

**IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME**

**Cal Groen, Director**

**Project W-170-R-31**

**Progress Report**



**FURBEARER**

Study III, Job 1

July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007

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**PROGRESS REPORT  
SURVEYS AND INVENTORIES**

**STATE:** Idaho                      **JOB TITLE:** Furbearer Survey  
**PROJECT:** W-170-R-31  
**SUBPROJECT:** 1-7                      **STUDY NAME:** Statewide Fur Harvest Survey  
**STUDY:** III  
**JOB:** 1  
**PERIOD COVERED:** July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007

**STUDY OBJECTIVES**

1. Estimate the population size, structure, and trend of harvested furbearers.
2. Determine hunter and trapper attitudes about preferences for the furbearer program.
3. Inform trappers/hunters of the biology and status of furbearers.

**PROCEDURES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

1. Analyze the mandatory trapper reports to estimate trends in furbearer harvest and the dollar value of species.  
*This was accomplished and is included in the following report.*
2. Continue to collect bobcat and river otter harvest information through the mandatory export tag program.  
*All bobcats harvested were tagged with Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) tags and the method of harvest recorded. All river otters legally harvested were tagged with CITES tags. This information is included in the following report.*
3. Compile the sex and age structure of the river otter harvest from analysis of sectioned teeth, and use this information to evaluate and monitor the statewide population.  
*The Idaho Fish and Game Commission (Commission) decided not to require trappers to surrender teeth of otter harvested in Idaho. Teeth were not collected during the 2006-2007 trapping season.*
4. Conduct surveys to determine the population status of selected furbearers.  
*A winter track survey protocol for forest carnivores was completed and the pilot study implemented statewide during winter 2002-2003. The official survey began during winter 2003-2004. This survey is primarily for lynx, wolverine, fisher, and marten.*
5. Prepare an annual report on furbearer harvest.  
*The annual report is found herein.*

6. Make presentations on furbearer biology to the public.

*Personnel conducted presentations on trapping and furbearers through the media, including radio, newspapers, and television. Personnel contacted individuals regarding interest in trapping and furbearers.*

## **ABSTRACT**

The Department sold 1,200 trapping licenses for the 2006-2007 season. Harvest reports for the 2006-2007 season were submitted by 839 (70%) of the 1,200 licensed trappers. Trappers reported harvesting 28,337 animals. A total of 18,629 pelts were sold for a value of \$409,224.40. Muskrat, coyote, beaver, marten, and bobcat, respectively, were the most frequently harvested species. Price per pelt for all harvested species ranged from an average of \$202.97 for bobcats to \$4.54 for muskrats. The top 5 furbearers based upon total dollar value of pelts sold were bobcat, coyote, muskrat, beaver, and martin. Bobcat trappers and hunters checked 2,404 animals. The lynx season remained closed. The Department affixed CITES tags to harvested bobcats and otters. A furbearer trapping workshop for Department employees was conducted. Trappers were surveyed on their knowledge and use of trapping Best Management Practices. A voluntary trapper education program is being developed.

## **METHODS**

### **Mandatory Trapper Harvest Reports**

By Idaho law, licensed trappers are required to report to the Department the number of wild animals they catch, kill, and pelt during the open season (Appendix A) and the amount received for the sale of these pelts. The report must be submitted by 31 July. Any trapper failing to send in a report by this date can be refused a trapper's license the following year. Until the 1996-1997 season, this information appeared on the back of the trapping license. Once the Department switched to point-of-sale machines for the purchase of licenses, this option was no longer available. A mandatory trapper report card has been used since the 1996-1997 season. This self-addressed, postage-paid folding card is sent to trappers each spring so they may conform to Idaho law. Starting with the 2005-2006 season, trappers were also able to fill out and electronically submit their trapper report card via the Department's website.

Mandatory trapper reports are used to estimate the statewide harvest of furbearers by licensed trappers, the distribution of the harvest, and the market value of the state's furbearer harvest. Previously, questions on how many days the trapper spent afield scouting and setting/checking traps, and how many hours, on average, the trapper spent afield each day was included. These questions were initially included in the mandatory report beginning with the 1993-1994 trapping season and were used to gather information on trapping effort. Results of this information were then projected to estimate the statewide trapping effort both in total hours and days afield.

Beginning with the 2002-2003 trapping season, these questions were changed to include Catch-Per-Unit-Effort (CPUE). CPUE measures the harvest per unit of time and will be useful in predicting population trends. CPUE is based on the premise that as populations decline, fewer animals are available to be trapped; therefore, CPUE should decline, or vice versa, as

populations increase, CPUE would increase. CPUE is calculated by multiplying the total number of nights trapped by the average number of traps set per night (for a given species) and then dividing the number of animals trapped by this number. CPUE is recorded as animals trapped per 100 trap nights.

Comments by trappers are accepted on harvest report cards.

### **CITES Export Tags**

By Commission rule, trappers and hunters are required to have all bobcats tagged with CITES export tags by the Department within 10 days after the close of the trapping/hunting season. During the period 1977-1978 through 1980-1981, CITES export tags were made available to trappers and hunters, but they were not mandatory. Mandatory reporting has been in effect since the 1981-1982 season. During the 1979-1980 and 1980-1981 seasons, it was not mandatory to turn in jaws, but the Department issued export tags only when jaws were submitted. Starting with the 2000-2001 season, the Commission directed that it was not mandatory to turn in bobcat jaws.

It is unlawful to possess raw, untagged bobcat pelts after 10 days following close of season, and to sell, offer for sale, purchase, or offer to purchase any raw bobcat pelt which does not have an official export tag attached. Trappers and hunters are required to present the pelts of all bobcats to a regional office, the McCall office, or official checkpoint to obtain the appropriate pelt tag and complete a harvest report. Information on the harvest report includes the animal's sex, harvest location, date harvested, method of take (trapping, calling/hunting, with hounds, incidental hunting) and beginning with the 2002-2003 season, CPUE. Mandatory harvest report data continue to be used to estimate the total statewide bobcat harvest by Department administrative region and big game management unit.

The first river otter trapping season since 1972 was authorized during the 2000-2001 trapping season. The Commission originally approved a quota of 100 otters statewide. Once the regional quota was reached, trappers had 48 hours in which to have additional otters tagged, with a maximum allowable harvest statewide set at 121 otters. The harvest quota was changed to 102 animals for the 2002-2003 and 2003-2004 trapping seasons; the individual trapper's quota was decreased from 5 to 2 river otters. The only quota change for the 2004-2005 and 2005-2006 trapping seasons was an increase for Salmon Region from 10 otters to 15, increasing the overall state quota to 107 otters (Appendix A).

