

**IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME**

**Virgil Moore, Director**

**Surveys and Inventories**

**2013 Statewide Report**



**FURBEARER**

Study III, Job 1

July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

STATEWIDE FURBEARER .....	1
ABSTRACT .....	1
HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE .....	1
MANDATORY TRAPPER HARVEST REPORTS .....	1
CITES EXPORT TAGS .....	2
NON-TARGET CATCHES.....	3
STATEWIDE RESULTS .....	3
TRAPPING LICENSE SALES .....	3
CATCH-PER-UNIT-EFFORT .....	3
MANDATORY TRAPPER HARVEST REPORTS .....	4
MANDATORY BOBCAT TAGGING AND HARVEST REPORTS .....	4
MANDATORY RIVER OTTER TAGGING AND HARVEST REPORTS.....	5
REPORTED NON-TARGET CATCHES.....	5
FURBEARER DEPREDATION .....	5
ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES AND COORDINATION .....	5
MANAGEMENT ACTIONS .....	6
LITERATURE CITED .....	7
APPENDIX A.....	19

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Trapping license sales and usable harvest reports received from trappers, 1983-1984 through 2012-2013. ....	8
Table 2. Catch-Per-Unit Effort data from trapper report cards, 2012-2013. ....	9
Table 3. Catch-Per-Unit Effort based on trappers reporting they trapped, 2002-2003 through 2012-2013.....	10
Table 4. Statewide furbearers trapped, harvested, and pelt value based on trappers who reported, 2012-2013.....	11
Table 5. History of statewide rank by total dollar value for animals trapped 1992-1993 through 2012-2013.....	12
Table 6. Distribution of furbearer harvest in Idaho by county, as reported by trappers, 2012-2013. ....	13

**TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)**

Table 7. Bobcat and lynx pelts tagged with USFWS export tags by IDFG, 1983-1984 through 2012-2013.....15

Table 8. Bobcat harvest by method of take reported by Region, 2012-2013. ....16

Table 9. Summary of river otters trapped and tagged in Idaho during 2012-2013 season. ....16

Table 10. Sex distribution of all river otters reported in Idaho, 2012-2013. ....16

Table 12. Non-target Fisher caught accidentally by trappers and turned in for a reward, 1992 to present. ....17

Table 13. Non-target Otter caught accidentally by trappers and turned in for a reward, 1992 to present. ....18

## **STATEWIDE REPORT SURVEYS AND INVENTORY**

**JOB TITLE:** Furbearer Surveys and Inventories

**STUDY NAME:** Furbearer Population Status, Trends, Use, and Associated Habitat Studies

**PERIOD COVERED:** July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013

### **STATEWIDE FURBEARER**

#### **Abstract**

The Idaho Department of Fish and Game (Department) sold 2,057 trapping licenses for the 2012-2013 season. Mandatory harvest reports for the 2012-2013 season were submitted by 1,731 (84%) of the 2,057 licensed trappers (Table 1). Trappers reported harvesting 47,244 animals. A total of 32,697 pelts were reported sold for a value estimated at \$832,858.39 (Table 4). Muskrat, beaver, coyote, marten, and raccoon respectively, were the most frequently trapped species (Table 5). Price per pelt for all harvested species ranged from an average of \$438.64 for bobcats to \$7.01 for weasels. The top 5 furbearers based upon total dollar value of pelts sold were bobcat, muskrat, marten, coyote, and beaver (Table 4). Bobcat trappers and hunters checked 1,563 animals, down from 1,669 animals the previous season (Table 7). The lynx season remained closed. The Department affixed CITES tags to harvested bobcats and otters. A voluntary trapper education program has been developed.

### **HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE**

#### **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.

### **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 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 (GMU).

The first river otter trapping season since 1972 was authorized during the 2000-2001 trapping season. Based on Department research, quotas were set at 3% of the population estimate for the region. 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. Regional quotas for Magic Valley and Upper Snake were increased to 30 and 15 otters, respectively, for the 2008-2009 and 2009-2010 seasons. Harvest quotas for all Regions except Southeast remained the same for the 2010-2011 and 2011-2012 seasons. Southeast's quota was increased to 5 otters and the overall state quota was increased to 125 otters for the 2010-2011 and 2011-2012 seasons. Regional quotas for the Panhandle, Clearwater, and Southeast were increased to 30, 20, and 15 otters, respectively, and the overall state quota was increased to 155 otters for the 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 seasons.

