Idaho Upland Game, Turkey & Furbearer

2022 & 2023 Seasons and Rules

Effective February 1, 2022 to June 30, 2024

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

idfg.idaho.gov

Emergency closure along portion of Snake River effective September 29, 2023

UPDATED: SEPTEMBER 29, 2023

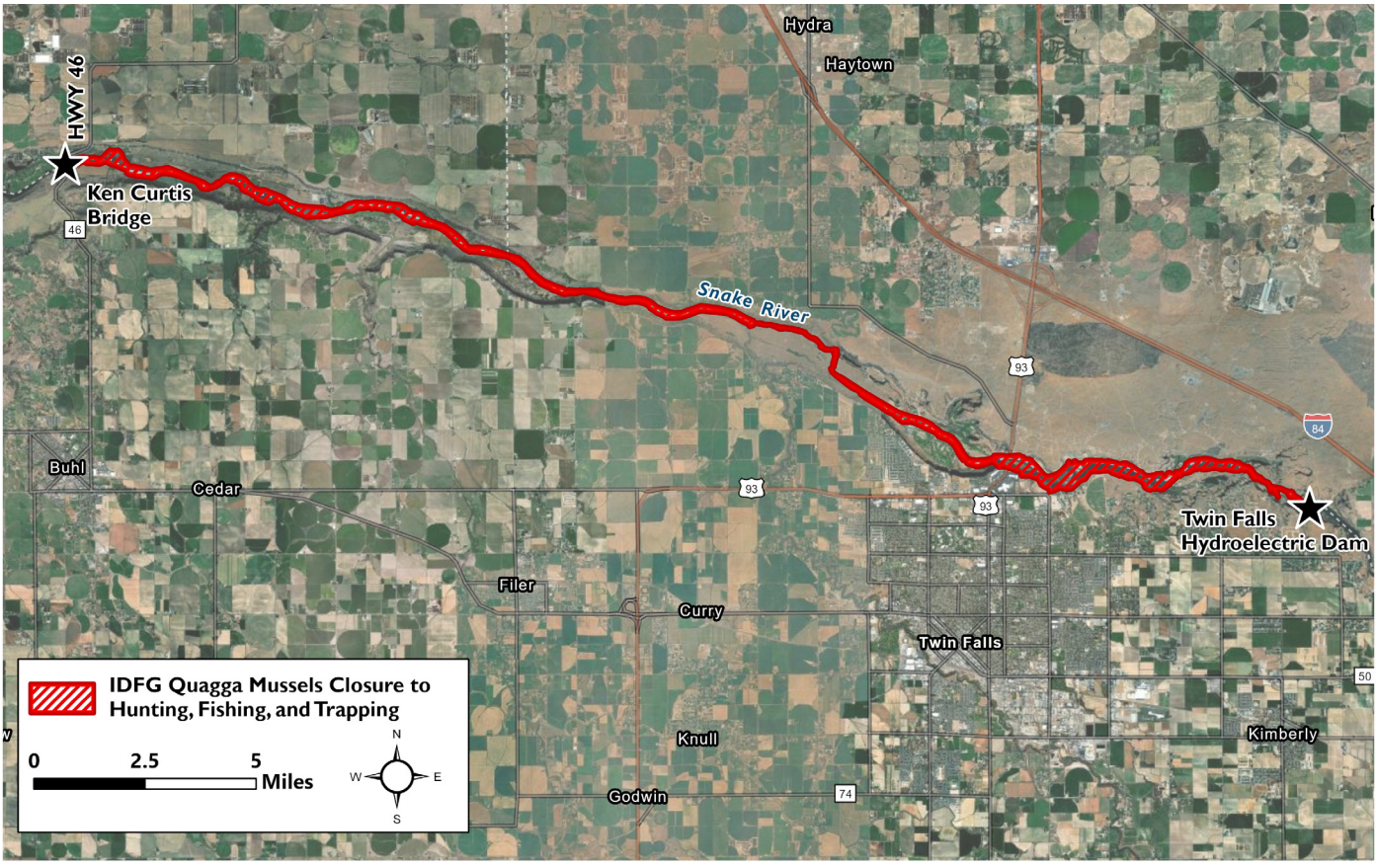
EMERGENCY CLOSURE

HUNTING, FISHING AND TRAPPING CLOSURE

The Idaho Department of Fish and Game Commission has enacted an emergency closure of hunting, fishing, and trapping in a portion of the Snake River to align with a closure enacted by the Idaho Department of Agriculture after the detection of quagga mussels in the area.

Emergency Closure Area:

Effective immediately, all hunting, fishing, and trapping are closed below the ordinary high water mark of the Snake River from Twin Falls Hydroelectric Dam to the bridge crossing the Snake River at Highway 46 (also known as Ken Curtis Bridge).



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DIRECTOR SCHRIEVER'S OPEN LETTER TO THE HUNTERS, ANGLERS AND TRAPPERS OF IDAHO

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, use biological and social science, along with direct involvement from hunters and trappers, to manage upland game, turkey and furbearer populations and provide hunting and trapping opportunities.

Hunting and trapping allow nearly anyone 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 hunting opportunities for upland game and upland birds, as well as trapping for furbearers, for anyone who buys a license.

We know how important upland game hunting and trapping are to folks who participate, 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 now and into the future.

We fully appreciate that harvesting healthy, organic meat is an important part of hunting, and a reason many people 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 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 animals for research.

Although we enjoy liberal seasons, annual harvest of both upland game and furbearers represents a very small and sustainable proportion of these populations

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. Upland game bird populations may dramatically fluctuate from year-to-year, but most upland bird hunting opportunities have remained stable over the last decade and about 300,000 birds harvested annually. Our turkey hunting is excellent, with hunters consistently enjoying 30-percent success rates in general hunts during spring seasons, and we see no signs of a dramatic change.

Fish and Game recently completed Idaho's first wild turkey management plan, which was formerly part of an overall upland bird management plan.

To better understand views of turkey hunters, Fish and Game staff conducted an opinion survey of turkey hunters in June 2020 and used that information to help shape the 6-year turkey management plan.

The plan identifies five main priorities:

- Hunter opportunity and harvest
- Population management and monitoring
- Nuisance and depredations
- Habitat improvement and management
- Hunting access

Responses to the wild turkey hunter opinion survey reinforced the importance of hunter opportunity, habitat improvement and management, and increased hunter access for wild turkey hunting.

While most news is good for our upland hunting, that's not to say everything is exactly how Fish and Game's wildlife managers, or hunters, want it. Our wild pheasant hunting opportunities have experienced declines due in large part to habitat loss. Fish and Game staff is pursuing ways to provide more pheasant hunting opportunities, and in recent years has expanded pheasant stocking program to include at least two stocking locations in each of Fish and Game's seven management regions.

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

Dave Bobbitt, Panhandle
Don Ebert, Clearwater
Tim Murphy, Southwest
Greg Cameron, Magic Valley
Jordan Cheirrett, Southeast
Derick Attebury, Upper Snake
Ron Davies, Salmon

Idaho Department of Fish and Game

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Boise, ID 83707
208-334-3700 • idfg.idaho.gov

Jim Fredericks, Director
Amber Worthington, Deputy Director
Vacant, Deputy Director

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.
- A service fee is added for online transactions. **GoOutdoorsIdaho.com**
- 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 Numbers

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

U. S. Forest Service:

Southern Idaho **fs.usda.gov/r4**

Northern Idaho..... **fs.usda.gov/r1**

Hells Canyon..... **fs.usda.gov/r6**

Bureau of Land Management:..... **blm.gov/idaho**

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

To report wildlife crimes, call Citizens Against Poaching at 1-800-632-5999.
Emergency information can be relayed to Fish and Game personnel through any Idaho law enforcement agency.

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 Idaho Fish and Game, or if you desire further information, please write to: Idaho Department of Fish and Game, P.O. Box 25, Boise, ID 83707 OR Chief, Public Civil Rights Division, Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street NW, Washington, DC 20240. This publication will be made available in alternative formats upon request. Please contact the Department of Fish and Game 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.
2022/2023_Upland Game, Furbearer, and Turkey
BOC/pca 41918/2-2022/220,000 ROP/GG

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What's New?

Turkey

- **Created a new general spring archery-only turkey hunt on Farragut State Park/WMA from April 15-30.**
- **Created a new general fall archery-only turkey hunt on Farragut State Park/WMA from November 1 – December 1.**
- **Expanded the hunt boundary for Landowner Permission Hunts in 38-2 in the Southwest Region.**
- **Reduced the number of controlled hunts and tags available in Unit 54 in the Magic Valley Region.**
- **Added Unit 68A to the list of units open to general spring turkey hunting in the Southeast Region; spring controlled hunts were eliminated.**
- **Added Unit 70 to the list of units open to general fall turkey hunting in the Southeast Region.**
- **Created a new fall controlled hunt in Unit 68A in the Southeast Region.**
- **Shortened the season for the Unit 70 Landowner Permission Hunt in the Southeast Region.**
- **Increased number of tags for spring and fall controlled hunts in 21A-1 in the Salmon Region.**
- **Expanded the season for the fall controlled hunt in 21A-1 in the Salmon Region.**

Trapping

- **Removed stream closures to beaver trapping in the Magic Valley, Southeast, and Salmon Regions. See pages 32 – 33 for updated exceptions to beaver trapping.**
- **Removed closures on river otter trapping in the Clearwater, Southwest, and Salmon Regions, see pages 31 – 33.**
- **New rules regarding the use of bait when trapping, see pages 36 and 37.**
- **New rules regarding the use of body-gripping traps on dryland, see page 37.**

Turkey Controlled Hunt Application Dates:

- Spring hunt application period: February 1 - March 1
  Results available by March 20
- Fall hunt application period: May 1 - June 5
  Results available by July 10

FOREST GROUSE: DUSKY (BLUE), RUFFED, AND SPRUCE

AREA 1

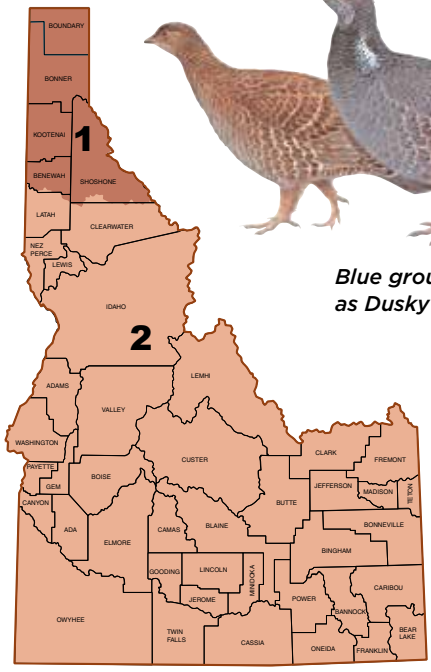
Boundary, Bonner, and Kootenai counties, portions of Latah and Clearwater counties in management units 6 and 9, and Benewah and Shoshone counties, except for those portions in management units 8, 8A, 10, and 10A.

Seasons

2022 – 2023 — August 30 through January 31

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

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



Blue grouse are now known as Dusky grouse

AREA 2

Remainder of the state

Seasons

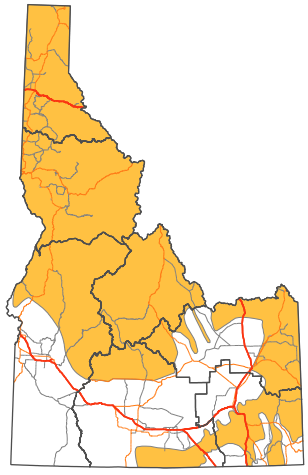
2022 – 2023 — August 30 through December 31

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

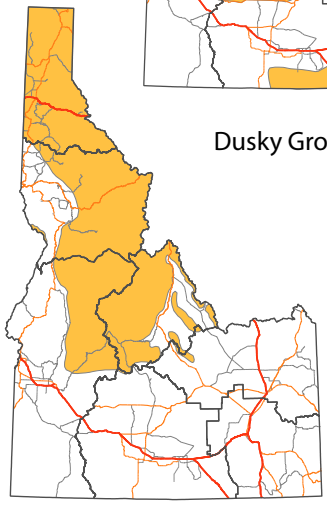
Possession Limit .....**12 in the aggregate**

Forest Grouse

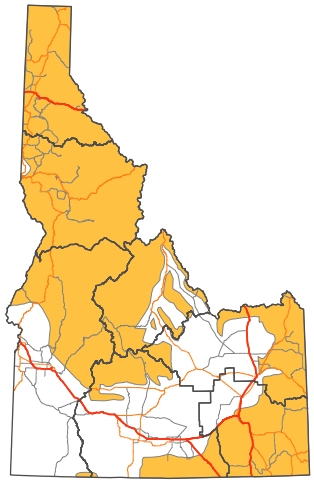
Distribution and Habitat Use: Shaded areas show general distribution of these species. Idaho's three species of forest grouse are all native to the state. In northern Idaho, ruffed grouse are the most common forest grouse. Good populations are also found in the mountains of central and eastern Idaho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



