

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

Virgil Moore, Director

Surveys and Inventories

FY2014 Statewide Report



FURBEARER

Study III, Job 1

July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014

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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, 2013 to June 30, 2014

STATEWIDE FURBEARER

Abstract

The Idaho Department of Fish and Game (Department) sold 2,394 trapping licenses for the 2013-2014 season. Mandatory harvest reports for the 2013-2014 season were submitted by 1,985 (83%) of the 2,394 licensed trappers (Table 1). Trappers reported harvesting 52,986 animals. A total of 33,912 pelts were reported sold for a value estimated at \$699,168.32. Statewide rank by dollar value per species pelt was muskrat, beaver, coyote, marten, and raccoon respectively. Price per pelt for all harvested species ranged from an average of \$349.05 for bobcats to \$4.75 for weasels. The top 5 furbearers based upon total dollar value of pelts sold were muskrat, bobcat, coyote, marten, and red fox (Table 2). Bobcat trappers and hunters checked 1,421 animals, down from 1,563 animals the previous season (Table 7). The lynx season has remained closed since the 1995-1996 season. The Department affixed CITES tags to harvested bobcats and otters. A voluntary trapper education program is provided for new trappers.

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 (Furbearer Rules 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. A self-addressed, postage-paid folding reporting card is sent to trappers each spring so they may conform to Idaho law. Additionally, trappers are 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 can 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. This measure is especially valuable when trapper numbers are stable. However, the result is less reliable when prices fluctuate and the number of new trappers increases or decreases. 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

Bobcats: 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.

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).

Otters: 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 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.

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 incidental 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

Commission rules (IDAPA 13.01.16.150.03a) defines non-target species as any species caught for which the season is closed. By Commission rule any trapper who captures and kills a non-target species 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.

Additionally, guidelines to reduce injury and minimize non-target catches such as wolverine and lynx are printed in the rules brochure. Trappers are also instructed to contact the Department immediately upon catching a wolverine or lynx. 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

During the 2013-2014 season, 2,394 trapping licenses were sold, including 2,370 residents (2,117 adult and 253 junior residents under 18 years-of-age) and 24 non-residents. The number of licenses sold increased by 16% from the previous season (Table 1).

Mandatory Trapper Harvest Reports

Harvest reports were submitted by 1,985 (83%) of the 2,394 licensed trappers for the 2013-2014 season (Table 1). The fur harvest (trapping and hunting), based on 1,444 reporting trappers who harvested, was 52,986 animals, up from 46,118 the previous trapping season (Table 2). This number includes incidental catches, or those species captured that were not the intended target of the trap. Of this total, 33,912 pelts (64%) were sold for a value of \$699,168.32. Trappers sold their pelts for an average of \$20.62 each, down from \$25.47 the previous year. Trappers harvested an average of 37 pelts per trapper and sold an average of 24 pelts. Based on an

average pelt price of \$20.62 and 24 pelts sold per trapper, trappers earned an average income of \$494.88, down from \$662.22 the previous season (Table 2).

Using an approximation of 83% reporting we can estimate harvest for all trappers, including those who did not submit a report, was 63,839 animals taken and 40,858 pelts sold. We estimate as high as \$842,371.47 in value for pelts sold. The estimated statewide value of pelts sold is \$1,504,300, down from \$1,617,688 in the previous season (Table 2).

Muskrat, coyote, beaver, marten, and raccoon respectively, were the most frequently harvested species. Price per pelt for all harvested species ranged from an average of \$349.05 for bobcats (\$438.64 in 2012-2013) to \$4.75 for weasels (\$7.01 in 2012-2013). The top 5 furbearers based upon total dollar value of pelts sold were bobcat, muskrat, coyote, marten, and beaver (Table 3).

Species harvested within a county (Table 4) may be indicative of areas with higher furbearer populations. However, harvest distribution is also partly a function of where trappers live and trap.

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 considered 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, coyotes, and beaver per 100 trap-nights than other species (Table 5) during the 2013-2014 season. Statewide population trends based on CPUE, based upon animals trapped per 100 trap-nights 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, beaver, 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. The 5-year trend in CPUE for bobcats is stable, but a decrease compared to the first 5-years of CPUE implementation (Table 6). 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 Bobcat CITES Reports

Trappers and hunters checked 1,421 bobcats for CITES tags (Table 7). The lynx season remained closed. Trappers reported two non-target captures of lynx in bobcat traps on their report cards, and they were released alive. More bobcats were harvested from the Panhandle Region (26%) than any other region (Table 8). Trapping accounted for 77% of the statewide bobcat harvest, followed by the use of hounds (15%).

