IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

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Surveys and Inventories

2014 Statewide Report

PRONGHORN

Study I, Job 7

July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014

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STATEWIDE REPORT

SURVEYS AND INVENTORY

JOB TITLE: Pronghorn Surveys and Inventories

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

PERIOD COVERED: July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014

STATEWIDE

Summary

A total of 20,254 hunters (19,423 resident hunters and 831 non-resident hunters) applied for 1,980 controlled pronghorn permits offered in 2013. Forty-three different limited controlled hunts were offered in Southwest, Magic Valley, Southeast, Upper Snake, and Salmon regions and generally ran from 25 September to 24 October. In addition, 2,629 hunters participated in 5 unlimited entry controlled archery pronghorn seasons, converted from general season archery hunts in prior years and offered from 15 August through 15 September in 32 Game Management Units (GMUs). Sixty-five permits were offered in 2013 for youth hunters (12-17 years of age) to take pronghorn.

An estimated 3,204 controlled hunt permittees hunted pronghorn and harvested 1,495 pronghorn in 12,750 days of hunting.

Introduction

Most pronghorn populations in Idaho have densities that vary from low to moderate. In general, Idaho's pronghorn habitats do not support the population numbers that are characteristic of high-quality habitats in Wyoming and Montana. Low annual precipitation, poor range conditions, and conflicts with private landowners are probably important reasons for the differences. The Camas, Birch Creek, Medicine Lodge, Little Wood, Big Lost, and Little Lost valleys support herds at relatively high densities.

Hunter success in most years exceeds 65% in many controlled hunts. The proportion of bucks harvested in Idaho by permittees in either-sex pronghorn controlled hunts averaged 84% in 2012. A history of pronghorn harvest is presented in Table 1. The 2010 pronghorn season structure is presented in Appendix A.

When Idaho implemented the 1991-1995 Pronghorn Management Plan, the pronghorn GMUs were divided into 5 groups of units with similar attributes and hunting opportunities (Figure 1). Knowledge of the opportunities present in these units will allow hunters to select the type of area and hunting experience they prefer. The Department's objective is to provide a variety of opportunities allowing hunters to match the setting and experience they desire. Variables used to classify units were hunting pressure, pronghorn density and herd composition, road density and condition, natural condition of the environment, and distance from major human population centers.

In Group 1 GMUs, hunting pressure is light or dispersed and generally occurs in areas of high aesthetic appeal away from major human population centers. Roads often traverse rough terrain, are of poor quality, and are limited in number. Pronghorn numbers may be low or moderate, but the opportunity to harvest a mature buck is high. Management objectives for Group 1 hunts include: 1) maintain an average horn length of 12.0 inches in the firearm buck harvest, and 2) maintain a preseason buck:doe ratio of greater than 50:100.

Group 2 GMUs can provide a full range of opportunities to hunters. Pronghorn numbers are moderate, supporting higher hunter densities, higher harvest, and higher success rates in many GMUs. Doe/fawn pronghorn hunts are often offered in these GMUs for population control. Within many of these GMUs, opportunities exist to participate in Group 1 or Group 3 type hunts if desired. Management objectives for Group 2 hunts include: 1) maintain an average horn length of 12.0 inches in the firearm buck harvest, and 2) maintain a preseason buck:doe ratio of greater than 40:100.

In general, Group 3 GMUs are characterized by variable hunter and pronghorn densities, high road densities, and motorized vehicle use. Availability of pronghorn bucks is limited. Private ownership of, and restricted access to, pronghorn habitat is high in most GMUs and has resulted in depredation problems that often dictate hunting season structure and harvest levels. Management objectives for Group 3 hunts include: 1) maintain a preseason buck:doe ratio of greater than 40:100.

With the exception of GMUs 48 and 54, no hunts are offered in Group 4 and Group 5 GMUs. Although pronghorn are present in GMUs of Group 4, low population numbers and/or low production levels limit harvest opportunity at this time. Portions of Group 5 GMUs were historically pronghorn habitat, but currently support few or no pronghorn.

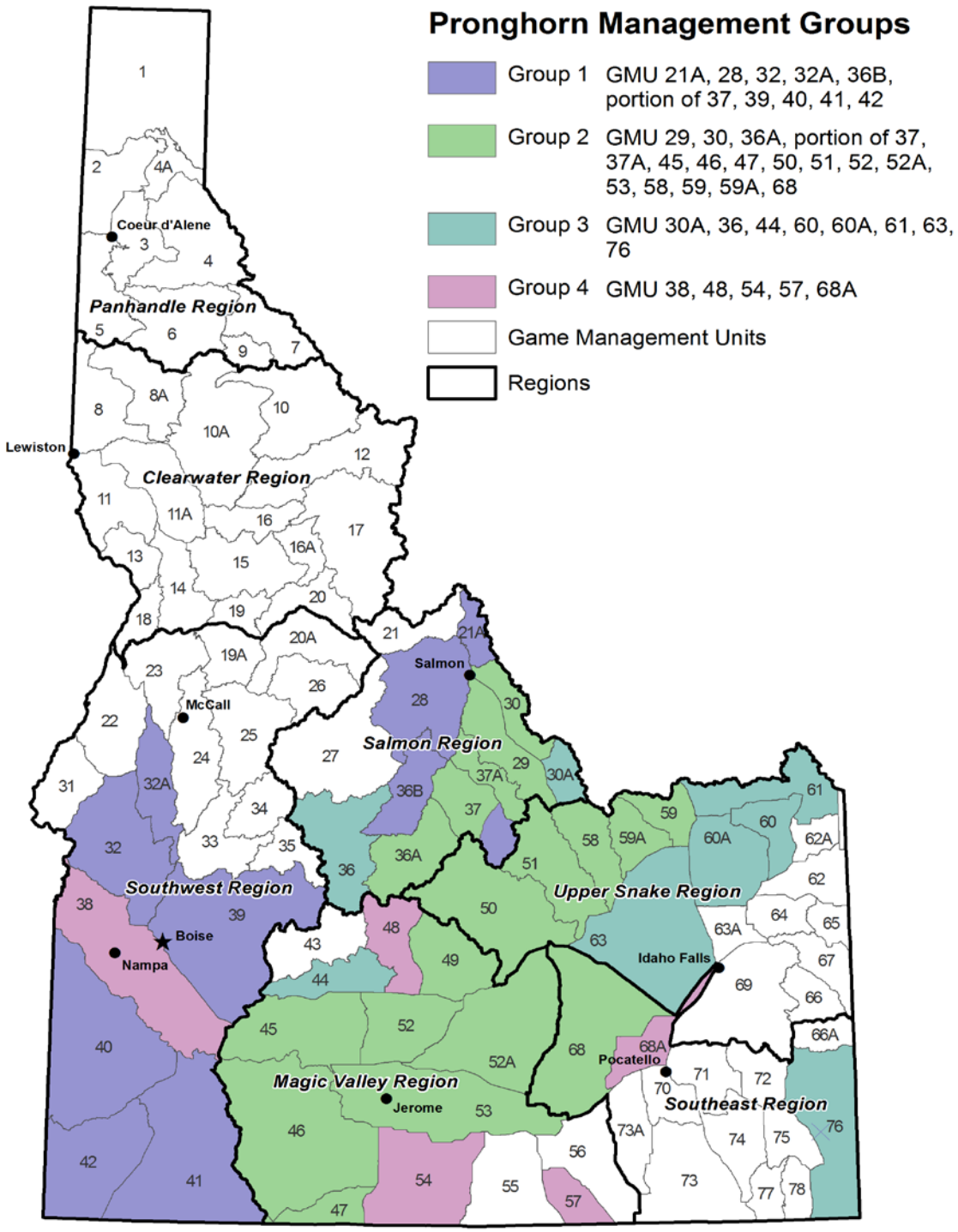

Figure 1. Pronghorn management groups in Idaho.

Table 1. Pronghorn estimated harvest in Idaho, 2003-present.

Season	Year	Hunters	Harvest	Success (%)	Days hunted
Archery	2003	1,036	259	25	4,915
	2004	1,299	291	22	5,599
	2005	1,260	304	24	5,351
	2006	1,584	380	24	7,030
	2007	1,823	429	24	8,216
	2008	1,734	382	22	8,653
	2009	1,444	329	23	7,133
	2010	1,389	347	25	6,373
	2011	1,499	338	22	7,265
	2012	1,560	394	25	6,736
	2013				
Controlled	2003	1,379	989	72	4,338
	2004	1,453	963	66	4,542
	2005[b]	1,592	1,104	69	4,859
	2006[b]	1,591	1,096	69	4,636
	2007[b]	1,507	1,036	69	5,049
	2008[b]	1,479	1,046	71	4,715
	2009[b,c]	1,549	1,006	65	4,707
	2010 [b,c]	1,523	1,106	73	4,978
	2011 [b,c]	1,451	935	65	4,902
	2012 [b,c]	1,477	1,141	77	5,026
	2013				
Total	2003	2,415	1,248	52	9,253
	2004	2,752	1,254	46	10,141
	2005[b]	2,852	1,408	49	10,210
	2006[b]	3,054	1,476	48	11,666
	2007[b]	3,330	1,465	44	13,265
	2008[b]	3,213	1,427	44	13,382
	2009[b]	2,993	1,335	45	11,840
	2010[b]	2,912	1,453	50	11,351
	2011[b]	2,950	1,329	45	12,167
	2012[b]	3,037	1,535	51	11,762
	2013				

[a] Due to budget limitations, no survey was conducted to estimate number of pronghorn harvested by archery hunters during general season.

[b] Controlled harvest information includes Super Hunts, Landowner Appreciation Permits, and depredation hunts.

[C] Controlled harvest does not include controlled archery hunts.

SOUTHWEST REGION

Abstract

Group 1 - A total of 892 permits were issued and 248 pronghorn were harvested in pronghorn hunts in 2013. Hunter success averaged 28%. Average horn length decreased in 2013 as compared to previous years. The minimum management objective of 12 inches was only meet in GMUs 39 and 42.

Group 4 - No hunts or surveys took place in this area during the reporting period.

Group 1 (GMUs 32, 39, 40, 41, 42)

Habitat Issues

In Owyhee County, pronghorn habitat is characterized by sagebrush uplands bisected by deep canyons. Domestic livestock grazing is prevalent on most range shared by pronghorn. Much of the pronghorn habitat in GMUs 32 and 39 are under private ownership and many have been converted from native rangeland to plantings of crested wheat or other species to benefit livestock. Additionally, the private land and adjacent public land is grazed heavily and annual grasses have taken over as the dominate plant in a significant portion of habitat.

Pronghorn habitat is largely impacted by range fire, livestock grazing, noxious weed invasion, and low precipitation. Any vegetation manipulation has the ability to impact pronghorn, especially those practices that remove/alter the forb component of the understory and native brush communities. Invasion of noxious weeds and annual grasses is a major threat to pronghorn habitat and these threats should continue to be addressed with the appropriate land management agencies.

A large wildfire burned approximately 10,000 acres in northern GMU 41 in August, 2010. The fire was constrained between Highway 51 and the Bruneau River north of Grassmere. The lower portion of this fire burned in predominately annual grass/crested wheatgrass range with a history of frequent fires. But where this wildfire burned in the upper elevations, largely between Blackstone Reservoir and the Bruneau River, the fire burned in a mosaic pattern in native sagebrush stands and could improve habitat conditions for pronghorn. This area is used by hundreds of wintering pronghorn.

