 2021 - November 30, 2021 | |

**Notes:**

- 1. These are Youth Only hunts. See page 18 for age requirements on Youth Only hunts.
- 2. These hunts overlap calendar years. Turkey tags expire on December 31 the year of purchase. Hunters must purchase a valid hunting license and turkey tag for the year in which they intend to hunt. Hunting licenses and tags go on sale December 1 for the upcoming year.
WILD TURKEY GENERAL SEASON MAPS

Spring 2020 and 2021
- General Season April 15 - May 25
- Youth Hunt General Season April 8 - 14
- Closed to General Season Turkey Hunting

Controlled hunts are on pages 24 - 26. Visit the Idaho Hunt Planner for maps of Controlled Hunt areas.

The Idaho Hunt Planner is an interactive search & mapping engine for our Hunting Regulations
- Download hunt areas for viewing offline or in your GPS.
- View Hunts with realtime fire and emergency closures
- And more!

Look for the icon at idfg.idaho.gov

Fall 2020 and 2021
- General Season August 30 - January 31
- General Season August 30 - October 9
- General Season August 30 - December 31
- General Season September 15 - November 30
- Closed to General Season Turkey Hunting

Map is for general reference only.
SPRING
Spring hunt application period: February 1 - March 1. Any leftover permits go on sale April 1 at 10:00 AM MDT.

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 Rules Brochure.

### 2020 & 2021 Spring Controlled Hunts
#### Youth Only - Bearded Turkey

Use these numbers on your controlled hunt application. Youth Hunts - See pages 18 and 48 for details.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hunt No</th>
<th>Controlled Hunt Area Descriptions</th>
<th>Hunts</th>
<th>Permits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9001</td>
<td>21A-1: All of Units 21, 21A, 29, 30, and that portion of Unit 28 downstream from the Hat Creek drainage</td>
<td>Youth Hunt April 8 - May 25 Access is Limited</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9002</td>
<td>36B-1: All of Units 36A, 36B, 37, 37A, and that portion of Unit 28 upstream from and including the Hat Creek drainage.</td>
<td>Youth Hunt April 8 - May 25 Access is Limited</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9003</td>
<td>50-1: All of Unit 50, 51, 58, 59, 59A, 60, 60A, 61, 62, 62A, 63, 63A, 64, 65, 66, 67, and 69.</td>
<td>Youth Hunt April 8 - May 25 Access is Limited</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9004</td>
<td>54: All of Unit 54.</td>
<td>Youth Hunt April 8 - May 25 Access is Limited</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9005</td>
<td>68A: All of Unit 68A.</td>
<td>Youth Hunt April 8 - May 25 Access is Limited</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2020 & 2021 Spring Controlled Hunts
#### Bearded Turkey

Use these numbers on your controlled hunt application.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hunt No</th>
<th>Controlled Hunt Area Descriptions</th>
<th>Hunts</th>
<th>Permits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9006</td>
<td>21A-1: All of Units 21, 21A, 29, 30, and that portion of Unit 28 downstream from the Hat Creek drainage</td>
<td>April 15 - May 25 Access is limited</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9007</td>
<td>36B-1: All of Units 36A, 36B, 37, 37A, and that portion of Unit 28 upstream from and including the Hat Creek drainage.</td>
<td>April 15 - May 25 Access is Limited</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9008</td>
<td>38-1: All of Unit 38 and that portion of Unit 32 in Payette County.</td>
<td>April 15 - April 30 Access is Limited</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9009</td>
<td>38-1: All of Unit 38 and that portion of Unit 32 in Payette County.</td>
<td>May 1 - May 25 Access is Limited</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9010</td>
<td>50-1: All of Unit 50, 51, 58, 59, 59A, 60, 60A, 61, 62, 62A, 63, 63A, 64, 65, 66, 67, and 69.</td>
<td>April 15 - April 30 Access is Limited</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9011</td>
<td>50-1: All of Unit 50, 51, 58, 59, 59A, 60, 60A, 61, 62, 62A, 63, 63A, 64, 65, 66, 67, and 69.</td>
<td>May 1 - May 25 Access is Limited</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9012</td>
<td>54: All of Unit 54.</td>
<td>April 15 - May 5 Access is Limited</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9013</td>
<td>54: All of Unit 54.</td>
<td>May 6 - May 25 Access is Limited</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9014</td>
<td>68A: All of Unit 68A.</td>
<td>April 15 - April 30 Access is Limited</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9015</td>
<td>68A: All of Unit 68A.</td>
<td>May 1 - May 25 Access is Limited</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FALL

Fall hunt application period: May 1 – June 5. Any leftover permits go on sale July 15 at 10:00 AM MDT.

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 Rules Brochure.

### 2020 & 2021 Fall Controlled Hunts

#### Youth Only - Either Sex Turkey

Use these numbers on your controlled hunt application. Youth Hunts - See pages 18 and 48 for details.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hunt No</th>
<th>Controlled Hunt Area Descriptions</th>
<th>Hunts</th>
<th>Permits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9016</td>
<td>22-1: All of Units 22, and 31</td>
<td>Youth Hunt August 30 - October 9</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9017</td>
<td>50-1: All of Units 50, 51, 58, 59, 59A, 60, 60A, 61, 62, 62A, 63, 63A, 64, 65, 66, 67, and 69.</td>
<td>Youth Hunt September 15 - November 30</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 2020 & 2021 Fall Controlled Hunts

Either Sex Turkey

Use these numbers on your controlled hunt application.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hunt No</th>
<th>Controlled Hunt Area Descriptions</th>
<th>Hunts</th>
<th>Permits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9018</td>
<td>21A-1: All of Units 21, 21A, 29, 30, and that portion of Unit 28 downstream from the Hat Creek drainage.</td>
<td>September 15 – December 31 Access is Limited</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9019</td>
<td>22-2: Outside the National Forest System boundary in Units 22, 31, and 32 (except that portion of Payette County).</td>
<td>October 10 – December 31</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9020</td>
<td>36B-1: All of Units 36A, 36B, 37, 37A, and that portion of Unit 28 upstream from and including the Hat Creek drainage.</td>
<td>September 15 – December 31 Access is Limited</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9021</td>
<td>38-1: All of Unit 38 and that portion of Unit 32 in Payette County.</td>
<td>September 15 - October 9</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### LANDOWNER PERMISSION REQUIRED HUNTS

Do not apply for these hunts during the controlled hunt application period. Please see page 18 for application information.