By Commission rule, trappers are required to have all river otters tagged with CITES export tags within 72 hours of harvest (Appendix A). Trappers unable to comply with tagging requirements due to special or unique circumstances must report their harvest to the appropriate regional office or field personnel within 72 hours and make arrangements for tagging at the regional office in the region in which the animal was harvested.

The otter season is closed 48 hours after the harvest quota for a region is met. Trappers are allowed to keep otters within this 48-hour period, provided their personal quota of 2 has not been reached, which may cause the total harvest to exceed harvest quotas. River otters harvested after

the season is closed, or otters in excess of the trapper's personal quota of 2 are surrendered to the Department. Pelts from non-target or incidentally-captured river otters are either processed and used for educational purposes within the regions or sold at the state fur auction.

### **Non-target Catches**

By Commission rule, any trapper who captures and kills a non-target species (any species for which the season is closed) must notify the Department through the local conservation officer or regional office within 72 hours to make arrangements for Department personnel to retrieve the animal. The regulation has been in effect since the 1988-1989 season. Beginning with the 1990-1991 trapping season, the Department paid trappers \$5.00 for each accidentally-caught fisher and river otter turned in to the Department. Beginning with the 1996-1997 season, trappers also received \$5.00 for each accidentally caught lynx or wolverine. Beginning with the 2004-2005 trapping season, the payment increased to \$10.00 and included bobcat.

Most non-target animals turned in are sold at the Department's annual fur and horns auction. Since 1991, the proceeds have been earmarked for use in trapper education and trapping management.

## **STATEWIDE RESULTS**

### **Trapping License Sales**

One thousand and two hundred trapping licenses (Table 1) were sold for the 2006-2007 season, including 1,174 residents (1,042 adult and 132 junior residents under 18 years-of-age) and 26 non-residents. The number of licenses sold increased 20% over the previous season sale.

### **Catch-Per-Unit-Effort**

Questions on how many days the trapper spent afield scouting and checking traps, and how many hours, on average, the trapper spent afield each day, were collected from the 1993-1994 season through the 2001-2002 season (Table 2).

Trappers trapped more muskrats and fewer spotted skunks per 100 trap-nights than other species (Table 3) during the 2006-2007 season. Statewide population trends, based upon animals trapped per 100 trap-nights (Table 4), were stable for bobcat, coyote, red fox, beaver, martin, and mink. Trend was down for muskrat and otter, and erratic for badger, striped skunk, spotted skunk, and weasel. The declining muskrat population trend based upon animals trapped per 100 trap nights may be a reflection of declining muskrat habitat during the prolonged drought of the same time period. Badger, skunks, and weasel are usually trapped incidentally to trapping for other species. Some trappers trap specifically for otter but otters are trapped incidental to beaver trapping. Many trappers who report harvest of badger, skunks, weasel, and sometimes otter, do not report trap nights or traps set for these 4 species since they are trapping for other species. They are not setting traps specifically for these species, thus, CPUE may not be an accurate reflection of population trend for badger, otter, skunks, and weasel.

## **Mandatory Trapper Harvest Reports**

Harvest reports were submitted by 839 (70%) of the 1,200 licensed trappers for the 2006-2007 season. The fur harvest, based on 662 reporting trappers who trapped, was 28,337 animals (Table 5), up from 25,782 the previous trapping season. Of this total, 18,629 pelts (66%) were sold for a value of \$409,224.40. Trappers sold their pelts for an average of \$21.97 each, compared to \$24.34 the previous year. Trappers harvested an average of 43 pelts per trapper and sold an average of 28 pelts. Based on an average pelt price of \$21.97 and 28 pelts sold per trapper, trappers earned an average income of \$615.16, down from \$682.92 the previous season. The estimated harvest for all trappers, including those who did not submit a report, was 40,481 animals taken and 26,613 pelts sold. The estimated statewide pelt value of pelts sold is \$584,606.29, up from \$539,406.42 in the previous season.

The muskrat, coyote, beaver, red fox, and bobcat, respectively, were the most frequently harvested species. Price per pelt for all harvested species ranged from an average of \$202.97 for bobcats (\$283.61 in 2005-2006) to \$4.54 for muskrats (\$3.67 in 2005-2006). Pelt values were up for all furbearers. The top 5 furbearers based upon value of pelts sold were bobcat, coyote, beaver, muskrat, and marten (Table 6).

Species harvested within a county (Table 7) may be indicative of areas with higher furbearer populations. However, harvest distribution is also partly a function of where trappers live and trap.

## **Mandatory Bobcat Tagging and Harvest Reports**

Trappers and hunters checked 2,404 bobcats (Table 8). The lynx season remained closed. Trappers reported no accidental captures of lynx. More bobcats were harvested from the Southwest Region (24%) than any other region (Table 9). Trapping accounted for 77% of the statewide bobcat harvest, followed by the use of hounds (17%).

Submission of bobcat jaws for age analysis (Table 10) was reassessed when the Commission reviewed trapping regulations during spring 2004 and the Commission decided to no longer require mandatory submission of bobcat jaws.

## **Mandatory River Otter Tagging and Harvest Reports**

The Department affixed CITES tags to 118 legally harvested otters during the 2006-2007 trapping season (Table 11). Region quotas were not filled in Clearwater and Salmon regions.

Sex ratio of harvested river otters, including incidental captures, was 54% male and 46% female (Table 12).

## **Reported Non-target Catches**

Trappers were paid \$10.00 each for 16 otters (Table 13) and 5 fishers surrendered to the Department for reimbursement. Since the 1990-1991 trapping season, 17 fisher and 437 otters

have been turned in for reimbursement. Many of these animals were sold at the Department's annual auction with proceeds earmarked for trapper education and related projects. Other animals' pelts are processed and used for educational purposes.

### **Furbearer Depredation**

Beaver continue to be live-trapped in several regions to address damage complaints. When feasible, these animals are translocated to other areas in attempts to improve riparian habitat or increase the local beaver population. Department conservation officers frequently issue Furbearer Depredation Control Permits (Form WL-2) to individuals as a valuable tool in handling beaver and other furbearer damage complaints quickly and efficiently. Beginning in January 1995, Department administrative regions were required to keep accurate records on the number of permits issued and the number of animals removed. Beaver are typically the most common species in which kill permits are issued, followed by muskrat and raccoon.

