

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

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Surveys and Inventories

2012 Statewide Report



MOUNTAIN LION

Study I, Job 8

July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012

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STATEWIDE REPORT SURVEYS AND INVENTORY

JOB TITLE: Mountain Lion Surveys and Inventories

STUDY NAME: Big Game Population Status, Trends, Use, and Associated Habitat Studies

PERIOD COVERED: July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012

STATEWIDE

During the 2011-2012 season, hunters reported harvesting 499 mountain lions in Idaho. Resident hunters killed 374 mountain lions and 125 were killed by nonresident hunters. Guided hunters killed 94 lions, up from 89 in 2010-2011 season. Resident hunters bought 21,675 tags and 444 tags were sold to nonresidents. This was an increase of 101 resident tag sales over the previous year. Of the lions harvested, 60% were killed over hounds, a decrease over last season. Hunting with hounds requires a permit and nonresident permits are restricted to 70 statewide with additional nonresident permits available in a few game management units. In 2011, 2,861 resident and 102 nonresident hound hunting permits were sold (permits are used for both mountain lions and black bears), a 4% decrease from 2010.

Hunters are required to report mountain lions harvested within 10 days of kill. Harvest monitoring helps biologists assess population change. Over the last 3-4 years harvest has been fairly stable statewide, presumably reflecting stabilizing lion populations. Mountain lions are distributed throughout the state and are commonly found in and near human habitation, including cities across Idaho. Snow conditions cause fluctuations in harvest numbers, and distribution of harvest throughout the state, among years. Males comprised 56% of the mountain lion harvest (280 lions) during the 2011-2012 season (Table 16). Harvest markers and objectives indicate statewide harvest is meeting objective, but that a few units are below or above objective and will need some adjustments in the coming years if harvest trends continue. Harvest and populations increased through the 1990s and peaked in 1998 when 800 lions were harvested. Harvest has since declined to 400-500 mountain lions annually.

In recent years, the Southwest has marked and monitored mountain lions with vhf- and GPS-collars. Data from the collars will be analyzed for mountain lion movement patterns and is being used for educational purposes and management.

Lion Management Zones

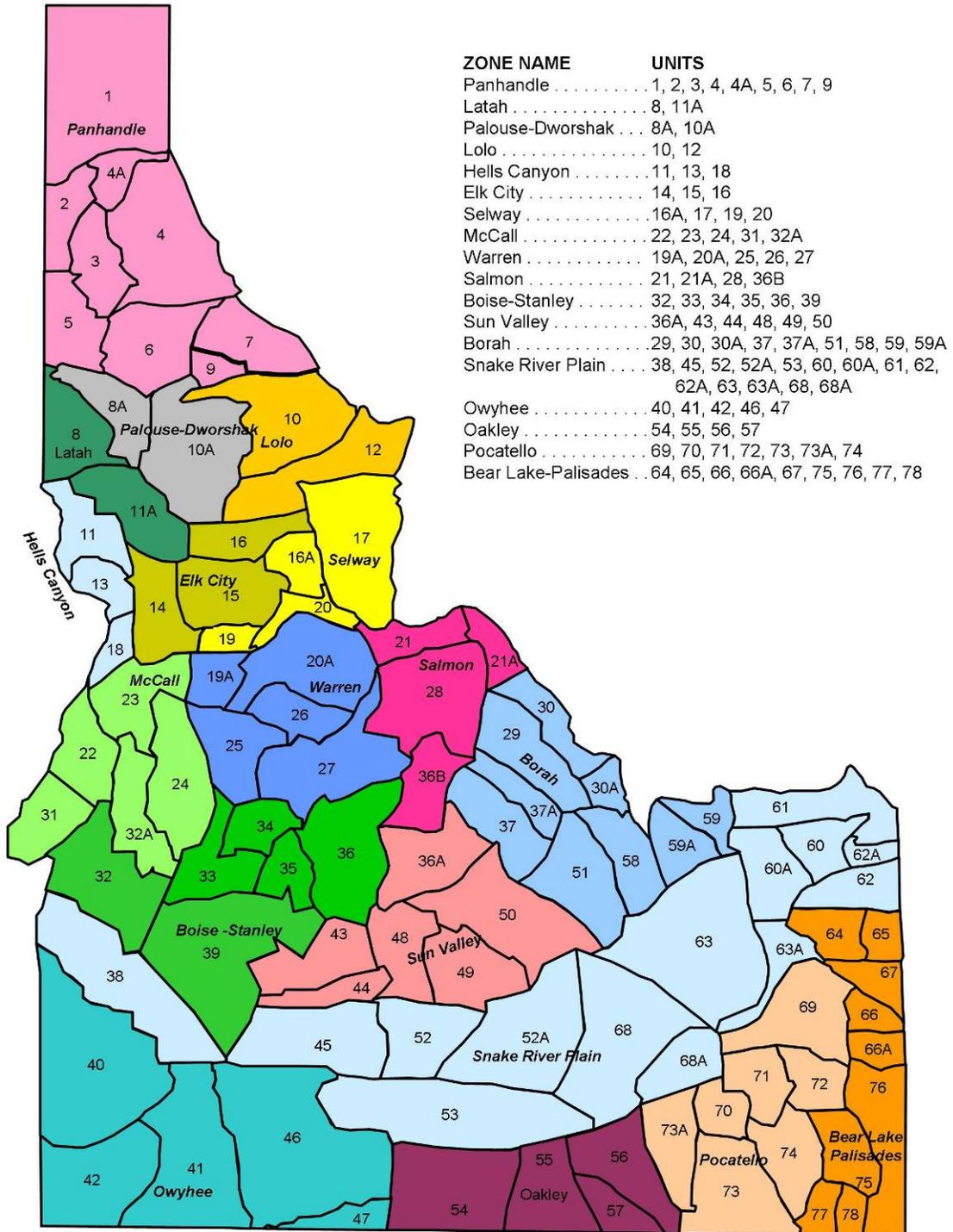


Figure 1. Statewide Mountain Lion Management Zones (DAUs).

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PANHANDLE REGION

Abstract

The 2011 mountain lion season produced a harvest of 123 mountain lions, resulting in a 3-year average of 104, meeting the management objective of providing for a harvest of at least 61 lions annually. Female mountain lion harvest made up 51% of the harvest, resulting in a 3-year average of 45%. Additional harvest data and a more complete age dataset to utilize population reconstruction methods may be required to determine lion population trends in the area.

Climatic Conditions

Mountain lion harvest is very dependent on snow conditions: 1) to localize big game animals onto winter range, and 2) to provide adequate tracking conditions. The 2011 mountain lion harvest season saw mild winter conditions that allowed good hunter access combined with light snow accumulations that occurred frequently enough to provide good tracking conditions.

Panhandle DAU (GMUs 1, 2, 3, 4, 4A, 5, 6, 7, 9)

Lion hunting with the aid of hounds is not allowed during general big game seasons for deer and elk. Deer and elk seasons run almost continuously from 10 October through 1 December in most game management units (GMU). However, there is no deer or elk general season in GMUs 4, 7, or 9 after 3 November. GMU 9 is rarely accessible due to deep ridge-top snow on the boundary of the GMU, thereby limiting access to the area.

Management Objectives

The 2002-2010 Mountain Lion Species Management Plan states that initial harvest goals will be based on maintaining harvest levels on a 3-year running average that are at or above the 3-year average harvest for the 1990-1992 big game seasons (Fig. 2) for each DAU, except in areas where other factors or circumstances justify a higher or lower goal (e.g., harvest seasons are deliberately liberalized to reduce the lion population or where the deliberate reduction of a lion population or maintenance at a lower level makes it untenable to continue to reach the harvest levels attained between 1990-1992). The objective for the Panhandle DAU is to maintain a harvest of at least 61 animals. Specific objectives regarding sex and age composition of the harvest will be developed in the future.

The Department will continue to gather harvest data via the mandatory check. Regulations will allow the use of training dogs and continue to protect young mountain lions and females accompanied by young-of-the-year.

Historical Information

The management of mountain lions has changed dramatically during the past 30 years. Through 1971, it was classified as a predator with a continuous open season and no bag limit, and in many years, a bounty was paid for dead mountain lions. With reclassification as a game animal in 1972, more conservative management was initiated to increase the mountain lion population.

The 1972 season for Panhandle DAU was open only September-December, with 1 mountain lion allowed per year. During the late 1970s and early 1980s, seasons remained relatively short, with some GMUs virtually closed. GMU 4, for example, was open for only 7 days in 1970, from 26 November through 2 December. Seasons closed generally at the end of December or in mid-January during most of the 1980s and early 1990s. Beginning in 1993, seasons were extended several times so that lion harvest in Panhandle DAU closed 31 March.

Prior to the 1995 season, this DAU was comprised of 3 separate areas made up of GMUs: 1-1 (GMUs 1, 2, 3, and 5), 1-2 (GMUs 4 and 4A), and 1-3 (GMUs 6, 7, and 9). Concurrent with the establishment of a single Panhandle DAU, seasons in some GMUs were extended to establish a single, DAU-wide season framework and to provide a larger annual sample size, although over a broader area.

Season Structure

In 2007 the season was shortened in response to apparent high harvest rates and a concern of low lion numbers by lion hunters. The opening date was delayed 2 weeks to 15 September, resulting in a 153-day season, closing 16 February in all GMUs. Changes were implemented for the 2011 lion season extending the closing date to March 31 in GMUs 6, 7 and 9 as a result of concerns of the impacts of lion predation on a struggling elk population (Appendix A). The use of hounds is not allowed during general deer and elk rifle seasons. No female quotas apply in the Panhandle DAU.

Harvest Characteristics

The 2011 season mountain lion harvest in Panhandle DAU was 123, the highest harvest since 2003 when 112 lions were killed (Fig. 2). The highest historical harvest occurred during the 1997 season when 209 lions were killed in the Panhandle Region.

Harvest using hounds is the predominate method of take in the Panhandle DAU. During the 2011 season, 51% of successful mountain lion hunters used hounds to take a mountain lion. Still/stalk hunting accounted for 16% of the harvest. Incidental take accounted for 24% of the harvest where lions are taken primarily by hunters pursuing other big game.

Sex Ratio

The percentage of females in the harvest, generally considered an indicator of mortality rates, decreased steadily from the early 1980s through 1993. Since then, the percentage has varied (Fig. 2), and the 3-year average is 45% females in the harvest. The 2011 season percent of females in the harvest was 51%.

Age Structure

Of the known-aged lions, adult males made up 29% of the harvest in the 2011; adult females made up 21% of the harvest. The 3-year average (2009-2011) was 37% adult males and 20% adult females. The proportion of sub-adult females in the 2011 harvest (29%) is higher than the 3 year average (22%) although this metric displays variability among years and was as high as 30 percent in 2005.

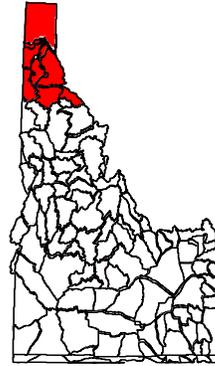
Depredations

One mountain lion was killed in 2011 in response to depredation concerns.

Management Implications

Until specific harvest goals for each DAU can be established using the new aging methodology, the current mountain lion plan indicates that initial harvest goals will be based to maintain harvest levels on a 3-year running average that are at or above the 3-year average harvest for 1990-1992, except in areas where other factors or circumstances justify a higher or lower goal. The 3-year average for this DAU from 1990-1992 is 61 mountain lions. The 3-year average of 104 harvested lions is above the minimum criteria and has increased over the past 5 years.

Panhandle DAU (GMUs 1, 2, 3, 4, 4A, 5, 6, 7, 9)



2011 Season		
Criterion	Goal	Current status
Min 3-yr average harvest	61	104
Sex/age composition	TBD	
% males \geq 3 yrs	TBD	52%
Catch/unit effort	TBD	No data

Harvest Statistics

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Adult male	11	20	11	13	25	19	26	41	32	31
Subadult male	21	28	21	20	19	16	10	9	27	22
Male - no age	8	16	3	1	10	2	6	0	4	7
Male subtotal	40	64	35	34	54	37	42	50	63	60
Adult female	14	15	7	4	8	10	13	14	19	23
Subadult female	25	27	26	16	18	10	14	12	19	31
Female - no age	6	6	4	4	9	3	5	4	8	9
Female subtotal	45	48	37	24	35	23	32	30	46	63
Unknown sex	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	85	113	72	58	89	60	74	80	109	123

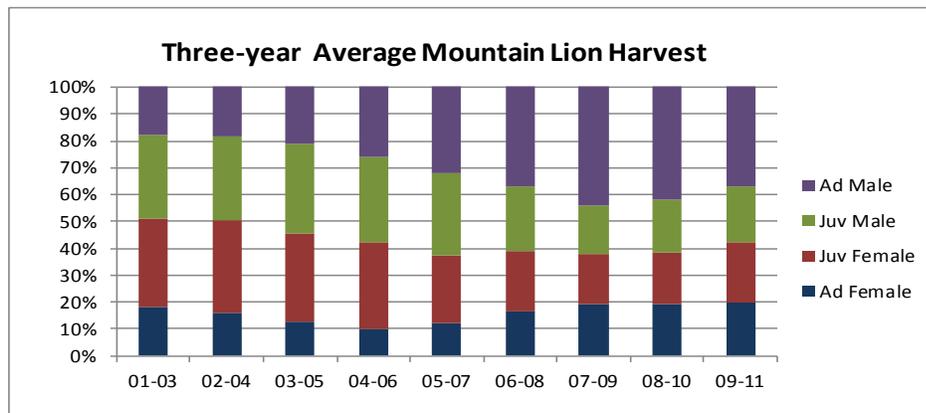
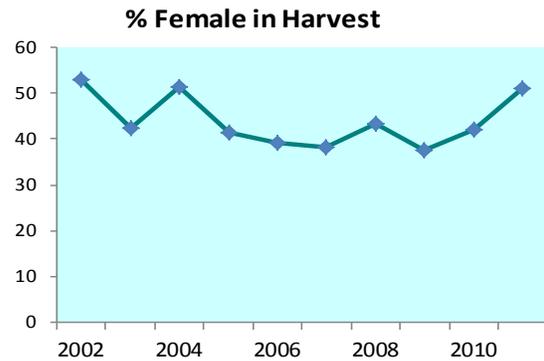
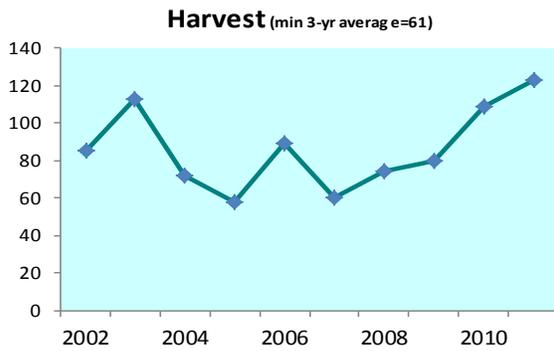


Figure 2. Panhandle DAU

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CLEARWATER REGION

Abstract

Hunters harvested 152 mountain lions (47% female) in 6 DAU's in the Clearwater Region (Latah, Palouse-Dworshak, Lolo, Hells Canyon, Elk City, and Selway) during the 2011 season, compared to 142 mountain lions (43% female) during the 2010 season. This is above the 2009-2011 average of 135 lions harvested. Compared to the 2010 season, an increase in harvest occurred in the Latah DAU (+9 lions), the Elk City DAU (+3 lions), and the Selway DAU (+2 lions); the Palouse-Dworshak DAU remained the same, whereas a decrease in harvest occurred in the Hells Canyon DAU (-1 lions) and the Lolo DAU (-3 lions). During the 2011 season, most mountain lions were harvested using hounds (60%), followed by incidental harvest (26%). Most mountain lions were harvested with a rifle (80%), followed by handgun (11%), and bow (8%).

Management Objectives

The 2002-2010 Mountain Lion Management Plan directs the Department to maintain lions at or near their current distribution throughout the state. Harvest goals will be based on trends in past harvest data, mountain lion population dynamics, harvest vulnerability, and the desired level and composition of harvest over a 3-year average. Initial harvest goals for a DAU will be designed to maintain harvest levels on a 3-year running average that are at or above the 3-year average harvest for the 1990-1992 mountain lion seasons.

Climatic Conditions

According to the United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service, October 2011 brought ample rains followed by early November snow to the Clearwater River basin. After mid-November, Idaho entered a dry spell until late December storms arrived, however, storms deposited rain at elevations over 7,000 feet in central Idaho. As of 1 January 2012, the snowpack in the Clearwater and Salmon River basins was at 77% and 72% of average, respectively. January storms boosted snowpack to 92% and 84% of average for the Clearwater and Salmon River basins, respectively, as of 1 February. Few but powerful storms produced enough snow to maintain snowpack at near average levels for the Clearwater basin through 1 March. The Salmon River basin was at 86% of average on 1 March while the South Fork Salmon River drainage was only at 77% of average. Above normal precipitation for the Clearwater and Salmon River basins boosted snowpack to 108% and 100% of normal, respectively, by 1 April. Snowmelt for the Clearwater basin exhibited an on and off pattern due

to three cooling periods that prolonged runoff with three distinct peaks resulting in a 1 June snowpack of 109% of average. June-July stream-flow forecasts predict near average flows for the Clearwater basin. Snowmelt for the Salmon River basin progressed faster than normal resulting in a 1 June snowpack of 63% of average.

Depredations

Mountain lion depredations are usually very minor in Clearwater Region. For the year, the Region had 1 lion depredation.

Latah DAU (GMUs 8, 11A)

Historical Information

Latah DAU GMUs are generally accessible to hunters during winter but support low numbers of mountain lions. Healthy white-tailed deer and elk populations, as well as some mule deer, provide a prey base. Habitats in this area are dominated by privately owned farmlands in upland prairies that are interspersed with coniferous forests leading to the Clearwater River and its tributaries. Canyon breaks leading to the Clearwater River provide quality habitat for many species of wildlife.

Season Structure

Within Latah DAU, the mountain lion take season extended from 30 August-31 March (Appendix A). There is no dog-training season for mountain lions in this DAU.

Harvest Characteristics

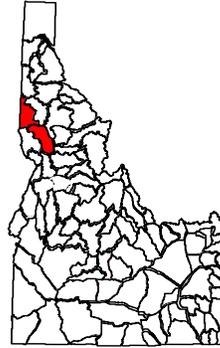
Mountain lion harvest in Latah DAU GMUs has historically been light, although higher in recent years (Fig. 3), averaging 12 lions per season from 2009-2011. This level exceeds the 1990-1992 minimum harvest objective of 3. Nineteen lions were taken in the 2011 season, up from last year's harvest level of 10.

