

**IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME**

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**Surveys and Inventories**

**SFY2018 Statewide Report**



**UPLAND GAME**

July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018

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## **STATEWIDE REPORT SURVEYS AND INVENTORY**

**JOB TITLE:** Upland Game Surveys and Inventories

**STUDY NAME:** Upland Game Population Status, Harvest, and Trends

**PERIOD COVERED:** July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018

### **STATEWIDE**

#### **Summary**

The 1991-1995 Upland Game Species Management Plan was followed during this report period. It is necessary to develop an updated plan. Three general objectives of the current plan are to:

- Increase efforts to improve habitat for upland game species, particularly through the Idaho Department of Fish and Game (Department) Habitat Improvement Program (HIP);
- Increase hunting opportunity for underutilized species;
- Simplify regulations to minimize confusion for the hunting public.

Upland game population trends are monitored through harvest surveys, August roadside counts, hunter check stations, and wing barrel harvest data. Each region collects data using various methods based on regional bird densities and sampling constraints. Statewide, harvest surveys assess overall hunter activity and harvest of upland game species. From 1996-2000, telephone surveys estimated statewide rather than regional trends (except turkey) due to budget constraints. Since 2000, a separate survey (mail and telephone) has been conducted for sage- and sharp-tailed grouse to improve harvest estimates for these species that have been considered for listing under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA). Starting in 2001, harvest surveys (mail and telephone) were expanded to collect regional data for all upland game species.

In 2017, approximately 46,400 resident hunting license buyers hunted upland game and approximately 7,800 non-resident hunting license buyers hunted upland game.

In 2017, estimated harvest of most upland game bird species was down from 2016 estimates. However, estimated harvest of sharp-tailed grouse was up slightly from 2016 estimates.

#### **Climatic Conditions**

Idaho is an extremely geographically diverse state and weather patterns can vary dramatically. During winter 2016-2017, snowfall was well above normal across the state. Temperatures were also above normal across Idaho (Joint Agricultural Weather Facility 2017a). By mid-summer, precipitation since 1 January was still well above normal across Idaho. The month of June was warmer and wetter than normal in 2017 (Joint Agricultural Weather Facility 2017b).



## **Trapping and Translocation**

No trapping or translocation activities took place during this study period for pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*), forest grouse (*Tympanuchus phasianellus*), chukar (*Alectoris chukar*), gray partridge (*Perdix perdix*), or Columbian sharp-tailed grouse (*Tympanuchus phasianellus columbianus*). California quail (*Callipepla californica*) were trapped and released within the Southwest Region in response to a depredation event. Wild turkey were trapped in the Southwest Region and transplanted to suitable habitat within the Southwest and Salmon regions.

## **Management Studies**

Details on current upland game research are available in the annual Department research progress report.

## **Pheasant**

### **Abstract**

Pheasant populations have declined substantially since the 1980s, and pheasant management has intensified as a result of this decline. During Fiscal Year 2018, about 35 HIP upland game bird projects were implemented on 1,700 acres in Idaho. The Department has four employees working in Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) county offices as Farm Bill Coordinators. The Coordinators provide technical assistance to private landowners interested in improving fish and wildlife habitat by implementing Farm Bill conservation practices.

### **Season Framework**

In 2017, the opening date remained unchanged; the second Saturday in October in northern Idaho and the third Saturday in October in southern Idaho. Bag and possession limits for pheasant (Appendix A) remained at three and three times the daily bag, respectively. The shooting hours on opening day were changed from noon to one-half hour before sunrise in southern Idaho in 2010 (Areas 2 and 3). The number of pheasants allowed per Wildlife Management Area (WMA) Upland Game Bird permit remained at 6. The permit cost was \$23.75 for the 2017 seasons. In 2010, shooting hours on WMAs in Area 3 were changed from one-half hour before sunrise to 10 a.m. to reduce conflicts with waterfowl hunters, and to allow additional time for pheasant stocking. These shooting hours were implemented at all WMAs where pheasants were stocked in 2016. Youth-only pheasant seasons were held October 7-13, 2017.

### **Population Surveys**

Roadside counts are conducted in the Clearwater and Southwest regions. During 2017, the number of pheasants observed per mile increased in the Clearwater Region, but decreased in the Southwest Region.

### **Harvest Characteristics**

In 2017, approximately 11,000 hunters harvested 39,100 pheasants (Table 1). The estimated harvest was down 32% from 57,400 in 2016. The average number of birds harvested per hunter day (Table 2) in 2017 (0.71) was below 2016 levels (0.89). The Southwest Region had the highest harvest where approximately 4,200 hunters harvested an estimated 11,800 pheasants. Harvest in the Magic Valley Region was similar; 2,700 hunters harvested 11,200 birds.

### **Habitat Conditions**

Pheasant habitat provided by farmland is being permanently lost to housing development around population centers in southern Idaho. Habitat has also declined with intensive farming activities; little winter cover or food remains. Early swathing of alfalfa continues to destroy many nests, especially in the Magic Valley Region. In 2017, spring and early summer conditions were warmer and wetter than average across Idaho.

### **Depredations**

Pheasants cause very few depredations, primarily on sweet corn in the Southwest Region. Low population levels make this problem minimal.

### **Management Implications**

Pheasant populations continue to fluctuate below historic levels in Idaho. Stable populations exist in areas where Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) lands complement other available nesting and brood-rearing habitat in the Clearwater, Southwest, Magic Valley, and Southeast regions. Idaho has an approved CRP State Acres for Wildlife Enhancement (SAFE) in western Idaho that may enroll up to 25,000 acres of farmland. These SAFE acres are in addition to general sign-up CRP lands in these counties. Tracts enrolled in SAFE/CRP will be planted to conservation cover that will benefit pheasants. Idaho continues to have a small Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) in south-central Idaho. The Department has four employees working in NRCS county offices as Farm Bill Coordinators. The Coordinators provide technical assistance to private landowners interested in improving fish and wildlife habitat by implementing Farm Bill conservation practices. Coordinators are working on CRP/SAFE/CREP lands and other private lands to benefit pheasants. The Department has also partnered with Pheasants Forever, to locate a shared biologist within the Pocatello NRCS field office. The primary focus of this position is to work with landowners to implement federal farm bill programs that improve habitat for mule deer and upland gamebirds.

## **Quail**

### **Abstract**

California quail populations have been relatively stable in recent years and continue to be a popular game bird with hunters. Habitat Improvement Program efforts have increased to benefit quail in the Clearwater, Southwest, and Magic Valley regions. Mountain quail continue to be rare and the hunting season has been closed for them since 1984.

### **Season Framework**

In 2017, the opening date remained unchanged; the season opener was on the third Saturday in September. The January 31 closing date in the Panhandle, Clearwater, and Southwest regions has remained unchanged. Bag and possession limits for quail remained unchanged at 10 and three times the daily bag (Appendix A).

### **Population Surveys**

Quail are counted during August brood routes in the Clearwater and Southwest regions. The number of birds observed per mile of route decreased in the Clearwater Region, but increased in

the Southwest Region from 2016 to 2017. Numbers were below the most recent 10-year average in both regions.

### **Harvest Characteristics**

In 2017, approximately 6,900 hunters harvested 61,000 quail in 2017. Estimated harvest was down from 71,200 in 2016. Average number of birds harvested per hunter (Table 3) in 2017 (8.8) was similar to 2016 (8.9). The Southwest Region had the highest harvest where approximately 3,500 hunters harvested an estimated 39,500 quail.

Quail were checked at check stations incidental to other activities.

### **Habitat Conditions**

In general, the amount of riparian and agricultural habitat suitable for quail appears stable. However, mountain quail have suffered a long-term decline for reasons that are unclear.

### **Management Implications**

Habitat improvement for quail will continue to be part of the HIP program. A greater emphasis on riparian buffers and shrub plantings will help improve existing habitat. Financial incentives for these practices are also available through the Continuous Conservation Reserve Program. Idaho has an approved CREP that may retire up to 50,000 acres of irrigated farmland in south-central and eastern Idaho. These lands will be planted for conservation cover that should benefit California quail.

## **Forest Grouse**

### **Abstract**

Forest grouse continue to be an important resource for upland game bird hunters in Idaho. Forest grouse harvest decreased from 2016 to 2017 (Table 1). Management activities directed specifically toward forest grouse habitat is minimal. However, forest grouse habitat, especially ruffed grouse habitat, is being improved by aspen rejuvenation projects through the Department's Mule Deer Initiative (MDI).