### **Administrative Activities and Coordination**

Public input on proposed 2006-2007 and 2007-2008 furbearer seasons was collected at regional offices, state office, via a survey on the Department's website, and a mail/telephone survey of all licensed trappers for the 2005-2006 season. In May 2006, the Commission set furbearer harvest rules for the 2006-2007 and 2007-2008 seasons.

A questionnaire survey on trapper knowledge and use of trapping best management practices (BMPs) was mailed to all trappers ( $n = 1,197$ ) in April 2006. Fifty-two percent ( $n = 621$ ) of the trappers responded to the survey. Of the trappers responding to the survey, 52% were familiar with BMPs. Approximately 43% ( $n = 266$ ) used BMPs during the 2006-2007 trapping season, whereas 14% ( $n = 86$ ) did not use BMPs, 3% ( $n = 17$ ) did not trap in 2006-2007 season, and 41% ( $n = 252$ ) did not respond to the question. Of the trappers using BMPs in the 2006-2007 season, 61% used BMPs for bobcats, 64% for coyotes, 37% for red fox, 32% for raccoon, and 5% said they used BMPs but did not list what species. Of the trappers using BMPs in the 2006-2007 season, 9% used padded jaws, 70% used off-set jaws, 31% used laminated jaws, 26% used wide jaws, 51% used snare loop size, 28% used snare break-away device, and 5% did not select a BMP from the list provided. Sixty-three percent ( $n = 394$ ) of trappers responding to the survey requested a trapping BMP CD be mailed to them. Twelve percent ( $n = 74$ ) of trappers were interested in applying to become an instructor for the trapper education program being developed.

Personnel wrote newspaper articles on trapping and furbearers. Personnel responded to information requests by phone, e-mail, or letter regarding interest in trapping and furbearer species.

Eleven Department employees attended a furbearer trapping workshop conducted in October 2006. The goal of the workshop was to enhance employee's knowledge and understanding of furbearers and trapping. State furbearer biologist, local trappers, and U.S. Department of Agriculture Wildlife Service's trappers were instructors for the workshop. One day of classroom

time included discussions of trapping rules; trapping best management practices; trapping associations of Idaho; CITES; and trap design, handling, and safety. Department employees spent 2 days in the field with trappers identifying trap sites, reading furbearer sign, setting traps, pulling traps, and skinning harvested animals.

The Department is developing a voluntary trapper education program. A draft of a Department trapper education manual was written based upon the trapper education manual prototype developed by the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies. A pilot trapper education class is planned for fall 2007.

### **Management Actions**

Southwest Regional Furbearer Coordinator (RFC) trapped 2 nuisance beaver in Boise and released them near Mayfield.

Magic Valley RFC attended spring and fall meetings of the Wood River Resource Conservation and Development Area (Blaine and Camas counties) beaver trap and transplant committee. The RFC assisted with development of the Mid-Snake River Resource Conservation and Development Area (Twin Falls and Cassia counties) beaver trap and transplant committee. The RFC represented the Department at Idaho Trapper's Association March fur sale in Filer. The RFC provided information and assistance to the general public regarding beaver, badger, fox, skunk, other furbearer management concerns, and nuisance and depredation complaints. The RFC coordinated bobcat and otter tagging and summarized regional office CITES tagging program.

Upper Snake RFC initiated a beaver restoration program on streams of Tex Creek Wildlife Management Area (WMA). Drought conditions prevailed in the WMA area, thus no beaver were trapped and relocated to the WMA. The RFC met with Upper Snake Trapper's Association representative on trapping management.

Beaver season is closed on several streams (Appendix A) in an attempt to reestablish beaver populations. The Department, U.S. Forest Service, and private landowners are trapping and translocating beaver to several of the closed streams.

Furbearer habitat improvements are a secondary benefit of the Department's Habitat Improvement Program (HIP). The HIP objective is to provide technical and financial assistance to private landowners and public land managers who want to enhance upland game bird and waterfowl habitat. Habitat Improvement Program projects also benefit many of Idaho's furbearers. In state fiscal year 2006, 152 HIP projects improved 15,092 acres of upland, riparian, and wetland habitat.

### **LITERATURE CITED**

Johnson, N. F., B. A. Brown, and J. C. Bosomworth. 1981. Age and sex characteristics of bobcat canines and their use in population assessment. *The Wildlife Society Bulletin* 9 (3): 203-206.

Table 1. Trapping license sales and usable harvest reports received from trappers, 1983-1994 through 2006-2007.

Season	Licenses Sold			Total	Reports received	%	Reporting trappers who trapped		Estimated active trappers <sup>a</sup>
	Adult resident	Junior resident	Non-resident				%	%	
1983-1984	1,559		15	1,574	930	59			
1984-1985	1,485		23	1,508	664	44			
1985-1986	1,370		23	1,393	1,071	77			
1986-1987	1,473		24	1,497	1,112	73			
1987-1988	1,564		30	1,594	1,338	86			
1988-1989	1,266		22	1,288	1,045	81			
1989-1990	921		17	938	722	77			
1990-1991	636		7	643	508	79			
1991-1992	678		8	686	478	70			
1992-1993	666		7	673	525	78			
1993-1994	588		8	596	489	82	425	87	518
1994-1995	738		10	748	547	73	432	79	591
1995-1996	631		7	638	445	70	362	81	518
1996-1997	772		7	779	590	76	463	78	610
1997-1998	740	130	12	752	586	78	473	81	609
1998-1999	612	110	14	626	502	80	381	76	476
1999-2000	451	98	9	558	459	82	362	79	441
2000-2001	504	97	6	607	492	81	390	79	480
2001-2002	546	91	10	647	519	80	415	80	518
2002-2003	690	126	8	824	657	80	513	78	643
2003-2004	835	130	10	975	791	81	615	78	761
2004-2005	871	137	14	1,022	749	73	590	79	807
2005-2006	858	131	12	1,001	733	73	580	79	791
2006-2007	1,042	132	26	1,200	839	70	662	79	948

<sup>a</sup> Estimated active trappers is determined by multiplying the number of licenses sold by the percent of trappers who reported that they actually trapped, based on the total number of reports received.

Table 2. Estimated trapper days afield based on trapper reports received, 1993-1994 through 2001-2002.

