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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Badger*</td>
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<td>November 1 - March 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otter*</td>
<td>November 1 - March 31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exceptions: Beaver

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

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

Exceptions: Otter

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Otter^</td>
<td>November 1 - March 31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exceptions: Beaver

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

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

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

Valley County: Within the following drainages: Big Cr. upstream from Monumental Cr., Johnson Cr. upstream 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.

Exceptions: Otter

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

* 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season Dates and Unit Descriptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Badger*</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otter^</td>
<td>November 1 - March 31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exceptions: Beaver**

- **Blaine County:** All public lands within the following drainages: Big Wood R. above Magic Reservoir Dam, Little Wood R., above Little Wood Reservoir; all lands within Little Fish Cr. - CLOSED.
- **Camas County:** All public lands within the following drainages: Big Deer Cr., Corral Cr. above Baseline Road, Elk Cr., and Willow Cr. - CLOSED.
- **Elmore County:** All public lands within the following drainages: Bear Cr. (trib. to Feather R.), Case Cr., Fall Cr. upstream from and including Meadow Cr., Clover Cr., King Hill Cr., Lake Cr. (trib. to Fall Cr.) but flows into Anderson Ranch Reservoir, Wilson Cr., Little Wilson Cr. and Elk Cr. on Wilson Flat north of Anderson Ranch Dam, Smith Cr. upstream from Washboard Cr., Syrup Cr., Trinity Cr., Willow Cr. in the Danskin Mts. (trib. to S. Fk. Boise R.), AND all lands within the Boise River WMA - CLOSED.
- **Gooding County:** All public lands within the following drainages: Black Canyon Cr., and Thorn Cr. - CLOSED.

**Exceptions: Mink**

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

**Exceptions: Muskrat**

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season Dates and Unit Descriptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Badger*</td>
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<td>October 15 - April 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otter^</td>
<td>October 15 - March 31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exceptions: Beaver**

- **Bannock County:** Cherry Cr. (trib. to Marsh Cr.), Cottonwood Cr. drainage, Dempsey Cr. above cattleguard, Mink Cr. drainage, and Gibson Jack Cr. - CLOSED.
- **Bear Lake County:** Pearl Cr. drainage - CLOSED.
- **Bingham County:** Public lands (Idaho Department of Lands, U.S. Forest Service, and Bureau of Land Management properties) within the Willow Cr. drainage. - CLOSED.
- **Caribou County:** Dike Lake, Toponce Cr. drainage on National Forest lands, and Pebble Cr. drainage - CLOSED.
- **Franklin County:** Logan R. drainage including the Beaver Cr. and White's Cr. drainages - CLOSED.
- **Power County:** Birch Cr. Drainage above the Forest Service boundary - CLOSED.

---

### Controlled Beaver Trapping Unit Permits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permit Number</th>
<th>Season Dates and Unit Descriptions</th>
<th>No. of Beaver</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>201</td>
<td>October 22 - April 15 That portion of Mink Cr. drainage in Bannock County, except the East Fork Mink Cr. and West Fork Mink Cr.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>202</td>
<td>October 22 - April 15 Pebble Cr. drainage in Caribou County.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>203</td>
<td>October 22 - April 15 Toponce Cr. drainage in Caribou County.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>204</td>
<td>October 22 - April 15 Pearl Cr. in Bear Lake County</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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* Indicates species can also be hunted.

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

To apply for controlled beaver trapping permits see page 32.

To see interactive maps of furbearer hunting and trapping exceptions, please visit the IDFG website: [idfg.idaho.gov/trap](http://idfg.idaho.gov/trap)
Upper Snake Region: Bonneville, Butte, Clark, Fremont, Jefferson, Madison, and Teton counties

<table>
<thead>
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<td>October 22 - April 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otter</td>
<td>October 22 - March 31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exceptions: Beaver

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

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

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

Salmon Region: Custer and Lemhi counties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Badger</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otter</td>
<td>October 22 - March 31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exceptions: Beaver

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

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

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River Otter Trapping Quota

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

Trapping on Game Preserves and Wildlife Management Areas

Prior to trapping on any of the following Wildlife Management Areas, trappers must contact or register either at the management headquarters or the regional office:

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

* Indicates species can also be hunted.