Dusky Grouse



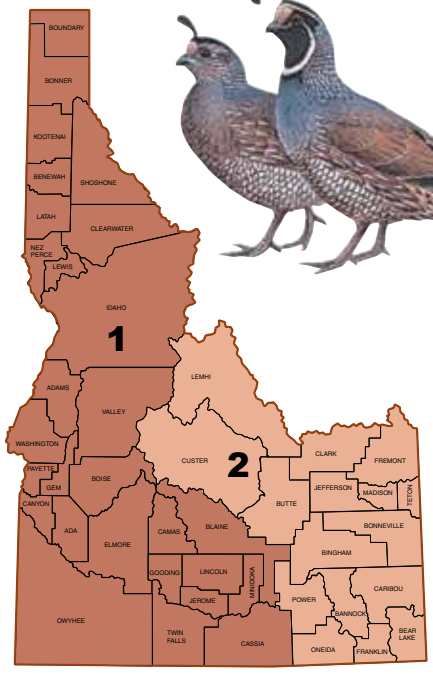
Spruce Grouse



Ruffed Grouse

Ruffed Grouse © IDFG

CALIFORNIA AND BOBWHITE QUAIL
NO SEASON ON GAMBEL'S AND MOUNTAIN QUAIL



AREA 1

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

Seasons

2022 — September 17 through January 31, 2023

2023 — September 16 through January 31, 2024

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

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

AREA 2

Remainder of the state: **CLOSED**

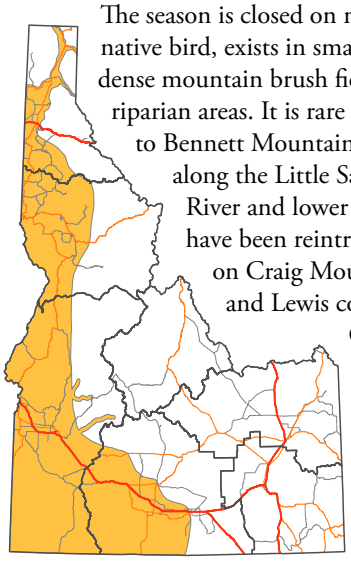
Quail

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 River and lower Snake River. Mountain quail have been reintroduced into historical habitat on Craig Mountain WMA (Nez Perce and Lewis counties), and in Elmore and Gooding counties. If quail are encountered, hunters are cautioned that there is no open hunting season for mountain quail in Idaho.



California Quail

MOUNTAIN QUAIL SIGHTINGS WANTED!

Mountain quail were once common in the western part of Idaho, but now only exist in small scattered populations.

Mountain Quail © Brian E. Small

The Idaho Department of Fish and Game needs 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 and Game office.

What to Look For

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

CHUKAR AND GRAY PARTRIDGE
ENTIRE STATE OPEN

Seasons

2022 — September 17 through January 31, 2023

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

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

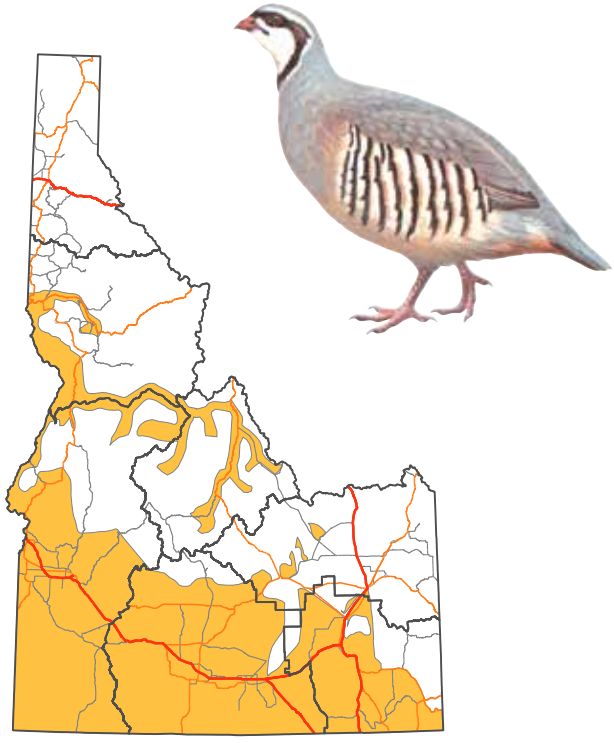
2023 — September 16 through January 31, 2024

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.

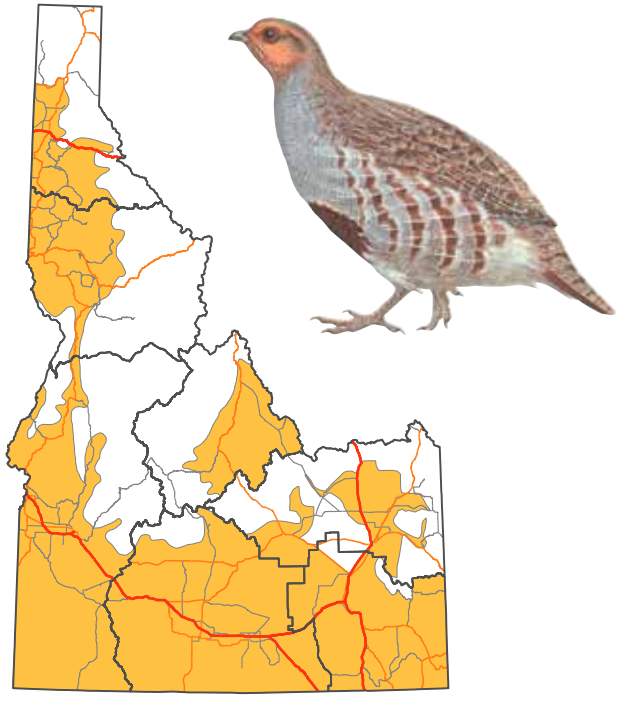


Chukar

Gray Partridge

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

Gray Partridge © IDFG



Gray Partridge

A separate brochure will be available at idfg.idaho.gov/hunt/sage-grouse and in printed form after seasons have been set in July.

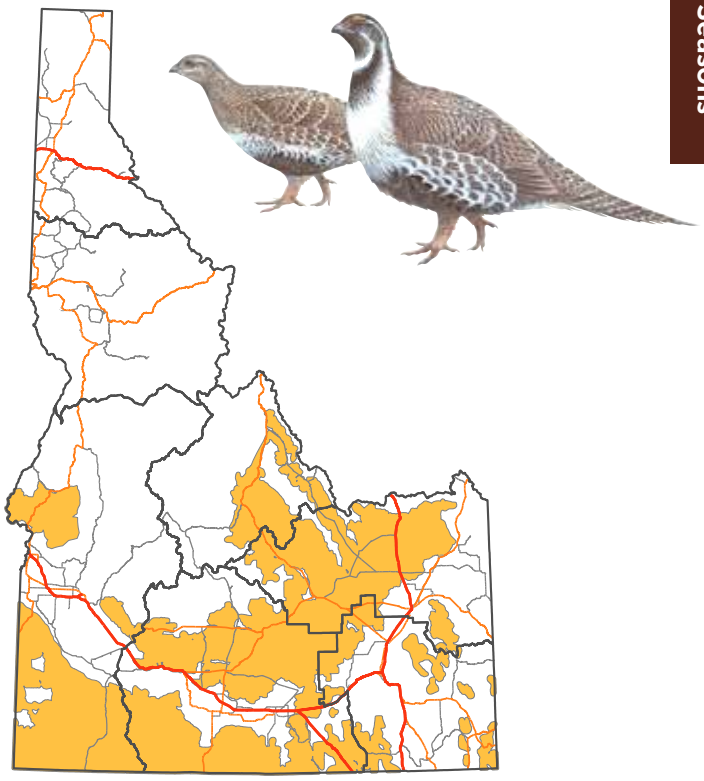
Sage-grouse requirements: Any person hunting sage-grouse must have in possession a hunting license with a sage-grouse tag. See pages 49-54.

Sage-grouse

Distribution and Habitat Use: Shaded areas 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 sharp-tailed grouse hunting. Sharp-tailed grouse also occur around the Split Butte area in Minidoka County. Sharp-tailed grouse hunting is closed in Minidoka County. Be sure of your target!



Sage-Grouse

Sage-grouse and Sharp-tailed Grouse

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

	SAGE-GROUSE	SHARP-TAILED GROUSE
SIZE	Larger; small turkey in size	Smaller; chicken or hen pheasant in size
COLOR	Darker; black/brown in most cases	Lighter; slate gray/light brown with white under the wings and lower belly
BEHAVIOR	Slower wing beats	Fast flyers; wobble back and forth when taking off
VOCALIZATION	Silent in flight	Chucking in flight; laughing sound

When in doubt, DO NOT SHOOT!

sage-grouse © Tatiana Gettelman

sharp-tailed grouse © IDFG

SHARP-TAILED GROUSE

AREA 1

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

Seasons

2022 – 2023 — October 1 through October 31

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

Possession Limit **6**

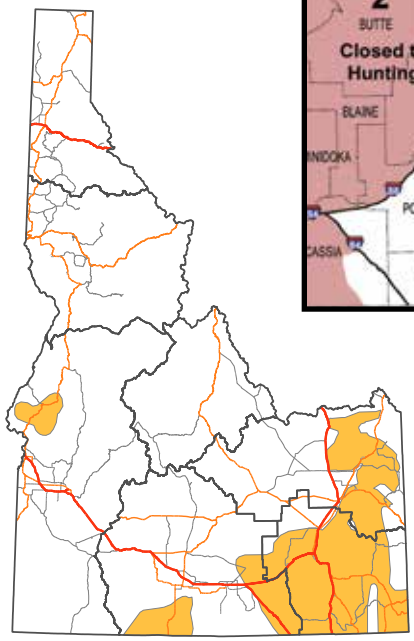
Sharp-tailed Grouse Permit Validation: Any person hunting sharp-tailed grouse must have in possession their hunting license with a sharp-tailed grouse permit validation. See pages 49-54.

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.



Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse

Sharp-tailed Grouse © IDFG

PHEASANTS - ALL VARIETIES
NO SEASON ON HEN (FEMALE) PHEASANTS

AREA 1

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

Seasons

2022 — Resident: October 8 through December 31
Nonresident: October 13 through December 31

2023 — Resident: October 14 through December 31
Nonresident: October 19 through December 31

Daily Bag Limit..... **3 roosters**

Possession Limit ..... **9 roosters**

AREA 2

Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Bonneville, Butte, Caribou, Clark, Custer, Franklin, Fremont, Jefferson, Lemhi, Madison, Oneida, Power, and Teton counties.

Seasons

2022 — Resident: October 15 through November 30
Nonresident: October 20 through November 30

2023 — Resident: October 21 through November 30
Nonresident: October 26 through November 30

Daily Bag Limit..... **3 roosters**

Possession Limit ..... **9 roosters**

AREA 3

Includes all parts of the state NOT included in areas 1 and 2.

Seasons

2022 — Resident: October 15 through December 31
Nonresident: October 20 through December 31

2023 — Resident: October 21 through December 31
Nonresident: October 26 through December 31

Daily Bag Limit..... **3 roosters**

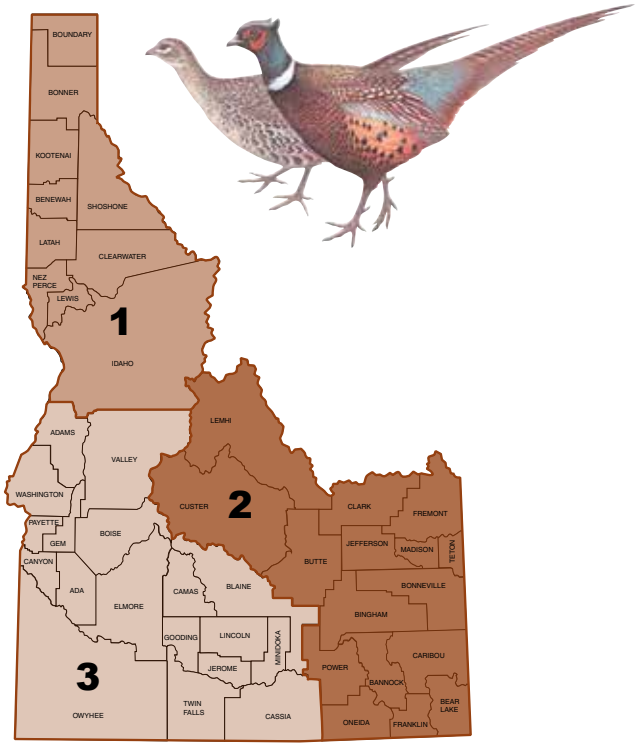
Possession Limit ..... **9 roosters**

Youth Hunt Season

2022 — October 1 through October 7

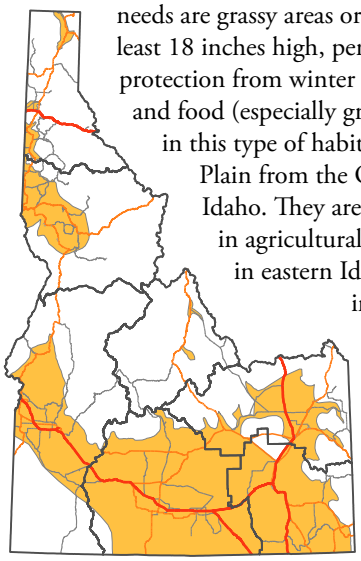
2023 — October 7 through October 13

Statewide the season begins one-half hour before sunrise. It is open statewide for all licensed hunters 17 years of age or younger, including any location where Idaho Fish and Game releases pheasants, see page 12. 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