Year	Reporting trappers who trapped	Trappers reporting time afield <sup>a</sup>	%	Average time afield per trapper		Projected statewide time afield		
				Hrs/day	Days/yr	Estimated active trappers	Total hours	Total days
1993-1994	425	285	67	5.0	36.4	519	93,432	18,871
1994-1995	432	330	76	4.4	35.5	591	92,314	20,981
1995-1996	362	271	75	4.1	38.4	517	80,139	19,546
1996-1997	463	441	95	4.9	42.7	608	127,212	25,962
1997-1998	473	404	85	4.4	35.6	609	95,394	21,680
1998-1999	381	335	88	4.1	33.2	476	64,793	15,803
1999-2000	362	357	99	4.2	38.0	441	70,384	13,549
2000-2001	390	383	98	3.9	31.9	480	59,717	12,209
2001-2002	415	414	100	4.0	32.9	518	68,169	13,627

<sup>a</sup> The trapper report card form was changed for the 2002-2003 season and no longer records the days and time afield per trapper.

Table 3. Catch-Per-Unit Effort data from trapper report cards, 2006-2007.

Species	Number of animals trapped <sup>a</sup> (a)	Total number of nights trapped (b)	Average number of traps set/night (c)	CPUE $a/(b*c) * 100$
Badger	342	2530	12	1.12
Beaver	2655	4700	7	8.00
Bobcat	1366	9749	17	0.85
Coyote	3116	9931	14	2.23
Marten	1378	1906	18	4.07
Mink	1018	3647	13	2.23
Muskrat	14546	6073	20	11.70
Otter	81	770	5	2.13
Raccoon	1250	5005	8	3.24
Red Fox	1323	4940	12	2.26
Spotted skunk	75	835	18	0.51
Striped skunk	703	2755	9	2.69
Weasel	194	1066	8	2.24

<sup>a</sup> Reflects only animals trapped and does not include animals hunted.

Table 4. Catch-Per-Unit Effort based on trappers reporting they trapped, 2002-2003 through 2006-2007.

Year	CPUE by species												
	Badger	Beaver	Bobcat	Coyote	Marten	Mink	Muskrat	Otter	Raccoon	Red Fox	Spotted skunk	Striped skunk	Weasel
2002-2003	1.88	8.41	.81	2.09	4.14	2.47	20.86	2.98	2.46	3.40	.94	3.50	1.53
2003-2004	3.14	9.50	1.00	3.15	3.72	3.29	11.96	2.62	4.45	3.00	2.24	5.53	4.57
2004-2005	1.64	8.21	.68	2.46	4.64	1.98	12.97	2.60	3.34	2.84	2.04	4.01	1.72
2005-2006	.85	8.39	.70	2.10	4.09	1.96	15.42	2.17	2.78	3.05	.98	3.69	2.71
2006-2007	1.12	8.00	.85	2.23	4.07	2.23	11.70	2.13	3.24	2.26	.51	2.69	2.24

Table 5. Statewide harvest and pelt value of furbearers trapped based on 662 trappers who reported they trapped, 2006-2007.

Species	Trappers reporting a harvest	Animals taken (a)	Pelts/trapper	Animals sold (b)	% Sold (b / a)	Money received (c)	Price/pelt <sup>a</sup> (c / b = d)	Total value (a x d = e)	Estimated statewide pelt value <sup>b</sup> (e / .70)	% of total value
Badger	117	355	3	233	66%	\$3,973.03	\$17.05-	\$6,052.75	\$8,646.79	0.97%
Beaver	264	2,655	10	1,556	59%	\$37,358.34	\$24.01+	\$63,746.55	\$91,066.50	10.26%
Bobcat <sup>c</sup>	283	1,379	5	921	67%	\$186,935.17	\$202.97-	\$279,895.63	\$399,850.90	45.04%
Coyote	326	3,364	10	2,529	75%	\$73,667.58	\$29.13+	\$97,993.32	\$139,990.46	15.77%
Marten	84	1,378	16	816	59%	\$26,812.11	\$32.86-	\$45,281.08	\$64,687.26	7.29%
Mink	158	1,018	6	598	59%	\$6,361.07	\$10.64-	\$10,831.52	\$15,473.60	1.74%
Muskrat	259	14,546	56	10,153	70%	\$46,095.32	\$4.54+	\$66,038.84	\$94,341.20	10.63%
Otter <sup>c</sup>	59	82	1	31	38%	\$1,773.80	\$57.22-	\$4,692.04	\$6,702.91	0.76%
Raccoon	237	1,258	5	696	55%	\$6,488.73	\$9.32+	\$11,724.56	\$16,749.37	1.89%
Red Fox	198	1,327	7	860	65%	\$18,331.69	\$21.32-	\$28,291.64	\$40,416.63	4.55%
Spotted Skunk	25	75	3	9	12%	\$200.75	\$22.31+	\$1,673.25	\$2,390.36	0.27%
Striped Skunk	112	706	6	111	16%	\$671.85	\$6.05-	\$4,271.30	\$6,101.86	0.69%
Weasel	66	194	3	116	60%	\$554.96	\$4.78-	\$927.32	\$1,324.74	0.15%
Actual Total (70%)		28,337		18,629	66%	\$409,224.40	\$21.97-	\$622,563.89	\$889,376.99	100.00%
Estimated Total (100%)		40,481		26,613		\$584,606.29				

<sup>a</sup> Plus and minus reflects upward or downward trends in pelt value.

<sup>b</sup> Estimated totals and statewide pelt values were determined based on the assumption that the harvest reported by trappers represented 70% of actual harvest if all active trappers had submitted a harvest report.

<sup>c</sup> Reflects only the number reported by trappers on the mandatory report card.

Table 6. History of statewide rank by value for animals trapped.

Season	Species <sup>a</sup>												
	Badger	Beaver	Bobcat	Coyote	Marten	Mink	Muskrat	Otter <sup>b</sup>	Raccoon	Red fox	Spotted skunk	Striped skunk	Weasel
1992-1993	9	3	2	1	7	6	5			8	4		10
1993-1994	9	3	4	1	6	7	5			8	2		10
1994-1995	10	3	4	2	6	7	5			8	1	9	11
1995-1996	9	3	5	4	7	8	2			6	1	11	10
1996-1997	9	2	3	4	8	7	1			6	5	12	11
1997-1998	9	1	3	5	8	7	2			6	4	12	11
1998-1999	9	1	2	5	8	7	4			6	3	12	11
1999-2000	9	2	1	5	10	7	4			8	3	12	11
2000-2001	11	3	1	4	6	9	5	8		7	2	13	12
2001-2002	11	3	1	4	10	8	5	7		6	2	9	12
2002-2003	11	4	1	3	6	10	5	8		7	2	12	13
2003-2004	8	4	1	2	6	11	5	9		7	3	13	12
2004-2005	11	3	1	2	6	9	5	8		7	4	10	12
2005-2006	11	3	1	2	5	7	4	8		9	6	13	12
2006-2007	9	4	1	2	5	8	3	10		7	6	13	12

<sup>a</sup> Non-target “other” species trapped are excluded from this ranking.