### **Season Framework**

During 2017, forest grouse seasons remained unchanged, with a season opener on August 30 (Appendix A). The season runs through December 31 in most of the state, but runs through January 31 in the Panhandle Region. Bag and possession limits remained unchanged at 4, and three times the daily bag limit, respectively, statewide.

### **Population Surveys**

Forest grouse population surveys are not conducted in Idaho.

### **Harvest Characteristics**

Forest grouse harvest (Table 1) decreased from 66,600 birds in 2016 to 59,400 in 2017. The number of hunters (21,800) that pursued forest grouse (Table 4) was similar to 2016 levels (20,900). The Panhandle and Southwest regions had the highest level of forest grouse harvest

where approximately 6,100 and 5,000 hunters, respectively harvested an estimated 14,900 forest grouse in each region.

In 2017, harvest data for forest grouse was collected by species as well: ruffed grouse, blue grouse, and spruce grouse. Individuals unable to identify forest grouse by species reported harvest as “unknown forest grouse.” Ruffed grouse hunters (10,700) spent more days hunting (72,400) and harvested more birds (41,400) than dusky (blue) grouse hunters (7,400 hunters, 45,100 days, and 22,700 birds harvested) or spruce grouse hunters (1,500 hunters, 8,000 days, and 2,300 birds harvested).

Wing data were collected incidental to check stations run for other species. Wings were also collected at wing barrels. An intensified wing barrel collection program was started in the Southwest Region in 2006.

### **Habitat Conditions**

The Department provides information to landowners on how to improve forest grouse habitat. In 2000, the HIP program was expanded to include projects for all upland game bird species. Riparian enhancement is the main practice implemented to benefit forest grouse. The MDI is assisting private landowners in eastern Idaho to improve aspen stands for mule deer habitat. These aspen improvement projects will likely improve ruffed grouse habitat as well.

### **Management Implications**

With current staffing and operating resources, little additional management work on forest grouse has been planned.

## **Sage-grouse**

### **Abstract**

The Department uses lek routes to monitor sage-grouse population trends and set hunting seasons, following guidelines in the 2006 *Conservation Plan for the Greater Sage-grouse in Idaho*. Lek monitoring has increased since 2015 to obtain improved information on all leks and better address population management recommendations in Governor Otter’s 2015 Executive Order and updated Federal land-use plans. The Department, partner State agencies, and Federal land-management agencies continue to focus on habitat restoration efforts to address the primary threats of wildfire and invasive annual grasses.

### **Season Framework**

Since 2008, the Department has followed the hunting season and bag-limit guidelines in the 2006 *Conservation Plan for the Greater Sage-grouse in Idaho* (Table 5). Whereas other game bird regulations are set in January, the Idaho Fish and Game Commission sets the sage-grouse hunting season in August. This allows biologists sufficient time to analyze lek data and information regarding annual wildfires and West Nile Virus (WNV) impacts. Department staff summarizes lek route data by sage-grouse Reporting Zone and compares data with the guidelines. These data are provided to regional staff and sage-grouse local working groups (LWG), who make recommendations for hunting seasons and bag limits. Following a public comment period, recommendations are brought forward to the Commission, who sets the season

structure. The Department then publishes and distributes the *Sage-grouse Seasons and Rules* leaflet.

Using the guidelines, there has been a 7-day season with a 1 bird daily-bag limit since 2010. Lek data conducted during spring 2017 also resulted in a restrictive season (7 day season, 1 bird daily bag limit) during fall 2017, except for designated closed areas. See Appendix A for the 2017 sage-grouse regulations and Hunt Area boundary descriptions.

### **Population Surveys**

The Department has been counting leks on standardized lek routes for many years. A lek route is a count of male sage-grouse on a group of leks that are relatively close and represent part or all of a single breeding population. About 25% of the known leks in Idaho are counted on 1 of the 79 lek routes. Historically, other leks were surveyed on the ground or by helicopter as time and funding allowed. In 2015, we initiated a survey sampling protocol to better monitor sage-grouse populations statewide, in accordance with Governor C.L. “Butch” Otter’s *Executive Order No. 2015-04 Adopting Idaho’s Sage-grouse Management Plan*. In spring 2018 Department staff surveyed 1,466 leks; of those 693 were active, 697 were inactive, 109 had an unknown status, and 7 were potential 4 new leks

### **Harvest Characteristics**

The Department estimates sage-grouse harvest by utilizing survey sampling in a mail-in and telephone survey of hunters who purchased a sage/sharp-tailed grouse permit validation in that year. An estimated 2,700 hunters harvested 2,400 sage-grouse in 2017 (Tables 1 and 6).

Several check stations are operated during opening weekend of the sage-grouse season to gather information on hunter participation and success, and to collect wings from harvested birds. The Department also collects wings in wing barrels and through a mail-in wing program; 924 wings were collected in 2017. In general, the sample size of wings has decreased in recent years due to shortened seasons.

### **Habitat Conditions**

Habitat concerns continue to be a major focus for the Department and federal land management agencies. In 2017, a total of 63,000 acres of key sagebrush habitat burned in the Desert and Mountain Valleys Conservation areas.

Other threats to sage-grouse habitat include: increase of noxious weeds and invasive species; continued expansion of exotic annual grasslands; loss and conversion of CRP; and proposed infrastructure development projects.

The Idaho Sage-grouse Actions Team was formed in 2015 to implement conservation actions identified within Governor Otter’s Executive Order. This multi-agency team works collaboratively to prioritize and fund actions, using State funds approved by the Idaho Legislature and matching fund from federal and private partners. Priorities for funding include helping equip Rangeland Fire Protection Associations; building strategic fuel breaks to slow the spread of wildfire; restoring areas that have been degraded by wildfire, juniper expansion, and

invasive annual grasses; restoring and improving late brood-rearing habitat; and enhancing sage-grouse population monitoring.

In State FY18, the Actions Team obligated funds to 10 worthwhile projects totaling almost \$400K. IDFG and the Idaho Department of Lands also helped fund wildfire rehab efforts on private and state land in the 2017 Mammoth Fire.

### **Policy and Management Implications**

In July 2006, the *Conservation Plan for the Greater Sage-grouse in Idaho* was completed and signed by a diverse group of cooperators (Idaho Sage-grouse Advisory Committee 2006). This plan provides the management framework for sage-grouse in Idaho, which was updated in the *Federal Alternative of Governor C.L. “Butch” Otter for Greater Sage-grouse Management in Idaho* in 2012. The Governor’s Alternative was submitted in the BLM’s EIS process for land use plan amendments and was a co-preferred alternative in the 2015 Record of Decision. In 2015, Governor Otter signed Executive Order No. 2015-04, directing all state agencies to adopt the Governor’s Alternative.

## **Sharp-tailed Grouse**

### **Abstract**

The largest remaining Columbian sharp-tailed grouse (*Tympanuchus phasianellus columbianus*; CSTG) populations occur in eastern Idaho. They have received substantial benefits from CRP grassland habitat since the late 1980s. The Department uses lek routes and harvest estimates to monitor sharp-tailed grouse population trends. The Idaho CSTG translocation program began in 1991 with the goal of reestablishing populations of this subspecies in Idaho and other western states where suitable habitat exists; however, translocation efforts did not occur during this reporting period.

### **Season Framework**

The 2017 season frameworks remained unchanged (Appendix A) with a 31-day season from October 1-31, and bag and possession limits of 2, and three times the daily bag limit, respectively. This season structure has been in place since 2000.

### **Population Surveys**

Lek counts were conducted in the Southwest, Magic Valley, Southeast, and Upper Snake regions. Grouse wings are collected at wing barrels and from hunters through a mail-in wing collection program; 499 wings were collected during fall 2017. Juvenile to adult ratios obtained from wing data increased in both the Southeast and Upper Snake regions from 2016 to 2017; the age ratio in the Southeast Region was the highest observed since reporting began in 1985.

### **Harvest Characteristics**

Beginning in 2000, CSTG hunters were required to purchase a sage/sharp-tailed grouse hunting validation. This requirement provides a means to collect better harvest estimates from a sample of CSTG hunters, through a telephone survey. In 2017, approximately 1,300 hunters harvested 2,700 sharp-tailed grouse (Table 1). The estimated number of hunters and harvest in 2017 were

up from those reported in 2016 (Table 7). Number of days spent sharp-tailed grouse hunting in 2017 (3,700) were up slightly from 2016 (3,500) levels.