#### 2020 & 2021 Spring

Landowner Permission Required Hunts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hunt No</th>
<th>Controlled Hunt Area Descriptions</th>
<th>Hunts/Dates</th>
<th>Legal Bird</th>
<th>Permits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9101</td>
<td>38-2: Private land only in that portion of Unit 38 within the following boundary: within one mile on either side of the Boise River and Snake River, beginning at the intersection of the north channel Boise River and Eagle Road, following the north channel Boise River and mainstem Boise River west to the confluence with the Snake River, then following the Snake River north to the border of Unit 32.</td>
<td>April 15 - May 25</td>
<td>Beardless</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Landowner Permission Required Hunts are a form of Depredation Hunt. Do not apply for these hunts during the controlled hunt application period. Please see page 18 for application information.
### 2020 & 2021 Fall Landowner Permission Required Hunts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hunt No</th>
<th>Controlled Hunt Area Descriptions</th>
<th>Hunts/Dates</th>
<th>Legal Bird</th>
<th>Permits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9102</td>
<td>22-3: Private land only, outside the national Forest System Boundary in Units 22, 31 and 32</td>
<td>December 1 - December 31</td>
<td>Beardless</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9103</td>
<td>38-2: Private land only in that portion of Unit 38 within the following boundary: within one mile on either side of the Boise River and Snake River, beginning at the intersection of the north channel Boise River and Eagle Road, following the north channel Boise River and mainstem Boise River west to the confluence with the Snake River, then following the Snake River north to the border of Unit 32.</td>
<td>September 1 - December 31</td>
<td>Beardless</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9104</td>
<td>68A - All of Unit 68A</td>
<td>December 1 - December 31</td>
<td>Either Sex</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9105</td>
<td>69 - All of Unit 69</td>
<td>December 1 - December 31</td>
<td>Either Sex</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9106</td>
<td>70 - All of Unit 70</td>
<td>October 1 - December 31</td>
<td>Either Sex</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9107</td>
<td>71 - All of Unit 71</td>
<td>December 1 - December 31</td>
<td>Either Sex</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9108</td>
<td>73 - All of Unit 73</td>
<td>December 1 - December 31</td>
<td>Either Sex</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9109</td>
<td>74 - All of Unit 74</td>
<td>December 1 - December 31</td>
<td>Either Sex</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9110</td>
<td>77 - All of Unit 77</td>
<td>December 1 - December 31</td>
<td>Either Sex</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Landowner Permission Required Hunts are a form of Depredation Hunt. Do not apply for these hunts during the controlled hunt application period. Please see page 18 for application information.

### 2021 & 2022 Landowner Permission Required Hunts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hunt No</th>
<th>Controlled Hunt Area Descriptions</th>
<th>Hunts/Dates</th>
<th>Legal Bird</th>
<th>Permits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9201</td>
<td>22-3: Private land only, outside the national Forest System Boundary in Units 22, 31 and 32</td>
<td>January 1 - February 28</td>
<td>Beardless</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9202</td>
<td>38-2: Private land only in that portion of Unit 38 within the following boundary: within one mile on either side of the Boise River and Snake River, beginning at the intersection of the north channel Boise River and Eagle Road, following the north channel Boise River and mainstem Boise River west to the confluence with the Snake River, then following the Snake River north to the border of Unit 32.</td>
<td>January 1 - February 28</td>
<td>Beardless</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Landowner Permission Required Hunts are a form of Depredation Hunt. Do not apply for these hunts during the controlled hunt application period. Please see page 18 for application information.

Hunters must purchase a valid hunting license and turkey tag for the year they intend to hunt.

Hunting licenses and tags for 2021 go on sale December 1, 2020

Hunting licenses and tags for 2022 go on sale December 1, 2021
Controlled Hunt Application Worksheet*

To Complete the Application Worksheet

Enter name, date of birth, and complete 11-digit hunting license number for each person on the application.

Enter the complete 4-digit hunt number (not hunt area) of your first and second choice (optional). Controlled hunt numbers are found in the left hand column of the controlled hunt tables.

The hunt numbers are subject to change, so be sure to use this brochure when applying for any turkey hunts in 2020 or 2021.

Applications can be submitted at any Fish and Game offices and license vendors. Applications also can be made using your credit card by calling 1-800-554-8685. The charge for processing phone-in applications is 3 percent of the transaction plus $5.50. Internet applications can be made on the Fish and Game website at idfg.idaho.gov/licenses/controlled. The charge for internet applications is 3 percent of the transaction plus $3.50.

Any person desiring to change an application after it has been submitted may cancel it at a Fish and Game office. You must pay all controlled hunt application fees again when re-applying.

*Controlled Hunt Applicants: Use this worksheet to collect all your information before applying for your controlled hunt. Under new rules, Fish and Game will not accept mail-in applications for controlled hunts.

Controlled Hunt Applicants: Use this form for one species application only. You may photocopy this form. Application fee is Resident $6.25, Nonresident $14.75 per person per species.