<sup>b</sup> Otter was not included on the trapper report card until 2000-2001.

Table 7. Distribution of furbearer harvest in Idaho by county, as reported by trappers, 2006-2007.

County	Species												
	Badger	Beaver	Bobcat	Spotted skunk	Coyote	Red fox	Marten	Mink	Muskrat	Raccoon	Otter	Striped skunk	Weasel
Ada	28	58	5		71	52		42	228	84		45	
Adams	2	45	22		193	31	32	13	165	24	3	7	2
Bannock	3	29	22	8	21	34		158	581	29		19	9
Bear Lake	13	101	4		10	79		36	347	79	2	15	11
Benewah		94	29		44			26	126	27	2		14
Bingham	13	194	33		89	32		13	447	87	1	22	
Blaine	1	100	22		13	4		0	28	12	1		
Boise	2	17	5	6	86	114	28	2	11	5		10	1
Bonner		149	30		30	15	11	10	324	23	7		4
Bonneville	2	95	29		20	12	61	49	696	49	4	9	
Boundary		95	10		66	3	7		234	7	1	8	2
Butte	6	32	44		62	11			30		2		
Camas	12	5			101	92			5			25	
Canyon	2	44			32	34		55	672	45	4	12	
Caribou	12	205	5	1	14	40	0	60	1033	41	1	15	4
Cassia	18	24	87	7	243	20		7	113	33		31	
Clark	2	9	28		45	1				1		6	
Clearwater	1	38	16		16		4	19	30	7	1	2	6
Custer	5	125	52		149	65	161	6	302	22	2		5
Elmore	32	107	47	2	322	143	87	26	308	23	6	33	1
Franklin	4	26	5		23	76		15	1068	142		70	17
Fremont	2	58		14	23	6	169	15	984	24	1	1	3
Gem	18	88	6	1	49	55		72	892	36		46	
Gooding	12	50	26	5	87	56		53	818	73	7	127	
Idaho		38	134	10	66		43	24	14	48	2	17	3
Jefferson	1	50	3	7	9	0		7	857	32		4	4
Jerome		13		2	24	5		3	37	5		5	
Kootenai		65	52		193			4	557	24	4	53	10
Latah	4	76	40		52			5	11	8	3		22

Table 7. Continued.

County	Species												
	Badger	Beaver	Bobcat	Spotted skunk	Coyote	Red fox	Marten	Mink	Muskrat	Raccoon	Otter	Striped skunk	Weasel
Lemhi	34	54	117	1	380	102	18	10	672	47	8	3	1
Lewis		2											
Lincoln	11	0	21		101	7			131	3	2	5	1
Madison		101			4	3	12	27	282	18			2
Minidoka	1	10	14		17	63		130	130	7	1	19	
Nez Perce		10	11		77					13		1	1
Oneida	2	23	11		20	7			105	25		1	
Owyhee	78	45	300	2	298	24		33	684	30	6	41	2
Payette	1	82	8		29	27		29	283	41	3	15	
Power	2	3	31		49	1		5	113	12		2	
Shoshone		182	52	1	38		17	9	235	13	3		49
Teton	8	10			8	2	130	7	492	1		3	3
Twin Falls	23	28	47	7	42	43		26	354	30	1	22	2
Valley		36	5		14	32	598	21	98	13	2	1	15
Washington		39	6	1	134	36		1	49	15	2	11	

Table 8. Bobcat and lynx pelts tagged with USFWS export tags by IDFG, 1983-1984 through 2006-2007.

Year	Pelts tagged	
	Bobcat <sup>a</sup>	Lynx <sup>b</sup>
1983-1984	1,242	0
1984-1985	1,025	0
1985-1986	752	0
1986-1987	1,034	0
1987-1988	1,035	0
1988-1989	738	0
1989-1990	952	1
1990-1991	523	0
1991-1992	640	2
1992-1993	754	0
1993-1994	533	0
1994-1995	794	0
1995-1996	421	0
1996-1997	1,018	0
1997-1998	929	0
1998-1999	715	0
1999-2000	885	0
2000-2001	1,026	0
2001-2002	959	0
2002-2003	1,277	0
2003-2004	1,977	0
2004-2005	1,887	0
2005-2006	1,721	0
2006-2007	2,404	0

<sup>a</sup> Pelts confiscated by IDFG are included in the bobcat totals for 2000-2001 (3), 2001-2002 (6), 2002-2003 (2), 2003-2004 (1), 2004-2005 (2), and 2005-2006 (1).

<sup>b</sup> Lynx harvest was closed following the 1995-1996 season.

Table 9. Bobcat harvest by method of take reported by Region, 2006-2007.

Region	Total		Method of Take <sup>a</sup>							
	harvest	%	Trapping	%	Calling	%	With hounds	%	Incidental hunting	%
Panhandle	439	18	267	61	7	2	153	35	12	3
Clearwater	380	16	178	47	7	2	175	46	20	5
Southwest	584	24	499	85	27	5	27	5	31	5
Magic Valley	445	19	414	93	0	0	8	2	22	5
Southeast	153	6	112	73	18	12	14	9	9	6
Upper Snake	229	10	208	91	1	0	15	7	5	2
Salmon	173	7	162	94	0	0	6	3	5	3
Total	<sup>b</sup> 2,402	100	1,840	77	60	2	398	17	104	4

<sup>a</sup> Percentages rounded to the nearest whole number.

<sup>b</sup> Method of take for 2 bobcats was not collected and is not included in this table.

Table 10. Sex and age of harvested bobcats, based on examination of canines and cementum analyses, 1989-1990 through 1999-2000.