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 for a region closes 72 hours after the harvest quota is met. Trappers are allowed to keep otters within this 72-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 for each lynx, wolverine, fisher, and 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**

Two thousand and fifty-seven trapping licenses were sold for the 2012-2013 season, including 2,031 residents (1,799 adult and 232 junior residents under 18 years-of-age) and 26 non-residents. The number of licenses sold increased by 36% from the previous season (Table 1).

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

Catch-Per-Unit-Effort (CPUE) is the number of days the trap is set per number of animals caught as a percentage. It is believed to be a reflection of population levels because as the ease of capture increases or decreases, it often is an indication of the number of animals available to catch..

Trappers trapped more muskrat and beaver per 100 trap-nights than other species (Table 2) during the 2012-2013 season. Statewide population trends based on CPUE, based upon animals

trapped per 100 trap-nights (Table 3), have declined since implementing the CPUE method; however trends in the past 5 years have mostly stabilized despite increasing numbers of trappers. Statewide population trends based on CPUE over the last five years are stable to increasing for badger, coyote, mink, muskrat, otter, raccoon, weasel, striped skunk, and spotted skunk. Statewide CPUE over the last five years was stable to slightly decreasing for marten, and red fox. Trends over the last five years were down for beaver. The 5-year trend in CPUE for bobcats is stable, but a decrease compared to the first 5-years of CPUE implementation. Badger, skunks, and weasel are usually trapped incidentally to trapping for other species. Some trappers trap specifically for otter, but otters are also 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 four 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 trends for any species due to the number of variables.

### **Mandatory Trapper Harvest Reports**

Harvest reports were submitted by 1,731 (84%) of the 2,057 licensed trappers for the 2012-2013 season (Table 1). The fur harvest, based on 1,263 reporting trappers who trapped, was 46,118 animals, up from 35,638 the previous trapping season. Of this total, 32,697 pelts (71%) were sold for a value of \$832,858.39. Trappers sold their pelts for an average of \$25.47 each, compared to \$25.06 the previous year. Trappers harvested an average of 37 pelts per trapper and sold an average of 26 pelts. Based on an average pelt price of \$25.47 and 26 pelts sold per trapper, trappers earned an average income of \$662.22, up from \$607.10 the previous season. The estimated harvest for all trappers, including those who did not submit a report, was 54,902 animals taken and 38,925 pelts sold. The estimated statewide pelt value of pelts sold is \$1,617,688, up from \$1,222,046 in the previous season (Table 4).

Muskrat, coyote, beaver, marten, and raccoon respectively, were the most frequently trapped species. Price per pelt for all harvested species ranged from an average of \$438.64 for bobcats (\$364.19 in 2011-2012) to \$7.01 for weasels (\$5.24 in 2011-2012). The top 5 furbearers based upon total dollar value of pelts sold were bobcat, muskrat, marten, coyote, and beaver (Table 6).

Species harvested within a county (Table 6) 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 1,563 bobcats for CIES tags (Table 7). The lynx season remained closed. Trappers reported one incidental capture of lynx on their report card, and it was released alive. More bobcats were harvested from the Clearwater Region (29%) than any other region (Table 8). Trapping accounted for 71% of the statewide bobcat harvest, followed by the use of hounds (22%).

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

The Department affixed CITES tags to 144 legally harvested otters, including incidental captures, during the 2012-2013 trapping season (Table 9). Region quotas were not filled in the Magic Valley, Southeast, and Salmon regions.

Sex ratio of harvested river otters (Table 10), including incidental captures, was 55% male, 40% female, and sex of 5% were not identified.

## **Non-target Catches**

Trappers were paid \$10.00 each for 12 fisher (Table 11) and 20 otters (Table 12) surrendered to the Department for reimbursement. Since the 1990-1991 trapping season, 36 fisher and 448 otter 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 trapped in several regions to address damage complaints. When feasible, these animals are live-trapped and 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 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 furbearer seasons was collected at regional offices and the state office via a survey on the Department's website. In January 2012, the Commission set furbearer harvest rules for the 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 seasons.

In April 2006, a questionnaire survey on trapper knowledge and use of trapping best management practices (BMPs) was mailed to all trappers ( $n = 1,197$ ). 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.

Department 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.

The Department has developed a voluntary trapper education program. A Department trapper education manual was written based upon the trapper education manual prototype developed by the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies.