^ All areas closed to beaver trapping are closed to otter trapping.
Mandatory Check, Report, and Pelt Tags
Any person taking river otter or bobcat must comply with the mandatory check, report and pelt tag requirements.

Mandatory Check and Report:
- Bobcat – Present the pelt to any Fish and Game office or official checkpoint to obtain the appropriate pelt tag and complete a harvest report.
- River Otter – Present the pelt to the Fish and Game office in the region in which the animal was taken within seventy-two (72) hours of taking to obtain the appropriate pelt tag and complete a harvest report. Trappers unable to comply with the tagging requirements due to special or unique circumstances must report their harvest to the appropriate regional office or field personnel within seventy-two (72) hours and make arrangements for tagging with the regional office.

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

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

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

Otter Quota/Season Closure:
- The otter season will close in each region 72 hours after the harvest quota for that region is reached. Trappers will be allowed to keep otters within this 72-hour period provided their personal quota of three has not been reached. Otters may only be turned in for reporting and tagging within the region where they were harvested.
- Current otter harvest information may be obtained by calling the appropriate Fish and Game regional office during normal business hours or online at idfg.idaho.gov/hunt/harvest-quotas. The reporting hotline (1-800-323-4334) is only updated when there is a closure.
- All areas closed to beaver trapping are closed to otter trapping. Additional closures have been identified to reduce potential conflicts between user groups. See pages 31-33.

Beaver Controlled Trapping Permits
No person may trap in a controlled trapping unit for the designated species without having a valid permit in possession for that controlled trapping unit. See page 32 for controlled beaver trapping seasons.

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

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

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

Any application which is unreadable, has incomplete or incorrect trapping license numbers, or which lacks the required information or fee will be declared void and will not be entered in the drawing. All applications will be considered final. Applicants must comply with the following requirements:
- No person may submit more than one application for a controlled beaver trapping permit.
- No group applications will be accepted.

Controlled Trapping Permit Drawing: Applications that are not drawn for the first choice unit will automatically be entered into a second choice drawing, provided the second choice applied for has not been filled. Any permits left unfilled after the second choice drawing may be issued on a first-come, first-served basis.

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

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

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

**Hunting and Trapping of Predatory and Unprotected Animals:**
Predatory and Unprotected Animals may be taken all year in any amounts and at any time by holders of the appropriate valid Idaho hunting, trapping, or combination hunting license, provided such taking is not in violation of state, county, or city laws, ordinances or regulations. Animals classified as predatory include coyote, raccoon, jackrabbit, skunk, and weasel. Animals classified as unprotected include opossum, porcupine, and ringtail.

**Mandatory Furtaker Harvest Report**
All trappers are required to fill out the mandatory furtaker harvest report form provided by Fish and Game. The completed mandatory report must be returned to Fish and Game, Wildlife Bureau, P.O. Box 25, Boise, Idaho 83707, by July 31. Any trapper failing to send in a report by July 31 will be refused a license to trap animals for the ensuing year until a late report is submitted.

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

The mandatory furtaker harvest report form is available on the Fish and Game website at [idfg.idaho.gov/trap/report](http://idfg.idaho.gov/trap/report).

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**ATTENTION MARTEN TRAPPERS**

- Trappers are encouraged to set marten traps at least 2 feet above the ground or snow level to reduce the harvest of female martens.

- Use cubby boxes, with a closed front and 2 1/2 inch entrance hole, to avoid catching fishers.

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**TO AVOID CATCHING DOGS**

- It is recommended trappers use body-gripping or Conibear traps only under water.

- Set traps at least 4 feet above ground when used on land.

- Use only small Conibears (160 or smaller), set 7 inches back inside a long hard box that is no larger than 7 inches in width, preferably with a lid extending beyond the opening (See photo).

- Always look for places without human or dog activity when setting Conibears, and post signs indicating lethal traps are in use.
Attention Trappers

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

It is Unlawful

• To trap without a valid trapper’s license; see page 49 for exceptions.
• To destroy or damage a muskrat or beaver house.
• To trap in or on a muskrat house.
• To destroy, disturb, or remove any traps belonging to others.
• To use any part of a domestic or wild origin game bird, big game, upland game, game fish, or protected nongame wildlife for bait in trapping furbearing animals, unprotected wildlife, or predatory wildlife.
• To set, place or stake any trap or snare during the closed season.
• To possess a live furbearer taken from the wild.
• To hunt any animal or bird by aid of a spotlight, flashlight or artificial light of any kind; except unprotected or predatory animals on private land after obtaining written permission and on public lands after obtaining the required permit from an Idaho Fish and Game regional office. It is lawful to hunt raccoons on public lands without a permit if such taking is not in violation of state, county, or city laws, ordinances, or regulations.
• To buy furs without a valid fur buyers license.