How Many Hunters are Applying? [ ]

(Single application for deer, elk, pronghorn, bear, or turkey)

NAME #1

DATE OF BIRTH M D Y

HUNTING/COMBO LICENSE NUMBER

EMAIL:

(Single application for deer, elk, pronghorn, bear, or turkey)

NAME #2

DATE OF BIRTH M D Y

HUNTING/COMBO LICENSE NUMBER

EMAIL:

DESIGNATE $1 FEE TO C.A.P? (Citizens Against Poaching) Y N

1st Choice Hunt Number (Do not use hunt area) 2nd Choice Hunt Number (Do not use hunt area)

Results: It is the responsibility of the hunter to find out whether he/she was successful in drawing a controlled hunt.
Special 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, or a Hunting Passport, 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.

Tag Requirements
The Regional Office will provide hunters with tag requirements for each depredation hunt.

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 .................................................. 15950 N. Gate Blvd., Nampa ID 83687
54, 55 ............................................................................. 324 S. 417 E., Suite #1, Jerome, ID 83338
68A, 71, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78 .................................................. 1345 Barton Road, Pocatello, ID 83204
36B, 37 ........................................................................... 99 Highway 93 North, Salmon, ID 83467

Clip and mail to appropriate Fish and Game Regional Office.
Attn: Turkey Depredation Hunts.
Safety
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.

Ethics
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.

• Ask first to hunt on private land.
• 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 hunters.
• If you hear another hunter calling a bird, allow that hunter to continue undisturbed and leave the area.
**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 seasons, 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 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. Contact a Fish and Game Office for more information.

**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. 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Open and Closed Areas</th>
<th>Season Dates</th>
<th>Daily Bag Limit</th>
<th>Possession Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forest grouse: dusky (blue), ruffed &amp; spruce; California and bobwhite quail; chukar &amp; gray partridge; *sage &amp; sharp-tailed grouse; pheasants (all varieties)</td>
<td>All counties or parts of counties which have a firearms season are open to hunting by falconry.</td>
<td>August 15, 2020 - March 15, 2021 August 15, 2021 - March 15, 2022</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>9 of any kind and shall not include more than 3 pheasant (male or female), 3 sage-grouse or 3 sharp-tailed grouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crows</td>
<td>Open statewide.</td>
<td>October 1, 2020 - January 31, 2021 October 1, 2021 - January 31, 2022</td>
<td>No daily bag or possession limits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migratory game birds (ducks, coots, mergansers, Wilson’s snipe, mourning dove)</td>
<td>Open statewide.</td>
<td>These seasons shall coincide with the regular firearms seasons for these species.</td>
<td>3 of any kind</td>
<td>9 of any kind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottontail</td>
<td>Open statewide.</td>
<td>March 1, 2020 - August 31, 2020 March 1, 2021 - August 31, 2021</td>
<td>2 of any kind</td>
<td>6 of any kind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snowshoe hares</td>
<td>Open statewide.</td>
<td>April 1, 2020 - August 31, 2020 April 1, 2021 - August 31, 2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Sage grouse: Season Dates -- August 15, 2021 – March 15, 2022; Requires Game Tags, which may only be used in designated zones to which tag quotas apply. Zone descriptions, tag, and bag limits are described in separate sage grouse season brochure.*
## Furbearer Trapping and Hunting Seasons by Region

For wolf trapping and hunting seasons please see the current Big Game Seasons and Rules.

---

### Panhandle Region: Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai, and Shoshone counties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Badger</td>
<td>July 1 - June 30 Year-round</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaver</td>
<td>November 1 - March 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bobcat</td>
<td>December 14 - February 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox</td>
<td>October 10 - March 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marten</td>
<td>November 1 - January 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mink</td>
<td>November 1 - March 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muskrat</td>
<td>November 1 - March 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otter</td>
<td>November 1 - March 31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Clearwater Region: Clearwater, Idaho, Latah, Lewis, and NezPerce counties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Badger</td>
<td>July 1 - June 30 Year-round</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaver</td>
<td>November 1 - March 31</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bobcat</td>
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<td>Fox</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Muskrat</td>
<td>November 1 - March 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otter</td>
<td>November 1 - March 31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Southwest Region: Ada, Adams, Boise, Canyon, Elmore, Gem, Owyhee, Payette, Valley, and Washington counties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Badger</td>
<td>July 1 - June 30 Year-round</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaver</td>
<td>November 1 - March 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bobcat</td>
<td>December 14 - February 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox</td>
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</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mink</td>
<td>November 1 - March 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muskrat</td>
<td>November 1 - March 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otter</td>
<td>November 1 - March 31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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 R. downstream from but excluding Maloney Cr., and all tributaries to the Snake R. below the mouth of the Salmon R. to the Clearwater R., excluding the Clearwater R. drainage - CLOSED.

### Exceptions: Otter

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.

---

* Indicates species can also be hunted.

^ All areas closed to beaver trapping are closed to otter trapping.
Upland Game, Turkey & Furbearer, 2020 & 2021 Seasons & Rules

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Badger*</td>
<td>July 1 - June 30 Year-round</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaver</td>
<td>November 1 - March 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bobcat*</td>
<td>December 14 - February 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox*</td>
<td>July 1 - June 30 Year-round</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marten</td>
<td>November 1 - January 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mink</td>
<td>November 1 - March 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muskrat</td>
<td>November 1 - March 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otter^</td>
<td>November 1 - March 31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exceptions: Beaver

Blaine County: All public lands within the following drainages: Big Wood R. above Magic Reservoir Dam, Little Wood R. above Little Wood Reservoir; 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., 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, 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- CLOSED, except February 15 - February 28 - OPEN.

Exceptions: Muskrat

Gooding County: Hagerman WMA- CLOSED, except February 15 - February 28 - OPEN.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Badger*</td>
<td>July 1 - June 30 Year-round</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaver</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Muskrat</td>
<td>October 15 - April 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otter^</td>
<td>October 15 - March 31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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: Public lands (Idaho Department of Lands, U.S. Forest Service, and Bureau of Land Management properties) within the Willow Cr. 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 Cr. Drainage above the Forest Service boundary - CLOSED.

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.