### **Management Actions**

1. Salmon Region wildlife staff responded to an incidental trapping and subsequent release of a Canada lynx in the Salmon River Mountains, the first confirmed lynx observation in the region since 1991. Hair and scat samples were collected and genetically tested. All samples were determined to be from a pure (vs. hybrid) lynx. Further genetic testing confirmed the animal to be a male lynx and new individual to the Rocky Mountain lynx DNA database. Tests to determine the metapopulation origin of the lynx are pending.
2. Through a challenge cost share agreement with the Salmon-Challis National Forest, the Salmon Region deployed and monitored 8 motion-detection camera/hair-snag stations and 20 fisher hair-snare sets in the North Fork and Leadore Ranger Districts of Salmon-Challis National Forest to document occurrence of wolverine, fisher, and lynx. Genetic tests obtained DNA for species identification from 55 of 69 samples submitted (79.7%), documenting fisher ( $n=22$ ), wolverine ( $n=11$ ), marten ( $n=10$ ), red fox ( $n=7$ ), red squirrel ( $n=1$ ), and deer ( $n=4$ ). Fisher and wolverine samples will be further tested for individual, gender, and haplotype. Cameras and DNA detected fisher in 3 drainages they were not previously known to occur, and cameras captured at least 4 unique individuals.
3. The Southwest region continued to investigate and encourage beaver release sites.
4. Potential beaver relocation sites are being investigated in the Magic Valley Region.
5. From June-September 2011, eight beaver were trapped, radio-tagged, and released on or adjacent to the Tex Creek Wildlife Management Area, Upper Snake Region. The study is designed to evaluate beaver behavior and activity, and current and future habitat use.
6. The Clearwater Region is studying fisher ecology. From 2006-2010, the Clearwater Region placed 33 Argos telemetry collars on 26 fishers. Data collected from the fishers constitute the single largest dataset to date on movements and habitat use of fishers in the Northern Rocky Mountains. The Department is working on completing the analysis of the data, focusing on 3 topics: habitat selection at the landscape level, habitat selection at the intra-home range level, and implications for forest management and fisher conservation. IDFG is also collaborating with the Rocky Mountain Research Station to explore how fisher genetics are influenced by landscape pattern.
7. To address a reoccurring problem of numerous complaints regarding increased beaver activity and property damage in the controlled beaver trapping areas in Latah and Clearwater counties, and adjacent properties, the Clearwater Region removed the closures and made these general season trapping areas beginning in the fall of 2012.

8. Public interviews with presentations were given by regional furbearer coordinators and state coordinator.
9. Public surveys were conducted and input provided by trappers, hunters, and the general public regarding future furbearer harvest seasons.
10. 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. HIP projects also benefit many of Idaho's furbearers. In state fiscal year 2012, 22 HIP projects improved 1,065 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, 1983-1984 through 2012-2013.

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
2007-2008	1,015	112	23	1,150	919	80	649	71	817
2008-2009	1,091	112	15	1,218	864	71	643	74	901
2009-2010	992	111	11	1,114	843	76	658	78	869
2010-2011	1,082	131	9	1,222	1,000	82	764	76	929
2011-2012	1,568	171	28	1,767	1,399	79	1,020	73	1,290
2012-2013	1,799	232	26	2,057	1,731	84	1,263	73	1,502

<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. Catch-Per-Unit Effort data from trapper report cards, 2012-2013.

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	213	1,524	8	1.75
Beaver	3,543	9,631	7	5.26
Bobcat	1,071	15,885	16	0.42
Coyote	3,197	17,960	13	1.37
Marten	2,234	4,940	18	2.51
Mink	1,028	6,556	11	1.43
Muskrat	30,821	14,593	20	10.56
Otter	123	1,170	4	2.63
Raccoon	1,410	8,335	6	2.82
Red Fox	1,260	7,687	10	1.64
Spotted skunk	78	633	15	0.82
Striped skunk	734	3,339	9	2.44
Weasel	292	1,705	9	1.90
Wolf	114	7,487	19	0.08

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

Table 3. Catch-Per-Unit Effort based on trappers reporting they trapped, 2002-2003 through 2012-2013.

Year	CPUE by species													
	Badger	Beaver	Bobcat	Coyote	Marten	Mink	Muskrat	Otter	Raccoon	Red Fox	Spotted skunk	Striped skunk	Weasel	Wolf <sup>a</sup>
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	
2007-2008	1.10	7.04	.58	1.19	2.87	1.25	10.92	1.71	2.66	2.05	0	1.90	1.04	
2008-2009	1.30	6.32	.42	2.18	2.74	1.62	13.11	1.71	2.35	1.93	.93	2.75	.78	
2009-2010	.83	5.28	.47	1.76	3.04	1.30	11.97	.60	1.78	1.87	.36	1.89	1.55	
2010-2011	1.01	6.72	.70	1.71	2.88	1.94	12.48	3.37	2.90	1.65	.69	1.85	1.52	
2011-2012	1.13	5.15	.46	1.74	2.47	1.54	12.27	2.84	2.72	1.91	.78	3.28	1.31	.14
2012-2013	1.75	5.26	.42	1.37	2.51	1.43	10.56	2.63	2.82	1.64	.82	2.44	1.90	.08

<sup>a</sup> Wolf trapping seasons began in 2011-2012.