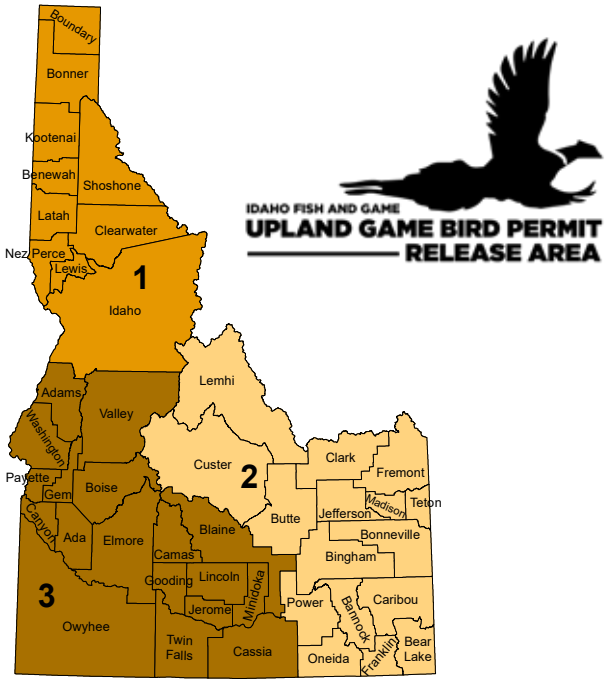
Distribution and Habitat Use: Shaded areas show general distribution of this species. The ring-necked pheasant is widely distributed in agricultural areas. Important habitat needs are grassy areas or other dense nesting cover at least 18 inches high, permanent cover that provides protection from winter 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

UPLAND GAME BIRD PERMIT PROGRAM

Idaho Department of Fish and Game releases pheasants at locations around the state. Any person 18 years old or 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; multiple permits may be purchased. For shooting hours on Upland Game Bird Permit Release areas, see page 13.



AREA 1

Seasons

2022 — Resident: October 8 through December 31
Nonresident: October 13 through December 31
2023 — Resident: October 14 through December 31
Nonresident: October 19 through December 31
Daily Bag Limit..... **2 roosters**
Possession Limit ..... **6 roosters**

AREA 2

Seasons

2022 — Resident: October 15 through November 30
Nonresident: October 20 through November 30
2023 — Resident: October 21 through November 30
Nonresident: October 26 through November 30
Daily Bag Limit..... **2 roosters**
Possession Limit ..... **6 roosters**

AREA 3

Seasons

2022 — Resident: October 15 through December 31
Nonresident: October 20 through December 31
2023 — Resident: October 21 through December 31
Nonresident: October 26 through December 31
Daily Bag Limit..... **2 roosters**
Possession Limit ..... **6 roosters**

AREA 1	
Upland Game Bird Permit Release Area	**Location Code**
Boundary-Smith Creek WMA	01
Coeur d'Alene River WMA	02
Craig Mountain WMA - Redbird	03
Genesee Release Area	04
Palouse Youth-only Area	05
Petersen Loop Release Area	06

AREA 2	
Upland Game Bird Permit Release Area	**Location Code**
BLM Lewisville Knolls	07
Cartier Slough WMA	08
Kirtley Creek Access Yes!	09
Market Lake WMA	10
Mud Lake WMA	11
Pahsimeroi River Access Area	12
Portneuf WMA	13
Pratt Creek Release Area	14
Sterling WMA	15

AREA 3	
Upland Game Bird Permit Release Area	**Location Code**
Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) Tract F27	16
Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) Tract F28	17
C.J. Strike WMA	18
Fort Boise WMA	19
Montour WMA	20
Niagara Springs WMA	21
Payette River WMA - Birding Island	22
Roswell Marsh WHA	23

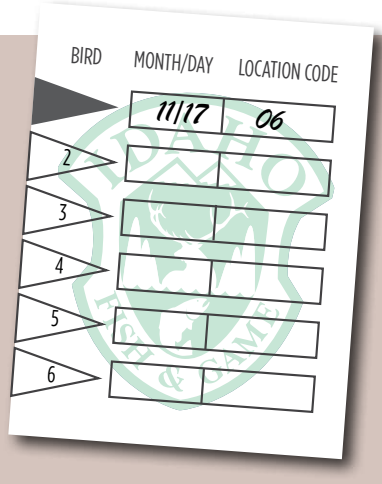
Pheasant CCBY IDAHO FISH AND GAME

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 properties where pheasants are stocked.



Shooting hours for upland game birds on Upland Game Bird Permit Release Areas are 10AM to one-half hour after sunset, except for those areas in the Clearwater Region where shooting hours would be 8AM to one-half hour after sunset.

For stocking information, locations and maps please visit: idfg.idaho.gov/hunt/pheasant/stocking-program.

RULES FOR UPLAND GAME BIRDS (EXCEPT TURKEY)

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.

  NOTE: The Fish and Game Commission proposed, and the Idaho Legislature approved, a rule change that allows the take of upland game birds (including turkey) with a crossbow, which took effect July 1, 2022.
- 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.

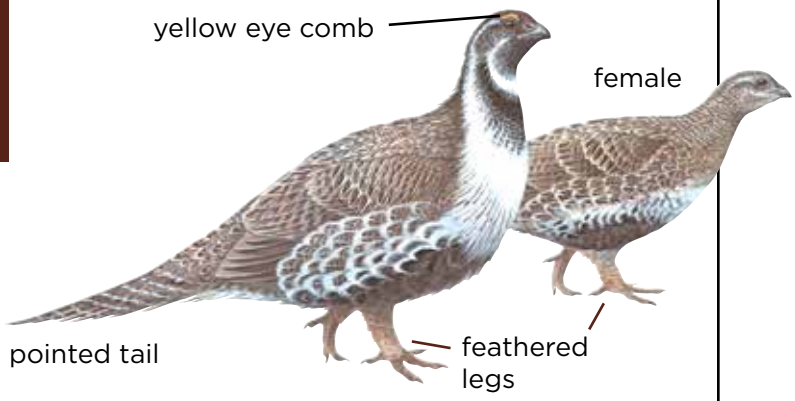
Termination of Possession: The possession of upland game birds taken by any hunter shall be deemed to have ceased when such birds have been delivered by them to:

- Another person as a gift when accompanied by a proxy statement (see page 47).
- Upon reaching the final place of consumption or storage.

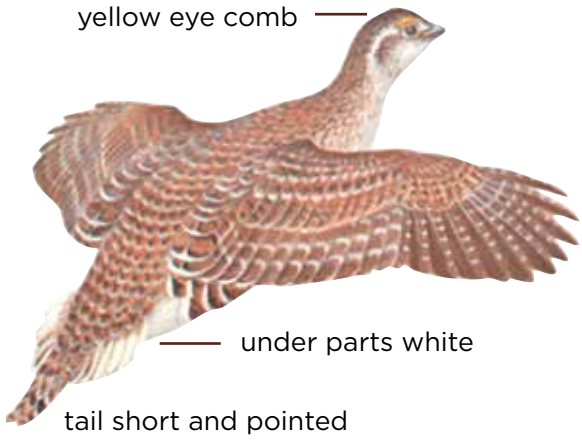
Species Identification: One (1) fully-feathered wing or the head must be left naturally attached on all dressed game birds (except turkey) and Eurasian-collared doves to permit identification of species and sex while being transported between the place where taken and the personal abode of the possessor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

UPLAND GAME BIRD IDENTIFICATION

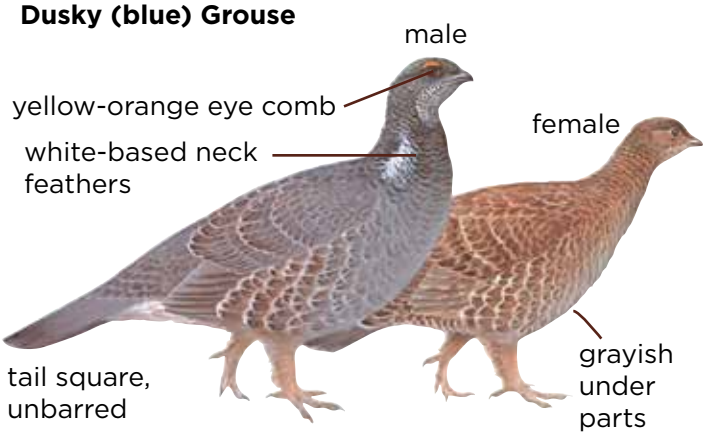
Sage grouse



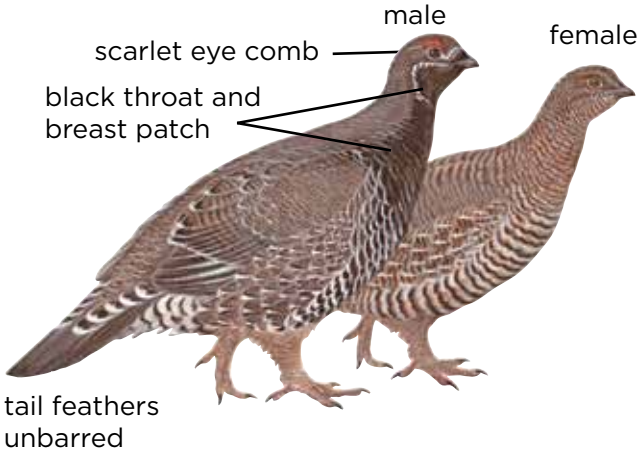
Sharp-tailed Grouse



Dusky (blue) Grouse

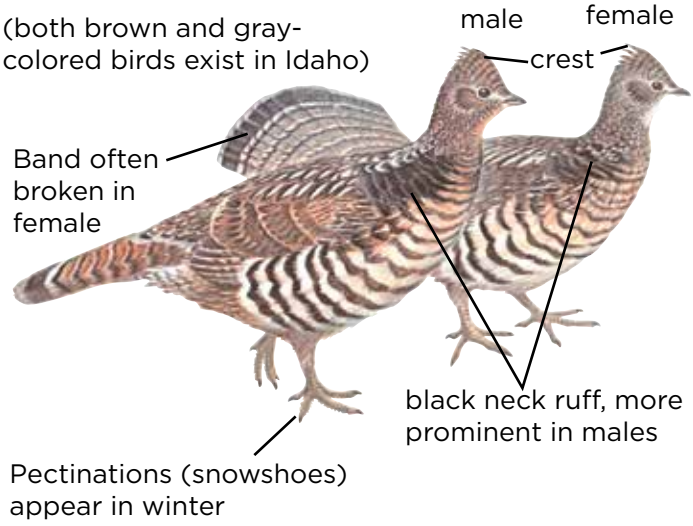


Spruce Grouse

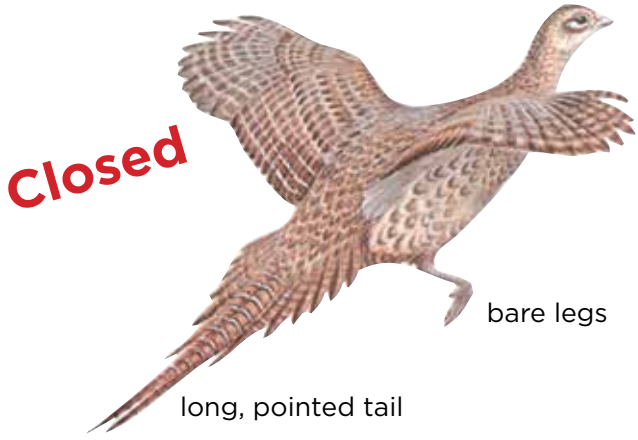


Ruffed Grouse

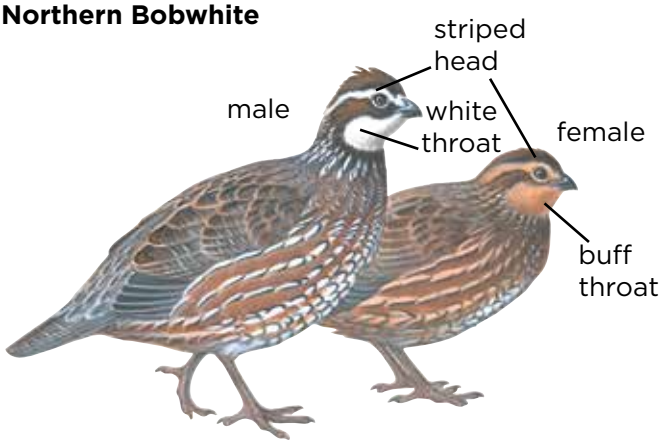
(both brown and gray-colored birds exist in Idaho)