Year	Teeth examined <sup>a</sup>	Adult females	% <sup>b</sup>	Adult males	% <sup>b</sup>	Juveniles & subadults (<2 years) <sup>c</sup>	% <sup>b</sup>
1989-1990	725	184	25	293	40	248	34
1990-1991	418	92	22	148	35	178	43
1991-1992	581	126	22	247	42	208	36
1992-1993	754	168	22	268	36	318	42
1993-1994	504	223	44	211	42	70	14
1994-1995	776	218	28	253	33	305	39
1995-1996	413	102	25	150	36	159	38
1996-1997	948	217	23	385	41	346	36
1997-1998	913	221	24	450	49	241	26
1998-1999	490 <sup>d</sup>	164	33	152	31	173	35
1999-2000	782 <sup>e</sup>	305	39	143	18	330	42
Total	7,304	2,020		2,700		2,576	
Average	664	184	28	245	37	234	35

<sup>a</sup> Milk canines and those with open root canals were aged as juveniles; male canines with closed root canals were aged as adults; female canines with closed root canals were sectioned and the annuli counted, sex based on canines with closed canals was determined by measurement (Johnson et al. 1981). Sex of juveniles was not determined. Bobcat jaws were not collected after 1999-2000.

<sup>b</sup> Percent is based on total number of teeth examined.

<sup>c</sup> Age reflects age at last birthday, using April as the approximate date of birth.

<sup>d</sup> The sex of 1 additional adult was not determined.

<sup>e</sup> The sex of 4 additional adults was not determined.

Table 11. Summary of river otters trapped and tagged in Idaho, 2006-2007.

Region	River otter harvest and quotas by region		
	Harvest quota	Date quota reached	Total harvested <sup>a</sup>
Panhandle	15	2/7/07	16
Clearwater	15	not reached	8
Southwest	30	1/31/07	36
Magic Valley	20	12/28/06	26
Southeast	2	11/7/06	3
Upper Snake	10	11/17/06	16
Salmon	15	not reached	13
Total	107		118

<sup>a</sup> Total harvest may exceed harvest quota. The otter season closes in each region 48 hours after the harvest quota for that region is met. Trappers are allowed to keep otters within this 48-hour period provided their personal quota of 2 has not been reached.

Table 12. Sex distribution of river otters harvested in Idaho, 2006-2007.

Region	River otter harvest <sup>a</sup>		
	Male	Female	Unknown
Panhandle	8	5	3
Clearwater	5	3	0
Southwest	13	12	4
Magic Valley	8	17	1
Southeast	3	0	0
Upper Snake	6	6	4
Salmon	10	3	0
McCall	4	3	0
Total	57	49	12

<sup>a</sup> These figures include carcasses collected from river otters that were legally harvested and incidentally captured.

Table 13. Fisher and otter caught accidentally by trappers and turned in for a reward, 1990-1991 through 2006-2007.

Species Year	Region where animal was trapped <sup>a</sup>							Unk.	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
<b>Fisher</b>									
1990-1991	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1991-1992	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1992-1993	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1993-1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994-1995	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
1995-1996	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1996-1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997-1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998-1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999-2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000-2001	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2001-2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002-2003	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2003-2004	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2004-2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005-2006	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
2006-2007	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Total	2	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
<b>Otter<sup>b</sup></b>									
1990-1991	1	4	3	2	1	3	6	0	20
1991-1992	6	1	6	11	3	4	5	0	36
1992-1993	2	4	5	2	0	4	4	2	23
1993-1994	9	4	6	2	0	2	6	0	29
1994-1995	10	9	4	3	1	1	4	0	32
1995-1996	4	1	4	11	0	4	12	0	36
1996-1997	7	1	8	4	0	6	9	0	35
1997-1998	9	2	12	9	3	3	7	0	45
1998-1999	0	1	6	21	0	0	3	0	31
1999-2000	6	0	5	19	0	0	1	4	35
2000-2001	1	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	8
2001-2002	8	0	8	3	0	3	1	0	23
2002-2003	0	1	6	10	1	0	5	0	23
2003-2004	0	1	4	8	0	1	4	0	18
2004-2005	2	0	2	5	0	1	2	0	12
2005-2006	0	0	1	8	0	3	3	0	15
2006-2007	1	0	6	1	0	3	5	0	16
Total	66	29	88	124	9	38	77	6	437

<sup>a</sup> Figures do not include road-kills and other unknown mortalities. Figures only include non-targets that were surrendered to the Department.

<sup>b</sup> 2000-2001 is the first season since 1972 that river otters could be legally trapped.

**APPENDIX A**  
**IDAHO**  
**2006-2007 SEASON**  
**TRAPPING RULES**

# 2006-2007 & 2007-2008 Upland Game & Furbearer Seasons and Rules



Photo contributors: Scott Boettger, John R. Huber, John McCormick, Scott Larsen, Tom Inwards, Richard Lee, Bob Farris



## RULES

2006 — 2007  
2007 — 2008

### Upland Game Birds, Rabbits and Hares

Sept. 2006-March 2007  
Sept. 2007-March 2008

### Furbearers, Predators & Unprotected Species

July 2006-June 2008

### Crows, Doves and Sandhill Cranes

Sept. 2006-January 2007  
Sept. 2007-January 2008

### Falconry

August 2006-March 2008

### Trapping Regulations

July 2006-June 2007  
July 2007-June 2008

Major changes highlighted in yellow.

You may refer to this link for laws pertaining to this rule book:

Administrative Procedures Act

<http://adm.idaho.gov/adminrules/rules/idapa13/13index.htm>

## FURBEARER TRAPPING AND HUNTING SEASONS BY REGION

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

<b>PANHANDLE REGION: Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai, and Shoshone counties</b>	
Badger*	July 1 - June 30
Beaver	Nov 1 - March 31
Bobcat*	Dec 14 - Feb 16
Fox*	Oct 15 - Jan 31
Marten	Nov 1 - Jan 31
Mink	Nov 1 - March 31
Muskrat	Nov 1 - March 31
Otter <sup>^</sup>	Nov 1 - March 15
Raccoon*	July 1 - June 30

<b>CLEARWATER REGION: Clearwater, Idaho, Latah, Lewis, and Nez Perce Counties</b>	
Badger*	July 1 - June 30
Beaver	Nov 1 - March 31
Bobcat*	Dec 14 - Feb 16
Fox*	Oct 15 - Jan 31
Marten	Nov 1 - Jan 31
Mink	Nov 1 - March 31
Muskrat	Nov 1 - March 31
Otter <sup>^</sup>	Nov 1 - March 15
Raccoon*	July 1 - June 30

**EXCEPTIONS: BEAVER**

**Clearwater County:** East Fork Potlatch River drainage; CLOSED.

**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.

**Latah County:** Potlatch River drainage upstream from and including the Corral Creek drainage; and the Palouse River drainage upstream from Laird Park Dam: 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. excluding the Clearwater River drainage: CLOSED.