Table 4. Statewide furbearers trapped, harvested, and pelt value based on trappers who reported, 2012-2013.

Species	Trappers reporting a harvest	Animals trapped	Pelts/trapper <sup>a</sup>	Animals hunted	Total Animals harvested (a)	Animals sold (b)	% Sold (b / a)	Money received (c)	Price/ Pelt <sup>b</sup> (c / b = d)	Total Dollar value (a * d = e)	% of total value	Estimated statewide pelt value <sup>c</sup> (e / .84)
Badger	89	213	2	32	245	139	57%	\$3,441.89	\$24.76-	\$6,066.64	0.45%	\$7,222.19
Beaver	505	3,543	7	7	3,550	1,796	51%	\$41,679.43	\$23.21+	\$82,384.17	6.06%	\$98,076.40
Bobcat <sup>d</sup>	504	1,071	2	118	1,189	680	57%	\$298,277.61	\$438.64+	\$521,547.17	38.38%	\$620,889.49
Coyote	599	3,197	5	865	4,062	2,116	52%	\$81,841.18	\$38.68+	\$157,107.22	11.56%	\$187,032.40
Marten	198	2,234	11	0	2,234	1,614	72%	\$114,574.55	\$70.99+	\$158,587.08	11.67%	\$188,794.14
Mink	295	1,028	3	0	1,028	704	68%	\$14,527.91	\$20.64+	\$21,214.05	1.56%	\$25,254.82
Muskrat	592	30,821	52	0	30,821	23,947	78%	\$231,531.84	\$9.67+	\$297,993.19	21.93%	\$354,753.79
Otter <sup>d</sup>	92	123	1	0	123	57	46%	\$4,561.76	\$80.03+	\$9,843.80	0.72%	\$11,718.81
Raccoon	371	1,410	4	47	1,457	661	45%	\$10,369.00	\$15.69-	\$22,855.72	1.68%	\$27,209.19
Red Fox	305	1,260	4	32	1,292	741	57%	\$26,434.60	\$35.67+	\$46,091.10	3.39%	\$54,870.35
Spotted Skunk	29	78	3	0	78	9	12%	\$240.00	\$26.67+	\$2,080.00	0.15%	\$2,476.19
Striped Skunk	145	734	5	8	742	87	12%	\$895.00	\$10.29+	\$7,633.22	0.56%	\$9,087.16
Weasel	84	292	3	1	293	126	43%	\$883.62	\$7.01+	\$2,054.77	0.15%	\$2,446.15
Wolf	170	114	1	16	130	20	15%	\$3,600.00	\$180.00-	\$23,400.00	1.72%	\$27,857.14
Actual Total (84%)		46,118	--	1,126	47,244	32,697	--	\$832,858.39	\$25.47+	\$1,358,858		--
Estimated Total (100%)		54,902	--	1,341	56,243	38,925	--	\$991,498.08	--	--	100.00%	\$1,617,688

<sup>a</sup> Pelts/trapper is determined by animals trapped only.

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

<sup>c</sup> Estimated totals and statewide pelt values were determined based on the assumption that the harvest reported by trappers represented 82% of actual harvest if all active trappers had submitted a harvest report.

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

Table 5. History of statewide rank by total dollar value for animals trapped 1992-1993 through 2012-2013.

Season	Species <sup>a</sup>													
	Badger	Beaver	Bobcat	Coyote	Marten	Mink	Muskrat	Otter <sup>b</sup>	Raccoon	Red fox	Spotted skunk	Striped skunk	Weasel	Wolf <sup>c</sup>
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	10		11
1997-1998	9	1	3	5	8	7	2		6	4	12	10		11
1998-1999	9	1	2	5	8	7	4		6	3	12	10		11
1999-2000	9	2	1	5	10	7	4		8	3	12	6		11
2000-2001	11	3	1	4	6	9	5	8	7	2	13	10		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	9		13
2003-2004	8	4	1	2	6	11	5	9	7	3	13	10		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	10		12
2006-2007	9	4	1	2	5	8	3	10	7	6	13	11		12
2007-2008	8	3	1	2	4	9	5	10	6	7		11		12
2008-2009	10	2	1	4	5	8	3	9	7	6	13	11		12
2009-2010	10	4	1	3	5	8	2	9	7	6	13	11		12
2010-2011	9	4	1	3	5	8	2	10	7	6	13	11		12
2011-2012	11	5	1	3	4	7	2	10	8	6	14	12		13
2012-2013	12	5	1	4	3	9	2	10	8	6	13	11		14

<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.