Mandatory River Otter CITES Reports

The Department affixed CITES tags to 159 legally harvested otters, including incidental captures, during the 2013-2014 trapping season. Sex ratio of harvested river otters were 59% male and 40% female with 1 unknown (Table 9). All regions met their quota prior to the end of the trapping season. In addition, the Department tagged 23 non-target, incidental, road killed, and unknown cause of mortality otters outside of the season, for a total of 182 otters tagged from July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2014.

Otters and Fisher Turned in For Reward

Non-target catches are any species caught for which the season is closed. Incidental catches include captures that were not the intended species. Road killed animals are often collected, tagged when appropriate, and either kept or turned in for a reward depending on species. Trappers were paid \$10.00 each for 17 otter (Table 10) and 17 fisher (Table 11) surrendered to the Department for reimbursement. Since the 2004-2005 trapping season, 76 fisher and 154 otter have been turned in for reimbursement. Many of these animals were used for research or 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 2013-2014 and 2014-2015 furbearer seasons was collected at regional offices and the state office via a survey on the Department's website. In January 2013, the Commission set furbearer harvest rules for the 2013-2014 and 2014-2015 seasons.

In April 2006, a questionnaire survey on trapper knowledge and use of trapping best management practices (BMPs) was mailed to all trappers ($n = 1,197$). Results of this survey can be found in previous IDFG annual reports.

Department personnel wrote newspaper articles on trapping and furbearers including letters to the editor by the Commission Chair. 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. During winter 2013-14, along with the widely reported deaths of two dogs killed in traps, the Department and Commission received numerous complaints from bird hunters and other outdoor recreationalists about safety in areas where their activities overlap with trapping. In response, the Director proposed we organize small working groups in each region to brain-storm ideas that could then be considered by the Commission to reduce conflicts. The working groups met 1-3 times each to review the conflicts and brainstorm ideas to recommend to the Department and Commission to resolve the conflicts. The meetings resulted in the following recommendations given to the commission to: a) provide mandatory trapper education for all new trappers, and provide trappers with BMPs and information to avoid trapping dogs and other non-target animals; b) Develop Conibear type trap BMPs or rule changes to restrict dry-ground trapping; c) Improved outreach that includes brochures and videos to better educate non-trappers how to remove pets from traps.
2. As a result of the working group meetings, new Conibear trap rules were provided to the Commission to review; they decided instead to focus and move forward on mandatory education for trappers and the public. Negotiated Rule Making is being conducted during 2015 for mandatory trapper education.
3. A brochure was developed on “how to release your pet from a trap” and 10,000 copies were distributed across Idaho during 2014.
4. A video was developed on “How to Release Your Pet from a Trap” and placed on our IDFG website and distributed to media outlets during 2014.
5. A second companion video was developed and distributed similarly on “How to Recognize and Avoid Wildlife Traps when Walking Your Dog”.
6. The Clearwater Region, using Wildlife Diversity Program funds, operated 2 run pole sets looking for wolverines. They assisted the Rocky Mountain Research Station with their GPS fisher telemetry study, a study the region took over for FY15. They also collected ~25 incidentally caught fishers that will be necropsied to look for disease and to explore ways to minimize incidental mortality. Finally, they completed the analysis of Argos fisher telemetry set, resulting in one peer-reviewed publication in FY14 (with more to come).
7. The Southeast Region conducted a ground based survey to document beaver activity in the Mink Creek drainage within the US Forest Service Boundary from 21 October 21 – 30 October 2013. Using field observations and assessing locations of mapped activity areas, they concluded that there are a minimum of 11 beaver colonies within the FS boundary in the surveyed area of the Mink Creek Drainage. Documenting maintained and unmaintained dams illustrates that in the Main Stem, recent beaver activity overlaps spatially with areas where unmaintained dams are present, suggesting that there does not appear to be a substantial loss of areas with beaver presence in recent years.

Table 1. Trapping license sales and usable harvest reports received from trappers, 2004 to present.