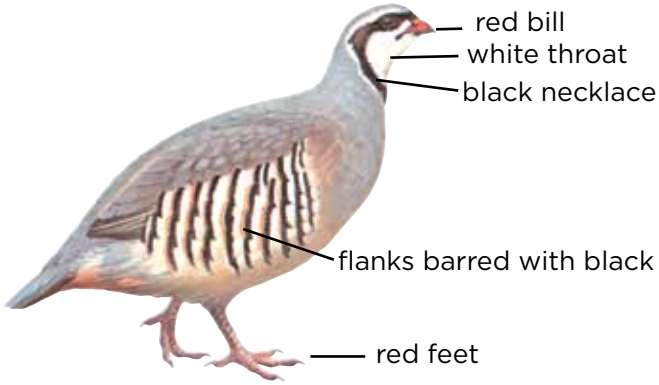
Hen Pheasant



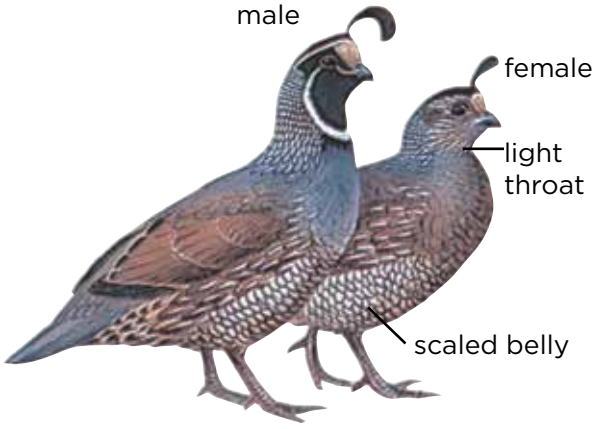
Northern Bobwhite



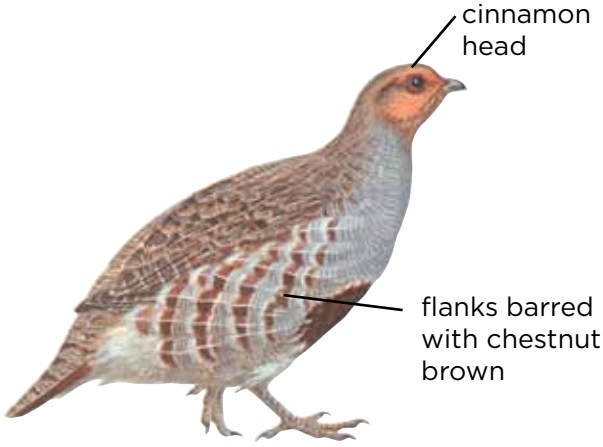
Chukar



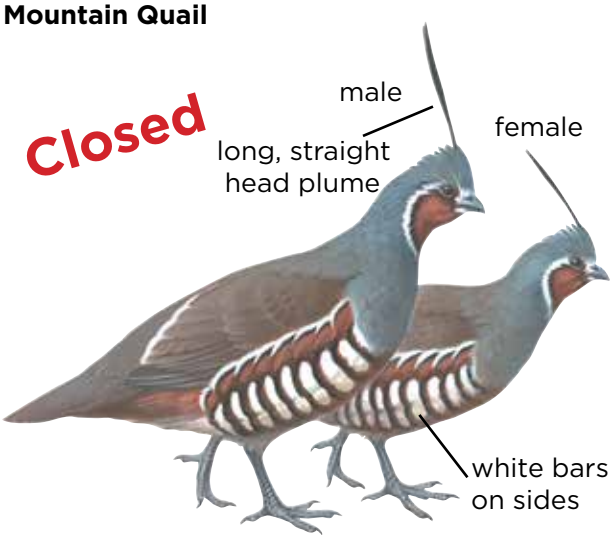
California Quail



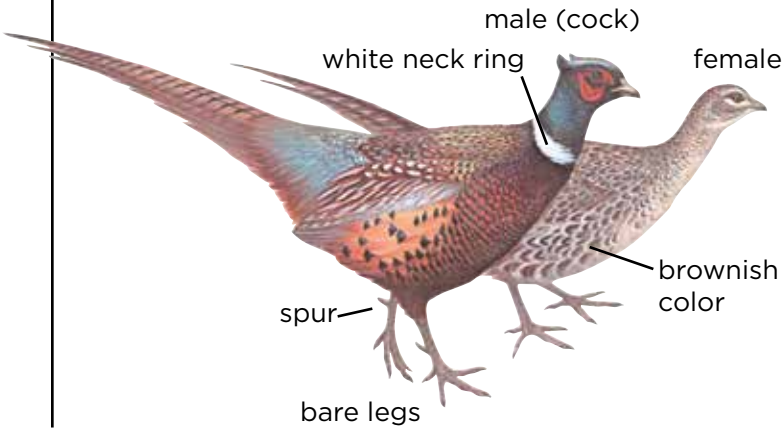
Gray Partridge



Mountain Quail



Ring-necked Pheasant



Cottontail Seasons

2022 – 2023 — August 30 through March 31

Daily Bag Limit.....**8**

Possession Limit **24**

Snowshoe Hare Seasons

2022 – 2023 — August 30 through March 31

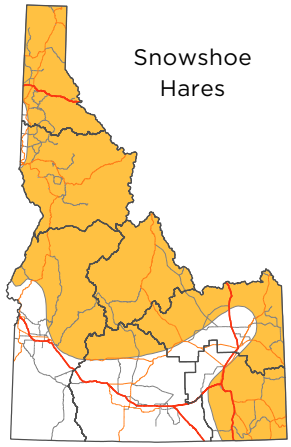
Daily Bag Limit.....**8**

Possession Limit **24**

Pygmy Rabbit Season is CLOSED

Snowshoe Hare © IDFG

Shaded areas show general distribution of these species

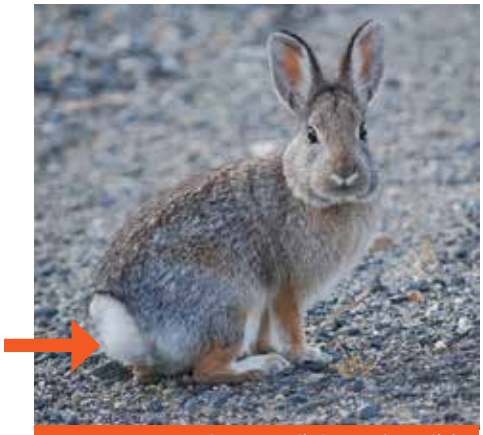


To correctly distinguish cottontail (season OPEN) and pygmy rabbits (season CLOSED), check for these characteristics:

Cottontail (Season is OPEN)

Tail: dark above and white underneath.

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



Cottontail © Justin Wilde

Pygmy Rabbit (Season is CLOSED)

Tail: buffy gray with no white on it.

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

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

Pygmy © Beth Waterbury

Pygmy © Beth Waterbury

Red Squirrel Seasons

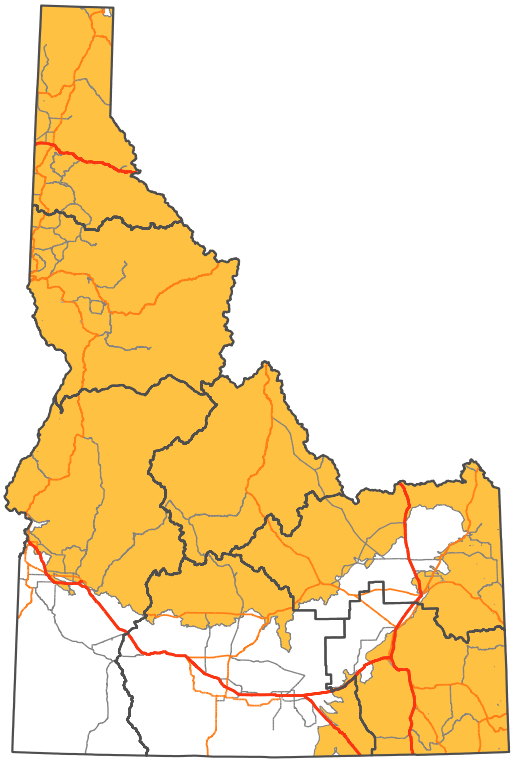
2022 – 2023 — August 30 through March 31

Daily Bag Limit.....**8**

Possession Limit **24**

Red Squirrel © IDFG

Shaded areas show general distribution of Red Squirrel



RULES FOR UPLAND GAME ANIMALS

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 Rabbit © Moose Henderson

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.

Hunting Passport holders who are 8 or 9 years of age may 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.

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 and tag.

There are two types of turkey tags available: general hunt tags and controlled hunt tags.

General hunt tags are valid for spring and fall general seasons. If a general hunt tag is not used to harvest a turkey during the spring season, it may be used in a fall season. Controlled hunt tags are valid in the controlled hunt for which a hunter was drawn **or** in any open general season hunt during the same calendar year.

Some general tags are discounted:

- For **residents,** second or subsequent tags purchased in a calendar year following the first full-price general or controlled hunt tag purchase are discounted. Fees are $12.25, including the vendor issuance fee. Three (3) general season tags can be purchased in a calendar year.
- Special Unit tags are general tags for use in units 1, 2, 3, 4, 4A, 5, 6, 7, and 9 during fall general seasons, and in designated depredation hunts. Fees are $5, including the vendor issuance fee. Three (3) special unit tags can be purchased in a calendar year (not including special unit tags purchased for a depredation hunt).

Controlled Hunt Tag Requirements

No person may hunt wild turkey in a controlled hunt or landowner permission hunt (see below) without having in his or her possession the appropriate hunting license and controlled hunt tag.

Controlled hunt tags are valid in the controlled hunt for which a hunter was drawn or in any open general season hunt during the same calendar year. See pages 24-25 for the list of controlled hunts.

Landowner Permission Hunts (LPH)

These are a form of depredation hunt. 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 signed copies to a Fish and Game office to purchase their controlled hunt tag. Spring hunts may be purchased after April 1, and fall hunts may be purchased after July 15.

QUICK TAG OVERVIEW

If You Want to Hunt...	Buy a License AND a...
General Season, Spring Turkey*	General Turkey Tag
General Season Fall Turkey*	General Turkey Tag (including special unit tags valid only in units 1, 2, 3, 4, 4A, 5, 6, 7, and 9)
Controlled Hunt, Spring Season*	Apply for a Controlled Hunt Tag February 1 – March 1 and use a Controlled Hunt Tag. Any leftover tags go on sale March 25 at 10:00AM MDT
Controlled Hunt, Fall Season*	Apply for a Controlled Hunt Tag May 1 – June 5 and use a Controlled Hunt Tag. Any leftover tags go on sale July 15 at 10:00AM MDT
Landowner Permission Hunt	Obtain a signed Landowner Permission Hunt form from the property owner, and purchase a Controlled Hunt Tag at a Regional Office

*Controlled hunt tags are valid in the controlled hunt for which a hunter was drawn **or** in any general season hunt during the same calendar year.

Spring and fall LPH tags are valid only for specific areas and seasons as designated by hunt number, see page 26. A turkey hunter **must** have an LPH form **and** controlled hunt tag to hunt in a spring or fall landowner permission hunt. A turkey hunter may only harvest one bird per LPH tag.

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 tags go on sale March 25 at 10:00AM MDT.
- Fall hunt application period: May 1 – June 5. Results available by July 10. Any leftover tags 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 ($18.00 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.

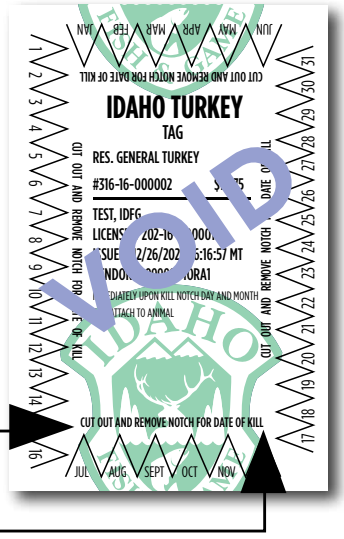
Nonresident Tag Limitations: No more than 10 percent of controlled hunt tags may be issued to nonresidents.

Unfilled (Leftover) Controlled Hunt Tags: Any spring controlled hunt tags for turkey that remain unsold after controlled hunt drawings may be sold on a first-come, first-served basis on or after March 25 at 10:00AM MDT. Unsold fall controlled hunt tags 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 tags. Controlled hunt tags 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 tag for turkey may designate that tag to the holders child or grandchild (under the age of 18) who is otherwise qualified to participate in the hunt. The child or grandchild may be designated only one controlled hunt tag for turkey per calendar year. The designation must be made before the opening date of the hunt. Resident adults can only designate tags to resident youth; nonresident adults can only designate tags to nonresident youth. For more information and a form to designate the tag, please contact your nearest Fish and Game office or visit the licensing section of Fish and Game's website.

Tag Validation and Attachment

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



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

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.

  NOTE: The Fish and Game Commission proposed, and the Idaho Legislature approved, a rule change that allows the take of upland game birds (including turkey) with a crossbow, which took effect July 1, 2022.
- 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.
- With any airgun using pre-charged pneumatic power to propel a projectile (including shot and arrows) with unignited compressed air or gas and projectiles less than thirty (.30) caliber.

See page 44 for additional Unlawful Methods of Take.

Areas Closed to Hunting of Turkeys

- See page 45

Shooting Hours

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

Species Identification

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

Daily Bag and Season Limits

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 (2) male turkeys. A legal turkey is a male turkey or a turkey with a visible beard.
- During fall seasons the daily bag limit is equal to the number of valid tags possessed. Either sex turkeys may be taken during fall seasons.