### **Habitat Conditions**

The CRP program continues to provide habitat for CSTG in Idaho. The Department continues to work with landowners to plant enhanced grass/forb mixes and improve stands by planting forbs, legumes, and shrubs in existing/reenrolled CRP land throughout the state. Many of the projects are in sharp-tailed grouse range and will improve grouse habitat. The Department had an allocation 147,300 acres to enroll in 2017. Efforts to maintain or increase habitat for CTSG in Idaho are ongoing.

### **Trapping and Translocation**

From 1991-2017, the Department trapped CSTG in southeastern Idaho for translocation to suitable habitats. During 1991-2012, 1,405 CSTG (851 males, 554 females) were trapped in southeast Idaho for reintroduction projects in Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and Nevada. Six hundred six grouse were released in the Shoshone Basin and House Creek areas, Twin Falls County, Idaho, and 765 birds were provided to the other states. During 2013-2017, the Department translocated 215 CSTG from southeast Idaho to Bull Run Basin, in north-central Nevada, as part of a range expansion effort.

### **Management Implications**

Idaho has a unique resource in its Columbian sharp-tailed grouse populations. The Department will evaluate its efforts to translocate sharp-tailed grouse into areas identified as suitable to expand their distribution in Idaho. The Department will continue to focus more habitat development and improvement projects in eastern and southeastern Idaho for sharp-tailed grouse.

## **Chukar**

### **Abstract**

Chukar are an important resource for upland game bird hunters in Idaho. The Department primarily uses harvest estimates to monitor chukar population trends. While estimated chukar harvest decreased from 2016 to 2017, harvest remains above very low levels observed in 2014. Management activities directed specifically toward chukar habitat is minimal.

### **Season Framework**

The season structure for chukar has remained unchanged since 2012, with an opener on the third Saturday in September and a January 31 closure. The bag and possession limits are 8 and three times the daily bag limit, respectively (Appendix A). The chukar season runs concurrent with the quail and gray partridge seasons.

### **Population Surveys**

During 2010, two helicopter crashes occurred with Department personnel on board. In one instance, the pilot and both passengers sustained serious injuries, and in the other the pilot and both passengers were fatally injured. As a result, the Department conducted a flight safety review during which needs/risk assessment were completed. As a result, aerial chukar counts were discontinued in 2011.

### **Harvest Characteristics**

In 2017, hunters harvested an estimated 51,600 chukars (Table 1). The number of hunters (Table 8) during 2017 (6,400) was lower than in 2016 (8,700). Hunters spent more days hunting (37,500 vs. 34,700), but harvested fewer birds (51,600 vs. 66,100) in 2017 than in 2016. Southwest Region hunters (3,000) harvested overwhelmingly more chukars (29,300; 57% of statewide harvest) than any other region.

### **Habitat Conditions**

During winter 2016-2017, snowfall was well above normal and temperatures were above normal across Idaho (Joint Agricultural Weather Facility 2017a). By mid-summer, precipitation since January 1 was still above normal across the state. The month of June was slightly warmer and wetter than normal in 2017 (Joint Agricultural Weather Facility 2017b). Most chukar habitat occurs on public lands and is largely driven by weather, livestock grazing, or wildfire.

### **Management Implications**

Annual chukar populations, like most upland game, are greatly influenced by weather conditions during nesting and brood-rearing. Current season lengths and bag and possession limits apparently do not need to be reduced for chukar during periods of population lows. Density-dependent hunting pressure is well documented in upland game populations (George et al. 1980, Vance and Ellis 1972, Kabat and Thompson 1963, Galliziolli and Swank 1958, Bennitt 1951). In fact, Robinson et al. (2009) reported hunter harvest accounted for only 8% of documented chukar mortality in Utah.

## **Gray Partridge**

### **Abstract**

Gray partridge are an important resource for upland game bird hunters in Idaho. The Department primarily uses harvest estimates to monitor gray partridge population trends. Estimated gray partridge harvest in 2017 was down from 2016 estimates (Table 9). Habitat Improvement Program and CRP efforts work to improve gray partridge habitat statewide.

### **Season Framework**

The season structure for gray partridge has remained unchanged since 2012, with an opener on the third Saturday in September and a January 31 closure. The bag and possession limits are 8 and three times the daily bag limit, respectively (Appendix A). The gray partridge season runs concurrent with the chukar and quail seasons.

### **Population Surveys**

Gray partridge observations are recorded during August roadside survey routes. However, brood routes do not sample non-agricultural habitat used by gray partridge in Idaho and may not reflect statewide gray partridge population trends.



### **Harvest Characteristics**

In 2017, hunters harvested an estimated 34,500 gray partridge (Table 1). Fewer hunters (Table 9) pursued gray partridge during 2017 (4,500) than in 2016 (6,800). Hunters in the Magic Valley Region (1,800) harvested more gray partridge (21,500; 62% of statewide harvest) than any other region.

### **Habitat Conditions**

Gray partridge habitat provided by farmland is being permanently lost to housing development around population centers in southern Idaho. However, there still remains habitat along the farmland-sagebrush steppe interface. Habitat Improvement Program activities continue to improve gray partridge habitat in many parts of the state, especially in areas with large acreage of CRP.

During winter 2016-2017, snowfall was well above normal and temperatures were above normal across Idaho (Joint Agricultural Weather Facility 2017a). By mid-summer, precipitation since January 1 was still above normal across the state. The month of June was slightly warmer and wetter than normal in 2017 (Joint Agricultural Weather Facility 2017b). Like chukar, a great deal of gray partridge habitat occurs on public lands and is largely driven by weather, livestock grazing, or wildfire.

### **Management Implications**

Gray partridge will continue to be a species with relatively little active management. Habitat Improvement Program activities will continue to enhance habitat, primarily in agricultural areas. Idaho has an approved CREP that may retire up to 50,000 acres of irrigated farmland in south-central and eastern Idaho. These lands will be planted to conservation cover that should benefit gray partridge. The Department has four employees working in NRCS county offices as Farm Bill Coordinators. The Coordinators provide technical assistance to private landowners interested in improving fish and wildlife habitat by implementing Farm Bill conservation practices. The Department has also partnered with Pheasants Forever, to locate a shared biologist within the Pocatello NRCS field office. The primary focus of this position is to work with landowners to implement federal farm bill programs that improve habitat for mule deer and upland gamebirds.

## **Wild Turkey**

### **Abstract**

In Idaho, most suitable wild turkey habitat is occupied by relatively stable wild turkey populations. Estimated harvest during 2017 was lower during both spring and fall hunts, than during 2016 seasons (Table 1). Turkeys are trapped and translocated during winter to address nuisance and depredation concerns.

### **Season Framework**

Spring general hunts were offered in the Panhandle, Clearwater, Southwest, and Southeast regions during 2017 (Appendix A). Spring controlled hunts were offered in the Southwest, Magic Valley, Southeast, Upper Snake, and Salmon regions. An early, seven-day general season youth-only hunt was offered in Game Management Units (GMU) open to general season turkey hunting from April 8-14.

In fall, general season hunts were offered in the Panhandle and Clearwater regions. In addition, up to three Special Unit Tags were issued for use in GMUs 1, 2, 3, and 5 to curb the turkey population in the Panhandle Region. Controlled hunts were offered in the Southwest, Southeast and Upper Snake regions. The bag limit was six turkeys during the year with no more than two bearded turkeys per spring.

### **Population Surveys**

No formal surveys were conducted.

### **Harvest Characteristics**

Hunters harvested (Table 1) fewer turkeys during 2017 seasons (4,900) than during 2016 (6,900) seasons. Harvest surveys indicated 3,451 and 1,857 turkeys were harvested during general spring and fall hunts, respectively (Table 10). Hunters harvested 195 and 153 turkeys during spring and fall controlled hunts, respectively. Statewide harvest is concentrated in the Panhandle and Clearwater regions.

Check stations for wild turkey harvest are not conducted in Idaho.

### **Trapping and Translocation**

Wild turkey were trapped in the Southwest Region, and transplanted to suitable habitat within the Southwest and Salmon regions (Table 11).

### **Management Implications**

Liberal hunting seasons, trap and translocate, kill permits, and habitat improvement projects were used to address turkey nuisance and depredation concerns. Interest in hunting this species continues to grow.

## **Rabbits and Hares**

### **Abstract**

Rabbit and hare population trends are not monitored except by telephone harvest survey estimates.

### **Season Framework**

The season on pygmy rabbits (*Brachylagus idahoensis*) was closed in 2002 due to concerns about low pygmy rabbit populations. Season openers for cottontail rabbits and snowshoe hares (*Lepus americanus*) were changed to August 30 in 2012 to match up with the forest grouse opener, and remain unchanged (Appendix A).