A lightning caused wildfire burned nearly 50,000 acres between Big Jacks and Little Jacks Creek in the summer of 2012. This area is winter range for several hundred pronghorn. This fire occurred near the elevational transition, where cheat grass may or may not reestablish. If cheat grass is able to take over, pronghorn use will likely decline as the habitat quality will be significantly lower than if native grasses, forbs, and browse were to establish.

In GMUs 32 and 39, the conversion of private land into ranchettes and planned communities has the ability to significantly reduce the effectiveness of remaining available pronghorn habitat. Several proposed communities in the Mayfield area could potentially bring over 40,000 residents into the area. This huge development, coupled with increased public utilities and roads would

severely impact this pronghorn herd. The Mayfield/Mountain Home area of GMU 39 winters over 500 pronghorn. However, only half of those pronghorn are believed to summer in GMU 39. It is speculated that pronghorn are migrating from the Camas Prairie; however the extent of this migration is unknown.

Additional threats to pronghorn habitat could come in the form of power transmission lines that are planned to cross the Region, wind power development, and potential effects of military training in the area. Fencing that is not wildlife compatible can impede pronghorn migration throughout the region.

Occasionally a complaint is received about pronghorn depredations, usually during winter in the Little Jacks area or near Jordan Valley, but complaints are rare and generally not considered a significant issue for this region.

Population Surveys

Ground-based herd composition surveys were completed in July 2011 in GMU 42. A total of 629 pronghorn were counted, comprising 24 bucks and 20 fawns:100 does, respectively.

Additionally, a herd composition survey using a Bell 47 Soloy helicopter was conducted in the Big Springs area of GMU 42 in June 2012 in conjunction with bighorn sheep surveys in the GMU. A total of 1,041 pronghorn were counted, comprising 33 bucks and 58 fawns:100 does, respectively.

Further a ground-based herd composition surveys were completed in July 2013 in GMU 42. A total of 108 pronghorn were counted, comprising 35 bucks and 80 fawns:100 does, respectively. The ground count was conducted in the Big Springs area and conditions were was very dry with no water in most ponds. During August 2012 various areas in Unit 42 were flown with a small engine airplane. A total of 248 pronghorn were counted, comprising 23 bucks and 47 fawns:100 does, respectively.

Harvest

Based upon harvest reports, controlled hunt harvest (rifle and muzzleloader) declined with 161 pronghorn harvested in 2013 with a success rate of 42%(Table 1) compared with 222 in 2012 for a success rate of 57%. In unit 42 during 2013 harvest was half compared to 2012. Average horn length met the minimum management objective of 12 inches in GMUs 39 ($\bar{x}$ = 13.19 in, n =23) and 42 ($\bar{x}$ = 13 in, n =72), but failed to meet objective in GMU 32, 40, and 41 (Table 2).

An estimated 505 hunters harvested 87 antelope (17% success rate). An estimated 46 pronghorn were harvested by 203 hunters on the early (Aug 15-30) controlled hunt, and 41 were harvested by 302 hunters on the unlimited controlled hunt (Sept 10-24).

Translocation

No translocations occurred in 2013.

Management Implications

Interest in the general season archery hunt in GMUs 40, 41, and 42 has increased in recent years and participation has nearly doubled since 2000. This increase in archery hunters has led to conflicts as hunters contend over a limited number of watering holes and lowered the quality of the hunting experience for many. Additionally, controlled hunt tag numbers were not adjusted to account for an increase in harvest from archery hunters. To address some of these concerns, the general season archery hunt was changed to an unlimited controlled hunt in 2009. This did not achieve intended goals as an increase in hunters (782 applicants) applied for this hunt in 2009. This hunt was again changed in 2010, with 200 permits offered in a controlled hunt from 15 August – 30 August, and an unlimited controlled hunt offered from 10 September – 24 September. Applications again were higher than anticipated as 492 hunters applied for the unlimited controlled hunt. However, only 313 hunters apparently purchased their antelope tags for the unlimited controlled hunt in 2010. Another 492 hunters applied for the unlimited controlled hunt in 2011, but only 186 participated in the hunt. Antelope harvest will be closely monitored to determine if additional management actions are necessary.

The use of off-road vehicles has dramatically increased in recent years and new trails have been pioneered into pronghorn habitat, but especially in the Murphy area of GMU 40. Off-road vehicle use has the potential to displace pronghorn from important winter habitat, cause undue stress to the animals during critical times of the year (winter and spring), as well as potentially impact habitat with noxious weed introduction and fire.

Group 4 (GMU 38)

No hunts or surveys took place in this area during the reporting period. Most of the habitat in GMU 38 has been converted to housing developments or agriculture. The remaining area that could potentially sustain pronghorn has largely been altered (primarily by fire) to a monoculture of annual grasses and is of little value for pronghorn.

Table 1. Pronghorn harvest, Group 1, Southwest Region, 2003-present.

			Harvest				
GMU	Year[a]	Tags	Male	Female	Total	Male (%)	Success (%)
32	2003	15	11	4	15	73	100
	2004	15	9	1	10	90	67
	2005	15	9	2	11	82	73
	2006	15	7	0	7	100	47
	2007	15	6	2	8	80	53
	2008	14	8	0	8	100	57
	2009	15	12	0	12	100	80
	2010	15	8	1	9	89	60
	2011	15	9	0	9	100	63
	2012	15	6	1	7	86	47
	2013	15	3	3	6	50	40
39	2003	28	22	2	24	92	86
	2004	28	21	1	22	95	79
	2005	28	25	0	25	100	89
	2006	28	20	3	23	87	82
	2007	28	26	0	26	100	93
	2008	28	22	1	23	96	85
	2009	28	25	0	25	100	89
	2010	27	25	0	25	100	89
	2011	28	24	0	24	100	86
	2012	28	18	0	18	100	64
	2013	32	23	0	23	100	72
40	2003	154	73	12	85	86	55
	2004	164	81	16	97	84	59
	2005	163	81	6	87	93	53
	2006	165	77	14	91	85	55
	2007	165	62	12	74	84	45
	2008	157	66	13	80	83	51
	2009	110	44	9	53	83	48
	2010	110	53	7	60	88	55
	2011	83	43	4	47	91	57
	2012	83	41	9	50	82	60
	2013	82	41	3	44	93	54
41	2003	41	12	2	14	86	34
	2004	40	16	0	16	100	40
	2005	39	18	2	20	90	51
	2006	40	26	5	31	84	78
	2007	44	15	1	16	94	36
	2008	41	12	1	13	92	32
	2009	41	11	0	11	100	27
	2010	42	19	1	20	95	48
	2011	44	30	4	34	88	77

GMU	Year[a]	Tags	Harvest			Male (%)	Success (%)
			Male	Female	Total		
	2012	44	17	1	18	94	41
	2013	44	14	2	16	88	36
42	2003	203	104	12	116	90	57
	2004	209	93	14	107	87	51
	2005	210	115	10	125	92	60
	2006	220	141	10	151	93	69
	2007	220	129	11	141	91	64
	2008	213	118	12	130	91	61
	2009	214	101	15	116	87	54
	2010	214	113	10	123	92	57
	2011	215	101	8	109	93	51
	2012	220	118	11	129	91	59
	2013	214	56	16	72	78	34

Table 2. Average horn length of harvested pronghorn, Group 1, Southwest Region, 2005-present.

		Average horn length (inches)	
GMU	Year	Archery	Controlled Hunt
32	2005	ND	11.6
	2006	ND	12.8
	2007	ND	11.2
	2008	ND	12.3
	2009	ND	12.3
	2010	ND	10.3
	2011	ND	12.9
	2012	ND	11.8
	2013	ND	7.6
39	2005	ND	12.3
	2006	ND	12.9
	2007	ND	12.3
	2008	ND	13.6
	2009	ND	12.8
	2010	ND	13.7
	2011	ND	13.6
	2012	ND	12.9
	2013	ND	13.1
40	2005	11.6	12.1
	2006	11.4	12.5
	2007	11.5	11.8
	2008	12.4	11.7
	2009	11.7	11.5
	2010	11.2	11.9
	2011	12.0	12.2
	2012	12.2	12.5
	2013		11.9
41	2005	11.4	12.3
	2006	12.3	12.9
	2007	11.6	10.9
	2008	11.7	11.7
	2009	11.6	11.9
	2010	11.4	11.8
	2011	11.4	11.2
	2012	12.3	12.6
	2013		11.0
42	2005	11.8	12.7
	2006	12.1	12.6
	2007	11.8	12.2
	2008	12.3	12.2
	2009	11.9	12.4

2010	12.1	12.3
2011	12.7	12.7
2012	11.5	12.4
2013		13.0

MAGIC VALLEY REGION

Abstract

In 2009, all pronghorn archery hunts were converted to controlled hunts. While most (26) GMUs in Idaho are grouped into a single controlled hunt area with unlimited permits, a few GMUs were placed in more discrete controlled hunt areas (still with unlimited permits) to address hunter crowding issues. A portion of GMU 45 and all of GMU 52 comprise a single controlled hunt area, and GMUs 46 and 47 comprise another controlled hunt area. Despite the fact that converting archery hunts to unlimited controlled hunts undoubtedly affected participation and harvest rates in some GMUs, archery harvest data are still presented in the archery tables (rather than controlled hunt tables) below.

Group 2 – Pronghorn populations have generally remained lower than the levels achieved in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Hunting opportunity has been substantially curtailed since 1994 to encourage population growth and meet management objectives. Permit levels in 2011 were only 43% of 1993 levels. Observed reproductive performance in August 2013 was 0.61 fawns/doe in GMUs 46 and 47 and 0.75 fawns/doe in GMU 49. Horn lengths of hunter-killed pronghorn reported in 2013 met the 12-inch objective in all GMUs. Observed buck ratios from 1991-2013 have averaged 0.29 and 0.39 bucks/doe in GMUs 49 and 46/47, respectively.

Group 3 - Fawn production measured during August surveys averaged 0.83 fawns/doe from 1996-2013, the highest in the region. In August 2013, the observed ratio was 0.67 fawns/doe. A ratio of 0.44 bucks/doe was observed in August 2013; meeting the management goal of 0.40 bucks/doe.

Group 4 - GMUs 54 and 57 have relatively low numbers of pronghorn and have been managed for quality hunting opportunity. From 2003 - 2013, 293 hunters in GMU 54 have harvested 240 pronghorn with a mean horn length of 13.5 in. The hunt in GMU 57 was discontinued in 2002 because of low numbers.

Magic Valley Region Management

From 1987-1992, pronghorn populations in Magic Valley Region increased due to a series of mild winters and improved summer-fall habitat in some GMUs. Hunting opportunity was increased substantially during this period and summer depredation problems were common. Both permit levels and harvest increased more than 500% from 1984 to 1992 (Table 1). The combined effects of drought and the harsh conditions of the 1992-93 winter resulted in a substantial decline in pronghorn numbers region-wide, although populations south of Snake River did not experience the magnitude of decline that occurred in GMUs in the northern portion of the region. Since 1993, pronghorn numbers have increased throughout much of the Magic Valley, especially in the Camas Prairie area. In GMUs 46 and 47, continued habitat loss due to frequent wildfire has kept the population at lower levels than experienced in the late 1980s. The pronghorn population in GMU 54 has continued to expand its distribution north and east and will continue to be managed to provide quality-hunting opportunity.

There is a high demand for pronghorn hunting in the region as evidenced by the difficult drawing

odds for tags. Almost all either sex pronghorn tags have draw odds that are less than 5%.