Season Limit: The maximum number of turkeys that may be legally taken, caught or killed by any one (1) person during a season:

- During spring seasons only two (2) male turkeys may be taken using a general or controlled hunt tag before May 26. A legal turkey is a male turkey or a turkey with a visible beard.
- During fall seasons a hunter may harvest as many turkeys for which they have legal tags in that calendar year.
  - Note: Any tags purchased and filled during the January 1 – 31 season will count against the tags available for subsequent spring and fall seasons.

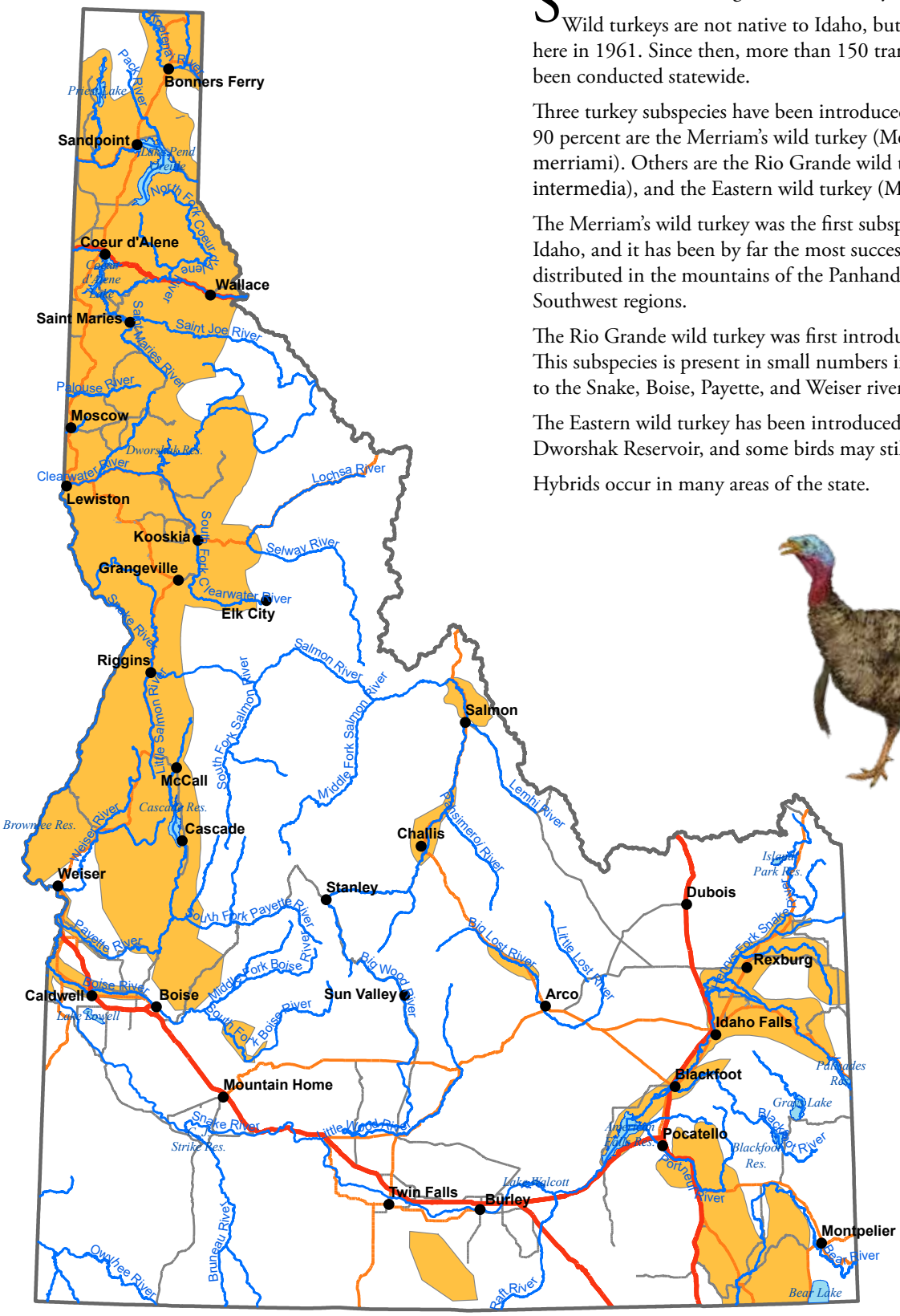
LEARN ABOUT LEAD

Hunter Information:

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

Reduce Your Risk:

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



Shaded areas indicate general wild turkey distribution in Idaho.

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.

2022 & 2023 Spring Turkey - General Seasons

For turkey season limits, see page 20

Spring Turkey - Youth Only - Male or Bearded Turkey

See map on page 23

Game Management Units	Season Dates	Notes
1, 2 (except Farragut State Park and 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, 68A, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 77 & 78	April 8 - April 14	See note 1, page 22
32 (that portion in Payette County) & 38	April 8 - May 25	See note 1, page 22

Spring Turkey - Male or Bearded Turkey

See map on page 23

Game Management Units	Season Dates	Notes
1, 2 (except Farragut State Park and 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, 68A, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 77 & 78	April 15 - May 25	
2 (Farragut State Park and WMA **only**)	April 15 - April 30	Archery **only**

2022 & 2023 Fall Turkey - General Seasons

For turkey season limits, see page 20

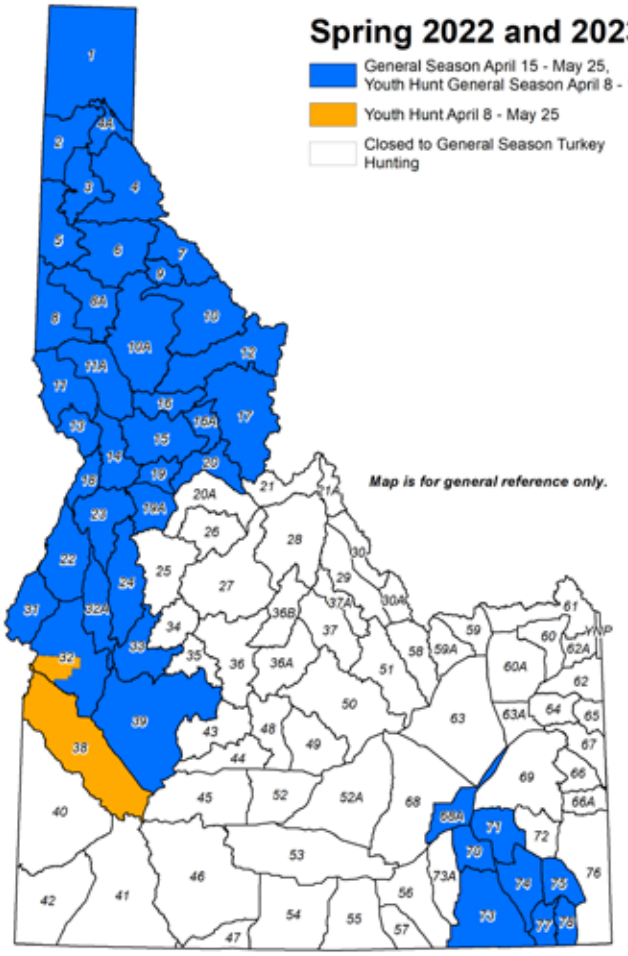
Fall Turkey - Either Sex Turkey

See map on page 23

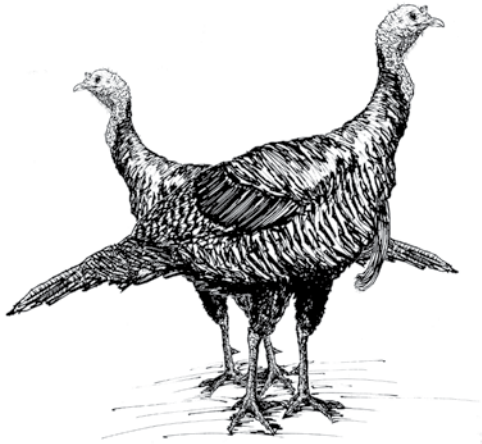
Game Management Units	Season Dates	Notes
1, 2 (except Farragut State Park and WMA), 3, 4, 4A, 5, 6, 7 & 9	August 30 - January 31	See note 2, page 22
2 (Farragut State Park and WMA **only**)	November 1 - December 1	Archery **only**
8, 8A, 10A, 11, 11A, 13, 14, 15, 16, & 18	August 30 - December 31	
10, 12, 16A, 17, 19, & 20	August 30 - October 9	
Outside the National Forest System boundary in Units 22, 31, 32 (except that portion in Payette County), & 32A	August 30 - October 9	
70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 77, & 78	September 15 - November 30	

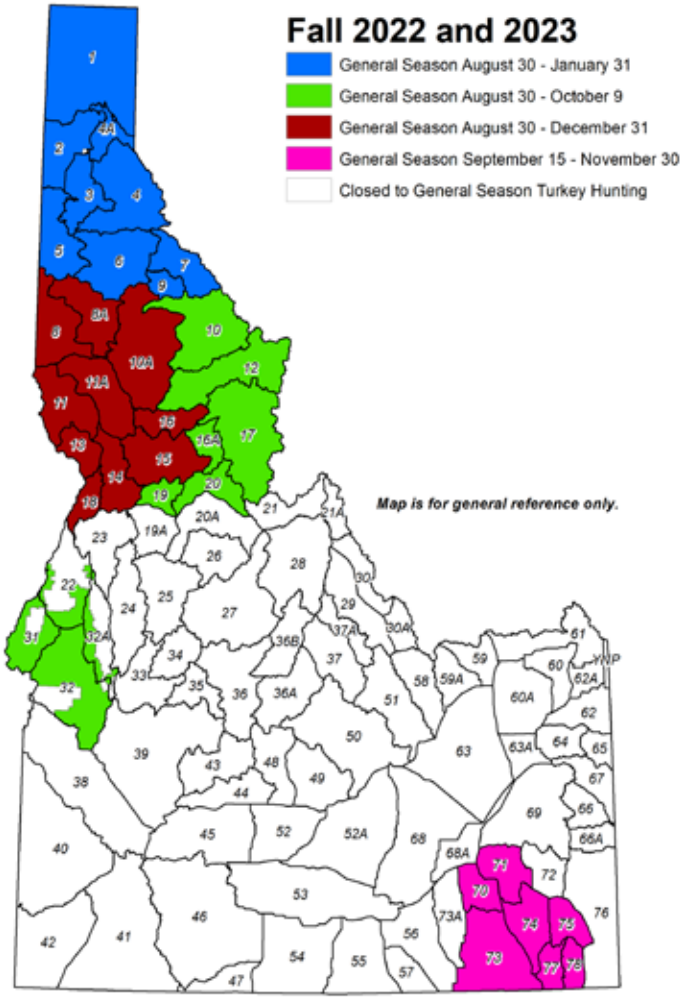
Notes:

- 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.



For turkey season limits, see page 20





Controlled hunts are on pages 24 - 25.
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

WILD TURKEY CONTROLLED HUNT SEASONS 2022 & 2023

SPRING

Spring hunt application period: February 1 – March 1. Any leftover permits go on sale March 25 at 10:00AM 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

2022 & 2023 Spring Controlled Hunts
Youth Only - Male or Bearded Turkey

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

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

2022 & 2023 Spring Controlled Hunts
Male or Bearded Turkey

⇩ Use these numbers on your controlled hunt application.

Hunt No	Controlled Hunt Area Descriptions	Hunts	Tags
9005	21A-1: All of Units 21, 21A, 29, 30, and that portion of Unit 28 downstream from the Hat Creek drainage	April 15 – May 25 Access is limited	40
9006	36B-1: All of Units 36A, 36B, 37, 37A, and that portion of Unit 28 upstream from and including the Hat Creek drainage.	April 15 - May 25 Access is Limited	30
9007	38-1: All of Unit 38 and that portion of Unit 32 in Payette County.	April 15 - April 30 Access is Limited	100
9008	38-1: All of Unit 38 and that portion of Unit 32 in Payette County.	May 1 - May 25 Access is Limited	100
9009	50-1: All of Unit 50, 51, 58, 59, 59A, 60, 60A, 61, 62, 62A, 63, 63A, 64, 65, 66, 67, and 69.	April 15 - April 30	125
9010	50-1: All of Unit 50, 51, 58, 59, 59A, 60, 60A, 61, 62, 62A, 63, 63A, 64, 65, 66, 67, and 69.	May 1 - May 25	125
9011	54: All of Unit 54.	April 15 - May 25	15

FALL

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

2022 & 2023 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.

Hunt No	Controlled Hunt Area Descriptions	Hunts	Tags
9012	22-1: All of Units 22, and 31	Youth Hunt August 30 - October 9	20
9013	50-1: All of Units 50, 51, 58, 59, 59A, 60, 60A, 61, 62, 62A, 63, 63A, 64, 65, 66, 67, and 69.	Youth Hunt September 15 - November 30	25

2022 & 2023 Fall Controlled Hunts
Either Sex Turkey

⇩ Use these numbers on your controlled hunt application.