### **Harvest Characteristics**

In 2017, approximately 1,800 hunters harvested 6,900 rabbits. An estimated 1,200 hunters harvested approximately 1,400 snowshoe hares.

## Management Implications

Cottontail and snowshoe hare will continue to be a species with no active management in Idaho. Recreational opportunity greatly exceeds demand.

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Table 1. Estimated upland game bird harvest in Idaho as determined by random telephone survey of license buyers, 2008-present.

Year	Pheasant	Forest grouse	Gray partridge	Chukar	Quail	Sage-grouse	Sharp-tailed grouse	Turkey
2008	98,400	68,900	16,800	59,400	93,500	7,700	5,000	5,200
2009	67,600	93,200	29,400	71,100	83,100	7,200	5,600	6,100
2010	64,400	66,800	48,000	57,100	83,100	4,100	6,100	4,900
2011	63,200	72,000	45,800	78,600	85,300	2,100	2,900	5,400
2012	66,800	87,700	43,400	53,800	117,200	2,500	4,600	4,900
2013	44,400	93,000	28,300	48,000	66,500	2,400	3,700	4,900
2014	50,100	79,700	20,800	33,700	67,900	2,400	3,500	5,600
2015	62,300	90,900	25,400	48,600	82,800	2,900	3,400	6,700
2016	57,400	66,600	42,200	66,100	71,200	2,700	2,200	6,900
2017	39,100	59,400	34,500	51,600	61,000	2,400	2,400	4,900
10-year average	61,400	77,800	33,500	56,800	81,200	3,700	3,900	5,600

Table 2. Season framework, estimated pheasant hunter numbers, and harvest in Idaho, 2008-present.

Year	Season (days) <sup>a</sup>	Daily bag <sup>a</sup>	Hunters	Harvest	Hunter days	Birds per hunter	Birds per day
2008	75	3	23,700	98,400	121,200	4.2	0.8
2009	76	3	20,100	67,600	110,100	3.4	0.6
2010	77	3	20,700	64,400	107,700	3.1	0.6
2011	76	3	20,500	63,200	120,600	3.1	0.5
2012	76	3	19,400	66,800	99,500	3.4	0.7
2013	73	3	17,500	44,400	80,700	2.5	0.6
2014	75	3	14,400	50,100	77,200	3.5	0.7
2015	76	3	17,500	62,300	94,100	3.6	0.7
2016	78	3	14,800	57,400	64,700	3.9	0.9
2017	72	3	11,000	39,100	54,700	3.6	0.7
10-year average			18,000	61,400	93,100	3.4	0.7

<sup>a</sup> Season length and bag in southwestern Idaho where the majority of pheasant hunting occurs.

Table 3. Season framework, estimated quail hunter numbers, and harvest in Idaho, 2008-present.

Year	Season (days) <sup>a</sup>	Daily bag <sup>a</sup>	Hunters	Harvest	Hunter days	Birds per hunter	Birds per day
2008	134	10	11,600	93,500	69,900	8.1	1.3
2009	135	10	10,100	83,100	49,800	8.3	1.7
2010	136	10	10,000	83,100	52,800	8.3	1.6
2011 <sup>b</sup>	123	10	9,300	85,300	54,600	9.2	1.6
2012	139	10	10,014	117,184	52,725	11.7	2.2
2013	133	10	8,200	66,500	45,100	7.9	1.5
2014	134	10	8,500	67,900	43,900	8.0	1.6
2015	135	10	10,100	82,800	55,000	8.2	1.5
2016	137	10	8,000	71,200	33,000	8.9	2.2
2017	138	10	6,900	61,000	36,200	8.8	1.7
10-year average			9,300	81,200	49,300	8.7	1.7

<sup>a</sup> Season length and bag in Canyon County.<sup>b</sup> Season opener was 1 October in 2011.

Table 4. Season framework, estimated forest grouse hunter numbers, and harvest in Idaho, 2008-present.

Year	Season (days) <sup>a</sup>	Daily bag <sup>a</sup>	Hunters	Harvest	Hunter days	Birds per hunter	Birds per day
2008	122	4	21,500	68,900	192,500	3.2	0.4
2009	122	4	23,300	93,200	207,800	4.0	0.5
2010 <sup>b</sup>	124	4	20,100	66,800	163,900	3.3	0.4
2011	124	4	21,700	72,000	186,900	3.3	0.4
2012	124	4	20,711	87,700	191,700	4.2	0.5
2013	124	4	21,100	93,000	198,000	4.4	0.5
2014	124	4	20,400	79,700	187,700	3.9	0.4
2015	124	4	30,600	90,900	203,400	3.0	0.5
2016	124	4	20,900	66,600	117,800	3.2	0.6
2017	124	4	21,800	59,400	125,600	2.7	0.5
10-year average			22,200	77,800	177,500	3.5	0.4

<sup>a</sup> Season length and bag in southwestern Idaho where the majority of forest grouse hunting occurs.<sup>b</sup> Season opener was moved to 30 August in 2010.

Table 5. Idaho hunting season and bag-limit guidelines for sage-grouse populations<sup>a</sup>.

Option	3-year running average of lek counts	Days	Daily Bag
Closed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Less than 100 males observed</li> <li>• Lek counts are less than 50% of 1996–2000 average counts</li> <li>• Lek data are not gathered for population</li> </ul>	0	0
Restrictive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lek counts are between 50% and 150% of the 1996–2000 average</li> </ul>	7	1
Standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lek counts exceed 150% of the 1996–2000 average</li> </ul>	23	2

<sup>a</sup> From Idaho Sage-grouse Advisory Committee 2006; Table 4-14, page 4-122.

Table 6. Season framework, estimated greater sage-grouse hunter numbers, and harvest in Idaho, 2008-present.

Year	Season (days)	Daily bag	Hunters	Harvest	Hunter days	Birds per hunter	Birds per day
2008	23	2	5,000	7,700	12,200	1.5	0.6
2009	23	2	4,400	7,200	9,700	1.6	0.7
2010	7	1	3,500	4,100	7,000	1.2	0.6
2011	7	1	2,700	2,100	5,000	0.8	0.4
2012	7	1	2,600	2,600	4,900	1.0	0.5
2013	7	1	2,800	2,400	5,300	0.9	0.5
2014	7	1	2,700	2,400	5,200	0.9	0.5
2015	7	1	2,600	2,900	5,400	1.1	0.5
2016	7	1	2,700	2,700	5,500	1.0	0.5
2017	7	1	2,600	2,400	4,900	0.9	0.5
10-year average			3,200	3,700	6,500	1.1	0.5

Table 7. Season framework, estimated sharp-tailed grouse hunter numbers, and harvest in Idaho, 2008-present.

Year	Season (days) <sup>a</sup>	Daily bag <sup>a</sup>	Hunters	Harvest	Hunter days	Birds per hunter	Birds per day
2008	31	2	2,300	5,000	6,900	2.2	0.7
2009	31	2	2,200	5,600	6,300	2.5	0.9
2010	31	2	2,000	6,100	6,400	2.3	0.8
2011	31	2	1,800	2,900	4,400	1.6	0.6
2012	31	2	1,800	4,600	5,400	2.6	0.9
2013	31	2	1,700	3,700	5,000	2.2	0.7
2014	31	2	1,500	3,500	4,500	2.3	0.8
2015	31	2	1,600	3,400	4,600	2.1	0.7
2016	31	2	1,100	2,100	3,500	1.7	0.6
2017	31	2	1,200	2,400	3,700	2	.7
10-year average			1,700	3,900	5,100	2.3	0.8

<sup>a</sup> Season length and bag in Fremont County.

Table 8. Season framework, estimated chukar hunter numbers, and harvest in Idaho, 2008-present.

Year	Season (days) <sup>a</sup>	Daily bag <sup>a</sup>	Hunters	Harvest	Hunter days	Birds per hunter	Birds per day
2008	134	8	9,300	59,400	57,500	6.4	1.03
2009	135	8	8,700	71,100	45,900	8.2	1.6
2010	136	8	10,000	57,100	43,900	5.7	1.3
2011 <sup>b</sup>	123	6	9,200	78,600	61,200	8.5	1.3
2012	139	8	10,400	53,800	47,300	5.2	1.1
2013	133	8	8,400	48,000	49,100	5.7	1.0
2014	134	8	8,000	33,700	41,500	4.2	0.9
2015	135	8	8,900	48,600	53,600	5.5	0.9
2016	137	8	8,700	66,100	34,700	7.6	1.9
2017	138	8	6,400	51,600	37,500	8.1	1.4
10-year average			8,800	56,800	47,200	6.5	1.2

<sup>a</sup> Season length and bag in Canyon County.