**EXCEPTIONS: OTTER**

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

<b>SOUTHWEST REGION: Ada, Adams, Boise, Canyon, Elmore, Gem, Owyhee, Payette, Valley, and Washington counties</b>	
Badger*	July 1 - June 30
Beaver	Nov 1 - March 31
Bobcat*	Dec 14 - Feb 16
Fox*	July 1 - June 30
Marten	Nov 1 - Jan 31
Mink	Nov 1 - March 31
Muskrat	Nov 1 - March 31
Otter <sup>^</sup>	Nov 1 - March 15
Raccoon*	July 1 - June 30

**EXCEPTIONS: BEAVER**

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

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

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

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

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

**EXCEPTIONS: FOX**

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

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

**EXCEPTIONS: OTTER**

North Fork of the Payette R. from Cabarton Bridge downstream to Horseshoe Bend, confluence of the Middle Fork and South Fork Payette R. downstream to the confluence with the North Fork Payette R. at Banks, and Boise R. from Lucky Peak Dam to Caldwell: CLOSED

\* Indicates species can also be hunted.

<sup>^</sup> All areas closed to beaver trapping are closed to otter trapping.

<b>MAGIC VALLEY REGION:</b> Blaine, Camas, Cassia, Gooding, Jerome, Lincoln, Minidoka, and Twin Falls counties.	
Badger*	July 1 - June 30
Beaver	Nov 1 - March 31
Bobcat*	Dec 14 - Feb 16
Fox*	July 1 - June 30
Marten	Nov 1 - Jan 31
Mink	Nov 1 - March 31
Muskrat	Nov 1 - March 31
Otter <sup>^</sup>	Nov 1 - March 15
Raccoon*	July 1 - June 30
<b>EXCEPTIONS: BEAVER</b>	
<p><b>Blaine County:</b> All public lands within the following drainages: Big Wood R., Copper Cr. (trib. to Muldoon Cr.); and all lands within the following drainages: Little Fish Cr., Hailey Cr., Sheep Cr., and Cold Spring Cr. (trib. to Little Wood R.); CLOSED</p> <p><b>Camas County:</b> All public lands within the following drainages: Big Deer Cr., Corral Cr. above Baseline Road, Elk Cr., Lime C., Little Smoky Cr., and Willow Cr.: CLOSED</p> <p><b>Gooding County:</b> All public lands within the following drainages: Black Canyon Cr., Clover Cr., and Thorn Cr.: CLOSED</p> <p><b>Lincoln County:</b> All public lands in Preacher Cr. drainage: CLOSED.</p>	
<b>EXCEPTIONS: MINK</b>	
Gooding County: Hagerman WMA, Feb 15-Feb 28.	
<b>EXCEPTIONS: MUSKRAT</b>	
Gooding County: Hagerman WMA, Feb 15 – Feb 28.	

<b>SOUTHEAST REGION:</b> Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Caribou, Franklin, Oneida, and Power counties.	
Badger*	July 1 - June 30
Beaver	Oct 22 - April 15
Bobcat*	Dec 14 - Feb 16
Fox*	July 1 - June 30
Marten	Nov 1 - Jan 31
Mink	Oct 22 - April 15
Muskrat	Oct 22 - April 15
Otter <sup>^</sup>	Oct 22 - March 15
Raccoon*	July 1 - June 30
<b>EXCEPTIONS: BEAVER</b>	
<p><b>Bannock County:</b> Cherry Cr. (trib. to Marsh Cr.), Cottonwood Cr. drainage, Dempsey Cr. above cattleguard, Mink Cr. drainage, and Gibson Jack Cr.: CLOSED</p> <p><b>Bear Lake County:</b> Pearl Cr. drainage: CLOSED</p> <p><b>Bingham County:</b> Cedar Cr. and Miner Cr.: CLOSED</p> <p><b>Caribou County:</b> Dike Lake, Toponce Cr. drainage on National Forest lands, and Pebble Cr. drainage: CLOSED</p> <p><b>Franklin County:</b> Logan R. drainage including the Beaver Cr. and White's Cr. drainages: CLOSED.</p>	
<b>EXCEPTIONS: Marten</b>	
Bear Lake & Franklin Counties: CLOSED	
<b>EXCEPTIONS: OTTER</b>	
Portneuf R. downstream from Lava Hot Springs: CLOSED	

\* Indicates species can also be hunted.  
<sup>^</sup> All areas closed to beaver trapping are closed to otter trapping.

<b>UPPER SNAKE REGION:</b> Bonneville, Butte, Clark, Fremont, Jefferson, Madison, and Teton counties.	
Badger*	July 1 - June 30
Beaver	Oct 22 - April 15
Bobcat*	Dec 14 - Feb 16
Fox*	July 1 - June 30
Marten	Nov 1 - Jan 31
Mink	Oct 22 - April 15
Muskrat	Oct 22 - April 15
Otter <sup>^</sup>	Oct 22 - March 15
Raccoon*	July 1 - June 30
<b>EXCEPTIONS: BEAVER</b>	
<b>Bonneville County:</b> All streams on the Tex Creek WMA: CLOSED.	
<b>Clark County:</b> Within the following drainages: Edie Cr., Irving Cr., Miners Cr., Three Mile Cr., West Camas Cr., Indian Creek and Middle Creek, upstream from the Targhee National Forest boundary: CLOSED	
<b>Teton County:</b> The following drainages upstream from the Targhee National Forest boundary: North Twin Creek, South Fork of Packsaddle Creek, Trail Creek, and Dry Creek including McRenolds Reservoir: CLOSED	
<b>EXCEPTIONS: OTTER</b>	
South Fork Snake R. from Palisades Dam to the Heise Cable, mainstem Buffalo R., mainstem Warm R. and mainstem Henry's Fork R. from Big Springs to Del Rio Bridge at St. Anthony: CLOSED.	

<b>SALMON REGION:</b> Custer and Lemhi counties.	
Badger*	July 1 - June 30
Beaver	Oct 22 - April 15
Bobcat*	Dec 14 - Feb 16
Fox*	July 1 - June 30
Marten	Nov 1 - Jan 31
Mink	Oct 22 - April 15
Muskrat	Oct 22 - April 15
Otter <sup>^</sup>	Oct 22 - March 15
Raccoon*	July 1 - June 30
<b>EXCEPTIONS: BEAVER</b>	
<b>Custer County:</b> Marsh Cr. drainage: CLOSED	
<b>Lemhi County:</b> Dahlenega Cr.: CLOSED	
<b>EXCEPTIONS: OTTER</b>	
Main Salmon R. downstream from North Fork, Id.: CLOSED.	