Hunt No	Controlled Hunt Area Descriptions	Hunts	Tags
9014	21A-1: All of Units 21, 21A, 29, 30, and that portion of Unit 28 downstream from the Hat Creek drainage.	September 1 – December 31 Access is Limited	50
9015	22-2: Outside the National Forest System boundary in Units 22, 31, and 32 (except that portion of Payette County).	October 10 – December 31	75
9016	36B-1: All of Units 36A, 36B, 37, 37A, and that portion of Unit 28 upstream from and including the Hat Creek drainage.	September 15 – December 31 Access is Limited	30
9017	38-1: All of Unit 38 and that portion of Unit 32 in Payette County.	September 15 - October 9	60
9018	68A: All of Unit 68A	September 15 - November 30	50

Turkeys © Joe Foster

LANDOWNER PERMISSION REQUIRED HUNTS

Do not apply for these hunts during the controlled hunt application period. Please see pages 18-19 for application information.

2022 & 2023 Spring Landowner Permission Required Hunts

Hunt No	Controlled Hunt Area Descriptions	Hunts/Dates	Legal Bird	Tags
9101	38-2: Private land only in all of Unit 38 and that portion of Unit 32 in Payette County.	April 15 - May 25	Beardless	50

Landowner Permission Required Hunts are a form of Depredation Hunt. Do not apply for these hunts during the controlled hunt application period. Please see pages 18-19 for application information.

2022 & 2023 Fall Landowner Permission Required Hunts

Hunt No	Controlled Hunt Area Descriptions	Hunts/Dates	Legal Bird	Tags
9102	22-3: Private land only, outside the national Forest System Boundary in Units 22, 31 and 32	December 1 - December 31	Beardless	50
9103	38-2: Private land only in all of Unit 38 and that portion of Unit 32 in Payette County.	September 1 - December 31	Beardless	50
9104	68A: All of Unit 68A	December 1 - December 31	Either Sex	25
9105	69: All of Unit 69	December 1 - December 31	Either Sex	50
9106	70: All of Unit 70	December 1 - December 31	Either Sex	75
9107	71: All of Unit 71	December 1 - December 31	Either Sex	50
9108	73: All of Unit 73	December 1 - December 31	Either Sex	100
9109	74: All of Unit 74	December 1 - December 31	Either Sex	50
9110	77: All of Unit 77	December 1 - December 31	Either Sex	300

Landowner Permission Required Hunts are a form of Depredation Hunt. Do not apply for these hunts during the controlled hunt application period. Please see pages 18-19 for application information.

2023 & 2024 Landowner Permission Required Hunts

Hunt No	Controlled Hunt Area Descriptions	Hunts/Dates	Legal Bird	Tags
9201*	22-3: Private land only, outside the national Forest System Boundary in Units 22, 31 and 32	January 1 - February 28	Beardless	50
9202*	38-2: Private land only in all of Unit 38 and that portion of Unit 32 in Payette County.	January 1 - February 28	Beardless	50

Landowner Permission Required Hunts are a form of Depredation Hunt. Do not apply for these hunts during the controlled hunt application period. Please see pages 18-19 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 2023 go on sale December 1, 2022
*Hunting licenses and tags for 2024 go on sale December 1, 2023

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 2022 or 2023.

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 to collect hunt information for one species only.
You may photocopy this form.

Application fee is Resident $6.25, Nonresident $18.00 per person per species.

How Many Hunters are Applying? ☐

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

NAME #1 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

DATE OF BIRTH ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ (M M D D Y Y Y Y)

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

HUNTING/COMBO LICENSE NUMBER ☐☐☐-☐☐-☐☐☐☐☐☐

EMAIL:_____

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

NAME #2 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

DATE OF BIRTH ☐☐☐ (M D Y)

HUNTING/COMBO LICENSE NUMBER ☐☐☐-☐☐-☐☐☐☐☐☐

EMAIL:_____

☐☐☐☐ **1st Choice Hunt Number** (Do not use hunt area)

☐☐☐☐ **2nd Choice Hunt Number** (Do not use hunt area)

DO NOT MAIL

Results: It is the responsibility of the hunter to find out whether he/she was successful in drawing a controlled hunt. Hunters with a valid email on file will be notified of their results via email.

TURKEY DEPREDATION HUNT SIGN UP

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. _____

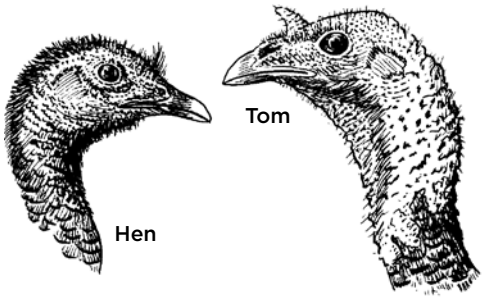
Phone (Home) _____ (Work) _____

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
50, 51, 58, 59, 59A, 60, 60A, 61, 62, 62A, 63, 63A, 64-67, 69	4279 Commerce Circle, Idaho Falls, ID 83401
36B, 37	99 Highway 93 North, Salmon, ID 83467

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

idfg.idaho.gov

WILD TURKEY IDENTIFICATION AND SAFETY TIPS

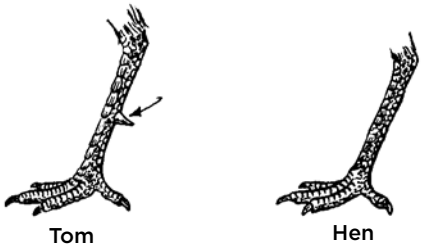


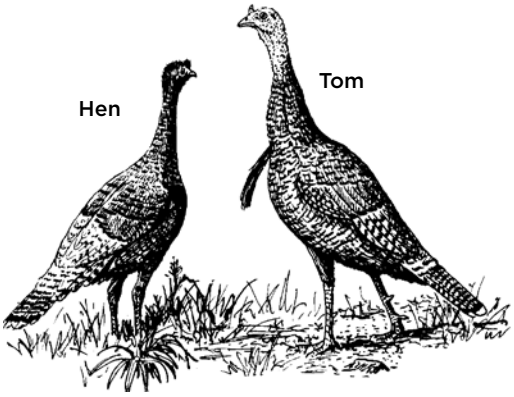
Heads

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

Evidence of Spurs

- Spurs on toms
- Very small or absent on hens





Beards

Beards up to 10 inches long are present on the breasts of mature toms. Beards are generally absent on hens. Any turkey with a visible beard is legal in a bearded turkey hunt.

WILD TURKEY HUNTING SAFETY AND ETHICS

Turkey Hunt © Matt Corsi

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.

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.

Falconer © Glenn Oakley

Extended Falconry Seasons, Bag and Possession Limit

Species	Open and Closed Areas	Season Dates	Daily Bag Limit	Possession Limit
Forest grouse: dusky (blue), ruffed & spruce; California and bobwhite quail; chukar & gray partridge; *sage- & sharp-tailed grouse; pheasants (all varieties)	All counties or parts of counties which have a firearms season are open to hunting by falconry.	August 15, 2022 - March 15, 2023 August 15, 2023 - March 15, 2024	3 of any kind and shall not include more than 1 pheasant (male or female), or 1 sharp-tailed grouse except during firearm seasons when those seasons' limits apply.	9 of any kind and shall not include more than 3 pheasant (male or female), or 3 sharp-tailed grouse
Crows	Open statewide.	October 27, 2022 - February 28, 2023 October 27, 2023 - February 28, 2024	No daily bag or possession limits	
Migratory game birds (ducks, coots, mergansers, Wilson's snipe, ^mourning dove)	Open statewide.	These seasons shall coincide with the regular firearms seasons for these species.	3 of any kind	9 of any kind
Cottontail	Open statewide.	April 1, 2022 - August 29, 2023 April 1, 2023 - August 29, 2024	2 of any kind	6 of any kind
Snowshoe hares	Open statewide.	April 1, 2022 - August 29, 2023 April 1, 2023 - August 29, 2024		

***Sage grouse:** Season dates: August 15, 2022 – March 15, 2023 & August 15, 2023 – March 15, 2024; requires 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.

^**Morning dove:** Extended falconry dates (outside the regular firearms season) will be considered by the Commission in April 2022. Please check the IDFG website or the 2022-2023 Idaho Migratory Game Bird Seasons & Rules for season dates.

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

Panhandle Region: Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai, and Shoshone counties	
Badger*	July 1 - June 30 Year-round
Beaver	November 1 - March 31
Bobcat*	December 14 - February 16
Fox*	October 10 - March 31
Marten	November 1 - January 31
Mink	November 1 - March 31
Muskrat	November 1 - March 31
Otter^	November 1 - March 31

Clearwater Region: Clearwater, Idaho, Latah, Lewis, and NezPerce counties	
Badger*	July 1 - June 30 Year-round
Beaver	November 1 - March 31
Bobcat*	December 14 - February 16
Fox*	October 10 - March 31
Marten	November 1 - January 31
Mink	November 1 - March 31
Muskrat	November 1 - March 31
Otter^	November 1 - March 31

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**.

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

Exceptions: Beaver

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

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

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

Valley County: Within the following drainages: Big Cr. upstream from Monumental Cr., Johnson Cr. upstream of the Forest Service Road 579/447 bridge over Johnson-Cr. Rd. located near the Landmark Ranger Station, S. Fk. Salmon R. upstream from the fish trap near the mouth of Cabin Cr., Bear Valley Cr., and Sulphur Cr. - **CLOSED**.

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

* Indicates species can also be hunted.

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

Magic Valley Region: Blaine, Camas, Cassia, Gooding, Jerome, Lincoln, Minidoka, and Twin Falls counties	
Badger*	July 1 - June 30 Year-round
Beaver	November 1 - March 31
Bobcat*	December 14 - February 16
Fox*	July 1 - June 30 Year-round
Marten	November 1 - January 31
Mink	November 1 - March 31
Muskrat	November 1 - March 31
Otter^	November 1 - March 31

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. Corral Cr. above Baseline Road, 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., 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 Thorn Cr. drainage - **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**.

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

idfg.idaho.gov/trap

Southeast Region: Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Caribou, Franklin, Oneida, and Power counties	
Badger*	July 1 - June 30 Year-round
Beaver	October 15 - April 15
Bobcat*	December 14 - February 16
Fox*	July 1 - June 30 Year-round
Marten	November 1 - January 31
Mink	October 15 - April 15
Muskrat	October 15 - April 15
Otter^	October 15 - March 31

Exceptions: Beaver

Bannock County: Mink Cr. drainage, and Gibson Jack Cr. - **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: Birch Cr. Drainage above the Forest Service boundary - **CLOSED.**

Controlled Beaver Trapping Unit Permits		
Permit Number	**Season Dates and Unit Descriptions**	**No. of Beaver**
201	**October 22 - April 15** That portion of Mink Cr. drainage in Bannock County, except the East Fork Mink Cr. and West Fork Mink Cr.	5
202	**October 22 - April 15** Pebble Cr. drainage in Caribou County.	5
203	**October 22 - April 15** Toponce Cr. drainage in Caribou County.	5

* 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 34.

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

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

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

River Otter Trapping Quota	
Region	**Harvest Quota**
Panhandle	45
Clearwater	20
Southwest	20
Magic Valley	30
Southeast	15
Upper Snake	15
Salmon	15
Statewide Total	160

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 Centennial Marsh
- Carey Lake
- Cartier Slough
- Coeur d'Alene River
- Cottonwood
- Craig Mountain
- Deer Park
- Farragut
- Fort Boise
- Georgetown Summit
- Hagerman
- Market Lake
- McArthur Lake
- Montpelier
- Montour
- Mud Lake
- Niagara Springs
- Payette
- Pend Oreille
- Portneuf
- Red River
- Sand Creek
- Snow Peak
- Sterling
- Tex Creek

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 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 residents, and a $3.50 fee for non-residents 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**. 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.**

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.

Pine Marten © Michelle Holihan

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 set, place or stake any trap or snare during the closed season.
- To possess a live furbearer taken from the wild.
- To buy furs without a valid fur buyers license.

Hunting with the Use of Artificial Light

It is unlawful to hunt any animal or bird by aid of spotlight, flashlight or artificial light of any kind except;

- For 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.
- For gray wolves, see the most recent Idaho Big Game Seasons and Rules Brochure.
- 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.

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 trappers 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.

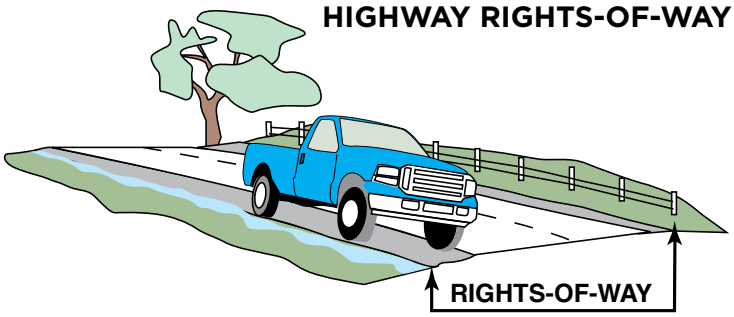
Methods of Take—Trapping

Furbearing Animals: No person shall take beaver, marten, mink, muskrat, or otter by any method other than trapping.