During the past 20 years, fires have removed more than a million acres of sagebrush steppe habitat in the Magic Valley Region. While these fires may have improved spring, summer, and fall pronghorn habitat in some areas, there have been long-term negative effects on winter range and fawning habitat. These fires will likely hinder recovery of pronghorn populations in some areas, especially GMUs 46, 47, 49, and 52A, to the high levels of the late 1980s and early 1990s.

Group 2 (GMUs 45, 46, 47, 49, 52, 52A, 53)

Management

Pronghorn populations in Group 2 GMUs have fluctuated widely during the past 30 years. After declining to low levels in the early 1980s, pronghorn populations increased to relatively high levels in the late 1980s and early 1990s before declining again in 1993. Successive years of drought followed by severe conditions during the 1992-93 winter resulted in population declines estimated at 30-50%. Following the 1993 decline, hunts and permit levels were adjusted to encourage population recovery. Hunting seasons were eliminated in GMUs 45, 52, and 52A, and doe-fawn hunts were eliminated except in GMU 46. Since 1994, pronghorn populations have increased moderately in GMUs 45, 49, 52, and 52A, and hunts have been restored in all GMUs. Pronghorn numbers in GMUs 46 and 47 have declined since 1994, and numbers have remained low in GMU 53.

Harvest

In 2013, 450 tags were available in Group 2 GMUs, excluding archery-only hunts. For all hunts combined, 645 hunters harvested 315 pronghorn (193 bucks and 131 does or fawns). Hunter success for all Group 2 any weapon hunts was 74%, and archery hunter success (excluding 21A unlimited archery tag hunters) was 27.5%.

In Hunt Areas 45-2 (45/52) and 46-2 (46/47), the number of archery hunters slightly increased from 245 in 2012 to 282 in 2013. Archery hunters in 45-2 had an overall success rate of 20% and 46-2 hunter success was 35%.

One of the goals in the 1991-1995 Pronghorn Management Plan is to maintain a minimum mean horn length of 12 inches in any-weapon controlled hunts. Horn lengths reported in 2013 were above the 12-inch objective in all Group 2 GMUs and historically, Unit 49 horn lengths have been less than 12-inches, however, horn lengths in this unit have been slowly increasing and the 2013 average was 12.6” (Table 4).

Population Surveys

Sex and age composition data are collected annually on ground surveys during August in GMUs 46, 47, and 49. In GMUs 46/47, the observed ratio of 0.61 fawns/doe was higher than the 1982-2010 mean of 0.50 fawns/doe and also higher than the 2012 ratio, which was .23. In GMU 49, the observed ratio of .75 fawns/doe was lower than the 1976-2010 mean of 0.79 fawns/doe.

An objective in the 1991-1995 plan is to maintain an August ratio of 0.40 bucks/doe. In 2013, observed bucks/doe ratios were below objective in GMUs 46/47; (0.26 bucks/doe) and below objective in GMU 49 (0.20 bucks/doe).

Group 3 (GMU 44)

Management

GMU 44 is the only Group 3 GMU in Magic Valley Region. Pronghorn on the Camas Prairie (GMU 44, the Camas Creek drainage in GMU 45, and the northwest corner of GMU 52) are migratory and subsidized by agriculture, primarily alfalfa. During the late 1970s to mid-1980s, depredation complaints on Camas Prairie were common, and the management objective was to maintain the pronghorn population below 100 head. However, depredation complaints have been minimal during the past 15 years, indicating increased landowner tolerance for pronghorn use of private lands. The number of pronghorn observed during the August 2013 herd composition survey indicates a current pronghorn population exceeding 600 head. Camas Prairie pronghorn migrate to winter range north of Bliss, where the habitat is in generally poor condition and is considered the primary population-limiting factor.

Harvest

Camas Prairie pronghorns suffered high losses during the 1992-93 winter. Doe-fawn hunting was curtailed from 1994-1998 to encourage population growth. Since 1999, doe-fawn seasons have been authorized to control the population and minimize depredations. In 2013, 75 either-sex tags were offered and 50 tags were authorized in the doe-fawn hunt. Since 2008, hunter success in the Camas Prairie has been slowly increasing. Hunter success for 2013 was 92%, which is the highest hunter success rate since pre-2003 (Table 5). The minimum mean horn length reported by hunters in 2012 was 12 inches. From 1991-2013, mean horn length met the 12-inch plan objective in 9 years (Table 6).

Population Surveys

The Camas Prairie pronghorn population typically exhibits high August fawn/doe ratios, presumably a function of their high nutritional status from use of agricultural lands. From 1998-2010, observed ratios have averaged 0.83 fawns/doe, higher than any other pronghorn population in Magic Valley Region. In 2013, the observed ratio was 0.66 fawns/doe. The observed ratio of 0.44bucks/doe is higher than the objective of 0.40 bucks/doe

Group 4(GMUs 48, 54, 57)

Management

In 1989, the Department transplanted 29 pronghorn from the Mud Lake area (GMU 63) to the Shoshone Basin area of GMU 54. In addition, the Nevada Division of Wildlife released pronghorn east of Jackpot, Nevada, near Shoshone Basin in the late 1980s. This interstate population has increased and provides hunting opportunity in Idaho and Nevada.

Harvest

A hunting season has been authorized in GMU 54 since 1996. Since 2006, 28 either sex tags have been available, and in 2013, 23 pronghorn were harvested, which remains consistent with the 10 year average. Horn lengths have ranged from 13.0 in. to 14.8 in. with a mean of 13.7 in. The mean horn length for 2013 was 13.4" (Tables 7 & 8).

Population Surveys

In GMU 54, no formal population surveys were conducted. Casual observations by hunters and agency personnel indicate the population has expanded its distribution north of Shoshone Basin to include the area around Nat-Soo-Pah and the foothill areas adjacent to Rock Creek. Pronghorn have been observed as far east as Oakley and are also commonly observed in the cultivated lands near Hub Butte.

In GMU 57, the resident pronghorn population has remained relatively low. A standardized September ground survey was conducted annually from 1999-2008 to help monitor herd numbers. In 2008, 71 pronghorn were counted; the highest count since the survey was implemented in 1999. This survey was discontinued in 2009. A hunt with 5 permits was authorized from 1996-2001 to allow some opportunity to harvest the mature bucks this small population supports. The hunt was discontinued in 2002 because of low pronghorn numbers.

Pronghorn numbers in GMU 48 have increased in recent years, allowing this GMU to be included in a hunt area with GMU 52.

Table 1. Pronghorn controlled hunt harvest, Magic Valley Region, 2003-present.

	Tags	Harvest[a]				
Year	available	Male	Female	Total	Male (%)	Success (%)
2003	420	185	108	293	63	70
2004	465	197	96	293	67	63
2005	465	202	94	296	68	64
2006	476	213	92	306	70	64
2007	372	188	53	242	78	65
2008	382	174	55	229	76	60
2009	339	182	36	218	83	64
2010	767	303	32	335	90	44
2011	763	253	72	325	78	43
2012	836	277	67	344	81	41
2013	851	300	33	333	90	39

[a] Prior to 2006, harvest does not include landowner appreciation permits/harvest.

Table 2. Pronghorn any-weapon controlled hunt harvest, Magic Valley Region, Group 2, 2003-present.

			Harvest				
GMU	Year	Tags	Male	Female	Total	Male (%)	Success (%)
45	2003	9	9	0	9	100	100
	2004	9	8	0	8	100	89
	2005	10	8	0	8	100	80
	2006	13	5	0	5	100	38
	2007	13	10	0	10	100	77
	2008	13	7	0	7	100	54
	2009	13	8	0	8	100	62
	2010	13	12	0	12	100	92
	2011	13	7	0	7	100	54
	2012	19	16	0	16	100	84
	2013	19	14	0	14	100	74
46	2003	78	43	20	63	68	81
	2004	81	46	23	69	67	85
	2005	61	46	2	48	96	79
	2006	67	39	6	46	85	69
	2007	65	52	1	53	98	82
	2008	66	41	6	47	87	76
	2009	66	47	1	48	98	73
	2010	66	39	8	47	83	71
	2011	66	40	4	44	91	67
	2012	66	42	3	45	93	68
	2013	66	46	2	48	96	73
47	2003	37	12	3	15	80	41
	2004	64	19	6	25	76	39
	2005	74	11	2	13	85	18
	2006	75	21	4	25	84	33
	2007	79	19	6	26	73	33
	2008	77	18	1	19	95	25
	2009	83	6	1	7	86	8
	2010	80	10	10	20	50	25
	2011	81	13	5	18	72	22
	2012	83	18	0	18	100	22
	2013	83	16	3	19	84	23
49	2003	45	34	4	38	89	84
	2004	45	33	8	41	80	91
	2005	50	31	5	36	86	73
	2006	55	33	9	42	79	76
	2007	53	27	17	44	61	83
	2008	54	23	13	36	64	67
	2009	56	31	8	39	80	70
	2010	54	20	16	36	56	67

Table 2 Continued.

GMU	Year	Tags	Harvest			Male (%)	Success (%)
			Male	Female	Total		
	2011	37	19	6	25	85	68
	2012	55	26	10	36	72	65
	2013	39	21	4	25	84	64
52	2003	17	13	0	13	100	76
	2004	39	26	2	28	93	72
	2005	45	31	2	33	94	73
	2006	45	35	3	38	92	84
	2007	47	15	17	32	47	68
	2008	46	21	15	36	58	78
	2009	47	16	13	29	55	62
	2010	47	19	16	35	54	74
	2011	47	18	12	30	60	64
	2012	53	25	15	40	63	75
	2013	28	23	1	24	82	89
52A	2003	20	14	2	16	88	80
	2004	22	9	1	10	90	45
	2005	25	19	1	20	95	80
	2006	28	11	4	15	73	54
	2007	28	15	0	15	100	54
	2008	27	15	5	20	75	75
	2009	28	23	1	24	96	86
	2010	27	24	0	24	100	89
	2011	23	12	0	12	100	52
	2012	27	15	0	15	100	56
	2013	28	16	2	18	89	64
53[b]	1988	30	27	3	30	90	100
	1989	50	35	5	40	88	80
	1990	50	38	9	47	81	94
	1991	80	27	23	50	54	63
	1992	90	30	32	62	48	69
	1993	90	14	18	32	44	36
	1994	30	11	3	14	79	47
	1995	30	15	1	16	94	53
	1996	30	10	4	14	71	47
	1997	30	8	4	12	67	40
	1998	30	8	4	12	67	40
	1999	30	14	6	20	70	67
	2000	30	5	1	6	83	20

[a] Prior to 2006, harvest does not include landowner appreciation permits/harvest.
[b] GMU 53 was closed in 2001 and added to GMU 52A in 2002.

Table 3. Pronghorn archery harvest, Magic Valley Region, Group 2, 2003-present.