<sup>c</sup> Wolf was not trapped until 2011-2012.

Table 6. Distribution of furbearer harvest in Idaho by county, as reported by trappers, 2012-2013.

County	Species													
	Badger	Beaver	Bobcat	Coyote	Marten	Mink	Muskrat	Otter	Raccoon	Red Fox	Striped skunk	Spotted skunk	Weasel	Wolf
Ada	22	94		85		35	979		83	37	61	2	3	
Adams	1	15	35	42	50	2	50		5	29	3		3	
Bannock	1	75	26	38		29	791		43	11	19			
Bear Lake	3	100	13	20		108	1,614	2	119	7	16	1	8	
Benewah		71	31	50	9	17	200	4	32		1		48	5
Bingham		176	9	39		30	694	6	64	30	9	1		
Blaine		81	8	20	24	7	172		8	4	6			
Boise	2	39	21	40	81	3	27	1	4	110	1	3		
Bonner		291	36	54	60	26	951	13	52		5		35	4
Bonneville		202	14	38	201	57	978	5	114	53	12		2	
Boundary		75	23	18	226	15	867	2	25		2		12	10
Butte	1	30	23	36		1				7	4	1		
Camas	27	25		116	30	1	26		1	44	53	1		
Canyon	40	150	1	52		59	2,644	3	54	74	99	17	6	
Caribou	5	190	2	23	1	80	1,693	1	89	13	4		1	
Cassia		19	41	77		20	102	2	13	5	17			
Clark			5		2				1					
Clearwater	1	169	51	79	24	52	159	8	21	1	3		39	8
Custer	1	214	41	245	127	11	534	5	12	64	3		1	4
Elmore	7	154	39	168	38	8	676	7	19	194	48	4		
Franklin	1	51	3	20		78	1,313		86	8	45			
Fremont	3	46		57	244	9	659	1	30	41	7		2	
Gem	19	59	20	39		13	621	6	21	30	25	4		
Gooding	14	77	12	115		22	2,857	3	67	15	102	6	1	
Idaho	3	38	163	127	233	39	91	3	41	32	20	23	16	38
Jefferson		119	1	47		21	1,082	8	39	5	3			
Jerome		6	2	24		1	1		1	4	1			
Kootenai	1	115	61	91		22	2,043	6	34		3		29	4
Latah		74	15	40		7	181	6	26		2		1	

Table 6. Continued.

County	Species													
	Badger	Beaver	Bobcat	Coyote	Marten	Mink	Muskrat	Otter	Raccoon	Red Fox	Striped skunk	Spotted skunk	Weasel	Wolf
Lemhi	4	63	32	186	109	14	1,126	5	27	119	10			5
Lewis		39	11	22		26	11	4	1		3		13	
Lincoln	3	85	5	201		5	478		5	4	20			
Madison	2	49	3	19	64	16	1,257		25	15	1			
Minidoka	1	9	7	25		39	671	1	17	4	5			
Nez Perce	1	42	48	60		26	11	3	62		56	3		
Oneida	0	13	3	36			75		41	11	7			
Owyhee	15	65	136	448		25	2,740	5	33	52	16	3	1	
Payette	23	98		39	2	9	718	2	16	14	5			
Power		5	6	52		3	31	2	10	3			2	
Shoshone		235	69	71	166	20	287	1	33				56	28
Teton		18		29	197	7	264	1	4	14			2	
Twin Falls	12	23	13	90		46	880	3	17	11	24	6		
Valley		21	14	64	346	15	85	1	6	147	9		11	8
Washington		23	28	55		4	182	3	9	48	4	3		

Table 7. Bobcat and lynx pelts tagged with USFWS export tags by IDFG, 1983-1984 through 2012-2013.

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
2007-2008	1,452	0
2008-2009	1,013	0
2009-2010	971	0
2010-2011	1,430	0
2011-2012	1,669	0
2012-2013	1,563	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), 2005-2006 (1), 2007-2008 (2), and 2008-2009 (9).