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Non-target species are defined as any species caught for which the season is closed or is in excess of the 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 stakes such traps, snares, deadfalls, and other devices, whether or not such acts result in the taking of wildlife, and every attempt to take and every act of assistance of any other person in taking or attempting to take wildlife with traps, snares, deadfalls or other devices.

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

Methods of Take—Trapping

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

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

• Use any set within 30 feet of any visible bait.
• Use a dirt hole set with bait unless the bait remains covered at all times to protect raptors and other meat-eating birds from being caught accidentally.
• Place any ground set on, across, or within ten (10) feet of the edge of any maintained unpaved public trail designated by any city, county, state, or federal transportation or land management agency on the most current official map of the agency.
• Place any ground set on, across, or within any public highway; EXCEPT ground sets may be placed underneath bridges and within and at culverts that are part of a public highway right-of-way. Public highway is defined as the traveled portion of, and shoulders on each side of, any road maintained by a...
governmental entity for public travel, and includes all bridges, culverts, overpasses, fills, and other structures within limits of the right-of-way of any such road.

- Place any ground set incorporating snare, trap, or attached materials within 300 feet of any designated public campground, trailhead, paved trail, or picnic area. Cage or box live traps re permitted within 300 feet of designated public campgrounds, trailheads, paved trail, or picnic areas as allowed by city, county, state, and federal law.

- Place any ground set snare without a break-away device OR cable stop incorporated within the snare loop.

- Place any ground set incorporating a foothold trap with an inside jaw spread greater than 9 inches.

- Place or operate, except as a waterset, any body-gripping trap that has a maximum jaw opening, when set, of greater than 7 ½ inches measured from the inside edges of the body-gripping portion of the jaws, within 30 feet of any bait, lure, or other attractant.

- Place or operate, except as a waterset, any body-gripping trap that has a maximum jaw opening, when set, greater than 6 ½ inches and less than 7 ½ inches measures from the inside edges of the body-gripping portions of the jaws unless:
  1) The trap is in an enclosure and the trap trigger is recessed 7 inches or more from the top and front most portion of the open end of the enclosure.
  2) No bait, lure, or other attractant is placed within 30 feet of the trap; or
  3) The trap is elevated at least 3 feet above the surface of the ground or snowpack.

- Use any part of a domestic or wild origin game bird, big game, upland game, game fish, or protected nongame wildlife as bait EXCEPT portions of game birds, game animals, and game fish that are not edible portions can be used. Edible portions are: 1) game bird breasts, 2) big game hind quarters, front quarters loins and tenderloins, 3) game fish fillets, bullfrog hind legs and crayfish tails, and 4) rabbit and hare hind legs, front legs and loins.

- Use live animals as bait or an attractant. Except it is legal to:

  - Place sets beyond 30 feet of a naturally killed big game animal as long as the carcass is left undisturbed. Natural causes do not include any man-caused mortality.
  - Place sets beyond 30 feet of a legally salvaged road kill unless prohibited by the Fish and Game Commission. For more information and to complete the required form to legally salvage road kill, visit our website at idfg.idaho.gov/species/roadkill or call a Fish and Game office, see page 4.

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

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

- Promptly record the date and species of the animal caught.
- Report the catch on the mandatory furtaker harvest report form.
- Remove the animal from the trap and take it into possession.
Hound Hunting—Furbearer

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

Hound Hunter Permit

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

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

Closed Areas

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

- Craters of the Moon National Monument, see page 45 for more information.
- Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument in Twin Falls County.
- Nez Perce National Historical Park in Clearwater, Idaho and Nez Perce counties.
- That portion of Ada County:
  - Within Veterans Memorial Park.
  - Within one quarter mile of the Boise River from the New York Canal Diversion Dam downstream to the Glenwood Bridge.
  - Between State Highway 21 and the New York Canal from the New York Canal Diversion Dam downstream to the Boise City limits.
- Stanley Creek Wildlife Interpretive Area in Custer County.
- Yellowstone National Park in Fremont County.
- On any of those portions of State game preserves, State wildlife management areas, bird preserves, bird refuges and bird sanctuaries for which trapping closures have been declared by legislative or Commission action.
- All or portions of national wildlife refuges, except as specified in federal regulations for individual refuges.