To apply for controlled beaver trapping permits see page 32.
### Upper Snake Region: Bonneville, Butte, Clark, Fremont, Jefferson, Madison, and Teton counties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Badger*</td>
<td>July 1 - June 30 Year-round</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otter^</td>
<td>October 22 - March 31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exceptions: Beaver**

**Bonneville County:** All public lands managed by Idaho Fish and Game, Idaho Department of Lands, U.S. Forest Service, and Bureau of Land Management within the Willow Cr. drainage - CLOSED.

**Clark County.** All public lands within the following drainages: Edie Cr., Irving Cr., Miners Cr., Three Mile Cr., West Camas Cr., Indian Cr. and Middle Cr., upstream from the Targhee National Forest boundary - CLOSED.

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

### Salmon Region: Custer and Lemhi counties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Badger*</td>
<td>July 1 - June 30 Year-round</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Muskrat</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otter^</td>
<td>October 22 - March 31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exceptions: Beaver**

**Custer County.** Marsh Cr. drainage - CLOSED

**Lemhi County.** Dahlonega Cr. - CLOSED

### River Otter Trapping Quota

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Harvest Quota</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Panhandle</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clearwater</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magic Valley</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Snake</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salmon</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide Total</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Trapping on Game Preserves and Wildlife Management Areas

Prior to trapping on any of the following Wildlife Management Areas, trappers 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
- Coeur d’Alene River
- Carey Lake
- Cartier Slough
- 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.
**Mandatory Check, Report, and Pelt Tags**

Any person taking river otter or bobcat must comply with the mandatory check, report and pelt tag requirements.

Mandatory Check and Report:

- **Bobcat** – Present the pelt to any Fish and Game office or official checkpoint to obtain the appropriate pelt tag and complete a harvest report.
- **River Otter** – Present the pelt to the Fish and Game office in the region in which the animal was taken within seventy-two (72) hours of taking to obtain the appropriate pelt tag and complete a harvest report. 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 seventy-two (72) hours and make arrangements for tagging with the regional office.

**Pelt Tags:**

- No person may have in possession, except during the open season and for ten (10) days after the close of the season, any raw bobcat or otter pelt without an official export tag attached, unless that person has a fur buyer or taxidermist license or appropriate import documentation.
- No person may have in possession, except during the open season and for seventy-two (72) hours after the close of the season, any otter pelt legally harvested in Idaho that does not have an official state export tag attached.
- The pelt must be legally taken in Idaho and must be presented during normal working hours – 8AM to 5PM.
- Pelts must be thawed before they can be checked.
- There is a $3 fee for each pelt tag.
- There is a $1.75 vendor fee for each license holder per species.

**Sale/Purchase of Bobcat and Otter:**

- No person may sell, offer for sale, purchase, or offer to purchase any raw bobcat or otter pelt that does not have an official state export tag attached, unless that person has a fur buyer or taxidermist license or appropriate import documentation.

**Season Limits:**

- A maximum limit of **three** 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 **three** 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 online at [idfg.idaho.gov/hunt/harvest-quotas](http://idfg.idaho.gov/hunt/harvest-quotas). The reporting hotline (1-800-323-4334) is only updated when there is a closure.

- All areas closed to beaver trapping are closed to otter trapping. Additional closures have been identified to reduce potential conflicts between user groups. See pages 31-33.

**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. See page 32 for controlled beaver trapping seasons.

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 by Fish and Game, Wildlife Bureau, P.O. Box 25, Boise, Idaho 83707, and 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.

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.

**Hunting and Trapping of Predatory and Unprotected Animals:**
Predatory and Unprotected Animals may be taken all year 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. Animals classified as predatory include coyote, raccoon, jackrabbit, skunk and weasel. Animals classified as unprotected include opossum, porcupine, and ringtail.

**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 will be refused a license to trap animals for the ensuing year until a late report is submitted.

All permittees must 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/trap/report](http://idfg.idaho.gov/trap/report).

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**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.

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**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

Completion of a trapper education course is mandatory for anyone who purchased their first Idaho trapping license on or after July 1, 2011. Those who present proof of equivalent certification obtained in Idaho or from an authorized agency or association in another state or country are exempt. For more information visit: idfg.idaho.gov/trap or contact a Fish and Game office. Trappers who have only taken a wolf trapping education course must also take the Idaho trapper education course.

It is Unlawful

• To trap without a valid trapper's license; see page 49 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 are 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 or is in excess of the trapper’s limit.

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 37.

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 includes 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.

Trapping: It is illegal for any person trapping furbearing animals or predatory or unprotected wildlife to:

• Use any set within 30 feet of any visible bait.
• Use a dirt hole set with bait unless the bait remains covered at all times to protect raptors and other meat-eating birds from being caught accidentally.
• Place any ground set on, across, or within ten (10) feet of the edge of any maintained unpaved public trail designated by any city, county, state, or federal transportation or land management agency on the most current official map of the agency.
• 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. Public highway is defined as the traveled portion of, and shoulders on each side of, any road maintained by a
governmental entity for public travel, and includes all bridges, culverts, overpasses, fills, and other structures within limits of the right-of-way of any such road.
• Place any ground set incorporating snare, trap, or attached materials within 300 feet of any designated public campground, trailhead, paved trail, or picnic area. Cage or box live traps re permitted within 300 feet of designated public campgrounds, trailheads, paved trail, or picnic areas as allowed by city, county, state, and federal law.
• Place any ground set snare without a break-away device OR cable stop incorporated within the snare loop.
• Place any ground set incorporating a foothold trap with an inside jaw spread greater than 9 inches.
• Place or operate, except as a waterset, any body-gripping trap that has a maximum jaw opening, when set, of greater than 7 ½ inches measured from the inside edges of the body-gripping portion of the jaws, within 30 feet of any bait, lure, or other attractant.
• Place or operate, except as a waterset, any body-gripping trap that has a maximum jaw opening, when set, greater than 6 ½ inches and less than 7 ½ inches measures from the inside edges of the body-gripping portions of the jaws unless:
  1) The trap is in an enclosure and the trap trigger is recessed 7 inches or more from the top and front most portion of the open end of the enclosure;
  2) No bait, lure, or other attractant is placed within 30 feet of the trap; or
  3) The trap is elevated at least 3 feet above the surface of the ground or snowpack.
• Use any part of a domestic or wild origin game bird, big game, upland game, game fish, or protected nongame wildlife as bait EXCEPT portions of game birds, game animals, and game fish that are not edible portions can be used. Edible portions are: 1) game bird breasts, 2) big game hind quarters, front quarters loins and tenderloins, 3) game fish fillets, bullfrog hind legs and crayfish tails, and 4) rabbit and hare hind legs, front legs and loins.
• Use live animals as bait or an attractant.
Except it is legal to:
• Place sets beyond 30 feet of a naturally killed big game animal as long as the carcass is left undisturbed. Natural causes do not include any man-caused mortality.
• Place sets beyond 30 feet of a legally salvaged road kill unless prohibited by the Fish and Game Commission. For more information and to complete the required form to legally salvage road kill, visit our website at idfg.idaho.gov/species/roadkill or call a Fish and Game office, see page 4.
Release of Non-Target Catches: Non-target species are defined as any species caught for which the season is closed or is in excess of the trappers limit. 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:
• Promptly record the date and species of the animal caught.
• Report the catch on the mandatory fur bearer harvest report form.
• Remove the animal from the trap and take it into possession.
Furbearer Methods
of Take and Rules

• No person hunting raccoon at night shall:
  • Hunt with any weapon the possession of which is prohibited by state or federal law.
  • Hunt on private land without obtaining written permission from the landowner or lessee.

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.

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, red fox.

No person may hunt any furbearing animal with or by the aid of artificial light.

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.

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.

Hound Hunting—Furbearer

Dogs may be used to pursue bobcat or fox in an open take season for the species. Outside of the bobcat take season, bobcats may be pursued and treed, but not killed, or possessed, in any big game management unit open to take season or dog training/pursuit for mountain lions (see current Big Game Seasons and Rules for mountain lion take seasons and dog training seasons).

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 45 for more information.
  • 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.
BOBCAT AND LYNX IDENTIFYING CHARACTERISTICS

BE SURE OF WHAT YOU SHOOT. THE LYNX IS A THREATENED SPECIES WHICH MAY BE MISSTaken FOR A BOBCAT.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BOBCAT</th>
<th>LYNX</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tail</strong></td>
<td>Has black tip on tail which completely encircles the end.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underside of tail is white to the tip.</td>
<td>No barring on upper side of tail between base and tip.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usually some barring on upper side of tail with wide band at end.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Color</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brownish with clouding or spots over much of the upper body—usually distinct black spots on belly.</td>
<td>Generally pale grey without distinct spotting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Face</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ear tufts, if present, usually under one inch long.</td>
<td>Dark colored ear tufts, conspicuous, 1.5 inches long.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks prominent cheek tufts.</td>
<td>Cheek tufts prominent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Feet</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appear small, lack hair development between pads—bare like those of domestic cat.</td>
<td>Appear large, pads covered with woolly hair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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).

• 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 not 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

Slide trigger to side and twist or connect prongs together. This will reduce non-target otter catch or smaller animals in beaver sets. Place trap under water with trigger on top. This configuration allows larger beavers to be captured.
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
- Stay current 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

- Fur-bearing animals are a sustainable, renewable resource. Some people have the notion that fur-bearing 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/trap 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.
Idaho trappers who purchase their first trapping license after June 30, 2011 are required to attend a mandatory trapper education course before they can purchase an Idaho trapping license. Course is a mixture of classroom instruction and field experience.

- Learn the best tools, techniques, and locations for safe and responsible trapping to avoid catching non-target animals, as well as how to minimize impacts on others.
- Furbearer behavior and management, trapping regulations, equipment selection and maintenance, and care of pelts will be covered.
- Cost at regional office: $8.00
  Online Cost: $9.75

Please note that the wolf trapping education course is not a substitute for this class. Those who present proof of equivalent certification obtained in Idaho or from an authorized agency or association in another state or country are exempt.

For more information please visit: idfg.idaho.gov/trap or contact your nearest Fish and Game office.
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](http://idfg.idaho.gov/hunt/ground-squirrel) for more information and range maps for all Idaho ground squirrels.

PET OWNERS: 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/media/release-pet](http://idfg.idaho.gov/media/release-pet)
It Is Unlawful

- To hunt on cultivated or posted private lands without permission. See Trespass Law, page 47.
- To hunt or take any wildlife without a valid hunting license on your person.
- To take any game without the proper tag and/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 upland game bird with the aid of baiting. Bait is defined as any substance placed to attract upland game birds. Baiting is allowed for some big game animals (see current Big Game Seasons and Rules).
  - To possess or transport game or parts (including processed meat) taken by another person without having a proxy statement, page 47.

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.

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 is on page 46. 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 47. 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 47.

- 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.

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).

  - 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.

  - 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.

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 and Preserve.

- 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

All persons must have written permission or other lawful
permission to enter private property. The law specifies:
No person shall enter or remain on private land to shoot any
weapon or hunt, fish, trap or retrieve game without written
permission or other lawful permission. See page 47 for
permission form and additional information.
General Rules and Information

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, opossum 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 woodpeckers, 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 43 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.

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.

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.
• For more information and videos visit: idfg.idaho.gov/media/release-pet

REPORT WILDLIFE CRIME
POACHING IS STEALING

Concerned citizens who choose to “Make the Call” are instrumental in catching poachers stealing game and fish from Idaho’s citizens.