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

Table 8. Bobcat harvest by method of take reported by Region, 2012-2013.

Region	Total harvest	Method of Take <sup>a</sup>								
		%	Trapping	%	Calling	%	With hounds	%	Incidental hunting	%
Panhandle	340	22	224	20	1	5	110	31	5	6
Clearwater	457	29	286	26	4	19	151	43	16	20
Southwest	404	26	321	29	6	29	54	15	23	28
Magic Valley	114	7	99	9	7	33	2	1	6	7
Southeast	84	6	48	4	2	10	24	7	10	12
Upper Snake	81	5	62	6			4	1	15	18
Salmon	83	5	70	6	1	5	5	1	7	9
Total	1,563	100	1,110	100	21	100	350	100	82	100

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

Table 9. Summary of river otters trapped and tagged in Idaho during 2012-2013 season.

Region	River otter harvest and quotas by region		
	Harvest quota	Date quota reached	Total harvested <sup>a</sup>
Panhandle	30	11/24/2012	33
Clearwater	20	12/1/2012	22
Southwest	30	end of season	32
Magic Valley	30	not reached	18
Southeast	15	not reached	12
Upper Snake	15	12/9/2012	17
Salmon	15	not reached	10
Total	155		144

<sup>a</sup> Total harvest may exceed harvest quota. The otter season closes in each region 72 hours after the harvest quota for that region is met. Trappers are allowed to keep otters within this 72-hour period provided their personal quota of 2 has not been reached. Harvest

Table 10. Sex distribution of all river otters reported in Idaho, 2012-2013.

Region	River otter harvest <sup>a</sup>		
	Male	Female	Unknown
Panhandle	22	16	1
Clearwater	11	10	3
Southwest	16	12	
Magic Valley	15	10	2
Southeast	7	6	1
Upper Snake	11	5	1
Salmon	7	5	
Total	89	64	8

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

Table 12. Non-target Fisher caught accidentally by trappers and turned in for a reward, 1992 to present.

Species Year	Region where animal was trapped <sup>a</sup>							Unk.	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Fisher									
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
2007-2008	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
2008-2009	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2009-2010	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
2010-2011	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
2011-2012	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
2012-2013	5	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	12
Total	11	31	1	0	1	0	0	0	48

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

Table 13. Non-target Otter caught accidentally by trappers and turned in for a reward, 1992 to present.

Species Year	Region where animal was trapped <sup>a</sup>								Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Unk.	
Otter <sup>a</sup>									
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
2007-2008	0	4	3	6	1	1	0	0	15
2008-2009	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	12
2009-2010	1	3	0	4	1	0	0	0	9
2010-2011	4	4	1	4	0	0	2	0	15
2011-2012	6	7	1	0	0	2	0	0	16
2012-2013	6	3	3	5	1	0	2	0	20
Total	78	47	88	133	9	35	71	7	468

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

**APPENDIX A**  
**IDAHO**  
**2012-2013 SEASON**  
**TRAPPING RULES**

# Upland Game, Furbearer & Turkey Seasons and Rules

## 2012-2013 & 2013-2014



Photo courtesy Karl DeHart

### Upland Game Birds, Turkey, Rabbits and Hares

April 2012 - March 2013  
April 2013 - March 2014

### Furbearers, Predators & Unprotected Species

July 2012 - June 2014

### Crows, Doves and Sandhill Cranes

September 2012 - January 2013  
September 2013 - January 2014

### Falconry

August 2012 - March 2014



Upland Game  
Birds

Turkey

Rabbits

Hares

Furbearers

Predators

Unprotected  
Species

Crows

Doves

Sandhill  
Cranes



## Furbearer Trapping and Hunting Seasons by Region

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

Panhandle Region: Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Koontai, and Shoshone counties	
Badger*	July 1 - June 30 Year-round
Beaver	November 1 - March 31
Bobcat*	December 14 - February 16
Fox*	October 15 - January 31
Marten	November 1 - January 31
Mink	November 1 - March 31
Muskrat	November 1 - March 31
Otter^	November 1 - March 31

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 - Feb 16
Fox*	July 1 - June 30 Year-round
Marten	November 1 - January 31
Mink	November 1 - March 31
Muskrat	November 1 - March 31
Otter^	November 1 - March 15

Clearwater Region: Clearwater, Idaho, Latah, Lewis, and NezPerce counties	
Badger*	July 1 - June 30 Year-round
Beaver	November 1 - March 31
Bobcat*	December 14 - February 16
Fox*	October 15 - January 31
Marten	November 1 - January 31
Mink	November 1 - March 31
Muskrat	November 1 - March 31
Otter^	November 1 - March 15