Incidental harvest and harvest with the use of hounds accounted for 50% and 31% of total harvest, respectively, for the 2009-2011 seasons. Subadults accounted for 56% of the harvest for the 2009-2011 seasons.

Management Implications

Due to the increase in sightings and reports of encounters during the mid-1990s in this DAU, hunting seasons were liberalized. Harvest continued to increase and, during the 1997 and 1998 seasons, reached an all-time high for this DAU. It is likely that due to the dense white-tailed deer populations throughout much of this DAU, the mountain lion population expanded its range in response to the growth of this prey population. This would account for increased observations of mountain lions in this DAU during the mid-1990s. Despite the longer season, harvest has remained below the 1997 and 1998 peaks and variable.

Latah DAU (GMUs 8, 11A)



2011 Season

Criterion	Goal	Current status
Min 3-yr average harvest	3	12
Sex/age composition	TBD	
% males \geq 3 yrs	TBD	33%
Catch/unit effort	TBD	No data

Harvest Statistics

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Adult male	0	1	0	1	2	1	2	1	2	3
Subadult male	5	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	5	5
Male - no age	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1
Male subtotal	5	3	3	1	4	1	4	2	7	9
Adult female	1	1	1	0	1	0	4	3	1	3
Subadult female	0	1	1	0	1	2	3	1	2	6
Female - no age	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
Female subtotal	1	2	2	0	2	3	8	5	3	10
Unknown sex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	5	5	1	6	4	12	7	10	19

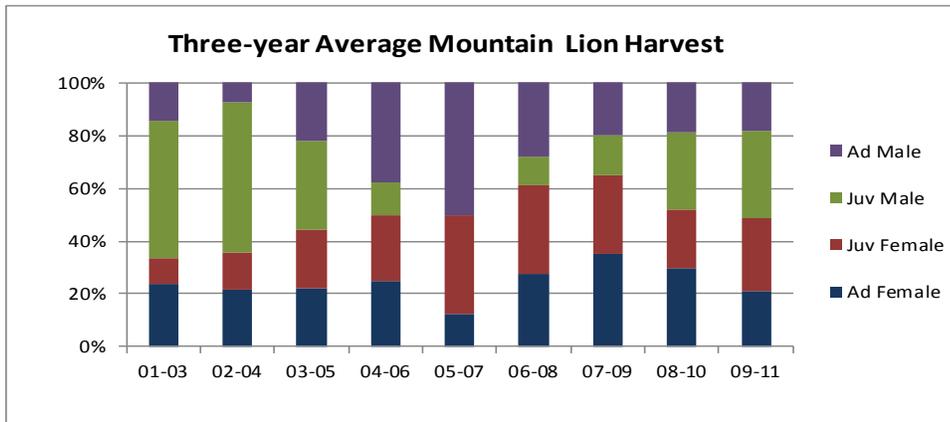
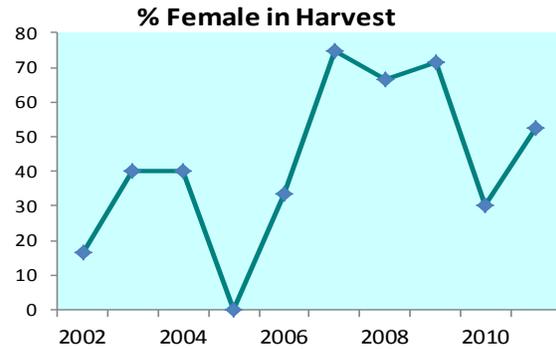
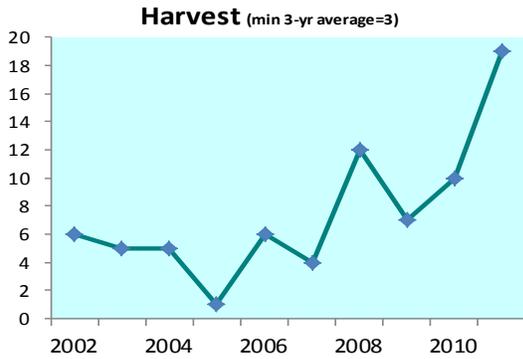


Figure 3 Latah DAU

Palouse-Dworshak DAU (GMUs 8A, 10A)

Historical Information

Three-quarters of Palouse-Dworshak DAU is comprised of timberlands owned by Potlatch Corporation, Idaho Department of Lands (IDL), and U.S. Forest Service (USFS). Timber harvest activity has created vast acreages of early successional habitat benefiting several ungulate prey species. The remaining one-fourth of the DAU is open or agricultural lands providing high-quality forage for deer and elk at certain times of the year. The area is bisected by canyons leading to the Palouse and Potlatch rivers (GMU 8A), Clearwater River, and lower North Fork of Clearwater River (GMU 10A). Both GMUs share a common border along the lower end of Dworshak Reservoir. Access is very good throughout the DAU where high open and closed road densities contribute to good opportunities for hunting mountain lions.

Season Structure

Within Palouse-Dworshak DAU, the mountain lion take season extended from 30 August-31 March (Appendix A). There is no dog-training season for mountain lions and no female harvest quotas in this DAU.

Harvest Characteristics

Mountain lion harvest in the Palouse-Dworshak DAU averaged 30 lions for the 2009-2011 seasons; 34 lions were harvested in the 2011 season (Fig 4). This is above the 1990-1992 minimum harvest objective of 21. Harvest has been highly variable, probably due to varied hunting conditions between years.

Harvest with the use of hounds and incidental harvest accounted for 54% and 35% of the total harvest respectively for the 2009-2011 seasons. Subadults accounted for 44% of the harvest for the 2009-2011 seasons.

Management Implications

Due to the increase in sightings and reports of encounters during the mid-1990s in this DAU, hunting seasons were liberalized. Harvest continued to increase and, during the 1997 season, harvest reached an all-time high. It is likely that, due to the dense white-tailed deer populations throughout much of this DAU, the mountain lion population expanded its range into lower elevations and took advantage of the abundant whitetail population. This could potentially account for increased observations of mountain lions in lower-elevation whitetail habitat in this DAU during the mid-1990s. Despite a longer season, harvest has remained below the 1997 peak and currently has stabilized at about half that level.

Harvest increased dramatically from 1991-1997 in GMU 10A, where the highest annual harvest in the Clearwater Region has occurred every year since 1994. Although lion harvest has declined from a peak in 1997, the GMU retains a relatively high harvest level. It is unclear

whether the current status is a result of a population change or variable hunting conditions. However, hunters are indicating that lion observations are becoming less frequent.

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Palouse-Dworshak DAU (GMUs 8A, 10A)



2011 Season

Criterion	Goal	Current status
Min 3-yr average harvest	21	30
Sex/age composition	TBD	
% males \geq 3 yrs	TBD	35%
Catch/unit effort	TBD	No data

Harvest Statistics

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Adult male	9	12	7	2	6	4	6	9	5	6
Subadult male	13	11	11	9	8	6	6	6	10	9
Male - no age	2	3	1	3	1	1	1	0	3	2
Male subtotal	24	26	19	14	15	11	13	15	18	17
Adult female	11	6	6	6	4	5	4	3	11	8
Subadult female	11	11	9	8	4	8	4	5	5	5
Female - no age	2	1	2	6	2	0	1	0	0	3
Female subtotal	24	18	17	20	10	13	9	8	16	16
Unknown sex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	48	44	36	34	25	24	22	23	34	34

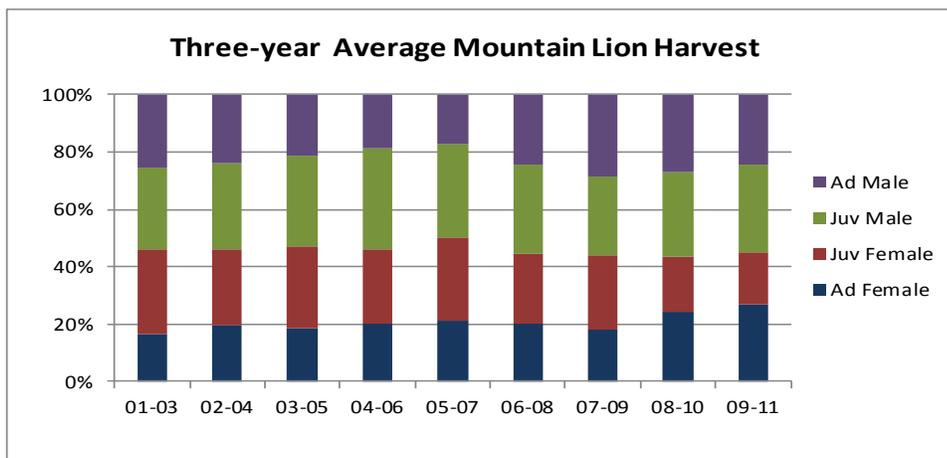
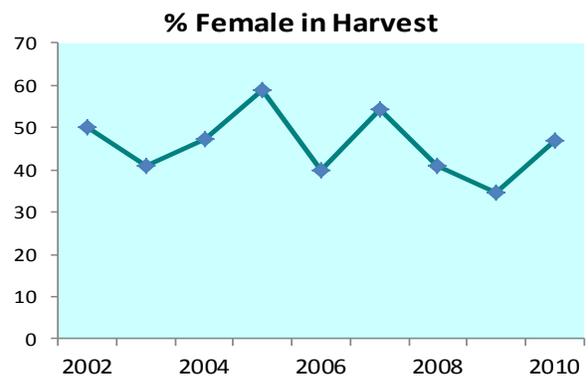
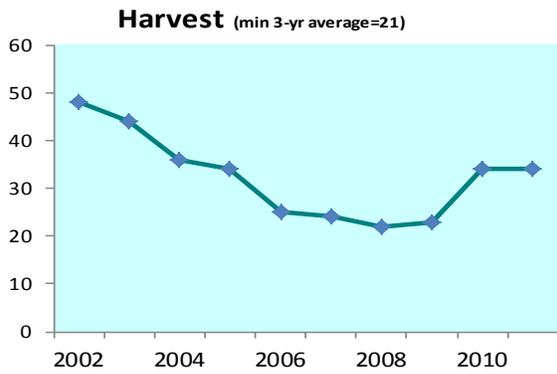


Figure 4 Palouse-Dworshak DAU

Lolo DAU (GMUs 10, 12)

Historical Information

Lion hunter access to Lolo DAU is extremely limited during winter months, except along State Highway 12 from Lowell to Lolo Pass and by snowmobile along the North Fork of the Clearwater River. Much of these 2 GMUs are difficult to access because of snow, mud, and steep, rugged terrain. Deer and elk populations throughout most of the DAU provide a considerable prey base; however, elk numbers have declined substantially over the past 10-15 years. Habitats include dense coniferous forest and mountains with relatively high precipitation. Land ownership is almost entirely public (USFS).

Season Structure

Within Lolo DAU, the take season began at the end of August and extended through 31 March (Appendix A). The 2-lion bag limit in GMUs 10 and 12 and the use of electronic calls for hunting lions in GMU 12 were discontinued with the 2006 season, but reinstated in 2010. This DAU did not have a dog-training season, and there were no female harvest quotas.

Harvest Characteristics

The remote nature and difficult access in this DAU result in a moderate harvest level (Fig 5). An average harvest of 19 lions occurred for the 2009-2011 seasons. During the 2011 season, Lolo DAU hunters harvested 22 mountain lions, which is above the 1990-1992 minimum harvest objective of 20. Availability of mountain lions appears to be declining, probably a result of the effects of substantial decreases in elk numbers over the past few years and to a lesser extent additional lion hunting pressure from reduced nonresident tag costs and the 2-lion bag limit.

Harvest with the use of hounds and still/stalk harvest accounted for 72% and 12% of the total harvest, respectively, during the 2009-2011 seasons. Subadults accounted for 33% of the harvest for the 2009-2011 seasons.

Management Implications

Mountain lion harvest in Lolo DAU has been at a reduced level for years but has rebounded the last several years. This may be an indication that efforts to increase lion harvest over the past few years by liberalizing seasons has been effective and that lion numbers have adjusted to decreased prey availability. Some of the decline may also be related to effects of weather on hunting success because many other GMUs in the region also experienced decreased harvest in recent years. Lion hunters may also be less willing than in the past to turn hounds loose in areas with high wolf numbers but now with wolf seasons running all winter increased hunting activity may be responsible for increased lion harvest.

Lolo DUA (GMUs 10, 12)



2011 Season

Criterion	Goal	Current status
Min 3-yr average harvest	20	19
Sex/age composition	TBD	
% males \geq 3 yrs	TBD	27%
Catch/unit effort	TBD	No data

Harvest Statistics

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Adult male	3	3	6	10	4	5	1	5	12	3
Subadult male	5	3	10	3	1	6	0	2	4	4
Male - no age	0	3	0	2	1	0	4	0	0	4
Male subtotal	8	9	16	15	6	11	5	7	16	11
Adult female	6	6	4	3	2	3	2	2	5	5
Subadult female	6	9	5	3	1	2	2	2	3	4
Female - no age	0	6	0	0	3	1	2	0	1	2
Female subtotal	12	21	9	6	6	6	6	4	9	11
Unknown sex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	20	30	25	21	12	17	11	11	25	22

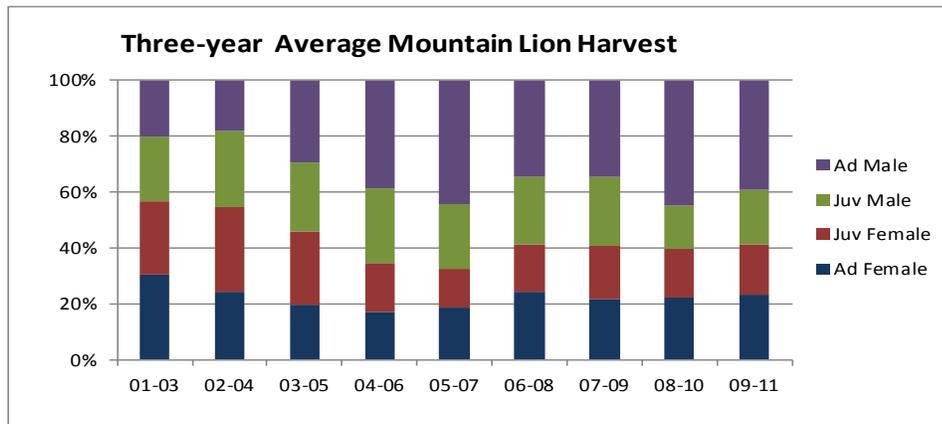
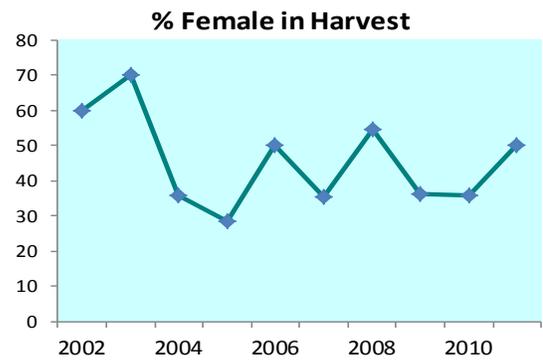
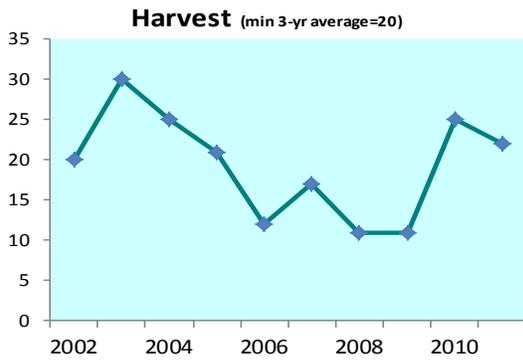


Figure 5 Lolo DUA

Hells Canyon DAU (GMUs 11, 13, 18)

Historical Information

Wildlife habitat in Hells Canyon GMUs varies greatly across the DAU. Steep, dry, river-canyon grasslands give way to higher-elevation forests with greater precipitation. Road density is moderate, and access is restricted in many areas. This DAU contains large tracts of both privately and publicly owned land. GMU 11 is mostly private land except for the Craig Mountain Wildlife Management Area (83,000 acres). GMU 13 is primarily under private ownership and is managed mostly for agriculture and livestock production. GMU 18 is two-thirds public land, mostly in the Hells Canyon Wilderness and National Recreation Area. All 3 GMUs have borders along the Snake and Salmon rivers. Healthy mule deer and elk populations, as well as some white-tailed deer, provide a prey base for mountain lions.

Season Structure

Within Hells Canyon DAU, the mountain lion take season extended from 30 August-31 March (Appendix A). There was no dog-training season for mountain lions nor were there any female harvest quotas for this DAU.

Harvest Characteristics

Mountain lion harvest in Hells Canyon DAU has historically been moderate. For the 2009-2011 seasons, harvest averaged 20 lions per season (Fig 6). Seventeen mountain lions were harvested in the 2011 season. This level has surpassed the 1990-1992 minimum harvest objective of 15 per year but represents a decline from 2009 when 25 lions were harvested.

Harvest with the use of hounds and incidental harvest accounted for 62% and 28% of the total harvest, respectively, during the 2009-2011 seasons. Subadults accounted for 33% of the harvest for the 2009-2011 seasons.

Management Implications

Little change in lion harvest has occurred in this DAU since 1998. Harvest has remained low except when favorable weather conditions have provided increased lion harvest opportunities.