Hunt Area/GMUs	Year	Tags	Harvest			Male (%)	Success (%)
			Male	Female	Total		
49	2003	61	7	4	11	64	18
	2004	60	9	1	10	90	17
	2005	50	7	3	10	70	20
	2006	63	5	0	5	100	8
	2007	78	11	4	15	73	19
	2008	79	11	7	18	61	23
	2009	60	9	5	14	64	23
	2010	37	4	2	6	67	16
	2011	49	3	6	9	33	20
	2012	44	5	2	7	71	16
	2013	38	0	5	5	0	13
52A	2003	21	4	0	4	100	19
	2004	30	2	2	4	50	13
	2005	6	0	0	0	0	0
	2006	9	1	1	2	50	22
	2007	37	9	0	9	100	24
	2008	31	4	1	5	80	16
	2009	19	3	0	3	100	16
	2010	42	8	3	11	73	26
	2011	31	5	0	5	100	16
	2012	23	4	0	4	100	17
	2013	35	6	0	6	100	17
53	2003	11	0	0	0	0	0
	2004	8	1	0	1	100	13
	2005	6	0	0	0	0	0
	2006	21	6	1	8	75	39
	2007	21	3	0	3	100	14
	2008	27	3	0	3	100	11
	2009	12	0	0	0	0	0
	2010	8	1	0	1	100	13
	2011	7	1	1	2	50	29
	2012	9	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	9	1	0	1	1	11
46-2/46, 47	2003	145	37	12	49	76	34
	2004	156	48	11	59	81	38
	2005	126	35	10	45	78	36
	2006	178	50	12	62	81	35
	2007	195	55	16	71	77	36
	2008	206	37	12	49	76	24
	2009	199	35	16	51	69	26
	2010	119	41	4	45	91	38

Table 3 Continued.

Hunt Area/GMUs	Year	Tags	Harvest			Male (%)	Success (%)
			Male	Female	Total		
	2011	183	41	7	48	85	26
	2012	168	36	3	39	92	23
	2013	187	36	7	43	84	23
45-2/45, 52	2003	70	9	1	10	90	14
	2004	123	15	5	20	75	16
	2005	118	21	5	26	81	22
	2006	159	25	4	29	86	18
	2007	147	22	6	28	79	19
	2008	164	28	7	35	80	21
	2009	80	11	4	15	73	19
	2010	129	18	6	24	75	19
	2011	113	21	2	23	91	20
	2012	175	21	4	25	84	14
	2013	195	27	4	31	87	16

Table 4. Pronghorn horn length for controlled hunts, Magic Valley Region, Group 2, 2003-present.

GMU	Year	Tags	Mean maximum horn length (inches)
45	2003	10	13.1
	2004	10	12.8
	2005	10	12.7
	2006	10	10.4
	2007	13	13.8
	2008	13	13.4
	2009	13	13.3
	2010	13	14.3
	2011	13	15.0
	2012	19	13.6
	2013	19	13.2
46	2003	60	12.4
	2004	60	10.9
	2005	61	12.7
	2006	61	11.8
	2007	66	11.6
	2008	66	12.1
	2009	66	12.3
	2010	66	12.2
	2011	66	12.6
	2012	66	11.9
	2013	66	12.1
47	2003	40	11.0
	2004	40	9.5
	2005	74	12.3
	2006	75	11.3
	2007	75	10.6
	2008	77	12.0
	2009	83	13.8
	2010	80	12.2
	2011	81	12.7
	2012	83	12.0
	2013	83	13.3
49	2003	50	9.9
	2004	50	11.0
	2005	50	10.9
	2006	50	11.2
	2007	39	11.6
	2008	38	11.6
	2009	38	10.8
	2010	54	10.5

Table 4 Continued.

GMU	Year	Tags	Mean maximum horn length (inches)
	2011	35	11.4
	2012	39	11.1
	2013	39	12.6
52	2003	45	12.4
	2004	45	10.0
	2005	45	12.0
	2006	20	11.2
	2007	22	11.6
	2008	22	12.4
	2009	22	11.6
	2010	22	11.8
	2011	22	13.4
	2012	27	12.5
	2013	28	12.6
52A[a]	2003	45	12.5
	2004	25	10.8
	2005	25	12.0
	2006	25	13.0
	2007	28	11.8
	2008	27	12.4
	2009	28	11.3
	2010	27	12.6
	2011	25	13.7
	2012	27	12.3
	2013	28	12.0

[a] GMU 53 was closed in 2001 and added to GMU 52A in 2002.

Table 5. Pronghorn controlled hunt harvest, Magic Valley Region, Group 3, 2003-present.

			Harvest[a]				
GMU	Year	Tags	Male	Female	Total	Male (%)	Success (%)
44	2003	126	25	75	100	25	79
	2004	134	39	52	91	43	68
	2005	149	34	66	100	34	71
	2006	165	46	66	112	42	68
	2007	59	32	12	44	73	75
	2008	61	28	15	43	65	70
	2009	61	32	12	44	73	72
	2010	62	30	20	50	60	83
	2011	85	48	27	75	64	88
	2012	86	45	29	74	61	86
	2013	81	70	4	74	95	92

[a] Prior to 2006, harvest does not include landowner appreciation permits/harvest.

Table 6. Hunter-harvested pronghorn horn length, Magic Valley Region, Group 3, 2003-present.

Hunt area	Year	Tags	Mean maximum horn length (inches)
44	2003	40	12.4
	2004	50	10.7
	2005	50	11.6
	2006	50	10.7
	2007	39	11.2
	2008	61	12.1
	2009	61	11.4
	2010	62	11.2
	2011	85	12.2
	2012	86	12.2
	2013	81	12.0

Table 7. Pronghorn controlled hunt harvest, Magic Valley Region, Group 4, 2003-present.

			Harvest[a]				
GMU	Year	Tags	Male	Female	Total	Male (%)	Success (%)
54	2003	21	18	1	19	95	90
	2004	23	18	1	19	95	83
	2005	25	22	0	22	100	88
	2006	28	23	0	23	100	82
	2007	28	18	0	18	100	64
	2008	28	21	0	21	100	75
	2009	28	19	0	19	100	68
	2010	28	25	0	25	100	89
	2011	28	25	1	26	96	93
	2012	28	24	1	25	96	89
	2013	28	22	1	23	96	82

[a] Prior to 2006, harvest does not include landowner appreciation permits/harvest.

Table 8. Pronghorn archery harvest, Magic Valley Region, Group 4, 2010-present.

			Harvest				
Hunt Area/GMUs	Year	Hunters	Male	Female	Total	Male (%)	Success (%)
54	2010	13	7	0	7	100	54
	2011	14	1	0	1	100	7
	2012	15	5	0	5	100	33
	2013	15	2	0	2	100	13

Table 9. Hunter-harvested pronghorn horn length, Magic Valley Region, Group 4, 2003-present.

GMU	Year	Tags	Mean maximum horn length (inches)
54	2003	25	14.3
	2004	25	13.4
	2005	25	13.2
	2006	28	13.6
	2007	25	13.5
	2008	28	13.5
	2009	29	13.7
	2010	28	13.6
	2011	28	13.0
	2012	28	13.8
	2013	28	13.4

SOUTHEAST REGION

Abstract

Group 2 – Fifty-five either-sex pronghorn permits were issued for GMU 68 in 2013. Harvest success rate was 89%; this was slightly higher than the success rate of 82% in 2012. One female and 48 male pronghorn were harvested. Harvested males had an average maximum horn length of 13.9 inches. Archery hunters harvested an estimated 13 male pronghorn. Population information is limited for the GMU because of low density and wide dispersion. A new any-pronghorn hunt was established in 2011 in GMU 76 with five permits. In 2013 hunters achieved 100% success rate, reporting a 11.5 inch average horn length.

Group 2 (GMU 68)

Harvest

The GMU 68 any-pronghorn permit level (50) remained the same in 2013 as in 2012 (Table 1). Additionally, GMU 68 has 5 landowner appreciation permits available. Hunter report cards were used to estimate harvest, participation, and horn length. Hunter success was 89% in 2013, an increase from 2012 (82%).

Archery hunters reported harvesting 13 pronghorn, all of which were males. The archery hunt in GMU 68 in 2012 was part of an aggregation of several GMUs. However, in 2013 GMU 68 was separated into its own unlimited archery hunt to better acquire data on hunter participation and harvest. The estimate of 13 harvested pronghorn in 2013 was a decrease from an estimate of 43 in 2012.

Mean maximum horn length for the 2013 harvest was 13.9 inches which exceeds the 12.0-inch objective established in the 1991-1995 Pronghorn Management Plan.

Population Surveys

In the past, little population data has been available on size and trend of this pronghorn herd. Subjective observations by Department personnel and other observers suggest the population increased from the most recent low reached during spring 1993 through 2001; however, significant losses may have occurred during winter 2001-2002.

Approximately 70-80 pronghorn are believed to have crossed American Falls reservoir on the ice during the 2001-2002 winter to the vicinity of the Pocatello Regional Airport. Extensive efforts to haze the animals away from the airport were only partially effective. Observed numbers declined to around 15 by winter 2002. A fencing project to exclude wildlife from the airport property was undertaken in spring 2004.

Past estimates of the pronghorn population on the Big Desert have been obtained through fixed-wing surveys using line-transect methodology based on Burnham et al. (1980) and modified by Johnson and Lindzey (1990). Line-transect surveys in GMU 68 were flown in autumn 1987 and in spring 1988, 1990, and 1991.

Population estimates calculated for the Big Desert have varied greatly. Confidence limits for the population estimates have been unacceptably wide due to the low density of pronghorn in the area and their unpredictable distribution.

An aerial survey for pronghorn was conducted during August 1999 within GMU 68. The intent of the survey was to collect distribution and minimum known count data for pronghorn. Strip transects, each 1,500 m, were flown north-south across the GMU. A total of 7.5 hours of flight time was used. Six groups of pronghorn were located with a total count of 64.

Trapping and Transplanting

In December 2004, Southeast Region assisted Utah Division of Wildlife Resources in capturing 56 pronghorn near Torrey, Utah. These animals were transported to GMU 68 in Southeast Region for release. The 56 pronghorn transferred were composed of 36 adults (16 male, 19 female), 6 yearlings (3 male, 3 female), and 14 fawns (6 male, 8 female). Ten of 56 pronghorn released were fitted with radio collars. Radio tracking conducted within a month of the release found 3 mortalities and 7 live animals.

Historical Perspective

The SE Region only has one GMU with a significant antelope population, GMU 68. Harvest within the SE Region has been extremely conservative with a controlled hunt in GMU 68 with 50 permits plus 5 LAP permits.

Archery harvest has typically been low averaging around 12 antelope annually. Recently, however, archery antelope harvest increased in harvest in 2007 and in hunter numbers for the past few years (Table 2). In order to prevent over harvest of a population with little population data available, GMU 68 was placed in an unlimited controlled hunt in 2008 with several other GMU's within the state to keep archery antelope hunting growth in check. Because GMU 68 was part of several other GMU's in the same hunt it was difficult to evaluate how many hunters actually hunted and harvested pronghorn in GMU 68. To better understand hunting effort and success specific to GMU 68, IDFG separated GMU 68 into its own archery hunt for 2013.

Winterfeeding and Depredation

It is rare that pronghorn are being a depredation problem in GMU 68 in winter. During the winter of 2010 we had some temporary deep snows on the big desert that caused approximately 250 pronghorn to start feeding on third crop alfalfa haystacks in the area west of Aberdeen, Idaho. Staff were able to lure the pronghorn with other bales of alfalfa farther in the desert and way from the commercial stacks. After a break in the weather caused much of the snow to melt that group of antelope returned on to the native range in the desert.

Literature Cited

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Laake, J. L., K. P. Burnham, and D. R. Anderson. 1979. User's manual for Program TRANSECT. Utah State University Press, Logan, USA.
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Table 1. Pronghorn controlled hunt harvest, Southeast Region, Group 2, 2003-present.

			Harvest[a]				
GMU	Year	Tags	Male	Female	Total	% Male	% Success
68	2003	50	29	5	34	85	68
	2004	50	24	4	28	86	61
	2005	50	38	1	39	97	79
	2006	55	27	3	30	90	55
	2007	55	34	3	37	92	67
	2008	55	38	2	40	95	73
	2009	55	37	4	41	84	75
	2010	54	37	2	39	95	72
	2011	55	41	1	42	98	76
	2012	55	44	1	45	98	82
	2013	55	48	1	49	98	89
76	2011	5	5	0	5	100	100
	2012	5	5	0	5	100	100
	2013	6	6	0	6	100	100

[a] Prior to 2006, harvest does not include landowner appreciation permits/harvest.