### Exceptions: Beaver

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

**Nez Perce County:** All northern tributaries to the Salmon 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**.

### 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 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.

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

<b>Magic Valley Region: Blaine, Camas, Cassia, Gooding, Jerome, Lincoln, Minidoka, and Twin Falls counties</b>	
Badger*	July 1 - June 30 Year-round
Beaver	November 1 - March 31
Bobcat*	December 14 - February 16
Fox*	July 1 - June 30 Year-round
Marten	November 1 - January 31
Mink	November 1 - March 31
Muskrat	November 1 - March 31
Otter^	November 1 - March 15

**Exceptions: Beaver**

**Blaine County:** All public lands within the following drainages: Big Wood River above Magic Reservoir Dam, Copper Cr. (trib. to Muldoon Cr.); all lands within Little Fish Cr.; **CLOSED**.

**Camas County:** All public lands within the following drainages: Big Deer Cr., Corral Cr. above Baseline Road, Elk Cr., Little Smoky Cr. (**except** Basalt Cr. is open), and Willow Cr.; **CLOSED**.

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

**Gooding County:** All public lands within the following drainages: Black Canyon Cr., and Thorn Cr.; **CLOSED**.

**Exceptions: Mink**

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

**Exceptions: Muskrat**

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

<b>Southeast Region: Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Caribou, Franklin, Oneida, and Power counties</b>	
Badger*	July 1 - June 30 Year-round
Beaver	October 22 - April 15
Bobcat*	December 14 - February 16
Fox*	July 1 - June 30 Year-round
Marten	November 1 - January 31
Mink	October 22 - April 15
Muskrat	October 22 - April 15
Otter^	October 22 - March 15

**Exceptions: Beaver**

**Bannock County:** Cherry Cr. (trib. to Marsh Cr.), Cottonwood Cr. drainage, Dempsey Cr. above cattleguard, Mink Cr. drainage, and Gibson Jack Cr.; **CLOSED**.

**Bear Lake County:** Pearl Cr. drainage; **CLOSED**.

**Bingham County:** Cedar Cr. and Miner Cr., Willow Creek drainage and all its' tributaries; **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**.

**Exceptions: Marten**

**Bear Lake & Franklin Counties:** **CLOSED**

**Exceptions: Otter**

**Portneuf R. downstream from Lava Hot Springs:** **CLOSED**

<b>Controlled Beaver Trapping Units</b>		
<b>Unit</b>	<b>Season Dates</b>	<b>No. of Beaver</b>
201	October 22 - April 15 That portion of Mink Creek drainage in Bannock County.	10
202	October 22 - April 15 Pebble Creek drainage and Toponce Creek drainage in Caribou County.	10
203	October 22 - April 15 Pearl Creek in Bear Lake County	5

See page 37 for applying for controlled beaver trapping permits.

\* Indicates species can also be hunted.

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

Furbearer Seasons

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

**Exceptions: Beaver**

**Bonneville County:** All streams on the Tex Creek WMA; Willow Creek and all of its' tributaries; **CLOSED.**

**Clark County:** Within the following drainages: Edie Cr., Irving Cr., Miners Cr., Three Mile Cr., West Camas Cr., Indian Creek and Middle Creek, upstream from the Targhee National Forest boundary; **CLOSED.**

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

**Exceptions: Otter**

South Fork Snake R. from Palisades Dam to the Heise Cable, mainstem Buffalo R., mainstem Warm R. and mainstem Henry's Fork R. from Big Springs to Del Rio Bridge at St. Anthony; **CLOSED.**

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

**Exceptions: Beaver**

**Custer County:** Marsh Cr. drainage; **CLOSED**

**Lemhi County:** Dahlenega Cr.; **CLOSED**

**Exceptions: Otter**

Main Salmon R. downstream from North Fork, Id.; **CLOSED.**

\* 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	30
Clearwater	20
Southwest	30
Magic Valley	30
Southeast	15
Upper Snake	15
Salmon	15
Statewide Total	155

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

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:

- Billingsley Creek
- Blackfoot River
- Boise River
- Andrus
- Camas Prairie Centennial Marsh
- C.J. Strike
- Carey Lake
- Cartier Slough
- Coeur d'Alene River
- Craig Mountain
- Fort Boise
- Georgetown Summit
- Hagerman
- Market Lake
- McArthur Lake
- Montpelier
- Mud Lake
- Niagara Springs
- Payette
- Portneuf
- Sand Creek
- Snow Peak
- Sterling
- Tex Creek