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.
### PROXY STATEMENT

(To transport wildlife taken by another person)

Taker’s Name_________________________________ Taker’s Signature_____________________

Taker’s Address_______________________________________________________________________________

License No. ___________________________________________ Tag No. ___________________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species (Circle)</th>
<th>#Taken</th>
<th>Date Killed</th>
<th>Unit/Hunt Area</th>
<th>Sex</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Sharp-tailed Grouse</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ring-necked Pheasant</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Turkey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other Game:
Species __________________________ #Taken ___________ Date Killed _______________________

---

### IDAHO’S TRESPASS LAW

**ASK FIRST**

Know before you go!

All persons must have written permission or other lawful form of permission to enter or remain on private land to shoot any weapon or hunt, fish, trap or retrieve game. A person should know land is private and they are not allowed without permission because:
- The property is associated with a residence or business;
- OR cultivated;
- OR fenced or enclosed in a way that delineates the private property;
- OR unfenced and uncultivated, but is posted with conspicuous “no trespassing” signs or bright orange/fluorescent paint at the corners of the fence adjoining public land and at all navigable streams, roads, gates and rights-of-way entering the private land from public land and posted in a way that people can see the postings.

A first conviction of trespass on private property carries a mandatory one-year revocation of hunting/fishing/trapping licenses in addition to misdemeanor fine and seizure of animals taken on private property. Federal law prohibits unauthorized trespass on Indian-owned reservation lands for hunting, fishing, or trapping purposes.

Refer to Idaho Code 36-1603 and I.C. 18-7008.
Please visit: https://idfg.idaho.gov/askfirst

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### Permission Form

Permission given to (print):

Dates permission is valid:
from: ______________________ to: ______________________

General Description of Property:
____________________________________________________
____________________________________________________
____________________________________________________

Landowner Name (print):
____________________________

Owner or Agent Signature:
____________________________

A property owner may revoke permission at any time.
YOUTH HUNTS

• Hunters must be 10 to 17 years of age to hunt big game or turkey in hunts designated for youth.

  **NOTE:** The 2020 Idaho Legislature may approve a new rule in April 2020 that would allow Hunting Passport holders who are 8 or 9 years of age to purchase turkey tags to participate in the following turkey hunts: general season, general youth-only, depredation, and landowner permission hunts with the appropriate landowner permission permit. Hunting Passport holders are not eligible to participate in controlled hunts. Please call your local regional office to find out if this rule has been approved.

• Hunters must be 10 to 17 years of age to apply for a youth-only controlled hunt, except a 9-year old may apply for a controlled hunt, provided they are ten (10) years of age when they participate in the hunt for which they are applying. Hunters who apply for a youth-only controlled hunt while 17 and turn 18 before the youth-only controlled hunt begins can still participate in the hunts designated for youth.

THREE-YEAR LICENSES

• If the youth becomes a resident of another state, this license remains valid but cannot be used to purchase resident tags.

• If the youth purchases the multi-year junior combination or hunting license while 17, he or she may continue to purchase the junior priced tags through the valid dates of the license. Youth hunt restrictions based on age still apply. A holder of a multi-year junior combination or hunting license over the age of 17 cannot participate in big game or turkey hunts designated for youth and cannot apply for youth-only controlled hunts.

JUNIOR LICENSES

Only properly licensed youth 10 or older may hunt big game/turkey, except a 9-year old may buy a license to apply for a controlled hunt provided they are ten (10) years of age when they participate in the hunt for which they are applying. They cannot participate in the hunt until they are ten (10).

**Resident**

• All resident youth younger than 12, who possess a junior hunting license, must be accompanied by a licensed adult 18 years of age or older and be close enough to be within normal conversation or hearing range without shouting or the aid of electronic devices.

• All hunters possessing a Hunting Passport must be accompanied by a licensed adult 18 years of age or older and be close enough to be within normal conversation or hearing range without shouting or the aid of electronic devices.

**Nonresident**

• Nonresident youth ages 10 to 17, who possess a nonresident junior mentored hunting license, must be accompanied by a licensed adult 18 years of age or older and be close enough to be within normal conversation or hearing range without shouting or the aid of electronic devices. The licensed adult must have a current year tag which is valid for the same species, and may hunt while participating in the mentored hunting program. The licensed adult may not accompany more than two youth at a time. A tag that has already been filled still meets the tag possession requirement.

• Nonresident youth ages 12 to 17, who possess a full price hunting license are not required to follow the “accompanied by” rule in the field.

or older and be close enough to be within normal conversation or hearing range without shouting or the aid of electronic devices.
For all resident and nonresident license, tag and permit fees, see pages 52-54.

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 50.

The 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 available for youth ages 10-17. 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. A 9-year old may buy a license to apply for a controlled hunt, but he or she must be 10 years old at the time of the hunt.

Both a three-day and nonresident small game hunting 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. This license is 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 Sage/Sharp-tailed grouse 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), or any other locations where the Department stocks pheasants, hunters must purchase a hunting license and an Upland Game Bird permit. The permit is required for hunters aged 18 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 and predatory birds 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. 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.

BE SAFE, ENJOY YOUR SEASON AND REMEMBER...

© Glenn Oakley

- Hunting on private land is a privilege. Always get permission and thank the landowner.
- Be a mentor. Pass on the heritage and traditions of hunting, fishing and trapping in Idaho.
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., or by internet.
- From your computer or mobile device, go to idfg.idaho.gov/buy
- Commercial licenses, duplicate tags, documents that require proof of disability, lifetime certificates, and bear baiting permits may be purchased only at Fish and Game offices.

When buying licenses by telephone, the buyer 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 permit such as salmon/steelhead or WMA permits. 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. 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.

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.