Hells Canyon DAU (GMUs 11, 13, 18)



2011 Season

Criterion	Goal	Current status
Min 3-yr average harvest	15	20
Sex/age composition	TBD	
% males ≥ 3 yrs	TBD	42%
Catch/unit effort	TBD	No data

Harvest Statistics

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Adult male	6	6	7	4	5	6	12	10	6	5
Subadult male	3	6	4	10	6	6	4	3	2	2
Male - no age	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	5
Male subtotal	9	14	11	14	13	12	17	13	9	12
Adult female	3	5	5	4	9	4	8	4	5	2
Subadult female	5	3	1	1	1	1	4	8	3	2
Female - no age	2	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	1
Female subtotal	10	10	6	7	11	5	12	12	9	5
Unknown sex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	19	24	17	21	24	17	29	25	18	17

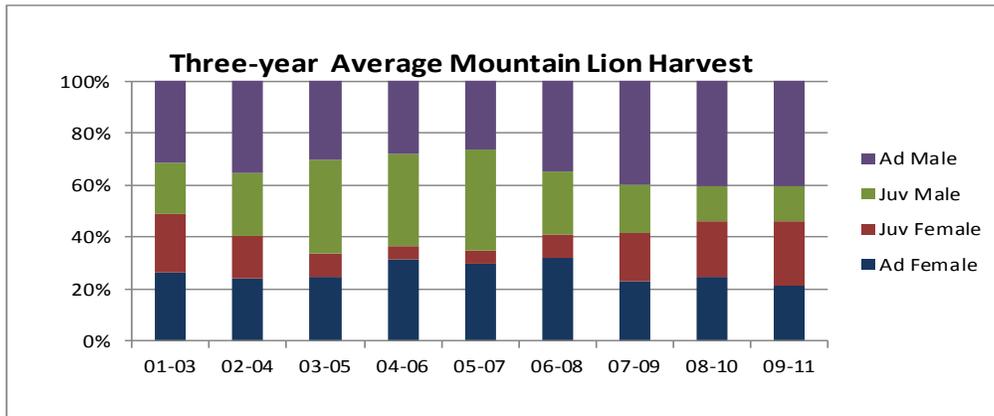
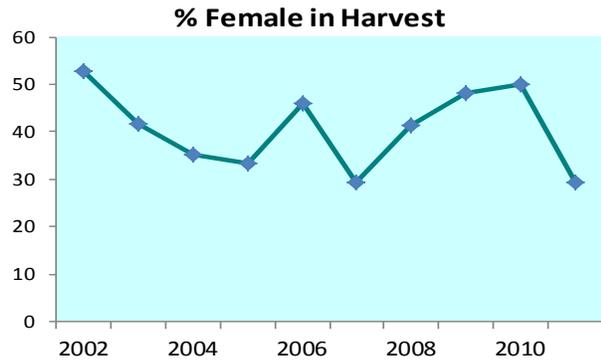
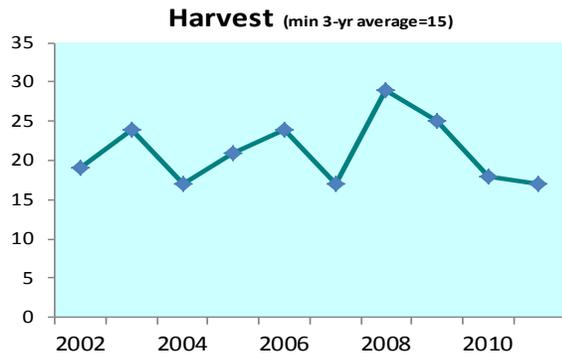


Figure 6 Hells Canyon DAU

Elk City DAU (GMUs 14, 15, 16)

Historical Information

Land ownership in Elk City DAU is 80% public and 20% private. Privately owned portions are at lower elevations along Clearwater and Salmon rivers. Approximately 8% of the DAU falls within Gospel Hump Wilderness. Most of the area is characterized by productive coniferous forests with intermixed grasslands. Logging and mining efforts have resulted in high open and closed road densities contributing to significant big game vulnerability during hunting season. Deer and elk populations throughout most of the DAU are thriving, providing a substantial prey base.

Season Structure

Within Elk City DAU, the take season for mountain lions extended from 30 August-31 March (Appendix A). This DAU did not have a dog-training season, and there were no female harvest quotas. The northern portion of GMU 15 was closed to mountain lion harvest from 1999 through the 2003 season for research purposes. Additional hunting opportunity has been offered with a 2-lion bag limit in that portion of GMU 16 north of the Selway River from 2000 through the 2010 season.

Harvest Characteristics

Hunter access can be difficult in some portions of this DAU. During the 2011 season, Elk City DAU hunters harvested 37 mountain lions compared to the 3-year average of 34; this is the ninth consecutive season in which harvest has been below the 1990-1992 minimum harvest objective of 40 lions (Fig 7). Lion harvest peaked in 1996 and has been at a lower level since that time. Some of the initial decline may be attributed to the lion harvest closure in the northern portion of GMU 15 from 1999 through the 2003 season.

Harvest with the use of hounds and incidental harvest accounted for 70% and 22% of the total harvest, respectively, during the 2009-2011 seasons. Subadults accounted for 33% of the harvest for the 2009-2011 seasons.

Management Implications

A decline in total mountain lion harvest in Elk City DAU was to be expected after the northern portion of GMU 15 was closed in 1999. However, an additional drop in DAU harvest occurred in 2003. This may have been related to unfavorable weather conditions or the desire by hunters to pursue lions in areas known for greater lion densities. Harvest has remained relatively constant since 2001 but below the minimum 3-year harvest goal.

Elk City DAU (GMUs 14, 15, 16)

2011 Season

Criterion	Goal	Current status
Min 3-yr average harvest	40	34
Sex/age composition	TBD	
% males \geq 3 yrs	TBD	22%
Catch/unit effort	TBD	No data



Harvest Statistics

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Adult male	9	9	5	5	11	6	9	5	13	5
Subadult male	6	8	6	5	5	10	7	6	4	6
Male - no age	0	1	1	1	0	4	1	2	0	12
Male subtotal	15	18	12	11	16	20	17	13	17	23
Adult female	7	8	15	6	8	4	8	9	8	3
Subadult female	10	5	5	11	6	10	10	8	6	4
Female - no age	1	1	2	4	2	0	2	2	3	7
Female subtotal	18	14	22	21	16	14	20	19	17	14
Unknown sex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	32	34	32	32	34	37	32	34	37

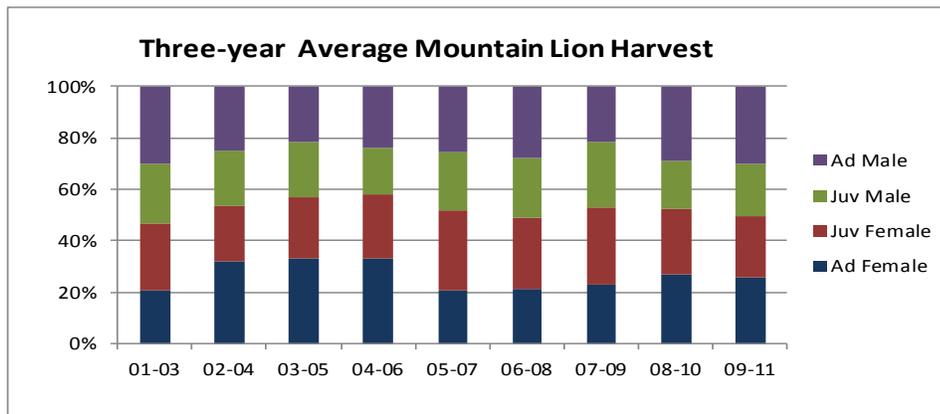
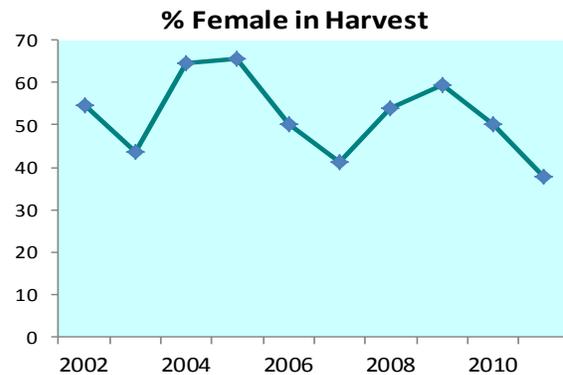
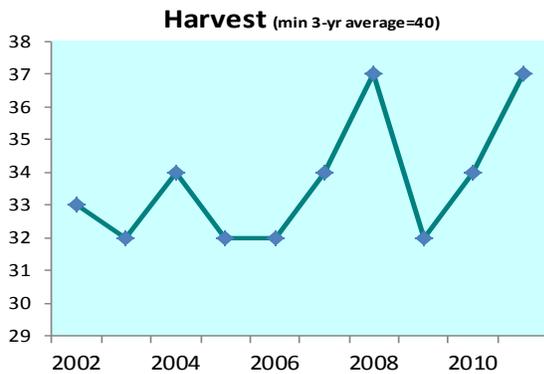


Figure 7 Elk City DAU

Selway DAU (GMUs 16A, 17, 19, 20)

Historical Information

GMUs within Selway DAU are, in part, comprised of Selway-Bitterroot, Frank Church River-of-No-Return, and Gospel Hump Wilderness areas and large roadless areas that afford limited access for hunters during mountain lion season. Habitats within this DAU include dense, coniferous forests within rugged mountainous terrain, as well as Ponderosa-pine savanna habitat with open understory, and steep open bunchgrass hillsides and brush fields along the Selway and Salmon River breaks. Although some white-tailed deer habitat occurs in these GMUs, the predominant ungulates are elk and mule deer.

Season Structure

Within Selway DAU, the mountain lion take season extended from 30 August-31 March (Appendix A). A bag limit of 2 lions has been allowed since 2000. This DAU does not have a dog-training season, and there were no female harvest quotas.

Harvest Characteristics

Mountain lion harvest in Selway DAU was higher in 2000 and 2001 (39 and 33, respectively) than during most years in the recent past, likely a result of the increased bag limit and season length, increased nonresident hound permits, outfitter efforts, and low snow pack (Fig. 8). However, harvest declined substantially in 2002 and has remained low since then. During the 2011 season, Selway DAU hunters harvested 23 mountain lions compared to the 3-year average of 19 lions, which is above the 1990-1992 minimum harvest objective of 16. Because these are such large GMUs with ample prey base, the mountain lion population is likely much greater than harvest indicates. This suggests an under-harvested but evidently self-regulating population. The major obstacle to harvest in this DAU is difficult hunter access.

Harvest with the use of hounds accounted for 88% of the total harvest and subadults accounted for 14% of the harvest for the 2009-2011 seasons.

Management Implications

Selway DAU occupies a vast, remote area with high-quality big game range. Consequently, effects of hunting on mountain lion populations in the DAU are generally considered to be light except in those few areas with good road access or in areas where outfitters concentrate their hunting efforts.

Selway DAU (GMUs 16A, 17, 19, 20)

2011 Season

Criterion	Goal	Current status
Min 3-yr average harvest	16	19
Sex/age composition	TBD	
% males ≥3 yrs	TBD	13%
Catch/unit effort	TBD	No data



Harvest Statistics

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Adult male	4	4	2	3	4	5	6	3	10	1
Subadult male	2	1	0	3	0	1	0	1	3	1
Male - no age	1	6	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	6
Male subtotal	7	11	3	6	5	7	6	4	13	8
Adult female	2	4	5	3	2	7	3	4	8	2
Subadult female	3	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	2
Female - no age	2	1	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	11
Female subtotal	7	5	7	4	3	12	4	8	8	15
Unknown sex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	14	16	10	10	8	19	10	12	21	23

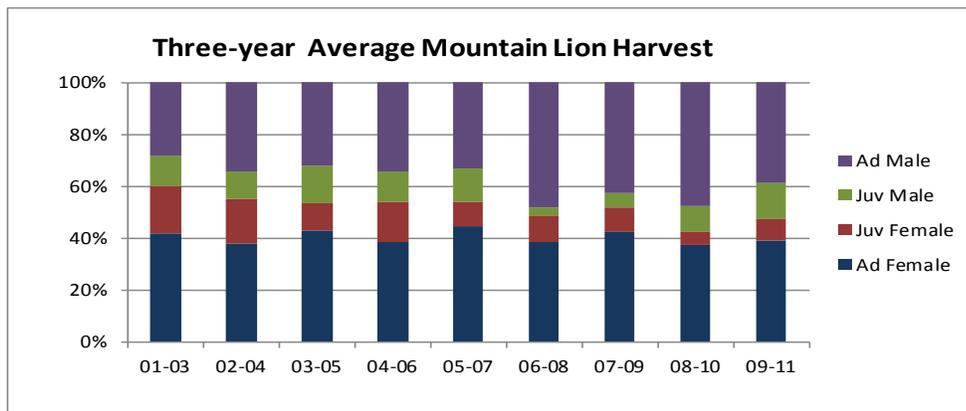
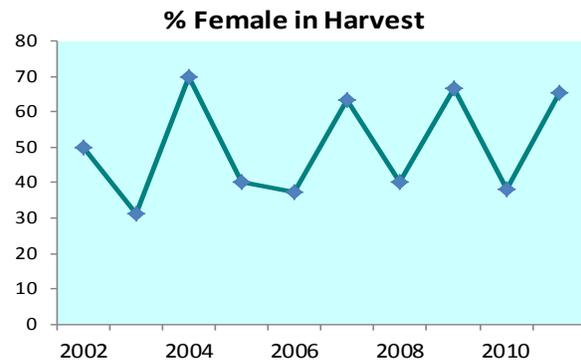
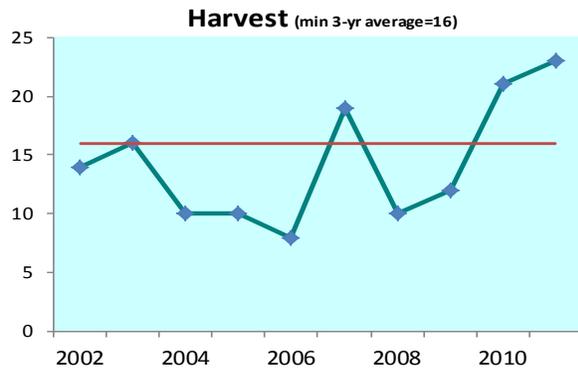


Figure 8 Selway DAU

STATEWIDE REPORT SURVEYS AND INVENTORY

JOB TITLE: Mountain Lion Surveys and Inventories

STUDY NAME: Big Game Population Status, Trends, Use, and Associated Habitat Studies

PERIOD COVERED: July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012

SOUTHWEST REGION

Abstract

Mandatory harvest reports indicate 93 mountain lions were harvested in 4 DAUs in the Southwest Region (Warren, McCall, Boise-Stanley, Owyhee) during the 2011 season. The 2011 harvest was 16% higher than reported in 2010. Twelve GMUs in the Southwest Region have a female harvest quota; once the quota is reached in these GMUs, harvest closes to further female take but remains open to male harvest for the duration of the season. The female harvest quota was not met in any Southwest Region GMU during the 2011 season.

All successful mountain lion hunters must present the hide and skull of harvested mountain lions to a conservation officer or regional office within 10 days of the date of kill for tagging the hide and extracting a premolar for age determination. Information is recorded on sex, weapon type, hunt method, and date of kill among other things.

Climatic Conditions

The Southwest Region experienced less than normal snow pack in the entire region for the water year of 2011-2012 according to Natural Resources Conservation Service Idaho Basin Outlook Report. Snowpack for the region was less than 70% of average in January, 90% of average in February, and 70% by the end of March. There was adequate snow for houndsmen to track through the hunting season. Greater than normal snowfall occurred in March and April.

Depredations and Incidents

The Department implemented an electronic format for tracking carnivore interactions with humans in 2009. During 2011, 35 observations or encounters near homes were reported.

Warren DAU (GMUs 19A, 20A, 25, 26, 27)

Management Objectives

Management direction listed in the 2002-2010 Mountain Lion Management Plan is to maintain lions at or near their current distribution throughout the state. Harvest goals will be based on trends in past harvest data, mountain lion population dynamics, harvest vulnerability, and desired

level and composition of harvest over a 3-year average. Initial harvest goals for Warren DAU will be designed to maintain harvest levels on a 3-year running average that are at or above the 3-year average harvest of 15 for the 1990-1992 mountain lion seasons. Wildlife managers may recommend female or total quotas to regulate harvest at desired levels through the annual regulation setting process.

Historical Information

Warren DAU is characterized by limited access and rugged topography. Most of the DAU occurs within the Frank Church River-of-No-Return Wilderness. Research data from the early 1970's (Seidensticker et al. 1973) indicate mountain lion populations in this area are self-regulating, contributing emigrating animals to surrounding GMUs. The current structure of long seasons and 2-lion bag limits in GMUs 20A, 26, and 27 (Appendix A) were implemented in response to sportsmen's concerns about declining ungulate recruitment. The use of dogs is allowed in mountain lion take seasons after 31 October.

Harvest Characteristics

Seven mountain lions (6 male, 3 female) were harvested in Warren DAU (Fig. 9) during the 2011 season. The 2011 harvest was 2 more than that reported in 2010, and the 3-year average was 43% below the minimum objective average harvest of 15. The harvest trend remains below objective.

Four of the 9 lions aged in the 2011 harvest were adult males. Three-year average age data (2009-2011) indicate that 67% of harvested males were in the 3+year-old age class, and 33% were ≤ 2 years old (Fig. 9). The proportion of females in the harvest has varied dramatically in the last five years likely due to sample size (Fig. 9).

During the 2011 season, 100% of mountain lions harvested in the Warren DAU were taken with assistance of hounds.

Management Implications

The remote nature of this DAU makes it unlikely that sport harvest can regulate lion population numbers. Prey populations and competition with wolves will likely have the greatest effect on lion populations in this area. Population objectives and hunter desires were reviewed, updated, and incorporated into the 2002-2010 Mountain Lion Species Management Plan. The downward trend in lion harvest is unexplained.