Table 2. Hunter-harvested pronghorn horn length, Southeast Region, Group 2, 2003-present.

Hunt area	Year	Tags	Mean maximum horn length (inches)
68	2003	50	10.9
	2004	50	12.2
	2005	50	12.8
	2006	50	12.8
	2007	50	11.9
	2008	55	12.9
	2009	55	12.9
	2010	54	13.0
	2011	55	13.0
	2012	55	12.8
	2013	55	13.9
76	2011	5	13.2
	2012	5	13.9
	2013	6	11.5

UPPER SNAKE REGION

Abstract

Controlled hunt permit numbers were 526 in 2013 (Table 1). Estimated pronghorn harvest in 2013 was 362 for the Upper Snake Region (Table 1). These estimates do not include *Access Yes!* super hunt permits or general archery harvest.

The summer of 2013 exhibited drought conditions throughout most of the region. The spring precipitation was below average and summer range saw marginal grass growth. Most forbs and grasses cured out early in the summer due to little or no precipitation. The winter of 2013-2014 was near average with some colder temperatures persisting in late January and early February. Low-elevation snow had receded by late March with high-elevation snow lasting into mid-April.

Group 2 - No composition or population survey was conducted in Group 2 GMUs during this reporting period. Harvest estimates and horn length data were collected by a mandatory mail-in report of pronghorn tag buyers that was followed by a telephone survey sample of non-responders. The average horn length was below the 12-inch management plan objective in all Group 2 GMUs (Table 3). There were no winter time depredation complaints received for GMU 51 in Group 2 during this reporting period.

Group 3 - No composition or population survey was conducted in Group 3 GMUs during this reporting period. Permit numbers and harvest dates remained the same from 2012 for this group. Harvest estimates and horn length data were collected by a mandatory mail-in report of pronghorn tag buyers that was followed by a telephone survey sample of non-responders. The average horn length was below the 12-inch management plan objective in all of the Group 3 GMUs 60A (Table 7). Two pronghorn depredation complaints were received from Group 3 GMUs during this reporting period.

Group 2 (GMUs 50, 51, 58, 59, 59A)

Management

These mountain-valley GMUs support the most productive pronghorn herds in the region. The Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Forest Service manage most of the land with limited private cultivated land occurring along the major stream corridors. Pronghorn occurring in these GMUs are seasonally migratory and frequently migrate into GMU 63 during winter months.

Minor depredations on hay and grain crops are common during summer, but landowners tolerate most problems when they receive assistance from the Department. Major depredation complaints are received during extremely dry years when pronghorn congregate on irrigated fields. Under these conditions, the Department has authorized additional depredation hunts and paid for crop damage.

Harvest

One of the objectives of the 1991-1995 pronghorn plan for this group of GMUs is to maintain an

average horn length of 12 inches in the firearm either-sex harvest. This information was collected by telephone survey from 1994-2000. From 2001-2011, the harvest estimate (Table 2) and horn length estimate (Table 3) were collected by a mandatory report of tag buyers that was followed by a telephone survey of a sample of non-responders. These estimates do not include permits, harvest estimates, or horn length estimates for super hunt harvest. The average horn length was at the 12-inch management plan objective in all Group 2 GMUs during this reporting period (Table 3).

Population Surveys

No herd composition or population trend survey was conducted in any Group 2 GMUs during this reporting period. Table 4 provides a summary of composition estimates for GMUs 37/51 and 30A/58 and Table 5 provides a summary of composition estimates for GMUs 59/59A from the 1970s through present. Unfortunately the Department does not currently have sufficient money to conduct aerial surveys for pronghorn.

Depredation

No summertime depredation complaints were received from GMU 51 during this reporting period.

Group 3 (GMUs 60, 60A, 61, 63)

Management

These GMUs provide important pronghorn habitat but are difficult to manage. GMUs 60, 60A, and the west part of GMU 61 have productive summer range, but access to traditional winter range from these GMUs was blocked when Interstate 15 (I-15) was built. Under current conditions, the herd increases during light to moderate winters but is decimated during hard winters.

Pronghorn summering on the Henrys Lake Flat area of GMU 61 winter in the Madison River Valley, Montana. These pronghorn are managed for non-consumptive value, to minimize landowner depredation and hunter access concerns during summer, and consistent with winter pronghorn population objectives of Montana Fish, Wildlife, & Parks.

GMU 63 provides important wintering habitat for pronghorn summering in Group 2 GMUs. Pronghorn summering in GMU 63 are managed to minimize depredations on hayfields around the Idaho National Laboratory (INL).

Habitat Conditions

Pronghorn habitat in the eastern portion of GMU 61 is restricted to summer range on the Henrys Lake Flat area. These pronghorn winter in the Madison River Valley of Montana. Summer range is predominantly privately owned. Montana experiences some winter depredation problems involving these pronghorn. Therefore, the Department's goal is to manage this herd for non-consumptive value and use sport harvest to prevent it from increasing and causing more severe depredations.

Habitat in the western portion of GMU 61 is primarily confined to the Beaver Creek and Camas Creek drainages and their tributaries. These pronghorn winter southeast of Dillon, Montana, and currently are not causing any winter depredation problems.

Pronghorn that summer in GMUs 60 and 60A historically migrated across what is now I-15 into GMU 63 to winter. However, with the construction of I-15, this traditional migration route was blocked, forcing them to winter in GMUs 60A and 63A. Consequently, during winters of heavy snowfall, this small herd of pronghorn suffers severe winter loss.

GMU 63 provides winter range for pronghorn summering in Group 2 GMUs and year-round habitat for resident pronghorn. Approximately half the GMU is controlled by the U.S. Department of Energy as INL and is closed to hunting with the exception of a half buffered hunting area near actively growing agricultural fields. In several areas, irrigated crops are grown on private lands that abut the INL. Consequently, some of the pronghorn summering in GMU 63 cause depredation problems on private lands. These pronghorn are unavailable to sportsmen for harvest. Summer crop depredations occur on other private land in the GMU but are easier to control with hunting. Fall and winter depredations on stored hay are common from pronghorn summering in, and migrating from, Group 2 GMUs.

Harvest

Permit numbers and harvest dates remained the same from 2013 for this group. The average horn length for reported hunter harvest in 2013 was less than 12 inches for all Group 3 GMUs (Table 7). Although the 1991-1995 pronghorn plan does not include a minimum average horn length goal for this group of GMUs, the plan does note, as a management consideration, that mature buck numbers were below desired levels.

Depredation

Two summertime depredation complaints were received for GMU 63 during this reporting period; and one claim was paid. There were no depredation hunts during this reporting period. In order to address the depredation issues in the northern half of GMU 63, two temporary water tanks were placed 1.5 miles onto the Idaho National Laboratory property during the summers of 2009 and 2010. These sites are being evaluated for the placement of permanent guzzlers.

Population Surveys

No composition or population trend survey was conducted in Group 3 GMUs during this reporting period. Table 5 provides a summary of pronghorn surveys conducted in GMU 63 since 1983. Unfortunately, the Department does not currently have sufficient money to conduct aerial surveys for pronghorn.

The Environmental Science and Research Foundation, Inc., and, since July 2000, Stoller Corporation, have conducted pronghorn population estimates following methodology described by Johnson and Lindzey (1990). Table 8 shows summer and winter pronghorn population estimates (Transect II; Johnson and Lindzey 1990, Pojar et al. 1995) for INL, 1994-2005.

Summer flights were conducted during July or August; winter flights were conducted during January or February. Stoller Corporation did not calculate population estimates in 2007 due to concern over generating erroneous estimates with the current methodology available.

Pronghorn in GMUs 60 and 60A appear to have recovered from heavy winter mortality suffered during the hard winters of 1983-1984, 1984-1985, and 1992-1993.

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Pojar, T. M., D. C. Bowden, and B. R. Gill. 1995. Aerial counting experiments to estimate pronghorn density and herd structure. Journal of Wildlife Management 59(1):117-128.

Table 1. Pronghorn harvest, Upper Snake Region, 2003-present.

		Harvest[a]				
Year	Tags	Male	Female	Total	Male (%)	Success (%)
2003	425	245	38	283	87	67
2004	425	231	47	281	82	70
2005	425	245	50	295	83	73
2006	470	276	30	309	89	66
2007[b]	521	286	51	337	84	64
2008	507	340	25	365	93	71
2009	527	327	53	381	86	72
2010	505	340	66	406	84	80
2011	505	319	52	371	86	73
2012	530	337	45	382	88	72
2013	526	311	51	362	86	69

[a] Prior to 2006, harvest does not include landowner appreciation permits/harvest.

[b] Includes depredation permits/harvest.

Table 2. Pronghorn harvest, Upper Snake Region, Group 2, 2003-present.

GMU	Year	Tags[a]	Harvest[a]			Male (%)	Success (%)
			Male	Female	Total		
50	2003	75	45	6	51	88	80
	2004	75	48	7	55	87	79
	2005	75	50	8	58	86	81
	2006	83	54	4	58	93	70
	2007	83	68	4	72	94	86
	2008	83	62	6	68	91	81
	2009	81	55	5	60	92	74
	2010	81	63	9	72	88	89
	2011	81	57	4	61	93	75
	2012	81	54	4	58	93	72
	2013	80	60	4	64	94	80
51	2003	75	48	4	52	92	74
	2004	75	45	4	49	92	71
	2005	75	46	8	54	85	74
	2006	83	52	4	58	90	70
	2007	83	47	3	50	94	60
	2008	83	64	2	66	96	79
	2009	81	57	4	61	93	75
	2010	82	63	11	74	85	90
	2011	80	51	10	61	93	75
	2012	81	64	2	66	97	81
	2013	83	63	3	66	96	82
58	2003	50	30	7	37	81	84
	2004	50	33	7	40	83	80
	2005	50	29	5	34	85	68
	2006	55	38	5	44	86	80
	2007	55	40	2	42	95	76
	2008	55	42	3	45	93	81
	2009	55	48	0	48	100	87
	2010	55	41	7	48	85	94
	2011	54	43	7	50	80	93
	2012	54	42	1	43	98	80
	2013	55	44	4	48	92	87
59	2003	50	30	3	33	91	69
	2004	50	28	10	39	72	78
	2005	50	33	4	37	89	79
	2006	55	44	4	48	92	87
	2007	55	38	8	46	82	83
	2008	55	44	2	46	95	83
	2009	55	40	2	42	95	76
	2010	55	36	5	41	88	75
	2011	50	33	1	34	97	69
	2012	54	42	2	44	95	81
	2013	52	30	7	37	81	71

[a] Prior to 2006, harvest does not include landowner appreciation permits/harvest.

Table 3. Hunter-harvested pronghorn horn lengths, Upper Snake Region, Group 2, 2003-present.