<sup>b</sup> Season opener was 1 October in 2011.

Table 9. Season framework, estimated gray partridge hunter numbers, and harvest in Idaho, 2008-present.

Year	Season (days) <sup>a</sup>	Daily bag <sup>a</sup>	Hunters	Harvest	Hunter days	Birds per hunter	Birds per day
2008	134	8	5,900	16,800	29,900	2.9	0.5
2009	135	8	6,500	29,400	45,800	4.5	0.6
2010	136	8	8,700	48,000	56,700	5.5	0.9
2011 <sup>b</sup>	123	6	6,900	45,800	53,000	6.7	0.9
2012	139	8	7,800	43,400	44,700	5.5	1.0
2013	133	8	5,700	28,300	36,600	5.0	0.8
2015	134	8	6,100	20,800	37,000	3.4	0.6
2015	135	8	6,600	25,400	42,300	3.9	0.6
2016	137	8	6,800	42,200	33,900	6.2	1.2
2017	138	8	4,500	34,500	25,600	7.8	1.4
10-year average			6,600	33,500	40,600	5.1	0.8

<sup>a</sup> Season length and bag in Canyon County.

<sup>b</sup> Season opener was 1 October in 2011.



Table 10. Season framework and estimated turkey harvest in Idaho, 2008-present.

Year	General season framework			General season harvest			Controlled hunts			Total	Total
	Spring	Fall	Bag	Spring	Fall	Total	Hunts	Permits	Harvest	harvest	tags sold
2008	4/15-5/25	9/15-12/31	6	2,783	2,080	4,863	19 <sup>b</sup>	953	379	5,242	32,500
2009	4/15-5/25	9/15-12/31	6	3,265	2,434	5,699	19	883	381	6,080	31,725
2010 <sup>d</sup>	4/15-5/25	9/15-12/31	6	3,003	1,469	4,472	20 <sup>c</sup>	1,078	377	4,849	33,470
2011	4/15-5/25	9/15-12/31	6	3,231	1,439	4,670	20	1,078	352	5,350	32,166
2012	4/15-5/25	9/15-12/31	6	3,165	1,310	4,475	20	1,161	410	4,885	31,422
2013	4/15-5/25	9/15-12/31	6	2,794	1,650	4,444	23	1,273	474	4,918	30,163
2014	4/15-5/25	9/15-12/31	6	3,264	1,842	5,106	23	1,337	500	5,606	31,905
2015	4/15-5/25	9/15-12/31	6	3,685	2,503	6,188	23	1,337	496	6,684	33,976
2016	4/15-5/25	9/15-12/31	6	3,809	2,658	6,467	22	1,190	408	6,875	35,233
2017	4/15-5/25	9/15-12/31	6	3,256	1,341	4,597	22	1,190	348	4,945	37,010
10-year average				3,200	1,900	5,100	21	1,100	400	5,500	33,000

<sup>a</sup> Special Unit Tags initiated in Fall 2007; three extra tags available in GMUs 1, 2, 3, and 5.

<sup>b</sup> Three spring hunts and three fall hunts were added in 2008.

<sup>c</sup> One fall hunt was added in 2010.

<sup>d</sup> The waiting period for use of the extra tag in spring was eliminated

Table 11. Turkey translocation history for Idaho, 2008-present.

Year	Sub-species <sup>a</sup>	Release site	Source	Birds released
2008	M	GMU 1	GMU 1	40
	H	GMU 11A	GMU 15	16
	H	GMU 15	GMU 11A	20
	H	GMU 15	GMU 15	14
	M	GMUs 22, 31 Andrus WMA	GMU 1	157
	R	GMU 32 Montour WMA	Oregon	32
	R	GMUs 32, 38	GMU 54	23
	R	GMU 54 Green Creek	GMU 54	64
	M	GMU 68A	GMU 1	82
2009	H	GMU 1	GMU 1	23
	H	GMU 31	GMU 1	156
	R	GMU 54	GMU 54	21
2010	H	GMU 31	GMU 1	75
2011	H	GMU 11	GMU 11	37
	H	GMU 14	GMU 11A	8
	H	GMU 15	GMU 11A	7
2012 <sup>c</sup>				
2013	H	GMU 68A		18
2014 <sup>c</sup>				
2015	R	GMU 41	GMU 54	15
	H	GMU 21A	GMU 77	62
2016	H	GMU 15	GMU 13	95
2017	U	GMU 21A	GMU 38	17
2018	U	GMU 21A	GMU 31	50
	U	GMU 39	GMU 38	7
Total				246

<sup>a</sup> E = Eastern, H = Hybrid, M = Merriam's, R = Rio Grande, U = Unknown.

<sup>b</sup> Approximate number of game farm birds released in Boundary County by private citizens.

<sup>c</sup> No translocation during year.

Table 12. Estimated cottontail rabbit and snowshoe hare harvest in Idaho, 2008-present.

Year	Cottontail rabbit		Snowshoe hare	
	Hunters	Cottontails harvested	Hunters	Hares harvested
2008	2,800	11,400	600	400
2009	2,300	9,100	600	1,100
2010	3,700	21,600	600	1,100
2011	2,100	5,500	700	2,300
2012	2,800	11,300	988	3,363
2013	1,700	4,200	640	480
2014	2,300	9,700	880	1,400
2015	4,400	21,600	380	570
2016	2,400	12,400	1,096	9,300
2017	1,800	6,900	1,200	1,400
10-year average	2,600	11,400	700	2,200

## **PANHANDLE REGION**

### **Trapping and Translocation**

No Department trapping or translocation took place in the Panhandle Region for pheasant, forest grouse, sage-grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, quail, chukar, gray partridge, or wild turkey during the reporting period.

### **Pheasant**

#### **Abstract**

For many years, the Department released game-farm birds in spring prior to nesting, and released cocks prior to the season opener to bolster declining wild populations and hunter success rates. Fewer and fewer landowners were willing to allow hunter trespass if pheasants were released on their property. Consequently, the Coeur d'Alene River WMA near Harrison remained the only place available to release birds. In 1981, the region recommended all pheasant releases be discontinued and the program was eliminated effective fall 1982.

#### **Harvest Characteristics**

Most pheasant hunting in the Panhandle Region occurs in the Palouse country around Worley, Plummer, and Tensed. Remnant wild populations still occur and provide fair hunting for those people who have permission to hunt on private land. A harvest survey of 2017 upland game hunters estimated hunters harvested 1,698 pheasants (Table 1). Because pheasant hunting effort and reporting rate are low, harvest estimates are imprecise and may be misleading.

#### **Management Implications**

The quality and quantity of pheasant habitat in the Panhandle Region has declined to a low point due to modern, clean farming techniques and monoculture crops. The Department no longer supplements the wild population, nor releases birds directly for harvest. Despite a change from large-scale field burning of seed-bluegrass fields in the Palouse, there has not been an increase in pheasants. This is likely due to the continuation of clean farming and monoculture crops.

### **Quail**

#### **Abstract**

Quail in the Panhandle Region are present at low population levels associated with agricultural lands, hay production and pasture areas, and urban interface areas where they often receive supplemental winter feeding. Population levels are low because annual snowfall and cool, wet springs reduce chick survival. Quail survival improves in years with minimal snow accumulation.

#### **Harvest Characteristics**

Quail hunting effort in the Panhandle Region is very low. Harvest information obtained from the statewide harvest survey indicates an estimated 199 hunters harvested 73 quail in 2017 (Table 2). Because quail hunting effort and reporting rate are low, harvest estimates are imprecise and may be misleading.

### **Management Implications**

As a result of a series of mild winters and higher quail populations, the Panhandle Region was included with other parts of the state that offered a quail hunting season beginning in 2003. Low hunter participation and limited access to quail in the urban interface is not anticipated to negatively impact the Panhandle quail population or produce significant levels of harvest.

## **Forest Grouse**

### **Abstract**

Few hunters take the time to hunt primarily for grouse. All three species of forest grouse are usually taken incidental to other activities and usually in conjunction with driving roads.

### **Harvest Characteristics**

A harvest survey of 2017 upland game hunters estimated 4,577 hunters harvested 14,622 forest grouse (Table 3). The trend in harvest indicates a decline in forest grouse hunting since 1983, but relatively stable populations over the past 10 years. Harvest by species of forest grouse is shown in Table 4.