Warren DAU (GMUs 19A, 20A, 25, 26, 27)

2011 Season

Criterion	Goal	Current status
Min 3-yr average harvest	15	9
Sex/age composition	TBD	
% males \geq 3 yrs	TBD	67%
Catch/unit effort	TBD	No data



Harvest Statistics

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Adult male	8	4	3	7	11	8	6	3	3	4
Subadult male	4	0	2	5	3	1	2	3	2	2
Male - no age	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male subtotal	14	5	6	14	14	9	8	6	5	6
Adult female	4	10	0	6	7	5	0	4	1	1
Subadult female	3	3	3	2	2	5	1	0	1	2
Female - no age	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Female subtotal	7	15	3	9	9	11	1	4	2	3
Unknown sex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	21	20	9	23	23	20	9	10	7	9

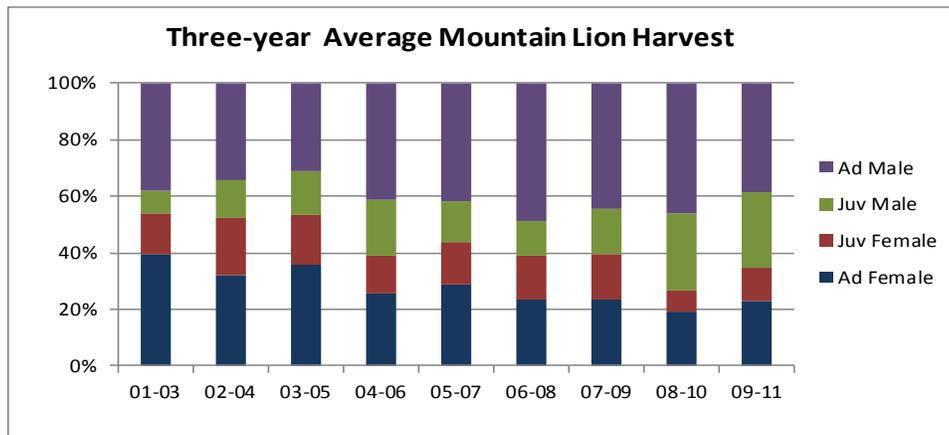
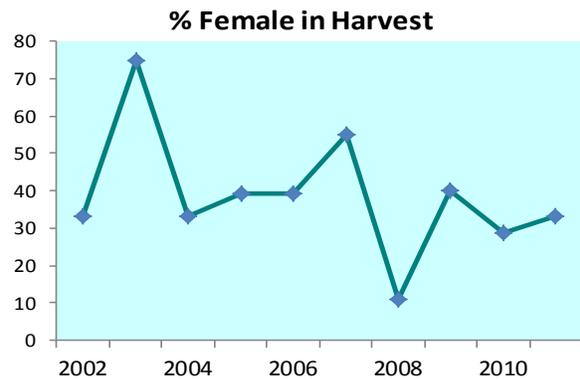
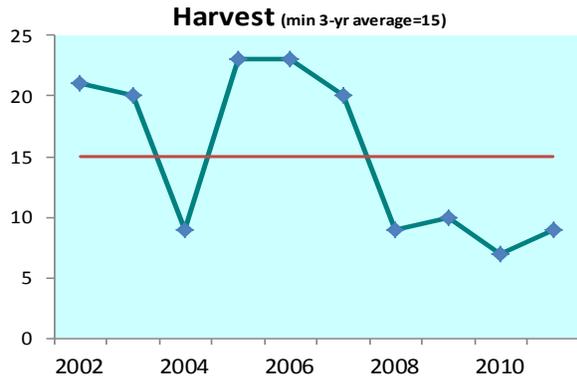


Figure 9 Warren DAU

McCall DAU (GMUs 22, 23 24, 31, 32A)

Management Objectives

Management direction listed in the 2002-2010 Mountain Lion Species Management Plan is to maintain lions at or near their current distribution throughout the state. Harvest goals will be based on trends in past harvest data, mountain lion population dynamics, harvest vulnerability, and the desired level and composition of harvest over a 3-year average. Initial harvest goals for this DAU will be designed to maintain harvest levels on a 3-year running average that are at or above the 3-year average harvest of 20 reported for the 1990-1992 mountain lion seasons (Fig. 10). Wildlife managers may recommend female or total quotas to regulate harvest at desired levels through the annual regulation setting process.

Historical Information

Lions were considered rare in these GMUs in the late 1970s and early 1980s. Like lion populations in other parts of the state, those in McCall DAU began increasing dramatically in the early 1990s. Subsequently, lion sightings, depredation occurrences, and sportsmen concerns for impacts on ungulates increased. Conservative seasons adopted in the 1980s were modified to the more liberal seasons currently in place (Appendix A). Female lion harvest quotas were implemented in these highly accessible GMUs to allow ample sport harvest opportunity, yet protect the lion populations from over-harvest. The use of dogs is allowed in mountain lion take seasons provided there is no open firearm season for deer and elk. In GMUs with female lion harvest quotas, a male-only take season begins when the female quota is met.

Harvest Characteristics

Mandatory harvest reports indicate 25 mountain lions (16 male, 9 female) were harvested in the McCall DAU during the 2011 season. The 2011 season harvest was 1 more than the 2010 season harvest. The 2009-2011 seasons' average harvest was two above the minimum objective average harvest of 20 (Fig. 10).

Age data indicated most (16 of 25) lions in the 2011 season were males. Three-year average age data indicated 56% of the male harvest was comprised of 3+ year-olds. Percent females in the harvest averaged 37% over the last 3 years (2009-2011), and 33% of the females harvested were adults (Fig. 10).

Use of hounds is the predominant method of harvest for mountain lions in this DAU.

Management Implications

Female lion harvest quotas implemented to skew lion harvest toward males, seems to be working in recent years in McCall DAU. Due to the high accessibility to lion habitat in this DAU, harvest restrictions such as female harvest quotas may be necessary to maintain viable populations and subsequent hunter satisfaction. The percentage of males that make it to ≥ 8 years is expected to

remain low. Population objectives and hunter desires were reviewed, updated, and incorporated into the 2002-2010 Mountain Lion Species Management Plan.

McCall DAU (GMUs 22, 23, 24, 31, 32A)



2011 Season

Criterion	Goal	Current status
Min 3-yr average harvest	20	22
Sex/age composition	TBD	
% males ≥ 3 yrs	TBD	31%
Catch/unit effort	TBD	No data

Harvest Statistics

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Adult male	5	17	10	8	9	5	9	7	8	5
Subadult male	6	3	8	3	7	9	2	4	3	9
Male - no age	3	1	1	3	0	0	1	1	2	2
Male subtotal	14	21	19	14	16	14	12	12	13	16
Adult female	5	9	1	6	5	9	4	4	6	3
Subadult female	7	5	4	7	2	1	4	0	3	5
Female - no age	1	4	4	3	0	0	0	0	2	1
Female subtotal	13	18	9	16	7	10	8	4	11	9
Unknown sex	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Total	27	39	28	30	23	24	21	17	24	25

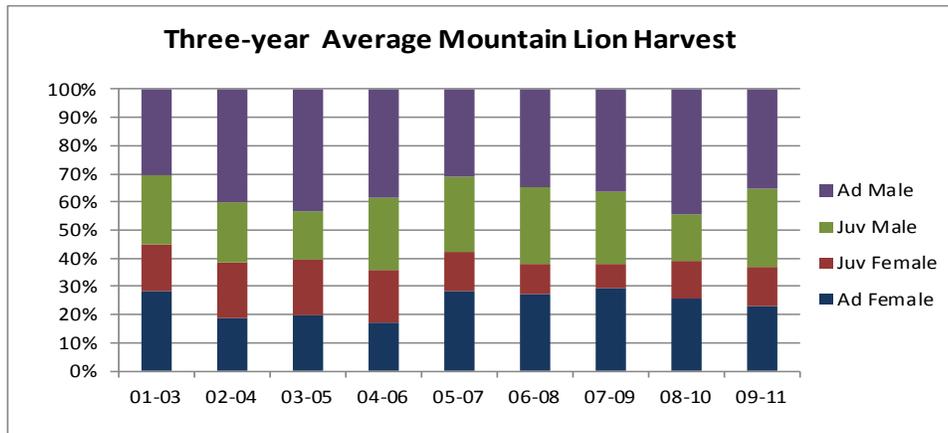
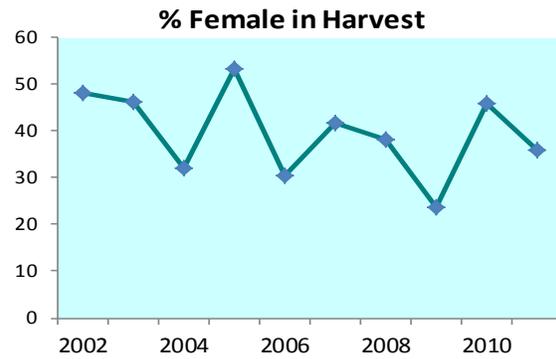
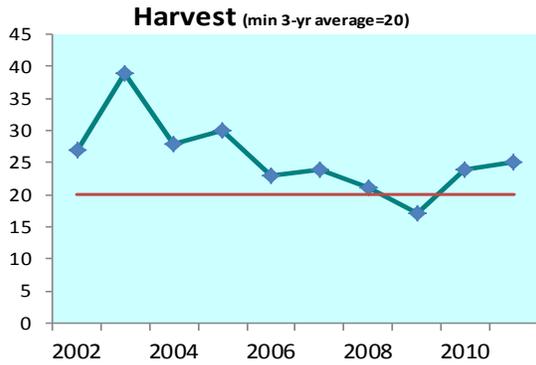


Figure 10 McCall DAU

Boise-Stanley DAU (GMUs 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39)

Management Objectives

Management objectives for Boise-Stanley DAU include maintaining approximately the current level of harvest and opportunity. Female harvest quotas are currently in place in these GMUs to guard against over-harvest of the reproductive portion of the population, but harvest of males-only is permitted through the end of the season after a female harvest quota has been met (Appendix A). The harvest objective for this group of GMUs is to maintain a minimum 3-year running average harvest of ≥ 30 lions per year (Fig. 11), the lowest level harvested during the mid-1990s.

This group of GMUs is diverse in both topography and ease of access. Topography ranges from the city of Boise, the state's largest urban center, to agriculture, sagebrush and grassland foothills, and forested and alpine mountainous terrain. Much of Boise-Stanley DAU is heavily roaded and well-traveled; however, the DAU also contains significant expanses of sparsely-roaded topography. Just as topography and ease of access is diverse in this DAU, so are hunter preferences. While many deer and elk hunters would prefer to see all predator populations minimized, these GMUs are very popular among houndsmen. Management objectives reflect a balance of these desires by allowing generous harvest opportunity while protecting the lion population from over-harvest and maintaining a reasonable percentage of the population in the older age classes.

Historical Information

Lions occurred in lower densities in these GMUs in the late 1970s and early 1980s. Like lion populations in other parts of the state, lion numbers in Boise-Stanley DAU began increasing dramatically in the early 1990s, likely in response to increasing deer and/or elk populations in much of the area. Subsequently, lion sightings, depredation occurrences, and sportsmen concerns for ungulates increased. Conservative seasons adopted in the 1980s were modified to the more liberal seasons currently in place (Appendix A). Female lion harvest quotas were implemented in the more accessible GMUs of this DAU to allow ample sport harvest opportunity but ensure the lion populations would not be over-harvested. Only GMU 36, which occurs at higher elevation in mountainous terrain and has comparatively few wintering ungulates to maintain lions during winter months, does not have a female quota. The use of dogs is allowed in mountain lion take seasons provided there is no open firearm season for deer and elk. In GMUs with female lion harvest quotas, a male-only take season begins when the female quota is met.

Harvest Characteristics

Hunters harvested 40 mountain lions in Boise-Stanley DAU during the 2011 season, including 21 (52%) females and 19 males. Harvest was 48% higher than during the 2010 season. The 3-year average (2009-2011) harvest of 34 lions per year exceeded the minimum harvest objective of 30 (Fig. 11). The proportion of females in the harvest has ranged 40-58% over the last 3 years (Fig. 11).

Houndsmen accounted for most of mountain lions harvested during the 2011 season.

Adult (≥ 3 years) male lions comprised 45% of the total male harvest in the 2010-2011 seasons. Female harvest averaged 50% of total harvest over the last 3 years. Three-year average adult female harvest was 87% of the total female harvest (Fig 11).

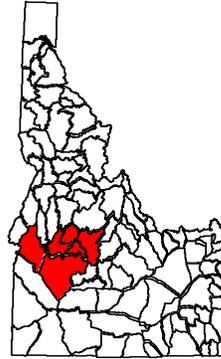
Management Implications

The female portion of the harvest should remain below 40% and the majority of females killed should be subadults. The harvest in this DAU indicates perhaps higher than optimal harvest of adult females. Quotas on female lion harvest, implemented to skew lion harvest toward males, seem to not be working in most of the GMUs in this DAU; harvest should be less than 40% females. Department staff will monitor reports of lions in developed areas and respond when appropriate to remove lions that may pose a threat to public safety.

Boise-Stanley DAU (GMUs 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39)

2011 Season

Criterion	Goal	Current status
Min 3-yr average harvest	30	34
Sex/age composition		
% males ≥ 3 yrs	TBD	26%
Catch/unit effort	TBD	No data



Harvest Statistics

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Adult male	18	12	5	11	13	14	13	8	9	5
Subadult male	2	6	7	13	6	12	4	4	6	6
Male - no age	8	9	2	1	2	2	1	3	1	8
Male subtotal	28	27	14	25	21	28	18	15	16	19
Adult female	7	9	8	6	10	18	6	9	5	7
Subadult female	7	9	15	8	11	7	5	11	5	9
Female - no age	3	7	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	5
Female subtotal	17	25	24	16	23	27	12	21	11	21
Unknown sex	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	45	52	38	42	44	55	30	36	27	40

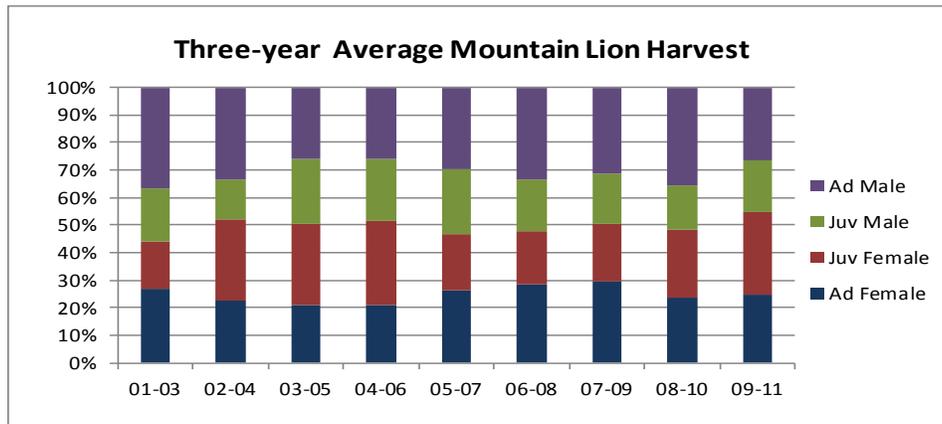
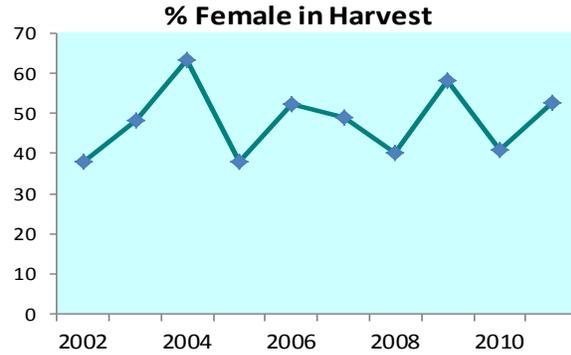
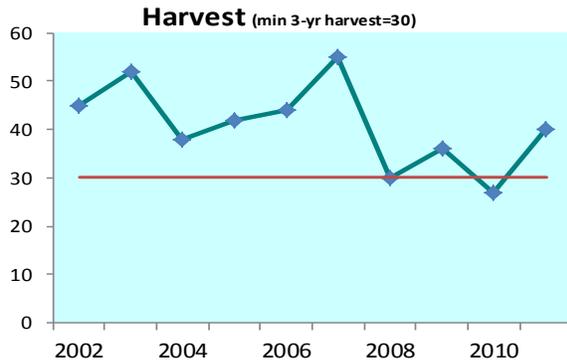


Figure 11 Boise-Stanley DAU

Owyhee DAU (GMUs 40, 41, 42, 46, 47)

Management Objectives

The management direction for this DAU is to maintain a viable mountain lion population throughout the area but encourage more sport harvest of mountain lions in those GMUs where there is a concern about the impacts of lion predation on California bighorn sheep herds. Liberal seasons are offered (Appendix A), particularly in GMUs 41 and 42, where there is some concern about the impacts of mountain lions on bighorn sheep. Female harvest quotas are currently in place in some of these GMUs to guard against over-harvest of the reproductive portion of the population, but harvest of males-only is permitted through the end of the season after a female harvest quota has been met. The harvest quota of 10 females has only been achieved once during the last decade in GMU 40. There has been no female quota in GMUs 41 or 42 since the 2006 season. The harvest objective for this group of GMUs is to maintain a 3-year running average harvest of ≥ 20 lions per year (Fig. 12).

Historical Information

Owyhee DAU encompasses the southwest portion of Idaho. The habitat is largely open sagebrush desert with interspersed canyon lands ranging to dry forested mountains. The remoteness of the area and general scarcity of trees and presence of cliffs, caves, and other rocky features in parts of these GMUs make mountain lions more difficult to capture with hounds than in many other areas of Idaho. Few roads traverse big game winter ranges, and most mountain lion habitat is not close to major human population centers. Another characteristic that sets Owyhee DAU apart from other areas in Southwest Region is that elk are either absent or relatively scarce, and deer are the primary big game prey species for mountain lions in most of the DAU. Downward trends in California bighorn sheep populations in the Jacks Creek drainages in GMU 41 and the Owyhee River drainage in GMU 42 prompted the initiation of research on bighorn sheep survival in the Little Jacks and Big Jacks Creek drainages in 2002. Results suggest mountain lions may have contributed to the decline of sheep in this system in the late 1990s. Another study on sheep was initiated in 2011. The sheep population seems to have stabilized in recent years.

The use of dogs is allowed in mountain lion take seasons provided there is no open firearm season for deer and elk. In GMUs with female lion harvest quotas, a male-only take season begins when the female quota is met. Because of the concern about the impacts of lion predation on bighorn sheep, the Idaho Fish and Game Commission passed regulations to legalize the use of electronic calls as an aid to harvest mountain lions in GMUs 41 and 42 in 2000. The regulation remains in place, but to date, the method has not proven to be useful. No lions checked from these GMUs have been taken with the use of electronic calls since the rule was implemented.

Harvest Characteristics

Hunters harvested 19 mountain lions (9 females, 10 males) in the Owyhee DAU during the 2011 season. Harvest decreased 17% from the 2009 season, and the 3-year running average (2008-

2010) harvest of 23 lions per year meets the DAU minimum harvest objective of 20 lions per year (Fig. 12).

Houndsmen accounted for most of mountain lions harvested in this DAU in the 2011 season. Three lions were captured and reported by trappers in Unit 40. Two of those self-released when approached by management staff. The third was caught in a snare around the waist and was radiocollared and released on site.

Adult (≥ 3 years) male lions comprised 40% of the total male harvest in the 2010-2011 season. Females comprised 47% (9 of 19) of the harvest in 2011 season (Fig. 12). Female harvest averaged 39% of total harvest over the last 3 years (2009-2011). Average 3-year adult female harvest was 22% of the total harvest (2009-2011) (Fig. 12).

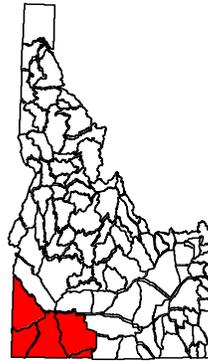
Management Implications

Quotas on female lion harvest, implemented to skew lion harvest toward the male component, probably have little effect in most of the GMUs of this DAU, because the quota is rarely reached. The female quota was removed from GMUs 41 and 42 in 2006. Quotas were not met in the rest of the GMUs of this DAU in the 2010 season.