GMU	Year	Tags[a]	Mean maximum horn length (inches)[a]
50	2003	75	11.6
	2004	75	10.6
	2005	75	12.4
	2006	83	12.1
	2007	83	13.2
	2008	83	12.05
	2009	81	12.2
	2010	81	12.7
	2011	81	12.2
	2012	81	12.0
	2013	80	12.8
51	2003	75	11.7
	2004	75	11.8
	2005	75	12.0
	2006	83	12.5
	2007	83	13.4
	2008	83	12.2
	2009	81	12.5
	2010	82	12.9
	2011	80	12.4
	2012	81	12.5
	2013	83	13.0
58	2003	50	12.3
	2004	50	11.3
	2005	50	10.9
	2006	55	12.1
	2007	55	13.2
	2008	55	12.1
	2009	55	12.8
	2010	55	11.9
	2011	55	12.1
	2012	54	12.5
	2013	55	12.2
59	2003	50	10.9
	2004	50	8.5
	2005	50	12.1
	2006	55	11.7
	2007	55	11.8
	2008	55	12.4
	2009	55	11.8
	2010	55	11.8
	2011	55	11.9
	2012	54	12.1
	2013	52	11.6

[a] Prior to 2006, harvest does not include landowner appreciation permits/harvest.

Table 4. Pronghorn surveys in GMUs 37/51 and 30A/58, Upper Snake Region, 1973-2004.

GMU(s)	Year	Bucks	Does	Fawns	Total	Bucks:100 does	Fawns:100 does
37/51	1973	90	235	125	450	38.3	53.2
	1974	43	109	86	238	39.4	78.9
	1975	58	171	105	334	33.9	61.4
	1976	97	145	98	340	66.9	67.6
	1977	113	288	170	571	39.2	59.0
	1978	107	354	203	664	30.2	57.3
	1979	114	301	178	593	37.9	59.1
	1980	94	293	152	539	32.1	51.9
	1981	172	504	299	975	34.1	59.3
	1982	176	500	232	908	35.2	46.4
	1983	134	495	284	913	27.1	57.4
	1984	309	830	462	1,601	37.2	55.7
	1986	241	596	342	1,179	40.4	57.4
	1989[a]				4,062		
	1996[b]	309	1,565	506	2,380	19.7	32.3
	2001[c]	149	417	137	703	35.7	32.9
	2003[d]	68	232	96	396	29.3	41.4
	2004[d]	85	185	68	338	45.9	36.8
30A/58	1973	54	132	84	270	40.9	63.6
	1974	73	164	127	364	44.5	77.4
	1975	58	167	124	349	34.7	74.3
	1976	80	127	76	283	63.0	59.8
	1977	61	130	79	270	46.9	60.8
	1978	80	153	146	379	52.3	95.4
	1979	73	136	126	335	53.7	92.6
	1980	96	147	134	377	65.3	91.2
	1981	81	135	90	306	60.0	66.7
	1982	139	282	156	577	49.3	55.3
	1984	107	336	158	601	31.8	47.0
	1986	114	345	149	608	33.0	43.2
	2000	94	230	102	426	40.9	44.3
	2000[e]	147	321	144	612	45.8	44.9
	2003[f]	68	175	58	301	38.9	33.1
	2004[f]	75	210	61	346	35.7	29.0

[a] Line-transect estimate.

[b] Pojar et al. estimate.

[c] Modified Pojar et al. estimate.

[d] Composition survey of the area south of Double Springs Pass Road in GMU 37 and the area north of Wet Creek and west of the Howe-May-Ellis Road in GMU 51.

[e] Population estimate for all of GMU 58.

[f] Composition survey of GMU 30A south of Eighteen Mile Creek and the area north of Scott Canyon and east of Highway 28 in GMU 58.

Table 5. Pronghorn surveys in GMUs 59/59A and 63, Upper Snake Region, 1974-2004.

GMU(s)	Year	Bucks	Does	Fawns	Total	Bucks:100 does	Fawns:100 does
59/59A	1974	23	91	78	192	25.3	85.7
	1975	63	132	77	272	47.7	58.3
	1976	110	189	154	453	58.2	81.5
	1977	105	158	94	357	66.5	59.5
	1978	86	202	173	461	42.6	85.6
	1979	97	221	230	548	43.9	104.1
	1980	53	130	104	287	40.8	80.0
	1981	68	162	149	379	42.0	92.0
	1982	129	251	171	551	51.4	68.1
	1984	105	295	235	635	35.6	79.7
	1986	99	281	269	649	35.2	95.7
	2002	37	194	69	330	19.1	20.1
	2002[a]	42	230	89	390	18.3	38.7
63	1983[b]	32	175	84	291	18.3	48.0
	2002[c]				2,111		
	2003[d]	45	141	70	256	31.9	59.6
	2004[d]	47	163	117	327	28.8	71.8

[a] Population estimate for all of GMUs 59 and 59A.

[b] Conducted during mid-August with a Hiller 12-E helicopter. Flights were conducted during calm and clear weather only, and early morning and evening work periods are emphasized. Each population was flown until a minimum of 135 does were counted, or no more animals could be located (Autenreith 1982).

[c] Line-transect estimate.

[d] Composition survey of GMU 63 north of Highway 33 and around the agricultural lands south and east of Mud Lake-Terreton was surveyed with 2 observers and pilot using a Bell G-47 helicopter 4 August 2003.

Table 6. Pronghorn harvest, Upper Snake Region, Group 3, 2003-present.

			Harvest[a]				
GMU	Year	Tags	Male	Female	Total	Male (%)	Success (%)
60A	2003	25	16	2	18	89	78
	2004	25	19	3	22	86	88
	2005	25	15	4	19	79	86
	2006	28	14	3	17	82	61
	2007	28	21	1	22	95	78
	2008	28	21	1	22	95	78
	2009	26	23	1	24	96	92
	2010	27	22	1	23	96	85
	2011	27	22	3	25	88	93
	2012	28	22	2	24	92	96
	2013	28	25	3	28	89	100
61	2003	25	13	5	18	72	82
	2004	25	9	3	13	69	62
	2005	25	10	9	19	53	76
	2006	28	4	4	8	50	29
	2007	28	7	2	9	77	32
	2008	28	9	6	15	60	53
	2009	25	11	8	19	58	76
	2010	25	13	4	17	76	68
	2011	22	11	1	12	92	54
	2012	26	18	3	21	86	81
	2013	25	10	3	13	77	52
63	2003	125	63	11	74	85	63
	2004	125	49	13	63	78	58
	2005	125	62	12	74	84	65
	2006	138	70	6	76	92	56
	2007[b]	194	65	19	84	77	43
	2008	190	101	5	106	53	55
	2009	204	93	33	127	73	62
	2010	202	96	29	125	77	62
	2011	205	83	26	108	77	53
	2012	206	95	31	126	75	61
	2013	203	79	27	106	75	52

[a] Prior to 2006, harvest does not include landowner appreciation permits/harvest.
[b] Includes depredation permits/harvest.

Table 7. Hunter-harvested pronghorn horn lengths, Upper Snake Region, Group 3, 2003-present.

GMU	Year	Tags	Mean maximum horn length (inches)[a]
60A	2003	25	10.9
	2004	25	9.8
	2005	25	10.9
	2006	28	11.8
	2007	28	11.6
	2008	28	12.9
	2009	26	10.2
	2010	27	11.5
	2011	27	10.6
	2012	28	10.7
	2013	28	11.0
61	2003	25	9.4
	2004	25	9.3
	2005	25	10.5
	2006	28	8.5
	2007	28	9.9
	2008	28	9.8
	2009	25	6.9
	2010	25	8.5
	2011	22	6.9
	2012	26	8.7
	2013	25	8.0
63	2003	125	10.7
	2004	125	10.4
	2005	125	11.0
	2006	138	11.0
	2007[b]	194	10.5
	2008	190	11.7
	2009	204	11.3
	2010	202	11.9
	2011	186	11.0
	2012	206	11.6
	2013	203	11.5

[a] Prior to 2006, harvest does not include landowner appreciation permits/harvest.
[b] Includes depredation permits/harvest.

Table 8. Estimates of pronghorn on INL, Upper Snake Region, 1994-2010.

	Summer			Winter		
	Number		Population	Number		Population
Year	Observed	Groups	estimate	Observed	Groups	estimate
1994[a]	123	39	250±138			
1995[a]	198		474±260	1,093	23	
1996[b]	256	8	1,247±1,212			
1997[a]	64	28	401±190	1,986	82	3,286±692
1998[a]				911	36	3,161±997
1999[a]	52	23	479±112	1,398	21	2,939±1,226
2000[a]	199	58	556±151	1,190	74	3,717±702
2001[a]	98	29	1,307±165	1,341	36	4,126±1,311
2002[a]	51	12	246±98	866	19	7,005±3,624
2003[a]	94	24	185±79	702	45	2,315±542
2004[a]	113	27	216±55	432	50	3,052±907
2005[a]	162	30	174±99	797	55	2,195±786
2006[a]	219	34	1267±474	283	21	734 ± 270
2007[a,c]	119	23		1,130	53	
2010[a,c]	205	52		494	8	

[a] Line-transect estimate.

[b] Pojar et al. estimate.

[c] As of 2007, Stoller Corp. is no longer calculating population estimates due to concerns over generating erroneous estimates with the current methodology.

SALMON REGION

Abstract

There were 211 pronghorn reported harvested in Salmon Region in 2013, including archery harvest of approximately 66 (48 M, 18 F) (Table 1). However, archery hunter and harvest numbers for Salmon Region are inflated because of reporting bias. In 2009, pronghorn archery opportunity was converted from general season to unlimited controlled hunts across the state because archery harvest had been increasing over the years. Overall harvest in 2013 remained well below harvest levels prior to the mid-1990s. Reductions in recent harvest reflect significant decreases in permits available throughout the Salmon Region since the early 1990s. Success for active firearms hunters in all controlled hunts was 71%; bucks comprised 90% of harvested pronghorn. Average horn lengths met minimum 12-inch criterion in 3 of 6 GMUs: 30, 36B, and 37.

All doe/fawn permits were eliminated in 1998, compared to 100 issued in 1997 and 825 in seasons during 1992-1993. In 2004, the any-weapon season in GMU 30A was converted to a traditional muzzleloader hunt to maintain hunting opportunity. In 2009, GMU 36A was added as a muzzleloader hunt with 10 tags. Because of changes in GMUs (combination and elimination), comparisons and summaries based on pronghorn-plan groups over time are less meaningful than in previous years. Therefore, for purposes of this section, assignment of GMUs to groups is modified to represent current GMUs and group-specific comparisons are limited. Under current pronghorn densities, most hunting opportunities in Salmon Region would likely be classified into Group 1.

Ground surveys were conducted in the Upper Lemhi and Pahsimeroi valleys to estimate fawn and buck ratios in late August – early September of 2013. In the Upper Lemhi, 74 pronghorn were classified with a fawn ratio of 47:100 does and a buck ratio of 64:100 does. In the Pahsimeroi, 91 pronghorn were classified with a fawn ratio of 50:100 does and a buck ratio of 40:100 does.

Group 1 (GMUs 28, 36B, 37 Part)

Combination and elimination of all or part of some GMUs has reduced the area of Management Group 1. Only GMU 36B (all of GMU 36B and extreme southeastern GMU 28) remains clearly distinguishable as a Group 1 area. Harvest from this area was 11 pronghorn in 2013, (Table 2). Reported mean horn length of 13.25 inches was above the plan criterion of 12 inches (Table 3).

Group 2 (GMUs 21A Part, 29, 30, 36A, 37 Part, 37A)

Hunt combinations now incorporate all of GMUs 29, 30, 36A, 37, 37A, and extreme southern GMU 21A in Group 2. Hunters reported harvesting 160 animals (including 46 by archers) in these GMUs (Table 4). Males comprised 88% of the harvest. Mean horn length exceeded pronghorn-plan criterion of 12 inches (Table 5) in Hunt Areas 30 and 37 (12.3 to 12.9) and was below 12 inches in GMU's 29 and 36A.