**Attention Marten Trappers!**

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

Submitted by:

Summer Crea  
Technical Records Specialist

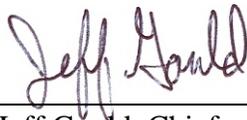
Approved by:

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME



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Bradley Compton  
Assistant Chief, Bureau of Wildlife  
Federal Aid Coordinator



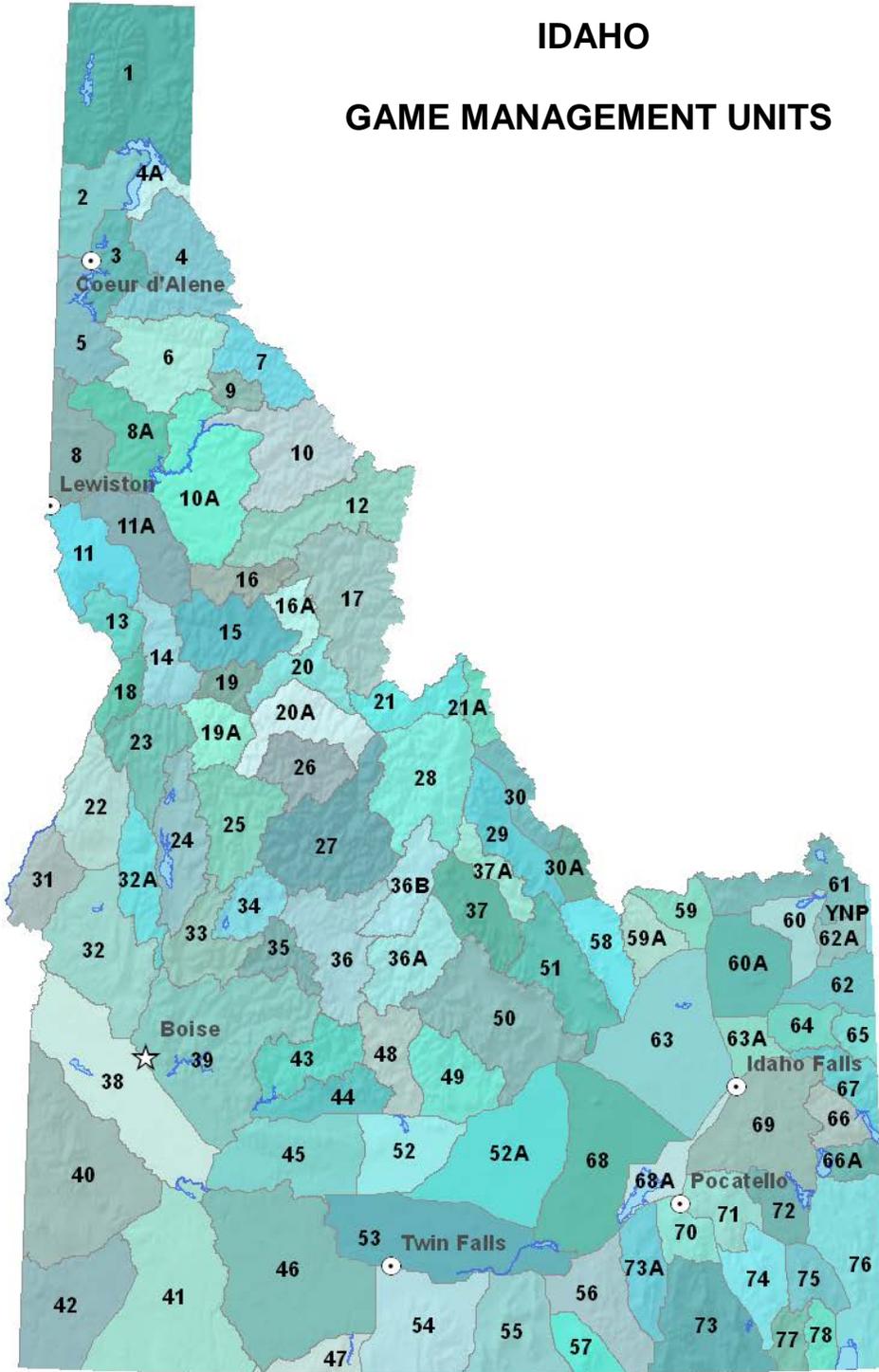
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Jeff Gould, Chief  
Bureau of Wildlife



# 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.