Owyhee DAU (GMUs 40, 41, 42, 46, 47)

2011 Season

Criterion	Goal	Current status
Min 3-yr average harvest	20	23
Sex/age composition	TBD	
% males ≥ 3 yrs	TBD	20%
Catch/unit effort	TBD	No data



Harvest Statistics

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Adult male	9	12	3	5	8	9	4	8	4	2
Subadult male	5	7	6	6	5	4	3	9	10	3
Male - no age	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	5
Male subtotal	15	19	10	11	14	14	9	17	14	10
Adult female	7	5	6	3	5	6	8	5	6	4
Subadult female	4	8	2	3	5	3	2	3	3	3
Female - no age	1	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	2
Female subtotal	12	14	9	6	12	10	10	8	9	9
Unknown sex	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	27	33	19	18	26	24	19	26	23	19

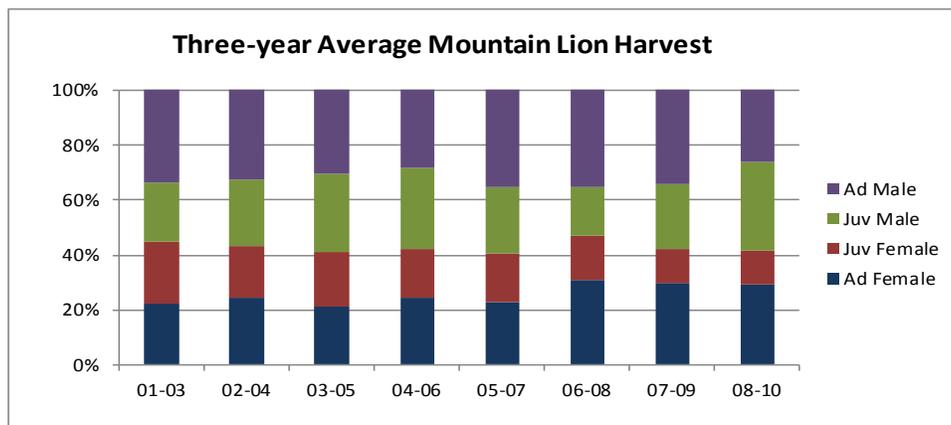
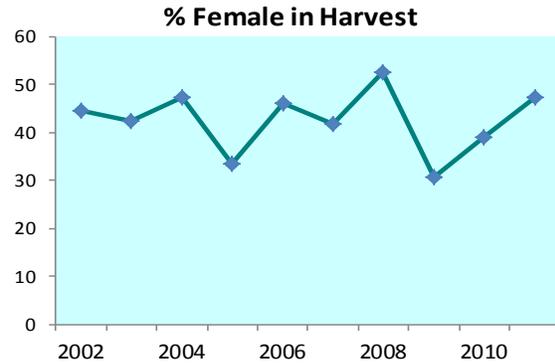
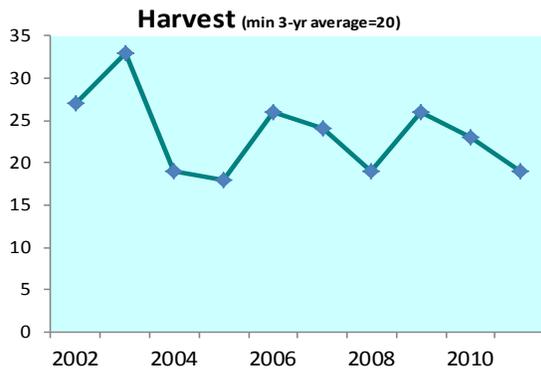


Figure 12 Owyhee DAU

STATEWIDE REPORT SURVEYS AND INVENTORY

JOB TITLE: Mountain Lion Surveys and Inventories

STUDY NAME: Big Game Population Status, Trends, Use, and Associated Habitat Studies

PERIOD COVERED: July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012

MAGIC VALLEY REGION

Abstract

Mandatory reports indicated a harvest of 41 mountain lions in the Sun Valley and Oakley DAUs during the 2011 season. Sixteen mountain lions were harvested in the Sun Valley DAU and 25 in the Oakley DAU. The female quota was not reached in any of the GMUs within the Sun Valley or Oakley DAUs. Fifteen of the 41 (37%) mountain lions harvested in the 2011 season were females.

Management Objectives

Broad harvest management goals for all DAUs were developed in the 2002-2010 Mountain Lion Management Plan to maintain current lion population levels, maintain a diversity of sport harvest opportunities, be responsive to human conflicts, and develop better lion population monitoring tools. Specific harvest goals for Sun Valley and Oakley DAUs are currently limited to maintaining a 3-year average minimum harvest of 13 and 12 lions in each DAU, respectively.

Depredations

Mountain lion depredations are uncommon in the Sun Valley and Oakley DAUs with an average of <1 depredation per year since 2000. Department personnel responded to 1 complaint of depredating lions within the Sun Valley DAU during the 2011 reporting period resulting in 1 lion lethally removed.

Sun Valley DAU (GMUs 36A, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50)

Historical Information

Sun Valley DAU has accounted for an average of 40% of the mountain lion harvest in Magic Valley Region over the last 10 years. Prior to 1994, most mountain lion depredations on livestock occurred in these GMUs. However, in recent years, depredations have been rare.

Harvest Characteristics

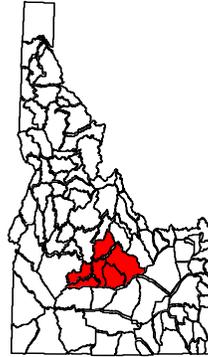
The season structure has remained constant in recent years with a season length of 214 days beginning 30 August (Appendix A). Sixteen mountain lions were harvested in the Sun Valley DAU during the 2011 season (Fig. 13). The current 3-year average harvest of 16 lions is consistent with the 1990-1992 minimum season harvest objective of 13. The female quota of 6 lions was not met in GMUs 43, 44, 48, or 49 during the 2011 season. There are currently no female quotas in place for GMUs 36A and 50.

While the percentage of females in the harvest has remained relatively consistent since 2001, age data from the 2004-2011 seasons indicate that the proportion of adult lions (≥ 3 years old) in the harvest has increased. The three-year mean percent of adult lions in the harvest has moved from the low fifties, with a low of 50% in the 2003-2005 mean, to a peak of 82% in the 2007-2009 mean and has remained in the high 70s since that period. Unfortunately, only 4 of 9 males harvested during the 2011 season have been aged; leaving a small sample size from which to draw conclusions.

Management Implications

Total harvest in this DAU remains relatively stable, with a peak of 22 in 2007 and a subsequent low of 12 in 2009. The harvest of 16 lions in 2011 and the 3-year average of 16 lions are above minimum harvest objectives for this DAU. The recent trend has been for an increasing proportion of adults in the harvest. This may indicate a lack of immigration into the population as a result of relatively high densities.

Sun Valley DAU (GMUs 36A, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50)



2011 Season

Criterion	Goal	Current status
Min 3-yr average harvest	13	16
Sex/age composition	TBD	
% males ≥ 3 yrs	TBD	44%
Catch/unit effort	TBD	No data

Harvest Statistics

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Adult male	5	5	3	5	7	8	3	7	8	4
Subadult male	4	7	4	7	3	1	3	1	1	0
Male - no age	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5
Male subtotal	9	12	7	12	10	9	7	8	10	9
Adult female	5	5	5	5	0	8	6	4	6	4
Subadult female	3	3	3	4	3	3	0	0	5	3
Female - no age	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Female subtotal	8	9	9	9	4	13	6	4	11	7
Unknown sex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	17	21	16	21	14	22	13	12	21	16

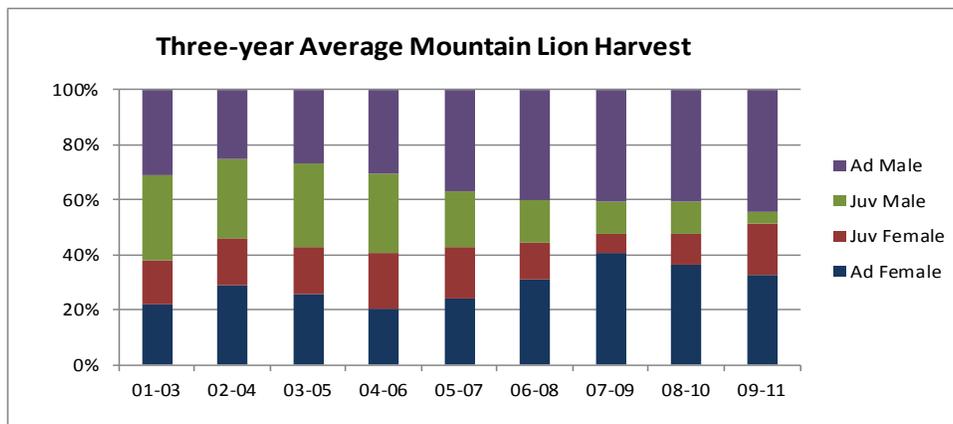
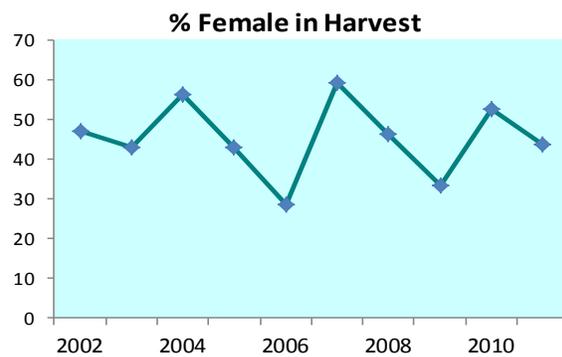
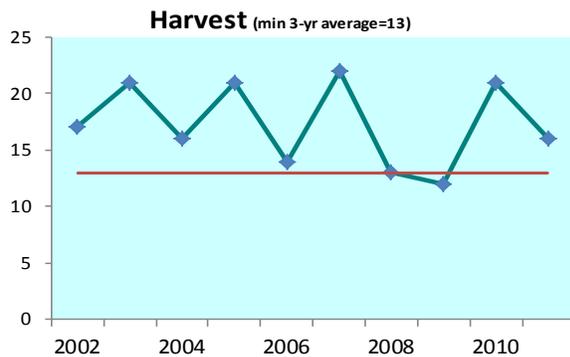


Figure 13 Sun Valley DAU

Oakley DAU (GMUs 54, 55, 56, 57)

Historical Information

GMUs in Oakley DAU have accounted for an average of 60% of the mountain lion harvest in Magic Valley Region during the last 10 years. GMU 54 consistently has the highest annual mountain lion harvest of any management GMU in the region.

Most of the GMUs within this DAU have had female quotas since the 1980s. Therefore, female harvest in these GMUs has generally been very conservative. However, it should be noted that female quotas increased regularly during the early 1990s, and regrouping of GMUs has taken place numerous times. The current quota of 6 females for GMUs 55 and 56 have been in place since 1996. A historical perspective of female quotas and grouping of GMUs can be found in the 2001-2002 report.

Harvest Characteristics

The season structure has remained constant in recent years with a season length of 214 days beginning 30 August (Appendix A). The female quota of 6 lions was not met in any GMU during this reporting period. Twenty-five mountain lions were harvested in the Oakley DAU during the 2011 season. This level exceeded the 1990-1992 minimum harvest objective of 12 (Fig. 14), and represents a 20% increase in harvest from the 2010 season.

Total lion harvest has remained relatively constant over the past 10 years. Changes in sex and age, using three-year mean lion harvest, have moderated since the 2003-2005 harvest seasons. Males continue to constitute the majority of the mountain lion harvest in this DAU (Fig. 14).

Management Implications

Current harvest strategies in this DAU resulted in slightly decreased annual harvest from 1997 through 2000, but annual harvest has remained relatively unchanged, and still well above the minimum objective average harvest of 12, from 2001 to present. This moderating trend may be the result of relatively stable prey species abundance; specifically mule deer. As prey numbers fluctuate, harvest levels may need to be manipulated in order to continue to meet established objectives.

Distribution of males and females in the harvest fluctuated in the late 1990s through the mid 2000s. However, these fluctuations have moderated over the past 5 years. In general, males have comprised the majority of the harvest; indicative of light harvest pressure. Furthermore, harvest of juveniles has decreased in the recent past which may indicate populations large enough to allow hunters to be more selective.

Oakley DAU (GMUs 54, 55, 56, 57)

2011 Season

Criterion	Goal	Current status
Min 3-yr average harvest	12	22
Sex/age composition	TBD	
% males ≥ 3 yrs	TBD	29%
Catch/unit effort	TBD	No data



Harvest Statistics

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Adult male	5	9	5	5	7	5	7	9	4	5
Subadult male	11	5	8	11	5	8	4	3	8	5
Male - no age	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	7
Male subtotal	18	15	13	17	12	14	12	13	12	17
Adult female	4	5	4	5	4	6	2	4	4	3
Subadult female	0	3	2	6	3	2	7	3	3	3
Female - no age	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	2
Female subtotal	4	10	6	11	7	10	11	7	8	8
Unknown sex	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	22	25	19	28	19	25	23	20	20	25

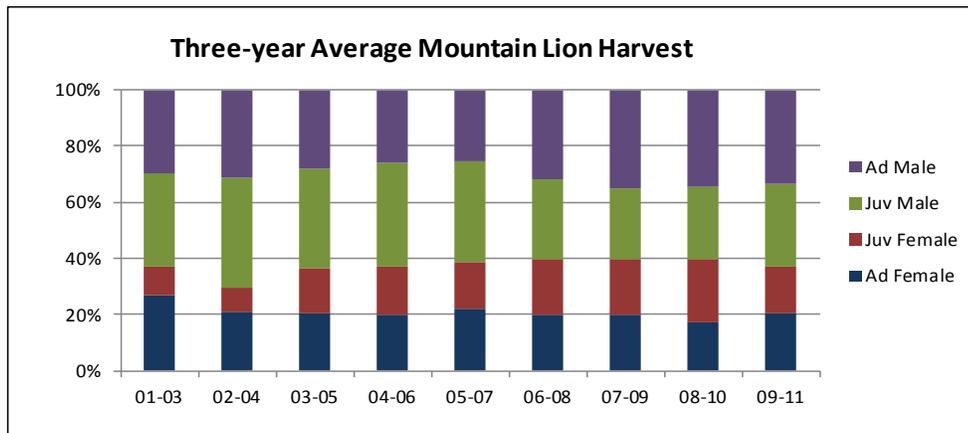
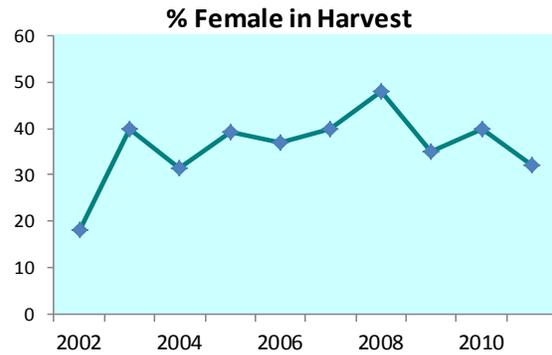
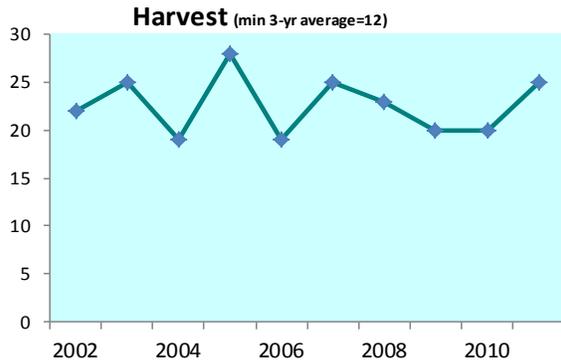


Figure 14. Oakley DAU.

STATEWIDE REPORT SURVEYS AND INVENTORY

JOB TITLE: Mountain Lion Surveys and Inventories

STUDY NAME: Big Game Population Status, Trends, Use, and Associated Habitat Studies

PERIOD COVERED: July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012

SOUTHEAST REGION

Abstract

Information and data from GMUs within the Pocatello DAU were previously included in reports from the Southeast and Upper Snake regions.

A total of 39 mountain lions (27 males, 12 females) were reported harvested in the Pocatello DAU during the report period.

Climatic Conditions

Spring rainfall was significantly greater compared to the previous year, summer rainfall was above average, and rain showers during late summer and fall contributed to some green-up prior to winter. Environmental conditions during the 2011 – 2012 winter were extremely mild with snow-pack measurements averaging 52 % of the 30-year mean for most of Southeast Region.

Presence or absence of snow for tracking can have a significant effect on mountain lion harvest in some areas. Lower snow depths generally restrict snowmobiles. Conversely, adequate snow levels make tracking more efficient.

Pocatello DAU (GMUs 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 73A, 74)

Management Objectives

The Department's Mountain Lion Management Plan was rewritten in 2002. Specific objectives regarding sex and age composition of the harvest (Table 1) will be developed in the near future. Management policy and strategy calls for maintaining viable populations of lions in Idaho while maintaining harvest at levels at or above those of the early 1990s where appropriate. Harvest levels in that period were significantly lower than those of the mid-to late 1990s and early 2000s.

Historical Information

The mountain lion was first classified as a big game species in Idaho in 1972. Mountain lion tags have been required since 1975. Mountain lion numbers are believed to have been low in the Southeast Region during the 1950s and 1960s when annual harvest in eastern Idaho averaged

from 2 to 4 animals. Population information is sparse; however, increased sightings, increased depredations, and increased harvest all suggest that mountain lion populations have increased over recent historic levels. Populations of the main prey species, mule deer, fluctuate widely and are currently at moderate levels. A large livestock industry in southeastern Idaho and the concern for depredations has and will probably continue to influence mountain lion populations and management.

From 1991 – 1997 and again from 1999 – 2000, the region was divided into a west district (GMUs 70, 71, 73, 73A, 74) and an east district (GMUs 66A, 72, 75, 76, 77, 78) with a female harvest quota for each district. In 1999, GMU 74 was moved from the western to eastern quota district. Quotas have varied from 2 females per district to 15 in the west and 5 in the east district. Mountain lion harvest opportunity within each district ceases once the female quota has been reached or at the closing date for that hunting season, whichever occurs first. If the female quota is reached prior to the closing date, pursuit-only opportunity is allowed until the close of the season. It is mandatory that all mountain lions harvested by hunters are checked and pelts tagged by the Department. Harvest data and characteristics are taken from these mandatory checks.