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.

**BOBCAT**
- Barred, tip black on top
- Short ear tufts
- Smaller feet
- Underside of tail is white to the tip. Usually some barring on upper side of tail with wide band at end.

**LYNX**
- Long ear tufts
- All black tip
- Large feet
- Has black tip on tail which completely encircles the end. No barring on upper side of tail between base and tip.

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

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

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

- Mountain lion and lynx foot sizes are similar; bobcat foot is much smaller.
- Tracks are shown with shaded area representing impression of hair in the snow.
- Note track size and stride length (distance between first and last foot) differences between species.
GUIDELINES TO REDUCE INJURY & MINIMIZE NON-TARGET CATCHES
SUCH AS WOLVERINES AND LYNX

• Set pan tension for wolf traps to at least 8 pounds of pressure to prevent a wolverine or lynx from firing a trap set for wolf.

• Make marten sets on leaning poles no larger than 4” in diameter and set at a 45 (or greater) degree angle with trap and bait placed at least 4 feet above the ground or snow level.

• Do not use large bodygrip traps if wolverines or lynx tracks are observed in the vicinity of a set.

• When using baits larger than 5 pounds, traps should be set at least 30 feet from the bait—farther is better.

• To avoid wolverines in snares set for wolves, place the bottom of the snare loop just below knee cap level (18”-21” above the ground or packed snow surface).

• If using drags, use at least 8 feet of sturdy chain.

• If a larger trap is preferred, use padded-jaw or laminated offset jaws, such as padded #3 coil-springs, to minimize injury.

• Anchor all traps solidly, including small bodygrip traps. A wolverine may be able to pull out or bend or break a small trap if not anchored securely.

• Select habitat less likely to have lynx or wolverines (open fields or semi-open country near rocks, ridges, and trees).

• Avoid using rabbit parts as bait.

• If you observe wolverine or lynx tracks, it is best not to make a set in the area.

• If using a staked set, stake the trap so that a wolverine cannot get entangled around a solid object after being captured. Trap chains should be sturdy and equipped with at least two swivels. J-hooks should be spot-welded closed.

• Carry a catchpole to release non-target animals alive.

IF YOU CATCH A LYNX OR WOLVERINE...

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

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

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

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

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

Some Methods for Improving Efficiency, Selectivity, and Humaneness
- Use pan tension devices to avoid non-target catches.
- Use extra swivels and center-mounted chains to hold more animals and reduce the chance of injuries.
- Use modern positioning techniques at dirt hole sets to increase selectivity.
- Use short trap chains for most land sets, especially those targeted for fox and coyote.
- Use “stop-loss” traps for muskrats in shallow water or dry land sets.
- Use dispatching methods that are quick and humane.
- Use trap sizes that are appropriate for the target species – pad catches are desirable for fox, coyote, raccoon and many other animals because they cause fewer injuries.
- Use baits and lures that attract target species but not other animals.
- Use cage, box or species-specific traps near barns, outbuildings and other locations where domestic animals may be present.
- Use common sense in choosing set locations that maximize opportunities to catch target species and minimize opportunities to catch other animals.
- Use secure methods of attaching traps – tailor methods to hold the largest species you may catch.
- Use traps with padded or laminated jaws where the risk of non-target catches is high.
- Use caution when setting body-gripping traps or snares.
- Do not set more traps than you can check in 72 hours even in bad weather.

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

- 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 trappers who purchase their first trapping license after June 30, 2011 are required to attend a mandatory trapper education course before they can purchase an Idaho trapping license. Course is a mixture of classroom instruction and field experience.

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

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

For more information please visit: idfg.idaho.gov/trap or contact your nearest Fish and Game office.
ATTENTION GROUND SQUIRREL HUNTERS

Northern Idaho Ground Squirrel
Federally protected under the Endangered Species Act

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.

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