Season	Licenses Sold			Total	Reports received	%	Reporting trappers who harvested ^a		Estimated active trappers ^b
	Adult resident	Junior resident	Non-resident				%		
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
2013-2014	2,117	253	24	2,394	1,985	83	1,444	73	1,748

^a Reporting trappers who harvested includes trapping and hunting.

^b Estimated active trappers is determined by multiplying the number of licenses sold by the percent of trappers who reported that they actually harvested, based on the total number of reports received.

Table 2. Statewide furbearers trapped, harvested, and pelt value based on trappers who reported, 2013-2014.

Species	Trappers reporting a harvest	Animals trapped	Pelts/trapper ^a	Animals hunted	Total Animals harvested (a)	Animals sold (b)	% Sold (b / a)	Money received (c)	Price/Pelt ^b (c / b = d)	Total Dollar value (a * d = e)	% of total value	Estimated statewide pelt value ^c (e / .83)
Badger	103	231	2	43	274	110	40%	\$2,825.34	\$25.68	\$7,037.67	0.56%	\$8,479.11
Beaver	557	3,510	6	0	3,510	1,262	36%	\$25,851.21	\$20.48	\$71,899.96	5.76%	\$86,626.46
Bobcat ^d	551	1,053	2	64	1,117	620	56%	\$216,409.05	\$349.05	\$389,885.34	31.23%	\$469,741.37
Coyote	685	4,042	6	669	4,711	2,611	55%	\$119,445.54	\$45.75	\$215,514.34	17.26%	\$259,655.83
Marten	238	2,669	11	0	2,669	1,036	39%	\$47,002.46	\$45.37	\$121,090.31	9.70%	\$145,891.95
Mink	320	1,094	3	0	1,094	512	47%	\$7,263.46	\$14.19	\$15,519.97	1.24%	\$18,698.76
Muskrat	688	34,719	50	0	34,719	25,821	74%	\$223,953.35	\$8.67	\$301,128.40	24.12%	\$362,805.30
Otter ^d	109	140	1	0	140	63	45%	\$4,191.78	\$66.54	\$9,315.07	0.75%	\$11,222.97
Raccoon	437	1,984	5	36	2,020	744	37%	\$9,173.48	\$12.33	\$24,906.49	1.99%	\$30,007.82
Red Fox	324	1,368	4	24	1,392	907	65%	\$35,480.11	\$39.12	\$54,452.38	4.36%	\$65,605.28
Sp Skunk	19	37	2	0	37	19	51%	\$515.86	\$27.15	\$1,004.57	0.08%	\$1,210.32
St Skunk	186	813	4	18	831	96	12%	\$863.48	\$8.99	\$7,474.50	0.60%	\$9,005.42
Weasel	94	362	4	0	362	88	24%	\$418.20	\$4.75	\$1,720.32	0.14%	\$2,072.68
Wolf	170	107	1	3	110	23	21%	\$5,775.00	\$251.09	\$27,619.57	2.21%	\$33,276.58
Actual Total (83%)		52,129	--	857	52,986	33,912	--	\$699,168.32	\$20.62	\$1,248,568.88		
Est. Total (100%) ^c		62,806		1,033	63,839	40,858		\$842,371.47		--	100.00%	\$1,504,300

^a Pelts/trapper is determined by animals trapped only.

^b Plus and minus reflects upward or downward trends in pelt value.

^c Estimated totals and statewide pelt values were determined based on the assumption that the harvest reported by trappers represented 83% of actual harvest if all active trappers had submitted a harvest report.

^d Reflects only the number reported by trappers on the mandatory report card.

Table 3. History of statewide rank by total dollar value for animals trapped 2004 to present.

Season	Species ^a													
	Badger	Beaver	Bobcat	Coyote	Marten	Mink	Muskrat	Otter	Raccoon	Red fox	Spotted skunk	Striped skunk	Weasel	Wolf ^b
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	9
2012-2013	12	5	1	4	3	9	2	10	8	6	13	11	14	7
2013-2014	12	5	1	3	4	9	2	10	8	6	14	11	13	7

^a Non-target “other” species trapped are excluded from this ranking.

^b Wolf was not trapped until 2011-2012..

Table 4. Distribution of furbearer harvest in Idaho by county, as reported by trappers, 2013-2014.