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 two 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. 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
Any resident certified as permanently disabled or 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. An applicant must provide either a benefit verification letter from the Social Security Administration in their name showing they are receiving SSI or SSDI benefits for the current year, or a letter from the Railroad Retirement board verifying disability status and being dated within 3 years preceding application for a license, or a letter of any date prior to license application from the Veterans Affairs office verifying a service-connected disability rating of 40% or greater, or a current year’s letter from the Veteran Affairs office showing the applicant is receiving a nonservice-connected pension, or a form prescribed by the...
department that certifies permanent physical disability. A physically disabled person means a person who has lost the use of one (1) or both lower extremities or both hands, or is unable to walk 200 feet or more unassisted by another person or without the aid of a walker, cane, crutches, braces, prosthetic device or a wheelchair, or is unable to walk 200 feet or more without great difficulty or discomfort due to one or more of the following impairments: neurological, orthopedic, respiratory, cardiac, arthritic disorder, blindness (a medically documented loss or impairment of vision and includes any person whose visual acuity with correcting lens does not exceed 20/200 in the better eye, or whose vision in the better eye is restricted to a field which subtends an angle of not greater than 20 degrees), or the loss of function or absence of a limb.

Disabled licenses may be purchased at Fish and Game offices, selected license vendors (see website for list), and through the mail.

**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 tag on the animal.

The rules apply for disabled hunters who possess a valid disabled combination or hunting license, a nonresident disabled American Veteran hunting license, a disabled archery permit, or a disabled hunt-from-a-motor-vehicle permit and a valid tag.

The companion is not required to have a tag or controlled hunt permit to assist a disabled hunter. However, the companion must have a valid license and applicable special weapon permit (i.e. – for an archery only hunt, the companion would need an archery permit) when assisting a disabled hunter.

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.

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.

For more information about the rules for a companion to a disabled hunter, please contact your local Fish and Game 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.

### Idaho Residency Requirements

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

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; online at idfg.idaho.gov/title36 and idfg.idaho.gov/idapa13 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: idfg.idaho.gov/hunt/passport, or contact your local Fish and Game office.
## Resident License, Tag and Permit Fees

Prices listed below include prices for those who have held a valid annual/3 year license in 2019 and 2020 who are considered “Price Locked” and prices for those who are not price locked. To opt in to the price lock you may purchase a 3 year license. See important notes on next page.

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<th>FEE OR LICENSE</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ANNUAL</td>
<td>3-YEAR⁷</td>
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<tr>
<td>Access-Depredation Fee for Adults</td>
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<td>Access-Depredation Fee for Jr./Sr./DAV/Furlough</td>
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A license buyer is required to pay this annual fee when purchasing their first annual license of the year. It will not apply to any additional annual licenses purchased later in the year, nor is it required to purchase a daily license.

### Adult Licenses: 18 years of age and older

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<tr>
<td>Sportsman’s Package (Adult or Youth)¹</td>
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<tr>
<td>Combination (Hunting &amp; Fishing)</td>
<td>33.50</td>
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<td>Disabled Combination</td>
<td>5.00</td>
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<td>Military Furlough Combination</td>
<td>17.50</td>
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<td>Hunting</td>
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<td>Disabled Fishing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Military Furlough Fishing</td>
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<td>Trapping (expires June 30)</td>
<td>26.75</td>
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<td>Taxidermist/Furbuyer (expires June 30)²</td>
<td>40.00</td>
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<td>Hunting Passport (8+ yrs Junior or Adult)⁶</td>
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### Youth Licenses

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior Hunting (10-17 yrs)⁵</td>
<td>7.25</td>
<td>18.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior Fishing (14-17yrs)</td>
<td>13.75</td>
<td>37.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Trapping (expires June 30)</td>
<td>7.25</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Senior Licenses - 65 or Older

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>License Type</th>
<th>WITH PRICE LOCK</th>
<th>WITHOUT PRICE LOCK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Senior Combination (Hunting &amp; Fishing)</td>
<td>$11.75</td>
<td>$31.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Permits and Validations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permit Type</th>
<th>WITH PRICE LOCK</th>
<th>WITHOUT PRICE LOCK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Archery or Muzzleloader Permit</td>
<td>$18.25</td>
<td>$19.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAV Archery or Muzzleloader Permit</td>
<td>3.75</td>
<td>3.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bear Baiting Permit²</td>
<td>12.75</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hound Hunter Permit</td>
<td>12.75</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upland Game Bird Permit (Department-stocked birds ;18+ yrs)</td>
<td>23.75 each</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharp-tailed Grouse Permit</td>
<td>4.75</td>
<td>5.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabled Archery or Disabled Motor Vehicle Permit²³</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migratory Bird (HIP) Permit</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>2.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salmon or Steelhead Permit</td>
<td>12.75</td>
<td>15.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two-Pole Permit</td>
<td>13.75</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Adult Tags

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tag Type</th>
<th>WITH PRICE LOCK</th>
<th>WITHOUT PRICE LOCK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deer</td>
<td>$19.75</td>
<td>$24.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elk</td>
<td>30.75</td>
<td>36.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pronghorn</td>
<td>31.25</td>
<td>36.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A TRUE SPORTSMAN RESPECTS THE PRIVATE LANDOWNER

Treat landowners as you would like to be treated, and treat their land as you would like yours to be treated.

ALWAYS...

• Ask Permission
• Leave Gates As You Found Them
• Don’t Litter
• Be Courteous
• Don’t Drive Off Established Roads
• Express Your Thanks

For licenses not listed, please visit our web page at: idfg.idaho.gov

Resident 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 or hunting license, a junior combination or hunting license, a junior hunting passport, or a DAV combination or hunting license.

5 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. 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.

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.

7 If a 3-year resident hunting, fishing or combination license holder moves out of Idaho, the license will remain valid, but the holder will be required to purchase nonresident tags and permits.