### **Climatic Conditions**

Wet, cold spring weather in northern Idaho is the rule, rather than the exception. Adverse spring weather can limit the production and survival of forest grouse young for several years at a time. A general slowing of logging during the past two decades has likely been detrimental to grouse populations in the Panhandle, particularly for ruffed and dusky grouse.

### **Management Implications**

Grouse populations in the Panhandle are driven by large-scale influences on early seral stages. Logging and wildfire are both less prevalent now than they were 40 years ago. On a proximate scale, grouse abundance is heavily influenced by spring weather, much as it is in other portions of their range. Hunting is a negligible influence on grouse populations, and season changes do not need to be adjusted to influence grouse populations.

## **Gray Partridge**

### **Abstract**

Gray partridge in the Panhandle Region are associated with agricultural lands near Worley, Plummer, Harrison, and Post Falls. Despite a change from large-scale field burning of seed-bluegrass fields in the Palouse, there has not been an increase in gray partridge. Intensive farming also contributes to fewer gray partridge by eliminating permanent cover patches, annual weeds that serve as food sources, wind breaks, fence rows, and riparian zones.

### **Harvest Characteristics**

Gray partridge hunting effort in Panhandle Region is very low. A few hunters are checked on the Rathdrum Prairie and the rolling hill country near Worley and Plummer. Historic harvest information obtained from the statewide harvest survey is believed to reflect, almost entirely, Panhandle Region hunters hunting in other regions. Harvest information obtained from the 2017 statewide harvest survey indicates an estimated 187 hunters harvested 12 gray partridge (Table

5). Because gray partridge hunting effort and reporting rate are low, harvest estimates are imprecise and may be misleading.

### **Management Implications**

Gray partridge are taken largely incidental to pheasant hunting. Seasons should be set to match those in adjacent portions of the state where gray partridge are taken more commonly.

## **Wild Turkey**

### **Harvest Characteristics**

Turkey populations are strong in the Panhandle Region. The highest turkey harvest on record occurred in 2016; however, harvest decreased in 2017 (Table 6). Hunter participation and harvest rate are relatively high and stable. Turkeys are wide-spread throughout the Panhandle.

### **Trapping and Translocation**

Trapping and removal of turkeys typically occurs in the winter months to alleviate damage to fields, buildings, and equipment where turkeys congregate in large numbers. There were no wild turkeys trapped during the 2017-2018 winter.

### **Management Implications**

A series of mild winters have allowed the growth and spread of turkey populations throughout northern Idaho. The fall season was lengthened to allow additional time to harvest turkeys, especially in areas with turkey depredations. Harvest will continue to be encouraged to keep depredation problems at manageable levels.

## **Snowshoe Hare**

### **Background**

Snowshoe hares are present throughout coniferous forests in the Panhandle Region. Hare densities are considered to be low compared to other, more traditional hare habitats at higher latitudes. Hare densities within the Panhandle Region vary widely dependent upon habitat types and timber harvest.

Snowshoe hare hunting effort in Panhandle Region is generally low. Harvest information obtained from the statewide harvest survey indicates an estimated 519 hunters harvested 708 hares during 2017 (Table 7). Because snowshoe hare hunting effort and reporting rate are low, harvest estimates are imprecise and may be misleading.

### **Management Implications**

Low hunter participation and limited harvest is not anticipated to negatively impact the Panhandle Region snowshoe hare population.

Table 1. Estimated pheasant harvest, Panhandle Region, 2008-present.

Year	Hunters	Birds harvested	Hunter days	Birds per hunter	Birds per hunter day
2008	685	1,890	3,028	2.8	0.8
2009	666	3,318	5,827	4.9	0.6
2010	450	1,232	2,555	5.7	0.5
2011	530	1,189	2,116	2.2	0.6
2012	610	959	2,026	1.6	0.5
2013	361	234	992	0.6	0.2
2014	182	246	562	1.4	0.4
2015	886	1,488	2,672	1.7	0.6
2016	505	190	1,504	0.4	0.1
2017	600	1,698	1,252	2.8	0.7
3-year avg.	664	1,125	1,809	1.6	0.5

Table 2. Estimated quail harvest, Panhandle Region, 2008-present.

Year	Hunters	Birds harvested	Hunter days	Birds per hunter	Birds per hunter day
2007	321	484	1,326	1.5	0.4
2008	499	2,075	2,585	4.2	0.8
2009	326	2,936	2,572	9.0	1.1
2010	246	679	1,463	2.8	0.5
2011	356	2,013	1,688	5.7	1.2
2012	214	1,281	687	6.0	1.9
2013	247	972	448	3.9	2.2
2014	84	48	253	0.6	0.2
2015	634	1,818	1,711	2.9	1.1
2016	273	222	570	0.8	0.4
2017	199	73	2,696	0.4	0.03
3-year avg.	369	704	1,659	1.4	0.5

Table 3. Estimated forest grouse harvest, Panhandle Region, 2008-present.

Year	Hunters	Birds harvested	Hunter days	Birds per hunter	Birds per hunter day
2008	4,074	12,309	44,437	3.0	0.3
2009	4,285	18,537	41,014	4.3	0.5
2010	3,708	10,927	39,021	3.0	0.3
2011	5,260	17,336	46,848	3.3	0.4
2012	5,260	7,717	29,318	1.5	0.3
2013	6,400	17,932	41,689	2.8	0.4
2014	4,239	12,744	37,948	3.0	0.4
2015	4,291	19,005	53,717	4.4	0.4
2016	4,378	15,827	30,466	3.7	0.5
2017	4,577	14,622	35,454	3.2	0.4
3-year avg.	4,415	16,485	39,879	3.8	0.4

Table 4. Relative contribution of grouse species to the forest grouse harvest in the Panhandle Region, 2017.

Species	Hunters	Birds harvested	Hunter days	Birds per hunter	Birds per hunter day
Ruffed grouse	3,285	11,357	25,067	3.5	0.5
Dusky grouse	1,578	2,087	9,557	1.3	0.3
Spruce grouse	493	564	2,993	1.1	0.2
Unk grouse	751	939	7,316	1.3	0.1
Combined	6,107	14,947	4,4933	7.0	1.0

Table 5. Estimated gray partridge harvest, Panhandle Region, 2008-present.

Year	Hunters	Birds harvested	Hunter days	Birds per hunter	Birds per hunter day
2008	273	314	1,153	1.2	0.3
2009	457	3,289	6,303	7.2	0.5
2010	191	438	1,097	2.3	0.4
2011	97	6	366	0.1	0.0
2012	127	1,260	547	9.9	2.3
2013	11	4	82	0.4	0.1
2014	54	1	167	0.0	0.0
2015	253	433	855	1.7	0.5
2016	85	206	322	2.4	0.6
2017	187	12	577	0.1	0.0
3-year avg.	175	217	585	1.4	0.4



Table 6. Estimated turkey harvest, Panhandle Region, 2008-present.

Year Hunt	Number of hunts	Permits available	Hunters	Birds harvested	Days per bird	Total days hunted
2008						
General Spring <sup>c</sup>	1		2,653	723	12.1	8,720
General Fall	1		2,566	1,041	10.4	10,796
2009						
General Spring <sup>c</sup>	1		2,926	668	14.9	10,005
General Fall	1		2,394	1,217	8.6	10,526
2010						
General Spring <sup>c</sup>	1		2,926	668	15.0	10,05
General Fall	1		1,952	791	11.6	9,195
2011						
General Spring <sup>c</sup>	1		2,950	790	12.9	10,195
General Fall	1		2,340	1,047	9.6	10,013
2012						
General Spring <sup>c</sup>	1		3,009	772	14.6	11,266
General Fall	1		2,466	1,162	4.3	10,570
2013						
General Spring <sup>c</sup>	1		2,518	836	9.5	7,910
General Fall	1		2,602	1,124	9.2	10,350
2014						
General Spring	1		2,611	799	11.5	9,197
General Fall			1,947	829	8.8	7,324
2015						
General Spring <sup>c</sup>	1		2,757	905	11.3	10,243
General Fall	1		2,238	1,070	7.7	8,267
2016						
General Spring <sup>c</sup>	1		2,572	1,132	7.5	8,494
General Fall	1		2,709	1,512	7.4	11,114
2017						
General Spring	1		2,459	947	10.8	10,192
General Fall	1		2,448	1,028	10.3	10,546

<sup>b</sup> The general late spring/fall tag allowed harvest after 1 May in spring or fall seasons.