GMU's 70, 71, 73, and 73A served as 'mountain lion harvest treatments' for the mule deer research project conducted from 1998 through 2003. Management was intended to maintain relatively higher harvest than in adjacent 'control' GMU's with lower harvest levels.

Due to pressure from sportsmen's groups and a commitment to the Mule Deer Initiative, the Department initiated a general lion season with no female quotas across the Southeast Region for the 2005 – 2006 mountain lion season.

Season Structure

Within the Pocatello DAU, the 2011 – 2012 mountain lion take season was from 30 August through 31 March (Appendix A). Dogs are prohibited from 1 October to 30 November in all of the Pocatello DAU. The female harvest quota is set at 22 for the entire Pocatello DAU.

Harvest Characteristics

Reported harvest of lions from the DAU for the 2011 – 2012 season was 39; 27 males and 12 females (Fig. 15). Age information for 2008 (cementum annuli from teeth collected via the mandatory check) suggests that a near equal amount of subadult lions are harvested compared to adult lions, and that the percentage of adult females harvested over a three year average is increasing.

Hound hunting remains the predominant method of take (82 %). Incidental harvest (generally lions taken while deer or elk hunting) and predator calling accounted for most of the remainder.

Depredations

Wildlife Services responds to mountain lion depredation issues in concert with the Department. No mountain lions were killed by Wildlife Services for depredations during the reporting period.

Management Implications

During the period 1981–1990, the annual harvest of mountain lions in southeast Idaho was low (0 – 10). Seventeen mountain lions were reported harvested in 1990, prompting the establishment of a female quota beginning in 1991. As the quotas gradually increased during the 1990's, the harvest increased significantly, reaching a high of 94 females in 1998.

Male/female ratios in the harvest have generally ranged between 1:1 and 2:1. The 30.8 % female harvest during the reporting period is slightly lower than reported in the previous two years. Effects to the mountain lion population of recent record-level harvests are unknown. Tracking the age structure within the harvest to identify changes in mountain lion population structure will continue to be important.

Low deer populations in the mid-1990s prompted many hunters to suggest that lion predation was a significant limiting factor and to favor reducing lion populations through increased harvest. The Department implemented a deer research project in southeast Idaho in 1998 which, in part, looked at whether varying levels of lion harvest influenced deer population response. Increased lion harvest did show some short term positive affect on deer survival based on the research (Hurley et. al. 2011).

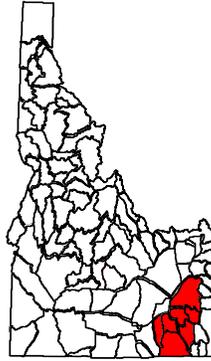
Continuing concern for the Southeast Region's mule deer herd resulted in the removal of the female harvest quota in previous years. This, however, generated concern among lion hunters regarding healthy lion populations and opportunities for future trophy lion hunting.

During the season setting process in the spring of 2010, lion hunter comments unanimously favored some form of protection for the female portion of the lion population. As a result, in an effort to compromise between the lion hunting and mule deer hunting publics, a region wide female lion harvest quota was set at 22 females.

Pocatello DAU (GMUs 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 73A, 74)

2011 Season

Criterion	Goal	Current status
Min 3-yr average harvest	6	36
Sex/age composition	TBD	
% males \geq 3 yrs	TBD	42%
Catch/unit effort	TBD	No data



Harvest Statistics

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Adult male	13	15	9	8	12	11	7	11	13	11
Subadult male	9	6	9	23	7	15	8	2	10	12
Male - no age	3	2	0	1	3	5	4	2	1	3
Male subtotal	25	23	18	32	22	31	19	15	24	26
Adult female	10	5	4	5	12	13	7	8	4	5
Subadult female	6	6	9	10	11	6	4	6	5	7
Female - no age	7	0	0	3	9	5	3	4	4	0
Female subtotal	23	11	13	18	32	24	14	18	13	12
Unknown sex	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Total	48	34	31	50	54	55	35	33	37	38

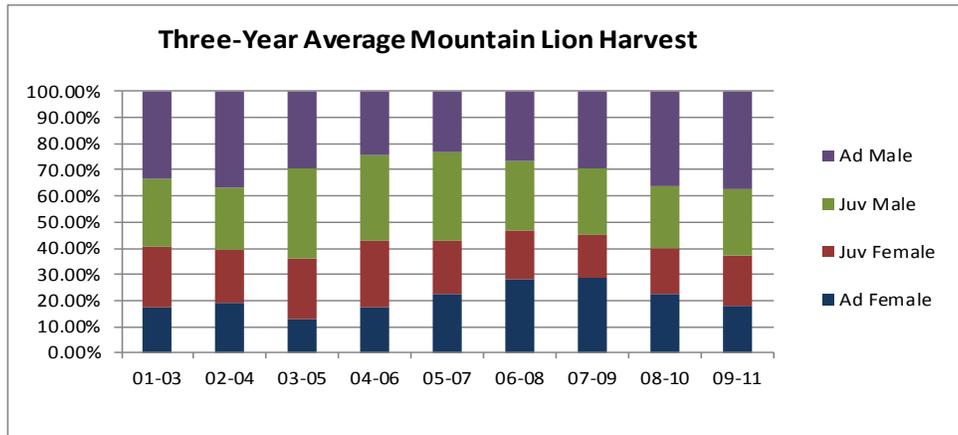
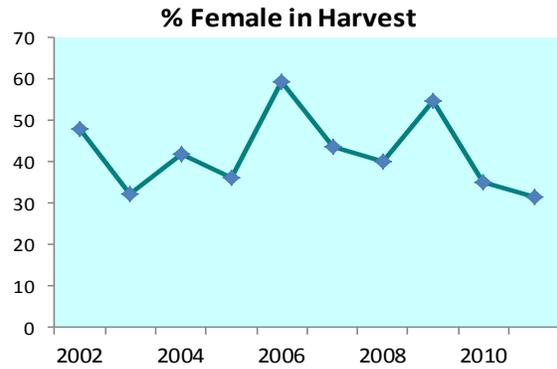
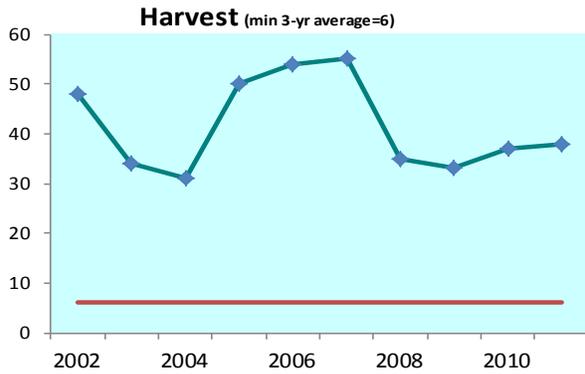


Figure 15. Pocatello DAU.

STATEWIDE REPORT SURVEYS AND INVENTORY

JOB TITLE: Mountain Lion Surveys and Inventories

STUDY NAME: Big Game Population Status, Trends, Use, and Associated Habitat Studies

PERIOD COVERED: July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012

UPPER SNAKE REGION

Abstract

The Department revised its mountain lion management plan during the 2002-2003 reporting period. The plan established new DAUs and the region is now included in 5 different DAUs that also overlap parts of other regions. Upper Snake Region is responsible for reporting on Snake River and Bear Lake-Palisades DAUs.

Eleven mountain lions were reported harvested in Snake River DAU (Fig 16), and 31 lions were harvested in Bear Lake-Palisades DAU (Fig. 17) during the 2011 season. Harvest was determined from hunter reports as required by Fish and Game Commission regulation. There was a female mountain lion quota of 22 for the GMUs managed by the Southeast Region in the Bear Lake-Palisades and Snake River DAUs during the 2011 season. Information on lion depredation complaints for this reporting period from Wildlife Services did not include any verified mountain lion depredations or removals.

Climatic Conditions

The summer of 2011 was moist with average rainfall in spring and early summer. The summer range saw good vegetation growth, creating good habitat conditions throughout the region. The winter of 2011-2012 was extremely mild, with below average snow packs which had receded by late March and earlier in some areas of the region.

Historical Information

Mountain lion habitat in Upper Snake Region lies outside of the core lion habitat in Idaho. Historically, lions were killed year-round to minimize conflict with livestock production resulting in very low lion numbers in the region. In 1972, mountain lions in Idaho were reclassified as a game animal and harvest was regulated. Seasons in the western part of Upper Snake Region during the 1970s remained liberal to address livestock conflict concerns. Lion numbers and distribution in the region recovered slowly and by the late 1980s, a few lions were observed in the eastern part of the region.

Mountain lion distribution in the region appears to be closely associated with areas that have mule deer year-round. Most of the mule deer in the region are migratory with some areas having very few deer during summer and other areas with few deer during winter. Other areas are only

occupied by deer during spring and fall migration. Those areas that do not have good year-round mule deer numbers tend to have only non-territorial lions and only occasional lion occurrence.

During the 1970s and 1980s, most of the lion harvest from Upper Snake Region came from GMU 50 with occasional harvest from GMU 51. Very little harvest occurred from GMUs 58 and 59A. GMUs 60 through 69 had no lion season until the 1990s when a short, limited season was opened for GMUs 64, 65, and 67. Since then, all other GMUs in Upper Snake Region have been opened to lion hunting. Hunting seasons have also been lengthened and female quotas removed.

In the past, GMUs in Upper Snake Region have been included in different lion DAUs, sometimes including parts of other regions and, at other times, contained solely within Upper Snake Region. From 1996-2002, GMUs 50 and 51 were in DAU 6-2; GMUs 58, 59, and 59A were in DAU 6-1; GMUs 63A, 64, 65, 66, 67, and 69 were in DAU 6-3; and GMUs 60, 60A, 61, 62, and 62A were in DAU 6-4. GMU 63 had no lion season.

Starting with the 2003 season, GMUs were placed in new DAUs. Since no biological data were available to establish DAUs based on lion populations, DAUs were established using areas of somewhat similar habitat/ownership and/or average annual lion harvest during the 1990-2000 harvest seasons that might potentially be large enough to follow trends in lion numbers.

GMU 50 is now in the Sun Valley DAU along with GMUs 36A, 43, 44, 48, and 49. GMUs 51, 58, 59, and 59A are in the Borah DAU along with GMUs 29, 30, 30A, 37, and 37A. GMUs 60, 60A, 61, 62, 62A, 63, and 63A are in Snake River DAU along with GMUs 38, 45, 52, 52A, 53, 68, and 68A. GMUs 64, 65, 66, and 67 are in Bear Lake-Palisades DAU along with GMUs 66A, 75, 76, 77, and 78. GMU 69 is now in the Pocatello DAU along with GMUs 70, 71, 72, 73, 73A, and 74.

Management Objectives

One criteria suggested by Anderson and Lindzey (2005) to manage mountain lion populations is the percentage of adult (≥ 3 -year-old) female lions harvested from a population. If this percentage exceeds 25%, it is an indication of a lion population being harvested at a level that will result in a decline. Anderson and Lindzey (2005) also emphasized the need to have consistent harvest seasons for at least 3 years to evaluate what effect the harvest is having on lion populations.

The management goal for GMUs managed by the Upper Snake Region is to try to maintain consistent hunting seasons over time while at the same time trying to keep the adult female component of the harvest $\leq 25\%$.

Management Implications

Since the new DAUs overlap with other IDFG administrative regions, it has been difficult to have uniform and consistent hunting seasons between regions and over years. The new DAUs also make it difficult to track individual mountain lion concentrations in the region. There is a

need to monitor individual lion concentrations in the region to avoid conflict with livestock producers and other interests concerned about lion predation on other big game species while still addressing the desires of lion hunters.

Snake River DAU

(GMUs 38, 45, 52, 52A, 53, 60, 60A, 61, 62, 62A, 63, 63A, 68, 68A)

Management Objectives

Specific objectives regarding sex and age composition of the harvest have not been developed for this DAU. The current Mountain Lion Management Plan states that initial harvest goals will be to maintain harvest levels on a 3-year running average that are at or above the 3-year average harvest for the 1990-1992 lion seasons. From 2009-2011, harvest averaged 9 lions per year. This level is over 6 times higher than the 1990-1992 minimum harvest objective of 1.3.

Historical Information

In general, these GMUs have marginal lion habitat, lack year-round prey sources, and lie on the margins of areas with established lion populations. Lion presence tends to be occasional transient lions from other areas having established territorial lion populations. Hunting seasons have varied from closed to 214 days with some having female quotas and others with no female quotas; however, none of these GMUs have had female quotas since the 2004 harvest season (Appendix A).

Harvest Characteristics

Harvest has been light but has increased since 2007. Harvest has varied in age and sex composition (Fig 16) and most occurs by the use of hounds. During the 2009-2011 seasons, 45% of successful mountain lion hunters used hounds. Harvest has varied from 2-15 for the 1994-2011 seasons and has also varied from all male to all female. From 2000 to 2008, most (45%) reported lion harvest has occurred from GMU 45 while no lions were reported from GMUs 38, 52A, 53, 60A, 63, 63A, or 68.

Depredations

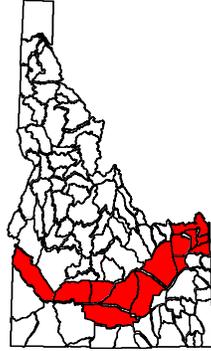
No lion depredation complaints were verified during this reporting period from Wildlife Services.

Management Implications

GMUs included in this DAU are managed by the Southwest (GMU 38), Magic Valley (GMUs 45, 52, 52A, and 53), Upper Snake (GMUs 60, 60A, 61, 62, 62A, 63, and 63A) and Southeast (GMUs 68 and 68A) regions. As stated in the historical section, this DAU is basically a population sink area for several adjacent areas that act as source populations for lions harvested

in this DAU. Prior to 2004, hunting season restrictions varied between these administrative regions. As of 2009 it varies again with a female quota of 22 spread throughout the Southeast region's GMU's. Hunter access, winter conditions, and vulnerability of lions to harvest also varies throughout this DAU. Therefore, it is difficult to manage lions in this DAU based on data collected. As long as harvest remains light and principally opportunistic, there is probably no need for more intense monitoring or management. Individual regions, especially Magic Valley Region, will need to monitor harvest for their GMUs to ensure it is consistent with local public desires.

Snake River DAU (GMUs 38, 45, 52, 52A 53, 60, 60A, 61, 62, 62A, 63, 63A, 68, 68A)



2011 Season

Criterion	Goal	Current status
Min 3-yr average harvest	1.5	12
Sex/age composition	TBD	
% males \geq 3 yrs	TBD	50%
Catch/unit effort	TBD	No data

Harvest Statistics

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Adult male	4	3	2	3	3	1	7	2	3	4
Subadult male	0	0	1	4	1	1	1	2	1	1
Male - no age	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
Male subtotal	4	3	3	7	4	2	8	6	5	8
Adult female	0	1	1	1	1	4	3	6	1	0
Subadult female	1	2	5	1	2	1	1	3	1	2
Female - no age	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
Female subtotal	2	4	6	3	3	5	4	9	4	3
Unknown sex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	7	9	10	7	7	12	15	9	11

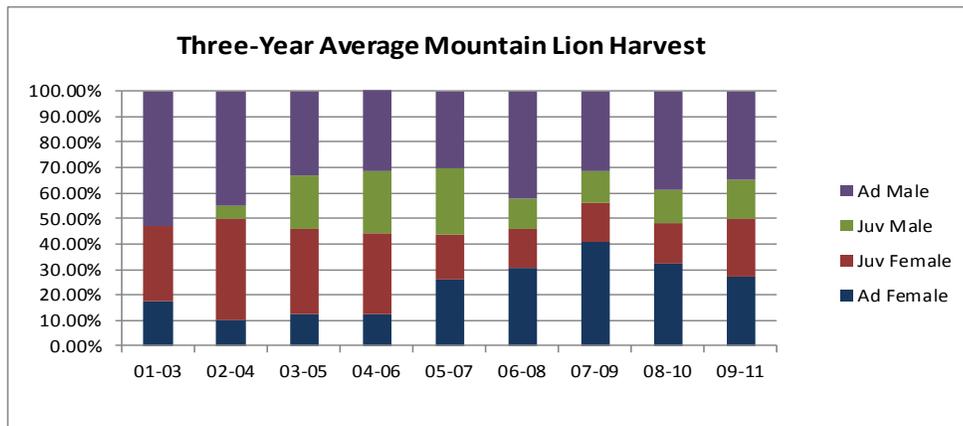
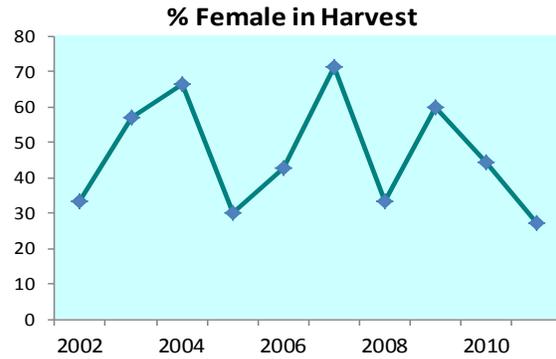
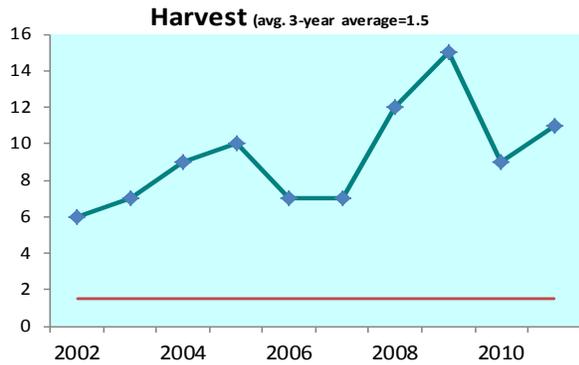


Figure 16 Snake River DAU

Bear Lake-Palisades DAU

(GMUs 64, 65, 66, 66A, 67, 75, 76, 77, 78)

Management Objectives

Specific objectives regarding sex and age composition of the harvest have not been developed for this DAU. The current Mountain Lion Management Plan states that initial harvest goals will be to maintain the harvest level on a 3-year running average at or above the 3-year average harvest for the 1990-1992 big game seasons. From 2009-2011, harvest averaged 32 lions per year. This level is more than 4 times higher than the 1990-1992 minimum harvest objective of 6 lions.