8 Price Lock on daily fishing is only available as long as the customer has a current year annual or a valid multiyear hunting license. Otherwise customer must pay fees in column 3.
Nonresident License, Tag and Permit Fees

Prices listed below are as of December 1, 2020. Prices may change without notice. Licenses, tags and permits are valid through December 31, except where noted. All tags, permits and applications require the purchase of a license.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FEE OR LICENSE</th>
<th>ANNUAL</th>
<th>3-YEAR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access-Depredation Fee for Adult</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access-Depredation Fee for Jr./DAV</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A license buyer is required to pay this annual fee when purchasing their first annual license of the year. It will not apply to any additional annual licenses purchased later in the year, nor is it required to purchase a daily license.

**Adult Licenses: 18 years of age and older**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FEE OR LICENSE</th>
<th>ANNUAL</th>
<th>3-YEAR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Combination Hunting &amp; Fishing (Not valid for the first five days of pheasant season)</td>
<td>$264.00</td>
<td>788.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunting (includes three-day fishing license each year of license) (Not valid for the first five days of pheasant season)</td>
<td>185.00</td>
<td>551.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabled American Veteran Hunting (DAV)* (Includes three-day fishing license) (Not valid for the first five days of pheasant season)</td>
<td>31.75</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Game Hunting (Not valid for the first five days of pheasant season)</td>
<td>141.75</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three-Day Nonresident Small Game Hunting (Not valid for the first five days of pheasant season)</td>
<td>71.75</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nongame Hunting</td>
<td>39.00</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shooting Preserve Hunting</td>
<td>26.00</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing</td>
<td>108.00</td>
<td>291.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily Fishing (first day)</td>
<td>22.75</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three-day Salmon/Steelhead</td>
<td>44.75</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trapping (expires June 30)</td>
<td>331.75</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxidermist/Furbuyer* (expires June 30)</td>
<td>187.00</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunting Passport* (8+years Junior or 18+years Adult) (Not valid for the first five days of pheasant season)</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Junior Mentored & Youth Licenses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FEE OR LICENSE</th>
<th>$</th>
<th>$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Junior Mentored Hunting* (10-17 yrs) (Includes three-day fishing license) (Not valid for the first five days of pheasant season)</td>
<td>$91.75</td>
<td>$271.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior Fishing (under 18 yrs)</td>
<td>23.75</td>
<td>67.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Permits and Validations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FEE OR LICENSE</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Archery or Muzzleloader Permit</td>
<td>$81.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAV Archery or Muzzleloader Permit, effective 7/1/20</td>
<td>5.75 ea</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bear Baiting Permit*</td>
<td>34.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hound Hunter Permit*</td>
<td>301.75</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FEE OR LICENSE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANNUAL</th>
<th>3-YEAR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upland Game Bird Permit (Department-stocked birds ;18+ yrs)</td>
<td>56.75 ea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharp-tailed Grouse Permit</td>
<td>$17.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabled Archery or Disabled Motor Vehicle Permit*</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migratory Bird (HIP) Permit</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salmon or Steelhead Permit</td>
<td>28.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two-Pole Permit</td>
<td>17.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Adult Tags**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FEE OR LICENSE</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deer</td>
<td>$351.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elk</td>
<td>651.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pronghorn</td>
<td>342.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bear</td>
<td>231.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduced Bear and Second Bear</td>
<td>41.75 ea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Lion</td>
<td>204.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduced Mountain Lion and Second Mountain Lion</td>
<td>41.75 ea.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray Wolf and Gray Wolf Trapping (expires June 30)</td>
<td>31.75 ea.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Turkey and Extra Turkey</td>
<td>80.00 ea.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Unit Turkey</td>
<td>5.00 ea.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandhill Crane</td>
<td>74.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swan</td>
<td>67.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moose, Bighorn Sheep, Mountain Goat (tag only, does not include application fee)</td>
<td>$2,626.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sage Grouse</td>
<td>74.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Junior Mentored**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FEE OR LICENSE</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deer*</td>
<td>$176.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elk*</td>
<td>299.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bear*</td>
<td>116.75 ea.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Bear*</td>
<td>41.75 ea.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey and Extra Turkey*</td>
<td>44.75 ea.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Disabled American Veteran Tags**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FEE OR LICENSE</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deer*</td>
<td>$23.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elk*</td>
<td>39.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bear and Second Bear*</td>
<td>23.75 ea.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey and Discounted Turkey*</td>
<td>19.75 ea.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Controlled Hunt**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FEE OR LICENSE</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application for deer, elk, pronghorn, bear, or Turkey</td>
<td>$18.00 ea.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application for moose, sheep or mt. goat</td>
<td>45.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I
daho’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.
- Must be 10 years of age to hunt big game, turkey and sandhill crane; 8 years of age to hunt other game birds, upland game animals, furbearers, predatory or unprotected species.
- 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.
- Only one Passport can be purchased in a lifetime—except an 8 year old may obtain a passport each year until reaching 10 years of age. To continue hunting after the Passport expires, completion of a hunter education course and license purchase is required.
- Available at license vendors, online and Fish and Game regional offices.
- Cost is $1.75.

Nonresident 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. Any adult accompanying any youth possessing a Junior Mentored tag(s) must have a tag(s) for the same species. Junior Hunting Passport mentors may not accompany more than 2 mentored hunters at one time.
5 Anyone hunting with this license must be accompanied in the field by an adult license holder close enough to be within normal conversation or hearing range without shouting or the aid of electronic devices. A 9-year old may buy a license to apply for a controlled hunt, but he or she must be 10 years old at the time of the hunt.
6 Disability must be certified by the U.S. Department of Defense or by Veterans Affairs on their official letterhead showing combined service-connected disability rating of 40% or more.

Photo by Chris Casady

Save Time, Buy Online!

Purchase your licenses, permits, and tags online now at gooutdoorsidaho.com

Licenses are instantly available upon purchase, please allow 7-10 business days to receive tags and permits by mail. There is a processing fee for online purchases.

Photo by Christopher Collins

Photo by Chris Casady

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.