<sup>c</sup> Includes regular and late spring hunter and harvest information.

Table 7. Estimated snowshoe hare harvest, Panhandle Region, 2008-present.

Year	Hunters	Hares harvested	Days hunted	Hares per hunter	Hares per hunter day
2008	178	110	1,356	0.6	0.1
2009	118	524	2,587	4.4	0.2
2010	98	131	682	1.3	0.2
2011	86	0	430	0.0	0.0
2012	189	351	1,919	1.9	0.2
2013	123	228	648	1.9	0.4
2014	358	791	3,300	2.2	0.2
2015	106	133	355	1.3	0.4
2016	199	240	2,491	1.2	0.1
2017	519	708	2,137	1.4	0.3
3-year average	275	360	1,661	1.3	0.3

## **CLEARWATER REGION**

### **Trapping and Translocation**

No trapping or translocation took place in the Clearwater Region for pheasant, California quail, forest grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, chukar, or gray partridge during the reporting period. Turkeys were last translocated within the region in early 2017 in response to depredation complaints (Table 9).

### **Pheasant**

#### **Population Surveys**

In 1990, 11 brood routes were established in the Clearwater Region, with primary emphasis directed at better monitoring of pheasant population trends. A twelfth route was added in 2001. These data provide an index of relative abundance and are used to monitor annual changes and long-term trends in regional populations. Due to low detection rates, however, these data are imprecise and should be interpreted cautiously.

The 2016-2017 winter was colder and snowier than other recent years across the Clearwater Region. Impacts of these conditions on upland game bird survival are largely unknown, although no abnormally high mortality rates were detected. During spring 2017, nesting and early brood-rearing period, weather conditions were abnormally cool and wet through June. Cool and wet weather can provide for excellent summer brood-rearing habitat, but can also result in chick mortality, depending on the timing and intensity of precipitation events. Sizes of game bird chicks observed in late August 2017 were highly variable. This variation in size would indicate some successful nesting occurred during the normal nesting period and some of this year's production is the result of later re-nesting attempts. Overall, population trends were mixed, depending on the species.

A total of 69 pheasants observed in 2017 represented a 47% increase from the 47 birds tallied in 2016, and is also 82% higher than the previous 10-year average of 38 birds (Table 1). The 69 birds observed during 2017 represented just 35% of the historical high count of 199 pheasants tallied on these routes (in 2005). The 69 pheasants observed on the 240 miles of routes surveyed in 2017 equates to 0.29 pheasants observed per mile surveyed. Eleven broods were encountered during the 2017 brood route survey. An average of 4.7 broods was tallied on these routes over the past 10 years. The 11 broods counted in 2017 is down in comparison to the historical high of 32 broods counted in 2005. The average size of broods observed during 2017 was 4.6 chicks.

Other species recorded on routes included quail, gray partridge, doves, and cottontail rabbits.

#### **Harvest Characteristics**

Harvest surveys estimated 1,004 hunters harvested 3,124 pheasants in 2017 (Table 2); a decrease from the 1,346 hunters and 5,282 pheasants reported in 2016. The number of pheasants harvested per hunter-day decreased from 0.9 in 2016 to 0.4 in 2017.

#### **Management Implications**

Pheasant populations in north Idaho have been at reduced levels since 1983. Small grain fields and adjacent idle uplands provide some nesting cover for pheasants in the Clearwater Region.

Limiting factors to population growth include nesting and brood-rearing habitat, and inadequate winter cover and/or inadequate winter food adjacent to winter cover. Development of contiguous blocks of nesting and brood-rearing cover, and scattered, permanent wintering areas that can provide adequate food and cover in those portions of the region where they are lacking would allow pheasant populations to increase.

The Department began working with the U.S. Soil Conservation Service and U.S. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service to implement the CRP program in 1986 and has continued cooperative efforts since that time. This program has great potential to increase upland game populations in the future. The Clearwater Region will continue to place high priority on its involvement with this program.

In 1987, the Department also initiated the statewide HIP program for upland game directed primarily toward pheasants, quail, gray partridge, and chukar. This program, in conjunction with CRP, has great potential to positively affect upland game populations, particularly pheasants.

In 2012, the Department initiated the Western Idaho Upland Game Bird State Acres for Wildlife Enhancement (SAFE) program as a new opportunity to enhance wildlife habitat on up to 25,000 acres of private land in western Idaho. Producers within the SAFE area can submit offers to voluntarily enroll acres in CRP contracts for 10-15 years. In exchange, producers receive annual CRP rental payments, incentives and cost-share assistance to establish habitat-enhancing natural cover on eligible land. The SAFE program requires producers maintain highly diverse stands to benefit upland game birds. In addition to the standard 50% CRP cost-share, SAFE contract holders receive an additional 40% practice incentive payment, as well as a signing incentive for newly enrolled acres. If establishment of SAFE acres increases on the landscape, pheasant abundance and hunter opportunity should increase in those areas.

## **California Quail**

### **Population Surveys**

No reliable population surveys are currently conducted for California quail in the Clearwater Region. However, quail are counted incidentally during annual pheasant brood route surveys, which provide annual population trend information. The number of quail counted in 2017 was lower than 2016. A total of 83 birds were counted in 2017; 42% fewer than the 143 counted in 2016. This total is 51% lower than the previous 10-year average of 171 and is 78% lower than historical high count of 385 tallied in 2003. The 83 quail tallied on these routes in 2017 translates to 0.35 birds per mile surveyed.

### **Harvest Characteristics**

Harvest survey data for the Clearwater Region estimated quail harvest in 2008 was the lowest recorded regional harvest in over 20 years, with 839 hunters harvesting 3,004 quail compared to 2007 when 1,392 hunters harvested 7,516 quail (Table 3). Low participation and harvest continued in 2009 with 687 hunters harvesting 4,547 quail. The 2010 data indicated a rebound with regional increases at 1,019 hunters and 9,579 quail harvested, while in 2011 harvest decreased with 732 hunters harvesting an estimated 7,329 birds; however, the number of birds

harvested per hunter increased from 9.4 to 10.0. In 2012, hunter numbers (1,016) increased from 2011, while estimated quail harvest decreased by 2,427 quail. Regional hunter participation in 2013 was a record low number of 628 hunters harvesting an estimated 3,957 birds. This, however, resulted in an increase in number of birds per hunter from 2012 (4.8) to 2013 (6.3). The number of hunters in 2014 (654) and 2015 (642) were similarly low; however, the number of birds harvested increased from 3,421 in 2014 to 4,290 in 2015. Hunter participation and harvest increased with 949 hunters harvesting 7,000 quail in 2016, resulting in an average 7.4 birds harvested per hunter.

During 2017, an estimated 1,331 hunters harvested 10,275 quail, a 47% increase compared to 2016. Hunter participation increased 40% compared to 2016 and total harvest was 85% above the 10-year average (Table 3).

### **Management Implications**

Availability of quail habitat has likely not changed dramatically in the past few years, nor is it expected to in the near future. The population appears to be strongly influenced by spring weather conditions. California quail continue to be a lightly hunted species in the region, and management will continue to be directed at maximizing hunting opportunity through liberal, standardized seasons and bag limits.

## **Mountain Quail**

### **Abstract**

Populations of mountain quail are limited to a few scattered sites ranging from Lewiston to Riggins, primarily adjacent to the Salmon River. The results of a mountain quail research project that was conducted from 1991-1996 are available for review. Mountain quail were transplanted into GMU 11 in spring 2005 and 2006 as part of a quail project initiated in 2004.

### **Population Surveys**

The season on mountain quail was closed in 1984, because of concern for declining populations. Mountain quail population fluctuations are difficult to monitor, but it is generally believed they have declined during the past 20 years due to unknown causes. These declines are probably the result of subtle habitat changes unfavorable to mountain quail.

A graduate student research project on mountain quail was conducted from 1991-1996. Its focus shifted from spring/summer habitat use and seasonal movements to a fall/winter emphasis in 1994. The project generated several reports, two management plans, several popular articles and a technical manuscript on the work. Results include information on seasonal habitat use and survival in Idaho as well as new habitat and population survey techniques. A summary of this work is provided in a 2004 Department report by Ann Moser and is available at the Boise Headquarters office.