Group 3 (GMU 30A)

Consolidation of hunt areas left GMU 30A as the only distinguishable GMU in Group 3. Harvest in the single GMU was 34 (25M, 9F) in 2013, including 11 by archers. Reduced harvest in both 2004 and 2005 was assumed to result from restricting hunters to traditional muzzleloading equipment (Table 6). However, hunter success increased during 2006 and 2007 before dropping to 52% in 2008 and 46% in 2009. Success in 2010 and 2011 (68% and 64%) reached the highest levels since converting to muzzleloaders, which rivaled or exceeded success with centerfire rifles during the 1990s. Success in 2013 was 45%. Average horn length of 11 inches failed to meet the plan goal of 12 inches (Table 7).

Archery

Interest in archery hunting for pronghorn increased significantly over the last several years (+140% from 2001-03 to 2007-09), to the point where general season archery hunter numbers approached those allowed in controlled hunts (Figure 1). Archery harvest also increased (+186%), but accounted for only 15-20% of total harvest. Beginning in 2009, general archery season was replaced with an unlimited controlled hunt. Salmon Region GMUs with pronghorn were included in Hunt Area 21A*. Harvest by a reported 337 archers within Salmon Region amounted to 66 animals (~19% success). However, estimates of archery participation and harvest in Salmon Region may be inflated because hunters erroneously report hunting in GMU 21A (as opposed to Hunt Area 21A, which encompasses 24 GMUs in eastern Idaho). Reported hunter numbers and harvest for GMU 21A far exceed plausible levels for the small area and small number of pronghorn present. Conversely, if hunters reporting GMU 21A at least hunted within the region, numbers may be reasonable at the regional level.

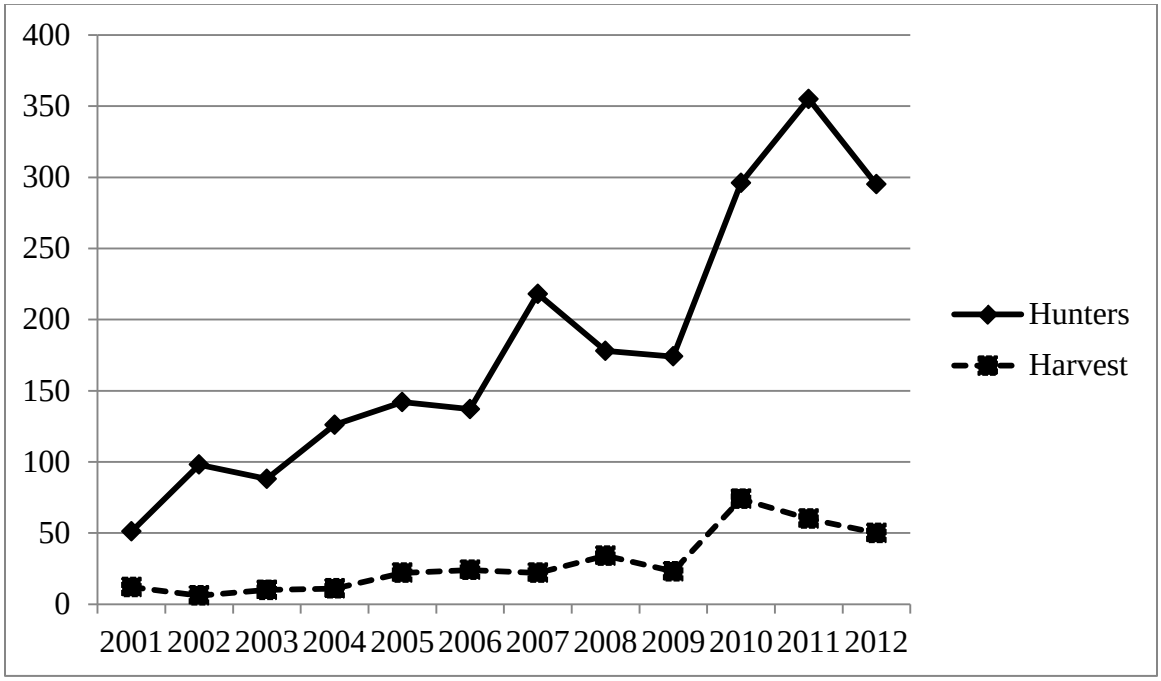


Figure 1. Archery hunter numbers and harvest, Salmon Region, 2001 – present. GMU 21A contribution assumed to have occurred within Salmon Region.

Table 1. Pronghorn firearms controlled hunt harvest, Salmon Region, 2003-present.

		Harvest[a]				
Year	Tags	Male	Female	Total	Male (%)	Success (%)
2003	195	105	22	127	82	73
2004	195	93	19	112	83	63
2005	180	105	9	114	92	70
2006	196	117	14	131	89	67
2007	193	133	6	139	96	78
2008	198	132	5	138	96	77
2009	203	123	9	132	93	77
2010	202	135	7	142	95	77
2011	202	127	8	138	92	78
2012	203	149	7	157	96	83
2013	203	130	15	145	90	71

[a] Prior to 2006 harvest does not include landowner appreciation permits and harvest.

Table 2. Pronghorn controlled hunt harvest, Salmon Region, Group 1, 2003-present.

			Harvest[a]				
GMU	Year	Tags	Male	Female	Total	Male (%)	Success (%)
36B	2003	25	13	0	13	100	57
	2004	25	7	0	7	100	30
	2005	10	4	0	4	100	40
	2006	11	6	1	7	86	64
	2007	10	5	1	6	83	75
	2008	10	5	0	5	100	63
	2009	10	4	1	5	80	56
	2010	11	8	0	8	100	73
	2011	10	7	1	8	88	100
	2012	10	10	0	10	100	100
	2013	10	8	0	8	80	80

[a] Prior to 2006 and in 2009, harvest does not include landowner appreciation permits/harvest.

Table 3. Hunter-harvested pronghorn horn length, Salmon Region, Group 1, 2003-present.

GMU	Year	Tags	Mean maximum horn length (inches)
36B	2003	25	12.6
	2004	25	10.1
	2005	10	8.1
	2006	11	11.7
	2007	10	12.2
	2008	10	11.9
	2009	10	12.8
	2010	11	13.4
	2011	10	13.3
	2012	10	12.4
	2013	10	13.5

Table 4. Pronghorn controlled hunt harvest, Salmon Region, Group 2, 2003-present.

			Harvest[a]				
GMU	Year	Tags	Male	Female	Total	Male (%)	Success (%)
29	2003	40	18	9	27	67	77
	2004	40	23	7	31	74	84
	2005	40	21	2	23	91	62
	2006	44	22	5	27	81	61
	2007	45	26	2	28	93	72
	2008	44	34	1	35	94	95
	2009	44	32	1	33	97	87
	2010	44	28	4	32	88	73
	2011	44	30	4	34	88	87
	2012	44	32	3	35	91	85
	2013	44	31	4	35	86	80
30	2003	30	16	2	18	89	67
	2004	30	20	1	21	95	81
	2005	30	26	1	27	96	96
	2006	33	23	2	25	92	76
	2007	32	27	1	28	96	90
	2008	33	31	1	30	100	94
	2009	30	21	4	25	84	96
	2010	31	20	3	23	87	74
	2011	32	24	0	24	100	85
	2012	32	28	0	28	100	100
	2013	30	16	6	22	73	73
36A	2009[c]	10	4	0	4	100	50
	2010	11	3	0	3	100	38
	2011	10	3	0	3	100	43
	2012	11	8	0	8	100	80
	2013	11	1	0	1	100	9
37	2003	60	30	9	40	77	74
	2004	60	35	8	43	81	74
	2005	60	41	6	47	87	82
	2006	64	45	2	47	96	73
	2007	66	52	1	53	98	84
	2008	66	43	1	45	93	75
	2009	65	49	3	52	94	87
	2010	63	49	1	50	98	79
	2011	64	42	3	46	92	77
	2012	65	53	2	55	96	90
	2013	66	54	2	56	96	85

[a] Prior to 2006 harvest does not include landowner appreciation permits/harvest.

Table 5. Hunter-harvested pronghorn horn length, Salmon Region, Group 2, 2003-present.

GMU	Year	Tags	Mean maximum horn length (inches)
29	2003	40	11.9
	2004	40	10.9
	2005	40	11.7
	2006	44	10.3
	2007	45	11.1
	2008	44	12.5
	2009	40	12.0
	2010	44	11.9
	2011	44	11.1
	2012	44	11.9
	2013	44	11.2
30	2003	30	12.3
	2004	30	11.9
	2005	30	12.2
	2006	33	12.4
	2007	32	12.6
	2008	33	12.9
	2009	30	11.7
	2010	31	11.3
	2011	32	12.4
	2012	32	12.4
	2013	30	12.3
36A	2009	10	10.7
	2010	11	12.7
	2011	10	13.3
	2012	11	14.2
	2013	11	10.0
37	2003	60	12.8
	2004	60	11.2
	2005	60	13.0
	2006	64	12.3
	2007	66	12.9
	2008	66	12.1
	2009	60	13.5
	2010	63	13.7
	2011	64	13.5
	2012	65	12.7
	2013	66	12.9

Table 6. Pronghorn controlled hunt harvest, Salmon Region, Group 3, 2003-present.

			Harvest[a]				
GMU	Year	Tags	Male	Female	Total	Male (%)	Success[b] (%)
30A	2003	40	28	2	30	93	79
	2004	40	8	3	11	73	31
	2005	40	13	0	13	100	41
	2006	44	21	4	25	84	57
	2007	41	23	1	24	96	65
	2008	44	21	1	21	95	52
	2009	42	13	0	13	100	43
	2010	42	25	1	26	96	62
	2011	42	21	0	24	89	64
	2012	41	18	2	20	90	51
	2013	42	20	3	23	87	55

[a] Prior to 2006 and in 2009, harvest does not include landowner appreciation permits/harvest.

Table 7. Hunter-harvested pronghorn horn length, Salmon Region, Group 3, 2003-present.