County	Species													
	Badger	Beaver	Bobcat	Coyote	Marten	Mink	Muskrat	Otter	Raccoon	Red Fox	Striped skunk	Spotted skunk	Weasel	Wolf
Ada	50	123	1	143		59	1,826	1	74	64	91			
Adams	1	43	13	73	36	6	149	4	30	78	6			
Bannock	1	51	12	51	3	21	868		32	14	14	1	3	
Bear Lake	5	132	8	31	1	124	1,362	2	164	7	29		5	
Benewah		47	48	78	2	16	375	4	33		2		87	3
Bingham	2	211	30	118		44	744	8	71	7	18	2		
Blaine		44	15	15	5		87	2	18	2	2			
Boise	5	37	5	43	147	1	2	1	12	118	2		4	
Bonner		234	52	120	121	15	696	12	60		7		67	5
Bonneville	7	196	17	131	175	22	1,153		79	62	26		12	0
Boundary		66	33	68	160	9	853	3	7		12		26	16
Butte	2	30	55	81			30			6				
Camas	26	60	2	147	71	2	14	2	12	49	63	5		
Canyon	23	153		66		96	2,418		49	87	100		5	
Caribou	1	147	4	8	5	66	995	1	44	8	8			
Cassia	1	15	48	83		7	181		14	5	11	1		
Clark	1	11	11	28	11					12				
Clearwater		63	48	74	135	21	69	5	63	1	16		26	5
Custer	2	223	36	214	116	21	517	10	29	47	3	1		4
Elmore	12	150	20	279	41	39	1,916	6	69	162	73	3	3	
Franklin	4	41	2	21	14	77	1,041		142	14	24			
Fremont	5	89	0	59	305	42	1,069	8	95	51	12		4	
Gem	4	77	10	68		9	943	6	46	35	45		4	
Gooding	6	75	8	124		51	2,858	11	100	17	36	7	1	
Idaho	4	58	99	91	273	45	71	5	64	6	25	3	20	36
Jefferson		92	1	72	8	26	1,607	4	59	11	19		2	
Jerome	1			66		4	11		10	12	4			
Kootenai		138	51	166	6	8	2,030	3	37		11		52	7

County	Species													
	Badger	Beaver	Bobcat	Coyote	Marten	Mink	Muskrat	Otter	Raccoon	Red Fox	Striped skunk	Spotted skunk	Weasel	Wolf
Latah	4	79	12	105		7	89	1	27		8		2	
Lemhi		28	26	191	169	2	1,447	5	38	81	22		2	2
Lewis		5	6	42		5	18		44				1	
Lincoln	14	60	9	272	17	2	498	2	25	39	14	7	1	
Madison		15		9	19	14	1,289		53	44	1			
Minidoka		4	9	98		10	228	3	11	1	5			
Nez Perce		61	35	47		17	10	5	124	1	22	2		
Oneida	1	6	47	36			184		93	12	18			
Owyhee	19	113	132	331		70	3,967	7	26	34	13	4		
Payette	10	70		24		13	563		38	10	6			
Power	1	139	7	48		11	83	3	8		7			
Shoshone		202	87	19	395	32	532	7	31		1		23	22
Teton		14		22	111	23	332		3	15	2		5	
Twin Falls	15	58	13	218		44	1,321	5	29	10	21	1		
Valley	1	38	19	36	323	12	119	4	8	200	14		6	7
Washington	3	12	22	26		1	154		13	46			1	

Table 5. Catch-Per-Unit Effort data from trapper report cards, 2013-2014.

Species	Number of animals trapped ^a (a)	Total number of nights trapped (b)	Average number of traps set/night (c)	CPUE $a/(b*c) * 100$
Badger	231	2,422	11	0.87
Beaver	3,510	10,457	6	5.59
Bobcat	1,053	18,023	14	0.42
Coyote	4,042	22,288	13	1.40
Marten	2,669	6,486	19	2.17
Mink	1,094	7,917	10	1.38
Muskrat	34,719	18,876	19	9.68
Otter	140	1,895	6	1.23
Raccoon	1,984	10,360	7	2.74
Red Fox	1,368	10,406	11	1.20
Striped skunk	813	4,754	8	2.14
Spotted skunk	37	393	17	0.55
Weasel	362	2,326	10	1.56
Wolf	107	7,601	18	0.08

^a Reflects only animals trapped and does not include animals hunted.

Table 6. Catch-Per-Unit Effort based on trappers reporting they trapped, 2004 to present.