Historical Information

This DAU lies along the Idaho-Wyoming state line from the Teton Valley south to the Utah state line and is managed by both Upper Snake (GMUs 64, 65, 66, and 67) and Southeast (GMUs 66A, 75, 76, 77, and 78) regions. Mountain lions in this area tend to be associated with lions from the Pocatello DAU and Utah but separated from other lion populations in Idaho and Wyoming. No data exists to determine if lions in this area comprise 1 population with different concentration areas or if several different semi-isolated populations exist. Hunting seasons have ranged from closed in some GMUs to liberal with no quotas in other GMUs. GMUs 64, 65, 66, and 67 did not have a female quota for the 2004 harvest season and none of the GMUs in the DAU have had a female quota since 2005. However, since 2010 the GMU's in the Southeast region have a combined female quota of 22 (Appendix A).

Harvest Characteristics

Harvest has been quite variable and ranged from 12 in 1996 to 46 in 1998. Adult (≥ 3 years old) female harvest was 13% in 2011, 33% in 2010, 12% in 2009, 37% in 2008, 17% in 2007, 21% in 2006, 19% in 2005, and 7% in 2004. Adult female harvest has exceeded 25% twice since 2004 which, following Anderson and Lindzey's (2005) research, indicates a lion population being harvested at a level that will result in declining population density. From 2009-2011, 23% of the harvest was male lions under 2 years old, 37% was male lions 3 years and older, 18% was juvenile females, and 22% was adult female.

From 2000 to 2008, 9% of the harvest has come from GMU 64, 5% from GMU 65, 10% from GMU 66, 2% from GMU 66A, 18% from GMU 67, 13% from GMU 75, 26% from GMU 76, 12% from GMU 77, and 4% from GMU 78.

During the 2009-2011 seasons, an average of 77% of successful mountain lion hunters used hounds and 11% of take was incidental.

Management Implications

GMUs within this DAU are managed by Upper Snake and Southeast regions and were previously parts of other DAUs. Consequently, hunting seasons have varied from area to area and from year to year. However, in 2005, GMUs within this DAU had the same lion season with no female quotas. It is desirable to maintain the same season for all GMUs within the DAU for 3 or more years to determine what direction the lion population(s) within the DAU is going. In 2010 there was a female quota applied to the GMUs in the Southeast Region.

There is a need to monitor more closely the percent adult females harvested. Anderson and Lindzey (2005) found that when the adult (≥ 3 -year-old) female harvest averaged 25% or greater, the lion population declined. If their research results are correct, we could see a decline in the lion population if the percentage of adult females in the harvest increases again.

Literature Cited

Anderson, C. R. Jr., and F. G. Lindzey. 2005. Experimental evaluation of population trend and harvest composition in a Wyoming cougar population. *Wildlife Society Bulletin* 33(1):179-188.

Bear Lake-Palisades DAU (GMUs 64, 65, 66, 66A, 67, 75, 76, 77, 78)

2011 Season

Criterion	Goal	Current status
Min 3-yr average harvest	6	31
Sex/age composition	TBD	
% males ≥ 3 yrs	TBD	50%
Catch/unit effort	TBD	No data



Harvest Statistics

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Adult male	15	8	10	5	8	7	11	11	10	10
Subadult male	6	11	14	9	5	4	4	6	6	7
Male - no age	2	4	1	1	0	0	2	3	1	3
Male subtotal	23	23	25	15	13	11	17	20	17	20
Adult female	8	8	2	6	4	4	13	4	10	4
Subadult female	2	4	2	12	3	9	4	7	2	6
Female - no age	1	0	1	2	2	0	1	1	1	1
Female subtotal	11	12	5	20	9	13	18	12	13	11
Unknown sex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	35	30	35	22	24	35	32	30	31

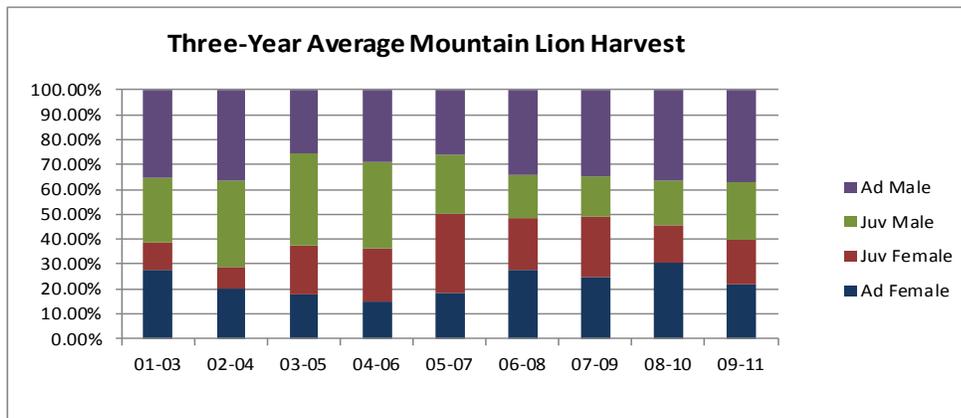
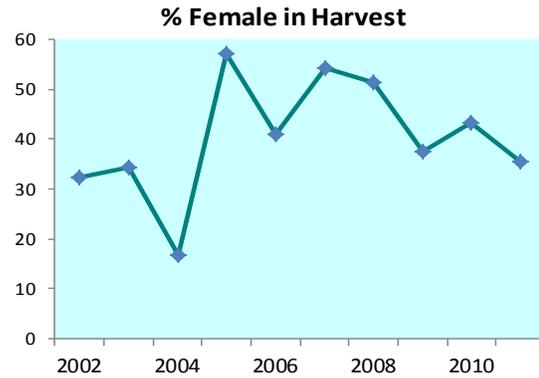
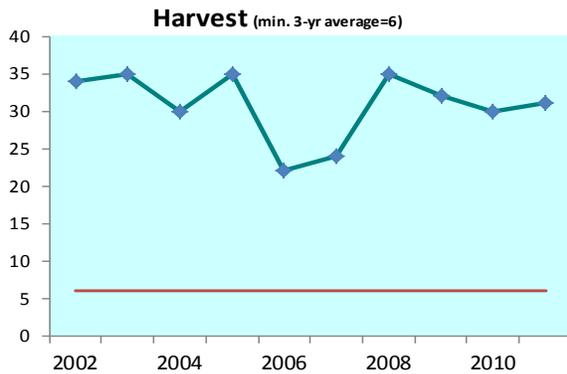


Figure 17 Bear Lake Palisades DAU

STATEWIDE REPORT SURVEYS AND INVENTORY

JOB TITLE: Mountain Lion Surveys and Inventories

STUDY NAME: Big Game Population Status, Trends, Use, and Associated Habitat Studies

PERIOD COVERED: July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012

SALMON REGION

Abstract

Hunters harvested 186 mountain lions (115 males, 71 females) in 2 DAUs reported by Salmon Region (Salmon and Borah) during the past 5 seasons. Twenty-six mountain lions (23% females) were harvested in these DAUs during the 2011 season. In Salmon and Borah DAUs, 77% of mountain lions were taken using hounds.

Average annual mountain lion harvest from Salmon and Borah DAUs increased through the late 1990s to slightly >50, more than tripling from 1970s levels. Increased harvest probably reflected mountain lion population increases as a result of prey (primarily elk) population increases. In contrast, harvest during the last 3 seasons ranged from 26 to 42 animals. Weather certainly influenced tracking conditions and harvest during the last 3 years, but total harvest has fallen compared to the peak years of the late 1990s for the Salmon DAU. Cursory evaluation of age composition of harvested animals (based on cementum annuli rather than tooth drop) suggests average age has been relatively stable. In some analysis areas, human harvest may be contributing to changes in population characteristics. Gray wolves, now established in most or all GMUs, may also be contributing to changes in mountain lion demographics.

Climatic Conditions

Rainfall during summer months in 2011 was below average, a relatively hot, dry summer. Vegetative growth appeared to be average for the region. Winter conditions were mild, with normal temperatures and normal precipitation. In general, animals should have entered winter in average body condition, and then encountered an average winter, which should have produced high over-winter survival for adults.

Depredations

There were 2 mountain lion depredations reported in Borah DAU and no mountain lion depredations in the Salmon DAU during the 2011 reporting period.

Salmon DAU (GMUs 21, 21A, 28, 36B)

Management Objectives

Follow statewide management direction in the 2002-2010 Mountain Lion Management Plan. Objectives are to maintain distribution of mountain lions and maintain harvest at or above 1990-1992 levels. Specific objectives regarding sex and age composition of the harvest will be developed in the near future (e.g., $\leq 40\%$ females in the harvest, $\geq 20\%$ of males ≥ 5 years old).

Historical Information

Salmon DAU is comprised primarily of drainages west of the upper Salmon River. Elevations vary from 3,000 to 11,000 feet and include sagebrush grasslands, river breaks, mixed conifer forests, and sub-alpine habitats.

The DAU supports mountain lion populations that are generally accessible during winter. Both deer and elk are abundant prey species with bighorn sheep and mountain goats locally common. Salmon DAU mountain lion populations are likely partly sustained by immigration from adjacent, less-hunted wilderness populations (e.g., Warren DAU). During 1995 and 1996, wolves were reintroduced in Salmon and Warren DAUs. At least 10 wolf packs frequent Salmon DAU and additional wolf activity is suspected. Depredation problems are not a major concern in Salmon DAU.

Season Structure

During 1996-1997, the general mountain lion season in Salmon DAU was extended by 15 days from 31 January to 15 February. The 1999-2000 season was extended by another 61 days (30 Aug to 31 Mar) because of an apparent continued increase in mountain lion populations. With 17 days added to the beginning and 44 days at the end, total season length became 214 days. This season structure remained the same in 2010 (Appendix A). In general, dogs may be used when a firearm season for deer or elk is not open. Neither spotted young nor female mountain lions accompanied by young may be taken. There were no dog-training seasons in Salmon DAU GMUs.

Harvest Characteristics

Harvest fell to a 10-year low of 15 animals in 2011 from a high of 33 in 2007 and 2009. Average harvest for these GMUs increased from approximately 11 mountain lions per year in the 1970s to nearly 18 during the 1980s and 31 per year in the 1990s. Harvest has dropped to an average of 23 mountain lions per year since 2002.

During the 2011 season, 73% of mountain lions harvested in Salmon DAU were taken with assistance of hounds and 13% were taken incidentally to other hunting.

Sex Ratio

During 2011, 5 of 15 (33%) mountain lions harvested were females. Over the longer term, females comprised 35% of the harvest (24 of 69) during the 3 most recent seasons (2009-2011).

Age Structure

Of known-age animals ($n = 233$) harvested since 2001 (year in which we began acquiring cementum annuli data), 63% were adults (≥ 3 years old). Sex and age structure of harvested mountain lions has not fluctuated significantly over the last 3 seasons. Of known-age mountain lions ($n = 114$), 24% were females ≥ 3 years old across the last 5 years.

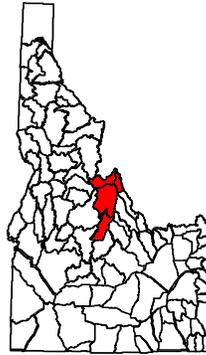
Management Implications

Following initiation of mandatory checking in 1973, mountain lion harvest in Salmon DAU increased to a peak in the mid 1990s and has since declined. Increased harvest probably reflected mountain lion population increases as a result of prey (primarily elk) population increases. Adults comprised 61% of harvested lions during the 2009-2011 seasons; no males ≥ 8 years were harvested. Percent females in the harvest is within the previous goal of $\leq 40\%$ based on the last 3 years and appears to be stable, or slightly increasing. Reintroduced gray wolves likely have some impact on mountain lion populations, at least on a local level.

Salmon Zone DAU (GMUs 21, 21A, 28, 36B)

2011 Season

Criterion	Goal	Current status
Min 3-yr average harvest	15	23
Sex-age composition	TBD	
% males ≥ 3 yrs	TBD	33%
Catch/unit effort	TBD	No data



Harvest Statistics

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Adult male	6	13	7	7	6	11	9	11	11	4
Subadult male	3	3	9	6	4	6	5	6	1	8
Male no age	1	1	1	3	2	4	0	4	0	0
Male subtotal	10	17	17	16	12	21	14	21	12	12
Adult female	4	4	0	4	3	8	6	5	7	1
Subadult female	3	5	1	3	1	3	2	7	2	1
Female no age	3	0	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	1
Female subtotal	10	9	1	8	6	12	10	12	9	3
Unknown sex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	20	26	18	24	18	33	24	33	21	15

*Subtotal may be higher than sum because of unknown ages

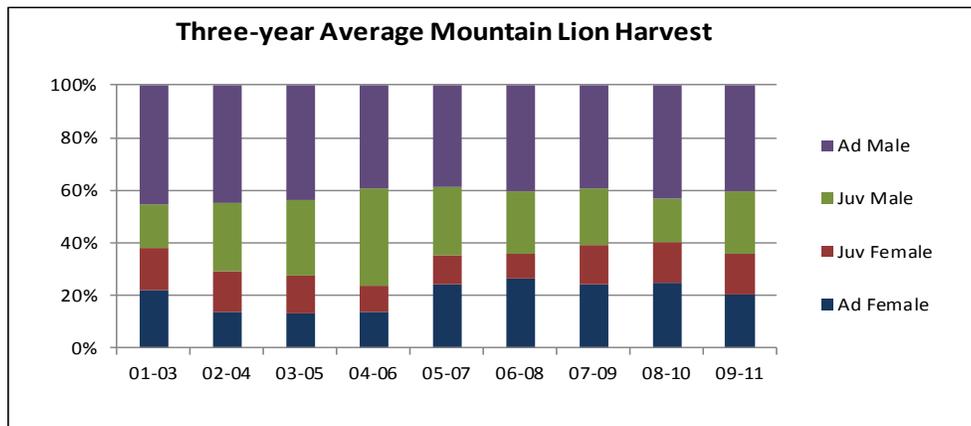
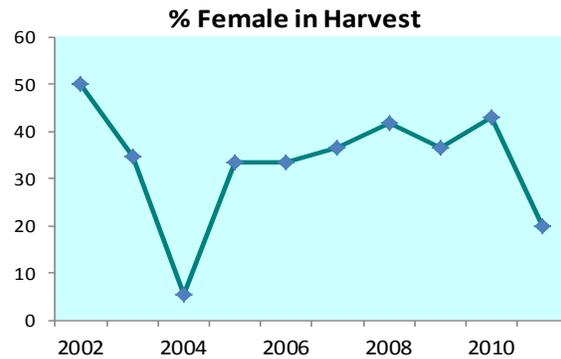
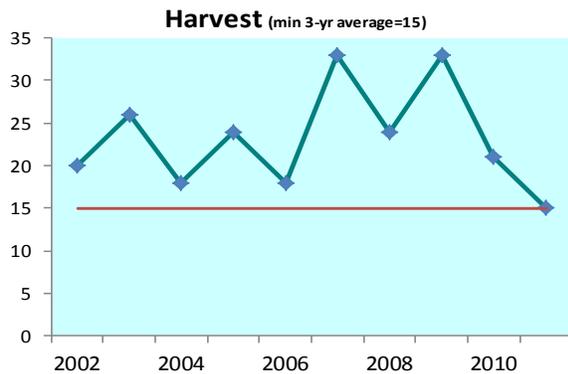


Figure 18 Salmon DAU

Borah DAU (GMUs 29, 30, 30A, 37, 37A, 51, 58, 59, 59A)

Management Objectives

Follow statewide management direction in the 2002-2010 Mountain Lion Management Plan. Objectives are to maintain distribution of mountain lions and maintain harvest at or above 1990-1992 levels. Specific objectives regarding sex and age composition of harvested mountain lions will be developed in the near future (e.g., $\leq 40\%$ females in the harvest, $\geq 20\%$ of males ≥ 5 years old).

Historical Information

Borah DAU is comprised primarily of drainages east of the upper Salmon River and drainages from the Little Lost River east to I-15. Elevations vary from 4,000 feet to 12,000 feet and include high desert communities, mixed conifer forests, and sub-alpine habitats. This DAU receives much less precipitation, and therefore has less forest, than DAUs farther north and west. Borah DAU supports a mountain lion population of low to moderate density that is generally readily accessible during winter. Both deer and elk are common prey species with bighorn sheep and mountain goats locally common. Depredation problems are an uncommon concern in the Borah DAU.

Season Structure

During 1996-1997, the general mountain lion season was extended from 31 January to 15 February in northern GMUs and to 31 March in southern GMUs. During 1999-2000, seasons throughout the DAU were extended to 30 August through 31 March (214 days) because of an apparent continued increase in mountain lion populations, to provide additional opportunity, and to allow archers to harvest mountain lions during standard deer and elk seasons. This season structure remained the same in 2011 (Appendix A). Female quotas were removed in southern GMUs starting fall 2003. There were no quotas or dog-training seasons in northern GMUs within the DAU. In general, dogs may be used when firearm seasons for deer or elk are not open. Neither spotted young nor female mountain lions accompanied by young may be taken.

Harvest Characteristics

Harvest of 11 mountain lions in 2011 was under the 5-year average of 13 (2006-2010). Harvest for these GMUs increased gradually through the 1990s, but appears to have declined in recent years.

During the 2009-2011 seasons, 82% of mountain lions harvested in Borah DAU were taken with assistance of hounds; the remainder were taken by various methods.

Sex Ratio

During the 2011 season, 6 of 11 mountain lions harvested were females. Over the longer term, females comprised 35% of the harvest (12 of 34) during the 3 most recent seasons (2009-2011).

Age Structure

Of known-age animals ($n = 136$) harvested since 2001 (year in which we began acquiring cementum annuli data), 63% were adults. Sex and age structure of harvested mountain lions fluctuated significantly through this timeframe, in part due to low annual sample size. Fourteen of 20 known-age males were ≥ 3 years old across the last 3 seasons (2009-2011). Percent adult females in the harvest increased from 2001 to 2007, but declined over the last 3 years with no adult females harvested in 2011.

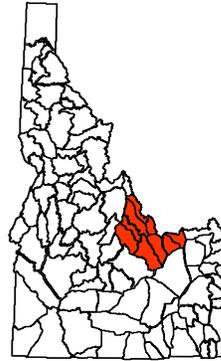
Management Implications

Annual mountain lion harvest in Borah DAU increased gradually through the 1970s to 1990s and currently appears to be declining. Increased harvest probably reflected mountain lion population increases as a result of prey (primarily elk) population increases. Sex composition of harvested animals in Borah DAU suggests that harvest rate may be high. Female harvest from 2004 to 2009 was relatively high, and the proportion of older-age mountain lions in the harvest has been low since 1999. Only 1 known-age male ≥ 8 years has been harvested in the Borah DAU since 2001. Percent females in the harvest fell to 35% from 2009 to 2011, but had been above the previous goal of $\leq 40\%$ for several prior years. Both percent adult females and percent of total females in the harvest have generally been increasing since 2001, but declined somewhat in recent years. Monitoring trends in harvest rate and sex-age composition is a high priority. Expansion of gray wolves into parts of Borah DAU may have some impact on local mountain lion populations.