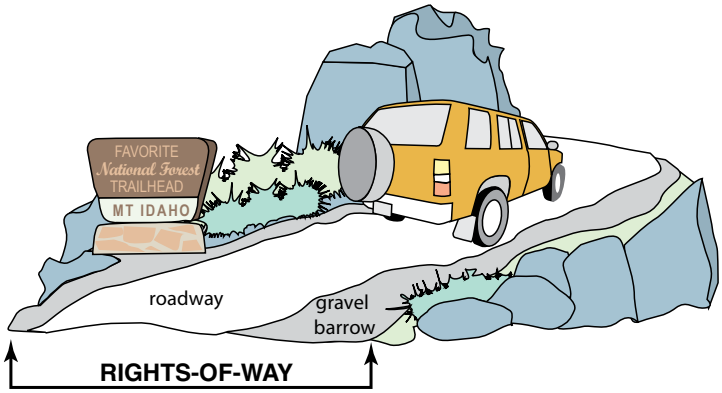
Trapping: No person trapping furbearing animals or predatory or unprotected wildlife shall:

- Place any ground sets on, across, or within 10 feet from the edge of any maintained 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 three hundred (300) feet of any designated public campground, trailhead, paved trail, or picnic area. Cage

HIGHWAY RIGHTS-OF-WAY



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



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

or box live traps are permitted within three hundred (300) feet of designated public campgrounds, trailheads, paved trail, or picnic areas as allowed by city, county, state, and federal law.

- Place or set any ground set snare without a break-away device OR cable stop incorporated within the 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 measured 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 of Bait: No person trapping furbearing animals or predatory or unprotected wildlife shall:

- Use live animals as bait or an attractant.
- Use any set within 30 feet of any visible bait.
- Use a dirt hole set with bait unless the person ensures that the bait remains covered at all times to protect raptors and other meat-eating birds from being caught accidentally.
- 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.

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 furtaker harvest report form.
- Remove the animal from the trap and take it into possession.
- Notify Fish and Game through the local conservation officer, a

regional office, or the McCall office within 72 hours to make arrangements to transfer the animal to Fish and Game.

- Fish and Game will reimburse trappers $10 for each lynx, wolverine, bobcat, or fisher caught accidentally and turned in. A $10 reward will also be paid for otters accidentally taken after the regional quota has been met.

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

Traps

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

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

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

Tags for Traps

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

Methods of Take—Hunting

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

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 on private land without obtaining written permission from the landowner or lessee.

Also see General Hunting Rules, pages 44-46

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, 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:

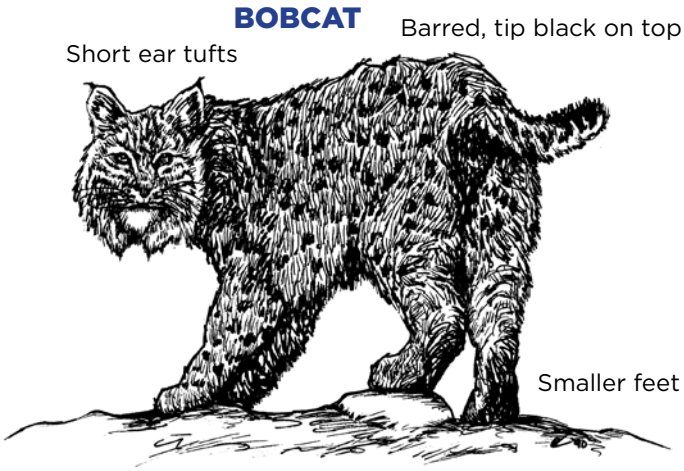
- Craters of the Moon National Monument, see page 45 for more information.
- Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument in Twin Falls County.
- Nez Perce National Historical Park in Clearwater, Idaho and Nez Perce counties.
- That portion of Ada County:
  - — Within Veterans Memorial Park.
  - — Within one 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.

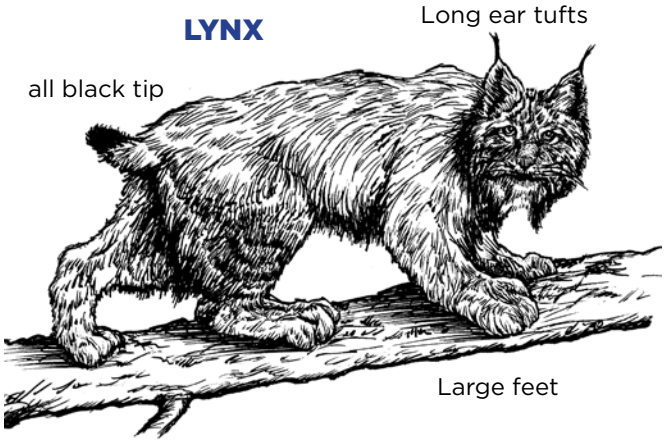
Common Season Boundaries

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

BOBCAT AND LYNX IDENTIFYING CHARACTERISTICS

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



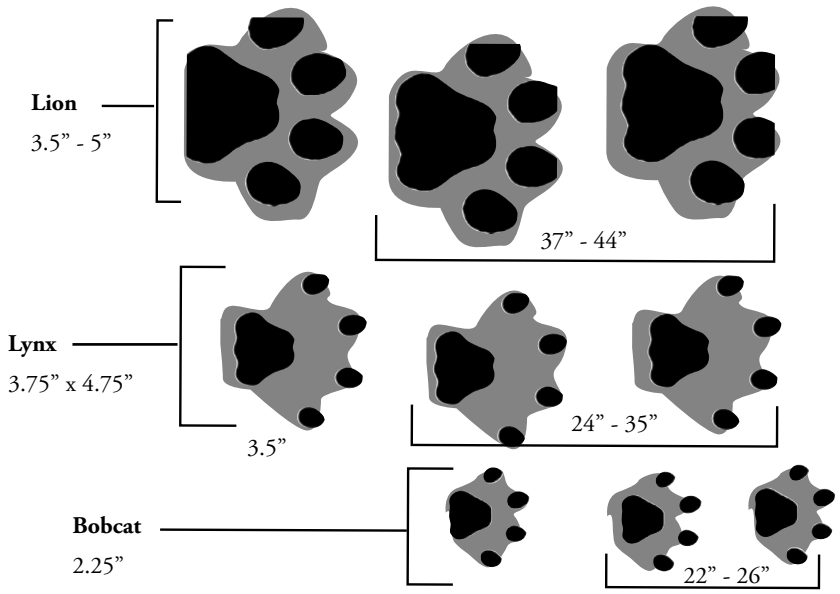


Note: The tail characteristics are most reliable for making positive identification.

	BOBCAT	LYNX
Tail	Underside of tail is white to the tip. Usually some barring on upper side of tail with wide band at end.	Has black tip on tail which completely encircles the end. No barring on upper side of tail between base and tip.
Color	Brownish with clouding or spots over much of the upper body—usually distinct black spots on belly.	Generally pale grey without distinct spotting.
Face	Ear tufts, if present, usually under one inch long. Lacks prominent cheek tufts.	Dark colored ear tufts, conspicuous, 1.5 inches long. Cheek tufts prominent.
Feet	Appear small, lack hair development between pads—bare like those of domestic cat.	Appear large, pads covered with woolly hair.
Size	Appears smaller in overall size (length: 25-37 inches) (weight: 15-35 pounds).	Appears larger in overall size (length: 32-37 inches) (weight: 15-30 pounds). Longer hind legs give the lynx a stooped posture.

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

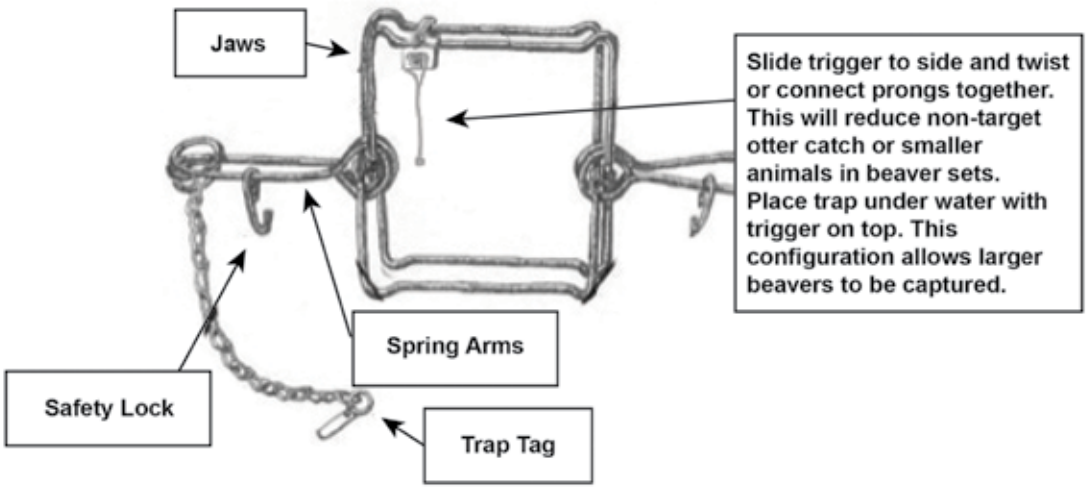
- Mountain lion and lynx foot sizes are similar; bobcat foot is much smaller.
- Tracks are shown with shaded area representing impression of hair in the snow.
- Note track size and stride length (distance between first and last foot) differences between species.



GUIDELINES TO REDUCE INJURY & MINIMIZE NON-TARGET CATCHES SUCH AS WOLVERINES AND LYNX

- Set pan tension for wolf traps to at least 8 pounds of pressure to prevent a wolverine or lynx from firing a trap set for wolf.
- Make marten sets on leaning poles no larger than 4” in diameter and set at a 45 (or greater) degree angle with trap and bait placed at least 4 feet above the ground or snow level.
- Do not use large bodygrip traps if wolverines or lynx tracks are observed in the vicinity of a set.
- When using baits larger than 5 pounds, traps should be set at least 30 feet from the bait—farther is better.
- To avoid wolverines in snares set for wolves, place the bottom of the snare loop just below knee cap level (18”-21” above the ground or packed snow surface).
- 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.

HOW TO AVOID NON-TARGET OTTERS SETTING #330 CONIBEAR TRAPS



Ethics and Responsibility

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

Key ingredients for trappers:

- **Maintain good landowner relations**
- **Respect other outdoor enthusiasts**
- **Avoid using traps near heavily used recreational trails. Trail users may have dogs which could be attracted to traps**
- **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

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

Be a **Proud Trapper** by being a **Good Representative** of trapping.

Trappers are encouraged to use warning signs to inform recreational users that traps or snares are in the area. Trappers may print off copies of the signs from **idfg.idaho.gov/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.

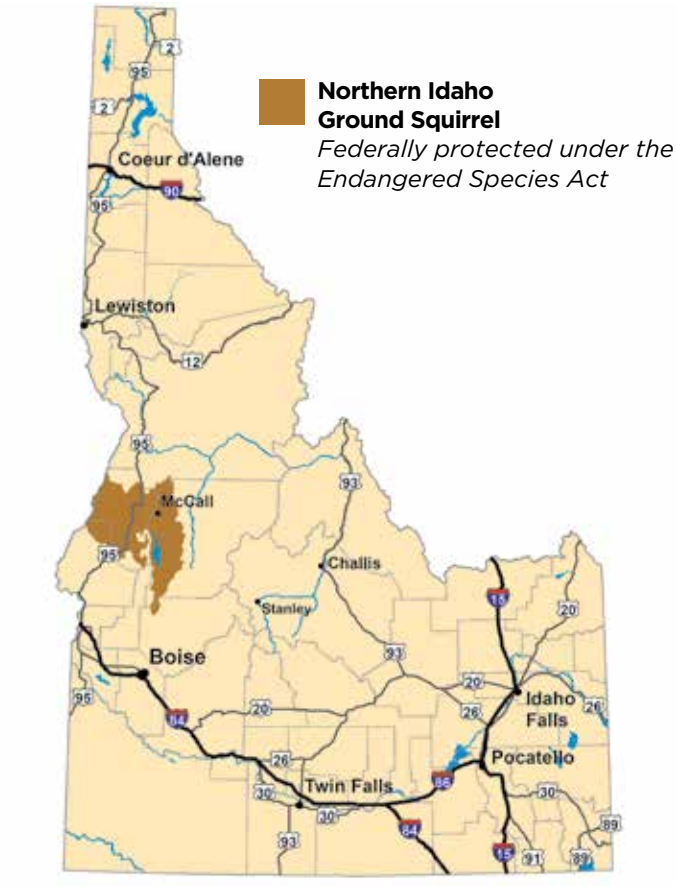
IDAHO'S MANDATORY TRAPPER EDUCATION COURSE

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.



KNOW YOUR TARGET

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

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

Please check with an Idaho Fish and Game regional office in the area you wish to hunt for more detailed information on the distribution of ground squirrels or visit **idfg.idaho.gov/hunt/ground-squirrel** for more information and range maps for all Idaho ground squirrels.