Year	CPUE by species													
	Badger	Beaver	Bobcat	Coyote	Marten	Mink	Muskrat	Otter	Raccoon	Red Fox	Spotted skunk	Striped skunk	Weasel	Wolf ^a
2004-2005	1.64	8.21	0.68	2.46	4.64	1.98	12.97	2.60	3.34	2.84	2.04	4.01	1.72	
2005-2006	0.85	8.39	0.70	2.10	4.09	1.96	15.42	2.17	2.78	3.05	0.98	3.69	2.71	
2006-2007	1.12	8.00	0.85	2.23	4.07	2.23	11.70	2.13	3.24	2.26	0.51	2.69	2.24	
2007-2008	1.10	7.04	0.58	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	0.42	2.18	2.74	1.62	13.11	1.71	2.35	1.93	0.93	2.75	0.78	
2009-2010	0.83	5.28	0.47	1.76	3.04	1.30	11.97	0.60	1.78	1.87	0.36	1.89	1.55	
2010-2011	1.01	6.72	0.70	1.71	2.88	1.94	12.48	3.37	2.90	1.65	0.69	1.85	1.52	
2011-2012	1.13	5.15	0.46	1.74	2.47	1.54	12.27	2.84	2.72	1.91	0.78	3.28	1.31	0.14
2012-2013	1.75	5.26	0.42	1.37	2.51	1.43	10.56	2.63	2.82	1.64	0.82	2.44	1.90	0.08
2013-2014	0.87	5.59	0.42	1.40	2.17	1.38	9.68	1.23	2.74	1.20	0.55	2.14	1.56	0.08

^a Wolf trapping seasons began in 2011-2012

Table 7. Bobcat pelts tagged with USFWS CITES export tags by IDFG, 2004 to present.

Year	Bobcat ^a
2004-2005	1,887
2005-2006	1,721
2006-2007	2,404
2007-2008	1,452
2008-2009	1,013
2009-2010	971
2010-2011	1,430
2011-2012	1,669
2012-2013	1,563
2013-2014	1,421

^a Pelts confiscated by IDFG are included in the bobcat totals for 2004-2005 (2), 2005-2006 (1), 2007-2008 (2), and 2008-2009 (9).

Table 8. Bobcat harvest by method of take reported by Region, 2013-2014.

Region	Total harvest	%	Method of Take ^a							
			Trapping		Calling		With hounds		Incidental hunting	
				%		%		%		%
Panhandle	367	26	284	26	4	13	72	33	3	4
Clearwater	320	23	220	20	1	3	81	38	16	24
Southwest	280	20	220	20	23	77	22	10	14	21
Magic Valley	162	11	149	14	0	0	3	1	10	15
Southeast	112	8	71	6	2	7	29	13	9	13
Upper Snake	98	7	94	9	0	0	1	0	2	3
Salmon	82	6	60	5	0	0	7	3	14	21
Total	1,421	100	1,098	100	30	100	215	100	68	100

^a Percentages rounded to the nearest whole number.

Table 9. Otter pelts tagged with USFWS CITES export tags by IDFG during 2013-2014 season.

River otter quota, sex, and harvest by region						
Region	Harvest quota	Date quota reached	Male	Female	Unk	Total ^a Harvested
Panhandle	30	11/22/13	12	19		31
Clearwater	20	2/10/14	13	6	1	20
Southwest	30	2/7/14	20	12		32
Magic Valley	30	2/17/14	24	6		30
Southeast	15	2/23/14	7	9		16
Upper Snake	15	1/16/14	7	8		15
Salmon	15	11/25/13	11	4		15
Total	155		94	64	1	159

^a Total harvest may exceed harvest quota. The otter trapping 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.

Table 10. Non-target otters caught by trappers and turned in for a reward, 2004 to present.

Species	Region where otters were trapped ^a								Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Unk.	
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
2013-2014	1	1	11	2	2	4	3	0	17
Total	23	24	29	38	6	15	18	1	154

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

Table 11. Non-target fisher reported caught by trappers turned in for a reward, 2004 to present.

Season	Region where fisher were trapped ^a							Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
2004-2005	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2005-2006	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
2006-2007	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
2007-2008	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
2008-2009	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
2009-2010	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	8
2010-2011	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
2011-2012	2	14	0	0	0	0	0	16
2012-2013	5	10	0	0	1	0	0	16
2013-2014	4	12	1	0	0	0	0	17
Total	17	56	2	0	1	0	0	76

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

APPENDIX A
IDAHO
2013-2014 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.