### Trapping on Game Preserves and Wildlife Management Areas (IDAPA 13.01.16.600)

01. Game Preserves and Wildlife Management Areas. All state game preserves and Department of Fish and Game Wildlife Management Areas are open to the taking of furbearing animals by licensed trappers during the open season declared for the areas in which they lie. However, the Billingsley Creek, Hagerman, Niagara Springs and Sterling Management Areas are open to muskrat or mink trapping by controlled trapping permit only.

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

- |                                   |                    |               |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| a. Billingsley Creek              | i. Craig Mountain  | r. Portneuf   |
| b. Boise River                    | j. Fort Boise      | s. Sand Creek |
| c. Andrus                         | k. Hagerman        | t. Snow Peak  |
| d. Camas Prairie Centennial Marsh | l. Market Lake     | u. Sterling   |
| e. C.J. Strike                    | m. McArthur Lake   | v. Tex Creek  |
| f. Carey Lake                     | n. Montpelier      |               |
| g. Cartier Slough                 | o. Mud Lake        |               |
| h. Coeur d'Alene River            | p. Niagara Springs |               |
|                                   | q. Payette         |               |

\* Indicates species can also be hunted.

<sup>^</sup> All areas closed to beaver trapping are closed to otter trapping.

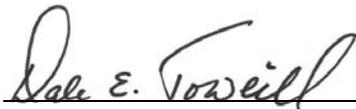
Submitted by:

*Summer Crea*

Technical Records Specialist

Approved by:

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME



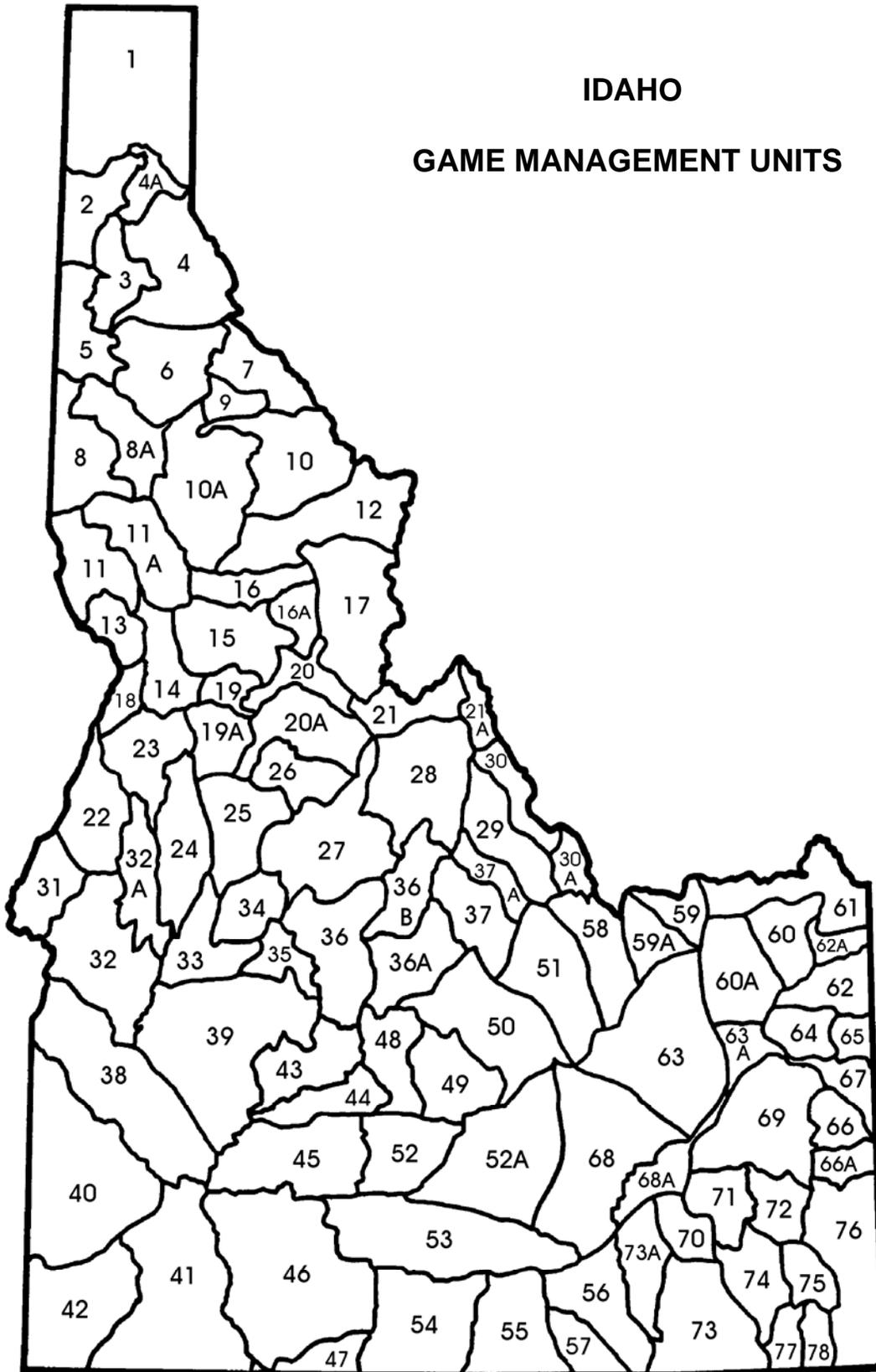
Dale E. Toweill  
Wildlife Program Coordinator  
Federal Aid Coordinator



James W. Unsworth, Chief  
Bureau of Wildlife

# IDAHO

## GAME MANAGEMENT UNITS



## FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION

The Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Program consists of funds from a 10% to 11% manufacturer's excise tax collected from the sale of handguns, sporting rifles, shotguns, ammunition, and archery equipment. The Federal Aid program then allots the funds back to states through a formula based on each state's geographic area and the number of paid hunting license holders in the state. The Idaho Department of Fish and Game uses the funds to help restore, conserve, manage, and enhance wild birds and mammals for the public benefit. These funds are also used to educate hunters to develop the skills, knowledge, and attitudes necessary to be responsible, ethical hunters. Seventy-five percent of the funds for this project are from Federal Aid. The other 25% comes from license-generated funds.