Golden-mantled ground squirrel © IDFG

PET OWNERS: TIPS ON TRAP AVOIDANCE

See our Videos:

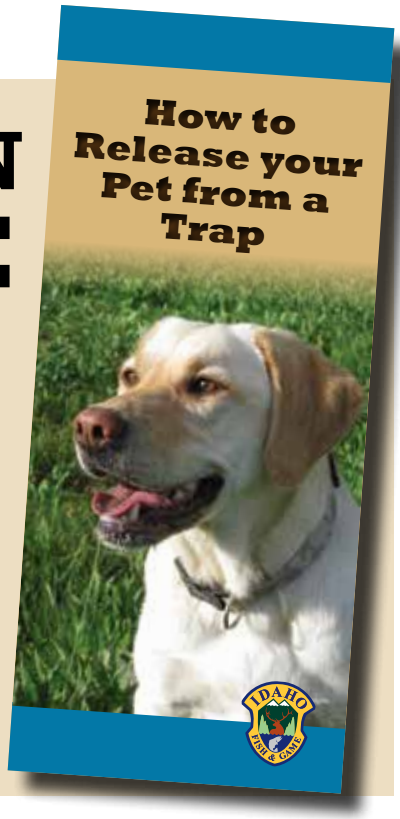
How To Recognize and Avoid Wildlife Traps while Walking your Dog

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



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** holders of a valid handicapped persons Motor Vehicle Hunting Permit may hunt from a motorized vehicle when the vehicle is not on a public road and not in motion.
- 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.
- To use any motorized vehicle including any unmanned aircraft system (drone) to molest, stir up, rally or drive in any manner any game animal or bird.
- 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, see 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 47. 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.**

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 wolverine, chipmunks, rock squirrel, Wyoming ground squirrel (nevadensis subspecies only), golden-mantled ground squirrel, Merriam's ground squirrel, Piute ground squirrel, pika, kit fox, northern flying squirrel, bats, Southern Idaho ground squirrel and migratory song birds. See page 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**

PROXY STATEMENT (To transport wildlife taken by another person)

Taker's Name_____ Taker's Signature_____

Taker's Address_____

License No. _____ Tag No._____

Species (Circle)	#Taken	Date Killed	Unit/Hunt Area	Sex
Sage-grouse				
Sharp-tailed Grouse				
Ruffed Grouse				
Chukar				
Ring-necked Pheasant				
Wild Turkey				
Other				

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 all property corners and boundaries where the property intersects navigable streams, roads, gates and rights-of-way entering the land and posted in a way that people can see the postings.

Note – if private property adjoins or is contained within public lands, the fence line adjacent to public land should be posted with "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.

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

Private posting at navigable streams shall not prohibit access to navigable streams below the high-water mark as allowed by Idaho law.

A property owner may revoke permission at any time. Any person must leave private property when asked to do so by the owner or agent.

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

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 HUNT INFORMATION

YOUTH HUNTS

- Hunters must be 10 to 17 years of age to hunt big game or turkey in hunts designated for youth.
- 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.
- Hunting Passport holders 8 to 17 years of age can purchase turkey tags to participate in a general season hunts, youth-only general season hunts, landowner permission controlled hunts, depredation hunts for turkey and youth pheasant seasons. Hunting Passport holders are not eligible to participate in controlled hunts.

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.

Turkey Hunt © Matt Corsi

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.

For all resident and nonresident license, tag and permit fees, see pages 52-55.

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.

License and Permit Requirements by Species

To hunt sharp-tailed grouse, hunters must purchase a hunting license and a Sharp-tailed grouse permit.

To hunt sage-grouse hunters must purchase a hunting license and a Sage-grouse tag. Sales of Sage-grouse tags start August 1. See page 9 for more information.

A hunting license is required to hunt pheasants.

When hunting for pheasants, on locations where Idaho Fish and Game 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; multiple permits may be purchased.

Other Species

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

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

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

Migratory Game Birds

To pursue doves, ducks, geese, coots, sandhill cranes or Wilson's snipe, hunters must purchase a hunting license and Migratory Bird (HIP) permit. 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.

To Buy a License, Tag or Permit

- Visit an Idaho Fish and Game office or license vendor.
- Download the "GoOutdoorsIdaho" mobile application from the Google Playstore or Apple Appstore.
- From your computer or mobile device, go to **GoOutdoorsidaho.com**
- Within the United States call 1-800-554-8685.
- For an overview of all license buying options, visit **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 Upland Game Bird 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. However, all tags and notchable permits will 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 (unless requesting a license be mailed then $6.50); the charge for online purchases is three percent of the transaction plus $3.50 (unless requesting a license be mailed then $4.50.)

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. Sage Grouse tags go on sale August 1. 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 self-paced, online instruction and an online exam. An additional outdoor field day may be required for hunter certification, check **idfg.idaho.gov/hunt/education**.

Refund Policy

No refunds will be made on resident licenses, tags or permits. No refunds will be made on fishing licenses. 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 or bear 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. For more information please visit **idfg.idaho.gov/nonresident-refund-information**.

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 an official identification card issued by the U.S. Department of Defense, or a letter of any date from the U.S Department of Veterans Affairs 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.

An applicant may present a valid Idaho driver's license if the holder meets disability requirements or section 49-117(7)(b), Idaho Code, and license is marked as disabled.

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 disability license, disabled archery permit, a disabled hunt-from-a-motor-vehicle permit and a valid tag, or a disabled veteran participating in a hunt as provided in section 36-408(7), Idaho Code, and has a valid tag or permit.

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.

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

Idaho Residency Requirements

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. You cannot claim resident privileges in any other state or country if you intend to claim residency and purchase resident licenses in the state of 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.

FEE OR LICENSE	WITH PRICE LOCK		WITHOUT PRICE LOCK	
	ANNUAL	3-YEAR[7]	ANNUAL	3-YEAR[7]
Access-Depredation Fee for Adults	$5.00	$10.00	$5.00	$10.00
Access-Depredation Fee for Jr./Sr./DAV/Furlough	2.00	4.00	2.00	4.00
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				
Sportsman's Package (Adult or Youth)[1]	$124.25	N/A	$144.60	N/A
Combination (Hunting & Fishing)	33.50	97.00	38.75	97.00
Disabled Combination	5.00	11.50	5.75	11.50
Military Furlough Combination	17.50	N/A	20.50	N/A
Hunting	12.75	34.75	15.75	34.75
Fishing	25.75	73.75	30.50	73.75
Daily Fishing (first day)[8] Each consecutive day at initial time of purchase	11.50 5.00	N/A	13.50 6.00	N/A
Disabled Fishing	5.00	11.50	5.75	11.50
Military Furlough Fishing	17.50	N/A	20.50	N/A
Trapping (expires June 30)	26.75	N/A	29.75	N/A
Taxidermist/Furbuyer (expires June 30)[2]	40.00	**5-yr**-176.75	40.00	**5-yr**-176.75
Hunting Passport (8+ yrs Junior or Adult)[6]	1.75	N/A	1.75	N/A
Youth Licenses				
Junior Combination (Hunting & Fishing, 14-17 yrs)	$17.50	$49.00	$19.75	$49.00
Junior Hunting (10-17 yrs)[5]	7.25	18.25	8.25	18.25
Junior Fishing (14-17yrs)	13.75	37.75	16.00	37.75
Youth Trapping (expires June 30)	7.25	N/A	8.25	N/A
Senior Licenses - 65 or Older				
Senior Combination (Hunting & Fishing)	$11.75	$31.75	$13.75	$31.75
Permits and Validations				
Archery or Muzzleloader Permit	$18.25	N/A	$19.50	N/A
DAV Archery or Muzzleloader Permit	3.75		3.75	
Bear Baiting Permit[2]	12.75		15.00	
Hound Hunter Permit	12.75		15.00	
Upland Game Bird Permit (Department-stocked birds ;18+ yrs)	23.75 ea.		28.75	
Sharp-tailed Grouse Permit	4.75		5.75	
Disabled Archery or Disabled Motor Vehicle Permit[2,3]	1.75		1.75	
Migratory Bird (HIP) Permit	1.75		2.75	
Salmon or Steelhead Permit	12.75		15.25	
Two-Pole Permit	13.75		15.00	
Adult Tags				
Deer	$19.75	N/A	$24.75	N/A
Elk	30.75		36.75	
Pronghorn	31.25		36.50	

FEE OR LICENSE	WITH PRICE LOCK		WITHOUT PRICE LOCK	
	ANNUAL	3-YEAR[7]	ANNUAL	3-YEAR[7]
Adult Tags				
Bear/Second Bear and Mt. Lion/Second Mt. Lion	$11.50 ea.	N/A	$13.75	N/A
Gray Wolf	11.50 ea.		13.75	
Turkey	19.75		22.75	
Second Turkey or Subsequent Turkey	12.25 ea.		12.25 ea.	
Special Unit Turkey	5.00 ea.		5.00 ea.	
Sage-grouse	22.75 ea.		22.75 ea.	
Sandhill Crane	19.75 ea.		22.75 ea.	
Swan	22.75		22.75	
Moose, Bighorn Sheep, Mountain Goat (tag only, does not include application fee)	166.75		199.75	
Youth, Senior and DAV Tags[4]				
Deer[4]	$10.75	N/A	$12.50	N/A
Elk[4]	16.50		18.75	
Bear and Second Bear[4]	6.75 ea.		7.75	
Turkey[4]	10.75 ea.		12.50 ea.	
Controlled Hunt				
Application for Deer, Elk, Pronghorn, Bear, or Turkey	$6.25 ea.	N/A	$6.25 ea.	N/A
Application for Moose, Sheep or Mt. Goat	16.75		16.75	

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, 2021. 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.

FEE OR LICENSE	ANNUAL	3-YEAR
Access-Depredation Fee for Adult	$10.00	$20.00
Access-Depredation Fee for Jr./DAV	4.00	8.00
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		
Combination Hunting & Fishing	$264.00	788.50
Hunting (includes three-day fishing license each year of license)	185.00	551.50
Disabled American Veteran Hunting (DAV)[6] (Includes three-day fishing license)	31.75	N/A
Small Game Hunting	141.75	N/A
Three-Day Nonresident Small Game Hunting	71.75	N/A
Nongame Hunting	39.00	N/A
Shooting Preserve Hunting	26.00	N/A
Fishing	108.00	291.25
Daily Fishing (first day) Each consecutive day at initial time of purchase	22.75 7.00	N/A
Three-day Salmon/Steelhead	44.75	N/A
Trapping (expires June 30)	331.75	N/A
Taxidermist/Furbuyer[1] (expires June 30)	187.00	N/A
Hunting Passport[2] (8+years Junior or 18+years Adult)	1.75	N/A
Junior Mentored & Youth Licenses		
Junior Mentored Hunting[5] (10-17 yrs) (Includes three-day fishing license)	$91.75	$271.75
Junior Fishing (under 18 yrs)	23.75	67.75
Permits and Validations		
Archery or Muzzleloader Permit	$81.75	N/A
DAV Archery or Muzzleloader Permit	5.75 ea.	
Bear Baiting Permit[1]	34.75	
Hound Hunter Permit[1]	301.75	N/A
Permits and Validations		
Upland Game Bird Permit (Department-stocked birds ;18+ yrs)	$56.75 ea.	N/A
Sharp-tailed Grouse Permit	17.75	
Disabled Archery or Disabled Motor Vehicle Permit[1,3]	1.75	

FEE OR LICENSE	ANNUAL	3-YEAR
Permits and Validations		
Migratory Bird (HIP) Permit	$5.00	N/A
Salmon or Steelhead Permit	28.25	
Two-Pole Permit	17.00	
Adult Tags		
Deer	$351.75	N/A
Elk	651.75	
Pronghorn	342.75	
Bear	231.75	
Reduced Bear and Second Bear	41.75 ea	
Mountain Lion	204.50	
Reduced Mountain Lion and Second Mountain Lion	41.75 ea.	
Gray Wolf	31.75 ea.	
Turkey	88.00 ea.	
Special Unit Turkey	5.00 ea.	
Sage-grouse	74.25 ea.	
Sandhill Crane	74.25	
Swan	67.50	
Moose, Bighorn Sheep, Mountain Goat (tag only, does not include application fee)	$2,626.75	
Junior Mentored		
Deer[4]	$176.75	N/A
Elk[4]	299.75	
Bear[4]	116.75 ea.	
Second Bear[4]	41.75 ea..	
Turkey [4]	44.75 ea.	
Disabled American Veteran Tags		
Deer[4]	$23.75	N/A
Elk[4]	39.75	
Bear and Second Bear[4]	23.75 ea.	
Turkey[4]	19.75 ea.	
Controlled Hunt		
Application for deer, elk, pronghorn, bear, or Turkey	$18.00 ea.	N/A
Application for moose, sheep or mt. goat	45.75	

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. Departement of Defense or by Veterans Affairs on their official letterhead showing combined service-connected disability rating of 40% or more.

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.

HUNTING PASSPORT

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

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

- Hunting Passports are only available to first time hunters. Those that have previously held a hunting license in any state are not eligible.
- Hunter Education certification is not needed to obtain a Hunting Passport. If an individual has completed a Hunter Education course but has not yet purchased a license, they are eligible for a Hunting Passport.
- The minimum age to hold a Hunting Passport is eight years of age; there is no maximum age.
- 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.

Photo by Christopher Collins

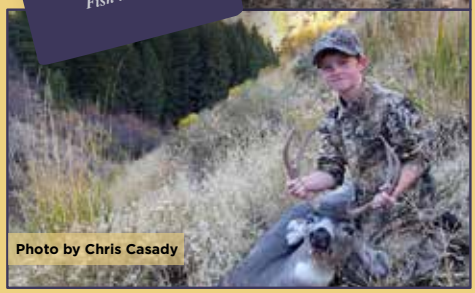


Photo by Chris Casady

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