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

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

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**

Controlled Beaver Trapping Units		
Unit	Season Dates	No. of Beaver
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.

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

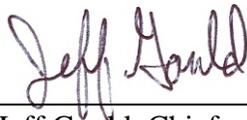
Technical Records Specialist

Approved by:

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME



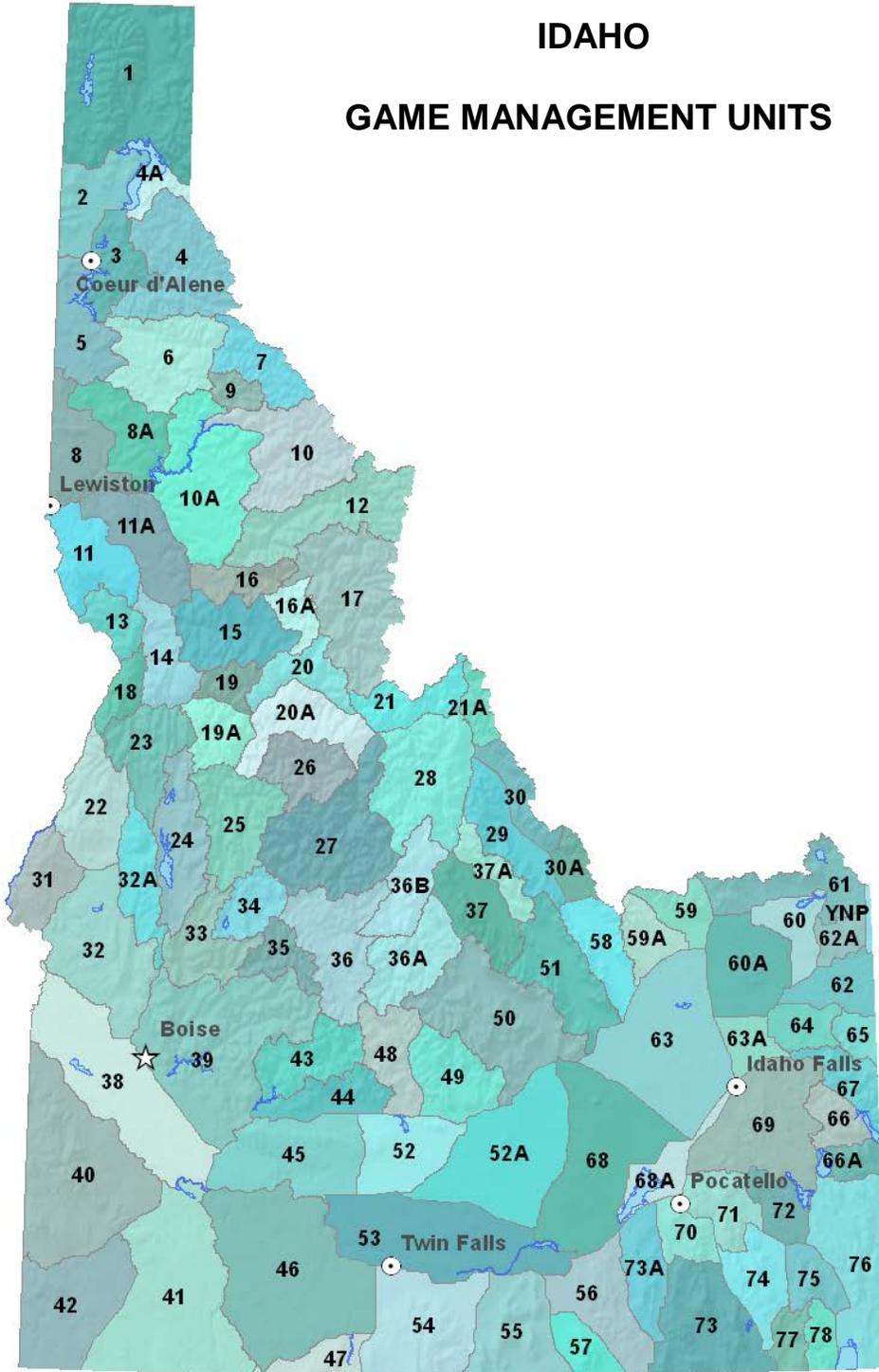
Bradley Compton
Assistant Chief, Bureau of Wildlife
Federal Aid Coordinator



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.