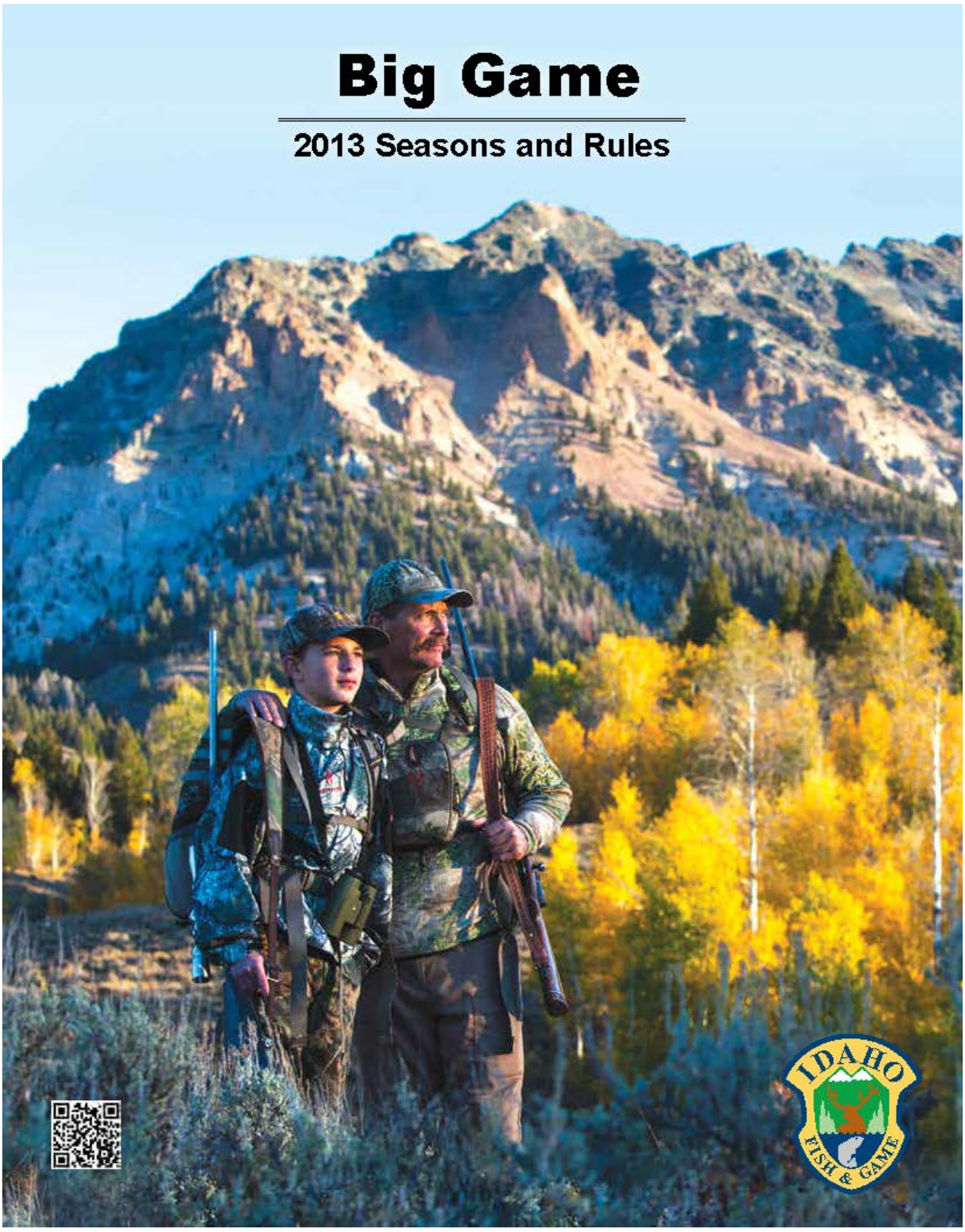
GMU	Year	Tags	Mean maximum horn length (inches)
30A	2003	40	11.6
	2004	40	9.6
	2005	40	12.0
	2006	44	10.9
	2007	41	11.4
	2008	44	12.0
	2009	40	12.3
	2010	42	10.4
	2011	42	10.8
	2012	41	11.3
	2013	42	11.0

APPENDIX A

IDAHO

2013 SEASON

PRONGHORN RULES


Big Game
2013 Seasons and Rules
IDAHO
FISH & GAME

Pronghorn Controlled Hunts

For details on controlled hunt rules and restrictions please see pages 94-97.

Hunters: Please check Pronghorn Controlled Hunt Area descriptions on page 68. Hunt Areas may change annually.

All pronghorn hunting, including archery seasons, is by controlled hunt.

Doe or fawn only: Only pronghorn without a black cheek patch or with horns less than 3 inches long may be taken during doe or fawn only pronghorn seasons. To participate in an archery only pronghorn hunting season, hunters must have in their possession an archery permit in addition to required license and tag.

Attention Pronghorn Archery Hunters! Don't give your sport a black eye. Did you know that leaving blind material is considered littering? And, digging pits on federal land is a violation of federal law? For more information on how to construct a legal blind, see page 86 or contact your local Bureau of Land Management office.

2013 Controlled Pronghorn Hunts (2,055 Tags Plus Unlimited Tags)
Either Sex Pronghorn

Hunt No.	Controlled Hunt Areas	Tags	Season Dates	Notes
4001	29[b] (see pg 68)	40	Sep 25 - Oct 24	*Motorized Hunting Rule Applies, See Pages 91-92*
4002	30[a] (see pg 68)	30	Sep 25 - Oct 24	*Motorized Hunting Rule Applies in Unit 30, See Pages 91-92*
4003	36B[a] (see pg 68)	10	Sep 25 - Oct 24	
4004	37[a] (see pg 68)	60	Sep 25 - Oct 24	*Motorized Hunting Rule Applies, See Pages 91-92*
4005	39[b] (see pg 68)	25	Sep 25 - Oct 24	*Portion of Unit **only***
4006	40-1	75	Sep 25 - Oct 24	
4007	42[a] (see pg 68)	200	Sep 25 - Oct 24	
4008	44-1[a] (see pg 68)	75	Sep 25 - Oct 24	*Motorized Hunting Rule Applies in Unit 45, See Pages 91-92*
4009	45-1[b] (see pg 68)	15	Sep 25 - Oct 24	*Motorized Hunting Rule Applies, See Pages 91-92*
4010	46-1	60	Sep 25 - Oct 24	
4011	49	35	Sep 25 - Oct 24	*Motorized Hunting Rule Applies, See Pages 91-92*
4012	50	75	Sep 25 - Oct 24	*Motorized Hunting Rule Applies, See Pages 91-92*
4013	51[a] (see pg 68)	75	Sep 25 - Oct 24	*Motorized Hunting Rule Applies in Unit 51, See Pages 91-92*
4014	52[a] (see pg 68)	25	Sep 25 - Oct 24	*Motorized Hunting Rule Applies in Unit 52, See Pages 91-92*
4015	52A[a] (see pg 68)	25	Sep 25 - Oct 24	*Motorized Hunting Rule Applies in Unit 53, See Pages 91-92*
4016	54-1	25	Sep 25 - Oct 24	
4017	58	50	Sep 25 - Oct 24	*Motorized Hunting Rule Applies, See Pages 91-92*
4018	59[a] (see pg 68)	50	Sep 25 - Oct 24	*Motorized Hunting Rule Applies, See Pages 91-92*
4019	60A[a] (see pg 68)	25	Sep 25 - Oct 24	
4020	63-1[b] (see pg 68)	50	Sep 25 - Oct 24	
4021	68	50	Sep 25 - Oct 24	
4022	76[b] (see pg 68)	5	Aug 15 - Sep 15	*Motorized Hunting Rule Applies, See Pages 91-92*

[a] This hunt includes other units or parts of other units. See controlled hunt area descriptions.
[b] This hunt includes only a portion of this unit. See controlled hunt area descriptions.
For details on controlled hunt rules and restrictions, please see pages 94-97.

2013 Controlled Hunts Either Sex Pronghorn Archery Only - Archery Permit Required				
Hunt No.	**Controlled Hunt Areas**	**Tags**	**Season Dates**	**Notes**
4023	21A[a] (see pg 68)	Unlimited	Aug 15 - Sep 15	*Motorized Hunting Rule Applies in Units 29, 30, 30A, 36A, 37, 37A, 45, 49, 50, 51, 53, 59 & 59A, See Pages 91-92*
4024	40-2[a] (see pg 68)	200	Aug 15 - Aug 30	
4025	40-2[a] (see pg 68)	Unlimited	Sep 10 - Sep 24	
4026	45-2[a] (see pg 68)	40	Aug 15 - Aug 30	*Motorized Hunting Rule Applies, See Pages 91-92*
4027	45-2[a] (see pg 68)	Unlimited	Sep 10 - Sep 24	*Motorized Hunting Rule Applies, See pages 91-92*
4028	46-2[a] (see pg 68)	40	Aug 15 - Aug 30	*Motorized Hunting Rule Applies in Unit 47, See Pages 91-92*
4029	46-2[a] (see pg 68)	Unlimited	Sep 10 - Sep 24	*Motorized Hunting Rule Applies in Unit 47, See Pages 91-92*
4030	54-1	15	Aug 15 - Sep 15	
4031	68	40	Aug 15 - Aug 30	
4032	68	Unlimited	Sep 10 - Sep 24	

2013 Controlled Hunts Doe or Fawn Pronghorn				
Hunt No.	**Controlled Hunt Areas**	**Tags**	**Season Dates**	**Notes**
4033	44-1[a] (see pg 68)	50	Oct 5 - Oct 24	*Motorized Hunting Rule Applies in Unit 45, See Pages 91-92*
4034	44-2[a] (see pg 68)	100	Nov 1 - Nov 30	*Motorized Hunting Rule Applies in Units 45 & 52, See Pages 91-92*
4035	49	15	Oct 5 - Oct 24	*Motorized Hunting Rule Applies, See Pages 91-92*
4036	63-2[b] (see pg 68)	25	Nov 1 - Nov 30	*Short Range weapons **only** on Mud Lake Wildlife Management Area*

[a] This hunt includes other units or parts of other units. See controlled hunt area descriptions.
[b] This hunt includes only a portion of this unit. See controlled hunt area descriptions.
For details on controlled hunt rules and restrictions, please see pages 94-97.

2013 Controlled Hunts Either Sex Pronghorn Muzzleloader Only - Muzzleloader Permit Required				
Hunt No.	**Controlled Hunt Areas**	**Tags**	**Season Dates**	**Notes**
4037	30A	40	Sep 25 - Oct 24	*Motorized Hunting Rule Applies, See Pages 91-92*
4038	36A	10	Sep 25 - Oct 24	*Motorized Hunting Rule Applies, See Pages 91-92*
4039	41[b] (see pg 68)	40	Sep 25 - Oct 24	*Portion of Unit **only***
4040	47	75	Sep 25 - Oct 24	*Motorized Hunting Rule Applies, See Pages 91-92*
4041	63-2[b] (see pg 68)	50	Aug 15 - Sep 18	
4042	63-2[b] (see pg 68)	50	Sep 19 - Oct 24	

2013 Controlled Hunts Either Sex Pronghorn Short Range Weapon				
Hunt No.	**Controlled Hunt Areas**	**Tags**	**Season Dates**	**Notes**
4043	61[b] (see pg 68)	25	Sep 25 - Oct 24	*Very limited access, Portion of Unit **only***

2013 Controlled Hunts Pronghorn Youth Only				
Hunt No.	**Controlled Hunt Areas**	**Tags**	**Season Dates**	**Notes**
4044	32[a] (see pg 68)	15	Sep 25 - Oct 24	*Either sex, Motorized Hunting Rule Applies, See Pages 91-92 Short range weapons **only** on Montour WMA*
4045	39[b] (see pg 68)	5	Aug 15 - Sep 15	*Either sex, Portion of Unit **only**, Archery **only***
4046	52[a] (see pg 68)	25	Sep 25 - Oct 24	*Doe or Fawn **only**, Motorized Hunting Rule Applies in Unit 52, See Pages 91-92*
4047	54-2[b] (see pg 68)	15	Aug 15 - Oct 24	*Doe or Fawn **only***
4048	63-2[b] (see pg 68)	25	Aug 8 - Oct 24	*Either sex, Muzzleloader **only***

2013 Controlled Hunts Landowner Permission Required EXTRA Doe or Fawn Pronghorn				
Hunt No.	**Controlled Hunt Areas**	**Tags**	**Season Dates**	**Notes**
4049	45-3X[b] (see pg 68)	50	Nov 1 - Dec 31	*Private land **only**, See Page 97 for application information*
4050	46-3X[a] (see pg 68)	25	Aug 15 - Oct 24	*Private land **only**, See Page 97 for application information*

[a] This hunt includes other units or parts of other units. See controlled hunt area descriptions.
[b] This hunt includes only a portion of this unit. See controlled hunt area descriptions.
For details on controlled hunt rules and restrictions, please see pages 94-97.

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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.