Borah Zone DAU (GMUs 29, 30, 30A, 37, 37A, 51, 58, 59, 59A)

2011 Season

Criterion	Goal	Current status
Min 3-yr average harvest	7	11
Sex-age composition	TBD	
% males ≥ 3 yrs	TBD	63%
Catch/unit effort	TBD	No data



Harvest Statistics

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Adult male	7	8	4	6	5	2	6	3	6	5
Subadult male	4	1	2	4	1	4	1	1	3	2
Male no age	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Male subtotal	12	9	7	10	6	6	7	5	9	8
Adult female	2	4	2	4	5	7	2	3	2	0
Subadult female	1	1	3	2	6	1	0	1	2	3
Female no age	1	1	2	0	0	2	1	0	1	0
Female subtotal	4	6	7	6	11	10	3	4	5	3
Unknown sex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	16	15	14	16	17	16	10	9	14	11

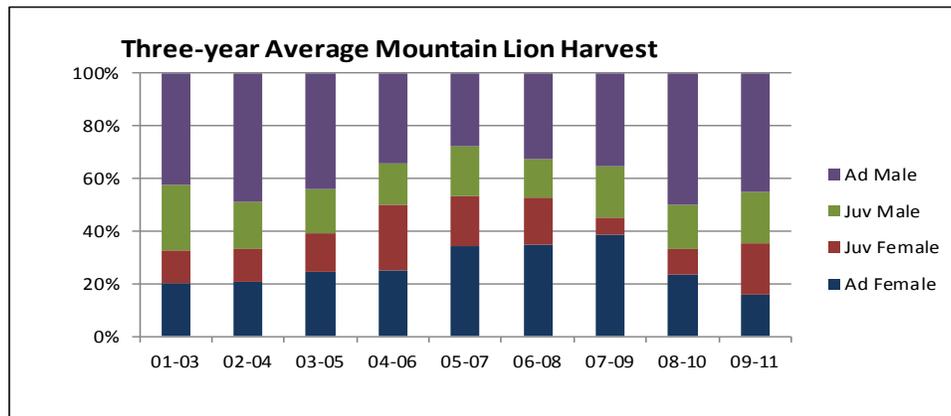
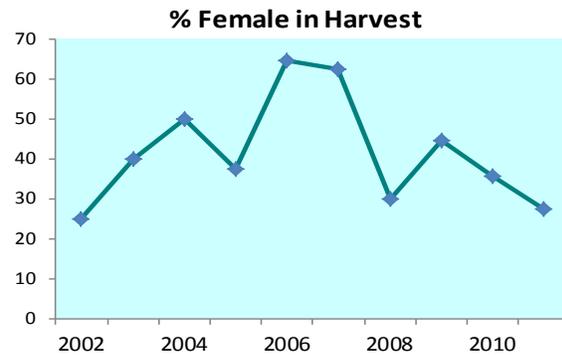
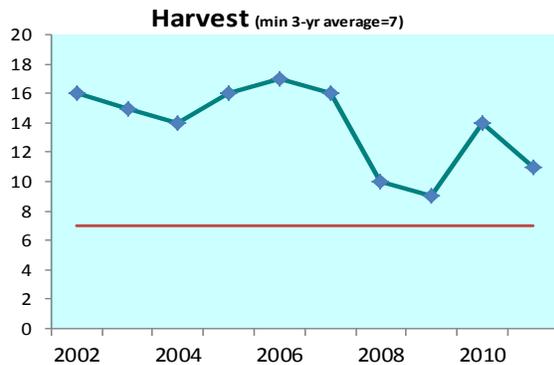


Figure 19. Borah DAU

APPENDIX A
IDAHO
2011 SEASON
MOUNTAIN LION RULES

Idaho Big Game Seasons and Rules 2011



Photo by Dale Towell

Deer, Elk, Pronghorn
August 2011 - February 2012
Black Bears, Mountain Lions
August 2011 - July 2012

Including Controlled Hunts for
Deer, Elk, Pronghorn, and Black Bears



2011-2012 Mountain Lion Hunting Seasons

General Rules

Kittens, Female With Young: Neither spotted mountain lion young nor female mountain lions accompanied by spotted young may be taken.

Evidence of Sex must be left attached to the hide of any mountain lion taken. For mountain lions, external evidence of sex (either scrotum, penis, or testicles for males, or vulva for females) must be left naturally attached to the hide until the mandatory check requirement has been satisfied.

Bag Limit: No person may take more than one mountain lion per legal tag in his or her possession.

Mandatory Check and Report: Any hunter killing a mountain lion must, *within 10 days of the date of kill (Note: where there is a female quota, hunters must report within 5 days):*

- Present the skull and hide to an Idaho Fish and Game conservation officer, regional office or other official checkpoint for removal and retention of a premolar tooth and to have the hide tagged with an official state export tag. No person, who does not possess a fur buyer or taxidermist license with appropriate import documentation, shall have, **except** during the open season and for 10 days after the close of the season, any raw mountain lion pelt that does not have an official state export tag attached (either Idaho's or another state's official export documentation).
- A hunter may authorize another person to comply with the above requirements if that person possesses enough information to accurately complete the necessary form.
- **Please thaw your mountain lion hide and skull before bringing it in for tagging. Staff members may not be able to check a frozen hide or skull.**

Fish and Game's headquarters office is not equipped to check mountain lions. In the Boise area, these animals can be checked at the Fish and Game regional office in Nampa (3101 S. Powerline Rd, 208-465-8465) between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. or by appointment at the Garden City facility, 109 W. 44th St., 208-327-7099.

Capturing Mountain Lions: No person may trap, snare or otherwise capture or hold any mountain lion.

Big Game Feeding Sites: It is unlawful to hunt or pursue mountain lions within 1/2 mile of any active Fish and Game big game feeding site.

Female Mountain Lion Quota

To find out whether the quota on female mountain lions has been met and the season has been closed in a particular management unit, call 1-800-323-4334. For more specific information about the number of female lions harvested and reported for each management unit, call a Fish and Game regional office or the headquarters office in Boise. (See page 2, or <http://fishandgame.idaho.gov>.)

Hound Hunting

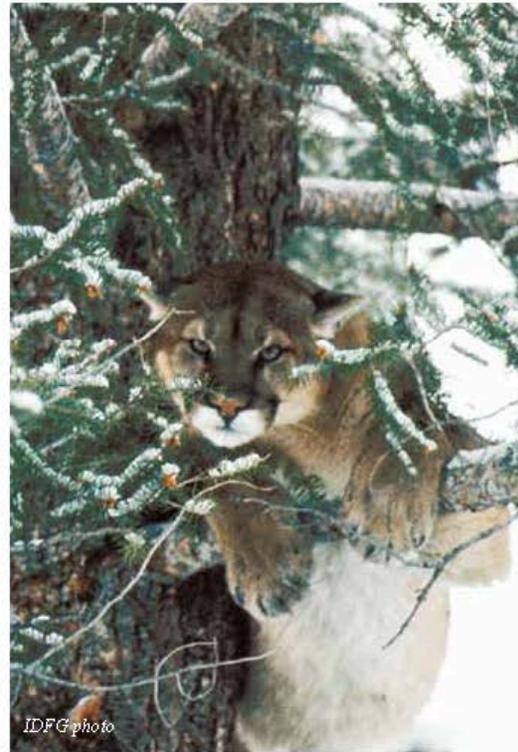
Please see the section on hound hunting rules on Page 68.

Special Tags

Second tags: Second tags for black bears may be used only in Units 10, 12, 16A, 17, 19, 20, 20A, 26, 27 and that portion of Unit 16 north of the Selway River. Nonresident mountain lion tags used in these units are available for \$31.75.

Nonresident Deer or Elk tags: A nonresident deer or elk tag may be used to tag a black bear or mountain lion, see page 77 for details.

Nonresident Reduced Mountain Lion Tags: (Please see page 78.)



IDFG photo

 Winter 2011 - 2012 Mountain Lion Seasons				
Units	Take Season	Dogs Prohibited	Female Quota	Notes
1	Sep 15 - Feb 16	Sep 15 - Dec 13		<i>Dog training season open Feb 17 - Mar 31.</i>
2, 3, 4A, 5, 6	Sep 15 - Feb 16	Oct 10 - Dec 13		<i>Dog training season open Feb 17 - Mar 31.</i>
4, 7, 9	Sep 15 - Feb 16	Oct 10 - Nov 21		<i>Dog training season open Feb 17 - Mar 31.</i>
8	Aug 30 - Mar 31	Oct 10 - Dec 1		
8A	Aug 30 - Mar 31	Aug 30 - Sep 14 Oct 10 - Dec 1		
10, 12	Aug 30 - Jun 30	Oct 10 - Oct 31		<i>Second lion tag may be used, Electronic calls may be used</i>
10A	Aug 30 - Mar 31	Aug 30 - Sep 14 Oct 10 - Dec 1		
11, 11A	Aug 30 - Mar 31	Oct 10 - Dec 1		
14, 15, 18	Aug 30 - Mar 31	Oct 10 - Nov 20		
13	Aug 30 - Mar 31	Oct 10 - Nov 3		
16	Aug 30 - Mar 31	Oct 10 - Nov 20		<i>Second lion tag may be used North of Selway River, Remainder of unit: 1 lion tag</i>
16A, 17 19, 20	Aug 30 - Jun 30	Sep 15 - Oct 31		<i>Second lion tag may be used, Electronic calls may be used</i>
19A	Aug 30 - Mar 31	Oct 1 - Nov 24		
20A, 26, 27	Aug 30 - Apr 30	Sep 15 - Oct 31		<i>Second lion tag may be used</i>
21, 21A, 28, 36B	Aug 30 - Mar 31	Oct 10 - Nov 8		
22	Aug 30 - Mar 31	Aug 30 - Nov 24	6	<i>See note 1, Page 63</i>
23	Aug 30 - Mar 31	Oct 1 - Nov 24	8	<i>See note 1, Page 63</i>
24	Aug 30 - Mar 31	Oct 5 - Nov 24	5	<i>See note 1, Page 63</i>
25	Aug 30 - Mar 31	Oct 5 - Nov 24	8	<i>See note 1, Page 63</i>
29, 30, 30A, 36A, 37, 37A	Aug 30 - Mar 31	Oct 1 - Nov 24		<i>Motor Vehicle Rule Applies, See Page 70</i>
31	Aug 30 - Mar 31	Aug 30 - Nov 24	3	<i>See note 1, Page 63</i>
32	Aug 30 - Mar 31	Aug 30 - Nov 24	6	<i>See note 1 Page 63, Motor Vehicle Rule Applies, See Page 70</i>
32A	Aug 30 - Mar 31	Aug 30 - Nov 3 Nov 10 - Nov 24	5	<i>See note 1, Page 63, Motor Vehicle Rule Applies, See Page 70</i>
33, 34, 35	Aug 30 - Mar 31	Oct 5 - Nov 8	15	<i>See note 1, Page 63</i>
36	Aug 30 - Mar 31	Oct 5 - Nov 8		
38	Aug 30 - Mar 31	Oct 5 - Nov 30		
39	Aug 30 - Mar 31	Oct 5 - Nov 9	10	<i>See note 1, Page 63</i>
40	Aug 30 - Mar 31	Oct 5 - Nov 24	10	<i>See note 1, Page 63</i>
41, 42	Aug 30 - Jun 30	Oct 5 - Nov 24		<i>Electronic calls may be used</i>

(continued)

 Winter 2011 - 2012 Mountain Lion Seasons - Continued				
Units	Take Season	Dogs Prohibited	Female Quota	Notes
43, 44, 48, 49	Aug 30 - Mar 31	Oct 1 - Nov 30	6	<i>See note 2, Page 63, Motor Vehicle Rule Applies in Unit 49, See Page 70</i>
45, 50, 51, 52, 52A, 53, 58, 59, 59A	Aug 30 - Mar 31	Oct 1 - Nov 30		<i>Motor Vehicle Rule Applies in Units 45, 50, 51, 52, 53, 58, 59 & 59A, See Page 70</i>
46, 47	Aug 30 - Mar 31	Oct 1 - Nov 30	6	<i>See note 2, Page 63, Motor Vehicle Rule Applies Unit 47, See Page 70</i>
54	Aug 30 - Mar 31	Oct 1 - Nov 30	6	<i>See note 2, Page 63</i>
55	Aug 30 - Mar 31	Oct 1 - Nov 30	6	<i>See note 2, Page 63</i>
56, 57, 60, 60A, 61, 62, 62A, 63, 63A, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69	Aug 30 - Mar 31	Oct 1 - Nov 30		<i>Motor Vehicle Rule Applies in Units 56, 66, & 69, See Page 70</i>
66A, 68, 68A, 70, 71, 72, 73, 73A, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78	Aug 30 - Mar 31	Oct 1 - Nov 30	22	<i>Motor Vehicle Rule Applies in Units 66A, 70, 73, 75, 76, 77 & 78,</i>

MOUNTAIN LION

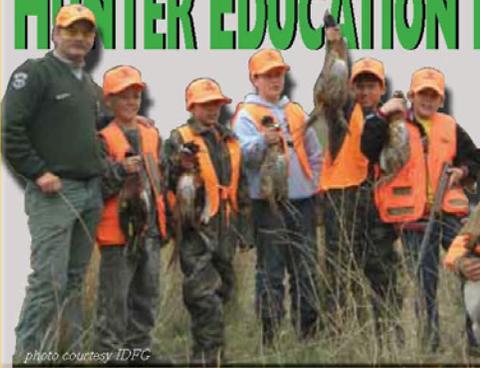
Notes:

1. The take season in this/these unit(s) will remain open for either sex until the female quota is reached or the take season ends. After the female quota has been reached, the take season in this/these unit(s) will remain open for males only.
2. The take season in this/these unit(s) will remain open until the female quota is reached, or the take season ends, whichever comes first. For these units, a dog training season opens upon the closure of the unit to harvest where a harvest quota is met. If opened, the training season in any of these units shall close March 31.

Teach fundamental skills and attitudes to make new hunters safe, confident, and responsible.




HUNTER EDUCATION INSTRUCTORS NEEDED



- Give back
- Set a good example
- Pass on the tradition

Get Involved Today!

Contact your nearest Fish and Game office for more information



photo courtesy IDFG

<http://fishandgame.idaho.gov>

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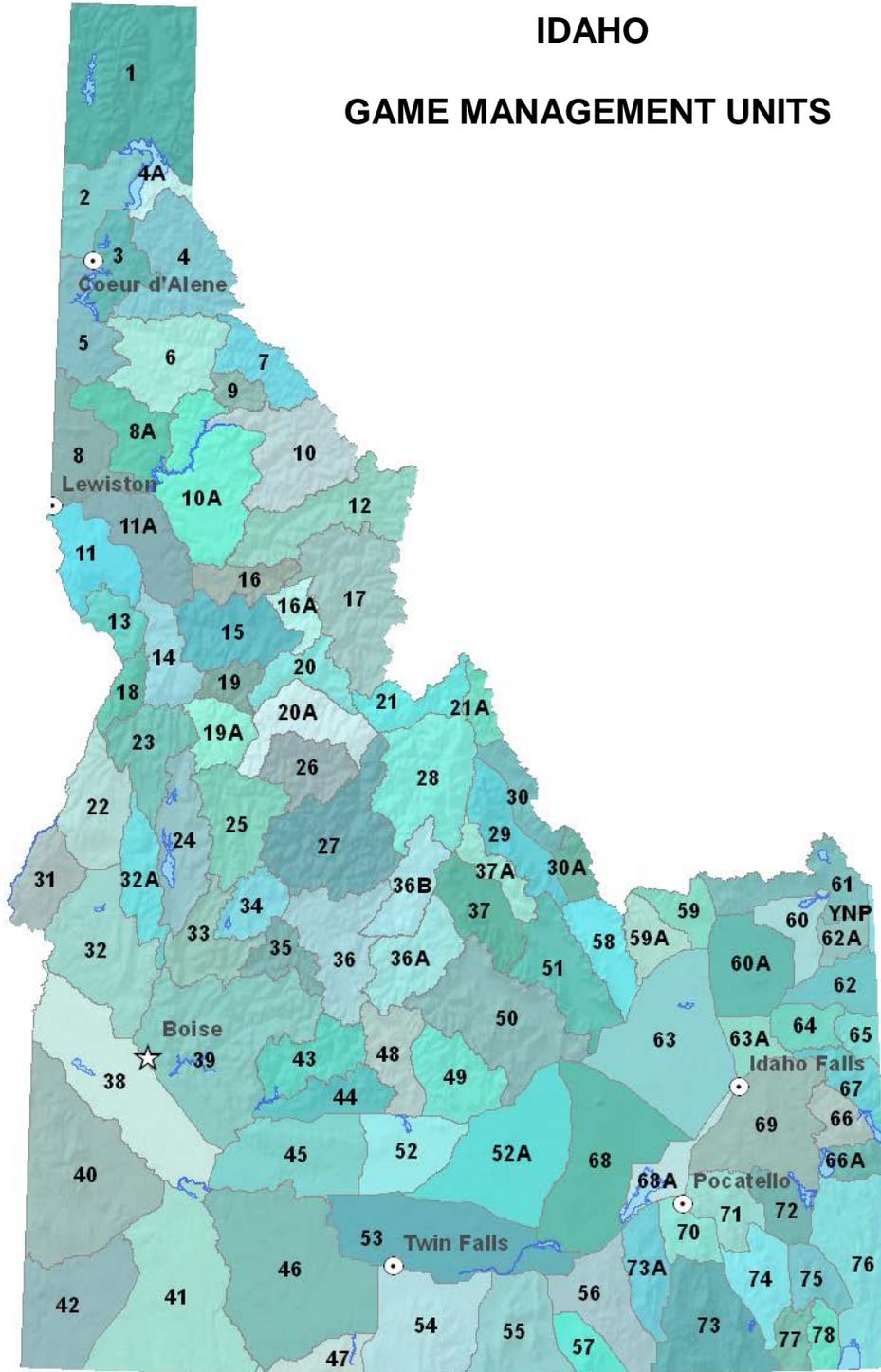
Approved by: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

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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.