### **Trapping and Translocation**

Another mountain quail project was started during spring 2004 in the Craig Mountain area. Mountain quail were transplanted into GMU 11 in spring 2005. Fifty of the 72 transplanted quail were fitted with radio transmitters. An additional 89 mountain quail (50 radio-equipped) from

Oregon were transplanted onto Craig Mountain WMA in spring 2006. Survival was estimated at 22% for 2005 and 15% for 2006. The majority of known mortalities were caused by avian predators (74%) and mammals (22%), respectively.

## **Forest Grouse**

### **Population Surveys**

Random brood counts and drumming route counts were discontinued in 1988. Presently, no surveys are conducted to monitor forest grouse population trends or predict fall harvest. Incidental observations and reports from field staff and sportsman indicate forest grouse production was near the long-term average in 2017. However, most reports indicated fewer birds (especially broods) were observed in summer of 2017 compared to 2016.

### **Harvest Characteristics**

Collections of random field check harvest data were discontinued in 1988. Regional harvest survey information on forest grouse has been variable (Table 4). Harvest information was not collected at the regional level from 1996-2000 due to budgetary constraints. Harvest survey data for the region estimated 3,332 hunters harvested 10,935 forest grouse in 2017, compared to 2016 when 3,519 hunters harvested 8,004 forest grouse.

### **Management Implications**

The limited amount of data currently collected on forest grouse, and lack of standard techniques for collecting it, precludes its effective use for management purposes. There are few avid forest grouse hunters in the Clearwater Region. Most grouse are currently harvested incidentally to hunting for other species, and many are taken from or immediately adjacent to forest roads during the opening weeks of big game seasons. Therefore, many areas of the region are lightly hunted.

## **Sharp-tailed Grouse**

### **Population Characteristics**

Substantial populations of Columbian sharp-tailed grouse were found in this area during the early 1920s, but are believed to have been eliminated by the mid-1930s. Factors contributing to the decline and eventual loss of the species from the area were overhunting, overgrazing by livestock, and intensified agricultural practices resulting in habitat destruction.

### **Harvest Characteristics**

There has been no hunting season for sharp-tailed grouse in the Clearwater Region for several decades.

### **Management Implications**

It is extremely difficult to reestablish populations of sharp-tailed grouse by translocation of relatively small numbers of birds in the spring. Future efforts to reestablish populations may require increased sample sizes and more extensive post-release monitoring.

## **Chukar**

### **Population Surveys**

No distribution surveys of chukar are conducted in the Clearwater Region. In general, the majority of chukar within the region are located along the breaks of the Snake, Salmon, and Clearwater rivers.

A chukar ecology project in GMU 11 was conducted from 1995 to 1997. Radio-marked chukar along the breaks of the Salmon and Snake rivers were monitored to define habitat use, movements, distribution patterns, nesting chronology and success, and overall mortality causes and rates. A final report was completed in 1998.

Between 1988 and 2010, the breaks of the Snake River were surveyed from Tenmile Creek upstream to Corral Creek by helicopter (Table 5). From 1991 through 2010, the Salmon River breaks from White Bird to Maloney Creek were also surveyed annually. Helicopter surveys were considered a useful index to determine trends in fall chukar hunting opportunities. Although other factors are apparently involved when predicting fall harvest, general trends appear predictable based on the surveys. Helicopter surveys for chukars were discontinued in 2011 due to agency flight safety program modifications. Anecdotal observations and reports from field staff and the public for 2017, appear to indicate very good chukar nesting success and chick survival with observations of many birds, including numerous large broods.

### **Harvest Characteristics**

Fluctuating harvest rates over the past several years likely reflect changes in productivity related to weather impacts. Harvest survey data estimated 1,476 hunters harvested 8,839 chukars in 2017, compared to the 2016 season when 916 hunters harvested 8,840 chukars (Table 6). .

### **Management Implications**

Annual chukar populations, like most upland game, are greatly influenced by weather conditions during the nesting and brood-rearing seasons. Reductions in season lengths and bag and possession limits do not appear to be needed during periods of population lows. Decrease in chukar harvest is likely due to unfavorable weather conditions during nesting and brood-rearing periods. Like most gallinaceous bird species, chukar populations can rebound quickly given ideal nesting and brood-rearing conditions. Chukar habitat in the Clearwater Region has remained largely unchanged, and abundance will likely increase in the future when favorable nesting conditions occur.

## **Gray Partridge**

### **Population Surveys**

No standardized population surveys are currently conducted for gray partridge in the Clearwater Region. However, gray partridge are counted incidentally during pheasant brood routes. The number of gray partridge observed in 2017 was down from the 2016 total, but is still near the long-term average. A total of 92 gray partridge were counted in 2017 (0.45 gray partridge per mile surveyed). This figure represents a 29% decline from the 130 birds tallied in 2016 and is 8%

lower than the previous 10-year average of 100. Over the past 10 years, the number of gray partridge tallied on these routes has varied from 42 (in 2008) to 176 (in 2015).

### **Harvest Characteristics**

Harvest information on gray partridge has varied considerably in recent years. For the 2017 season, an estimated 657 hunters harvested 2,721 gray partridge, slightly up from 2016 when an estimated 710 hunters harvested 1,896 gray partridge (Table 7).

### **Management Implications**

Favorable weather during early summer will allow populations to remain at current levels. Adjustments in season length or bag and possession limits are apparently unnecessary to realize population increases during or following population lows caused by adverse nesting and/or winter weather conditions.

## **Wild Turkey**

### **Population Surveys**

The Department does not have a reliable survey method to estimate turkey numbers. However, population status and trend can be inferred to a limited degree from harvest trend, turkey distribution, and general observations of bird numbers from year to year. This information suggests turkey numbers are stable and turkeys are widespread throughout the region, in spite of increases in harvest opportunities to address problem sites.

A turkey research project was conducted in GMU 11 in the early 1990s. Among the more interesting findings were the long-distance seasonal movements of turkeys between Cottonwood and Waha, exceptionally high productivity among young birds, and relatively low hunting-related mortality. Nesting and roosting habitat do not appear to be limiting in this area.

### **Harvest Characteristics**

Turkey harvest estimates have been calculated on a GMU basis since 1983. Regional turkey harvest steadily increased through 1999 as a function of expanding turkey distribution and numbers, and increasing hunter effort, but has since become relatively stable. General season spring and fall turkey hunting has been available in the region since 2005. Combined spring and fall harvest declined from 2,220 birds in 2016 to 1,338 in 2017. The 2017 turkey harvest is also down from the 10-year average of 2,061 birds (Table 8).

### **Winter Feeding**

Landowners in some areas traditionally feed flocks of wintering birds. Feeding is often associated with livestock feedlots. Because of average to below-average winter weather severity in recent years, it has not been necessary to initiate any Department-sponsored feeding operations. However, feed was occasionally supplied upon request to private individuals who had large numbers of turkeys on their property, if turkeys were negatively impacting livestock operations, or in areas with significant snowfall and corresponding lack of natural winter feed. The more recent expansion of fall turkey hunting opportunities in the region has also reduced the necessity to respond to sites that were previously the focus for feeding/trapping efforts.



### **Trapping and Translocation**

Trapping efforts are now focused on sites where turkeys have become a nuisance on private property by contaminating livestock feed or by damaging agricultural crops as they begin to emerge. As translocation stock becomes available, those birds will be used to supplement areas with heavy hunting pressure or declining population trends. Fifty-two turkeys were translocated in the Clearwater Region in January 2011 to alleviate depredation issues (Table 9). In 2016, a total of 95 turkeys were trapped around feedlots in GMU 13 and were released in GMU 15. In 2017, 70 turkeys were trapped from a subdivision near Grangeville (Unit 15), and 20 were relocated to McKenzie Creek (Unit 14), 15 to Castle Creek (Unit 15), and 35 to Mill Creek (Unit 15) to alleviate nuisance issues.

### **Management Implications**

Wild turkeys continue to expand their range within the Clearwater Region. More remote areas, once thought to be marginal habitat, now have at least a few turkeys present for at least a portion of the year. To respond to a growing number of complaints from private landowners that keep livestock in feedlots in winter, liberal seasons have been maintained or expanded, and birds have been trapped and transplanted to other areas in the region, to other Department regions, or to other states. The present hunting season structure does not appear to adversely impact the expansion of populations.

## **Cottontail Rabbit**

### **Population Surveys**

There is no reliable measure of cottontail production or population trend in the region, and it is not known what effect weather has on production. Lack of adequate brush for winter cover adjacent to adequate food is probably limiting for cottontails on much of the unforested upland areas within the Clearwater Region.

### **Harvest Characteristics**

Hunter participation in 2017 was up from the 3-year average (136) with 246 hunters reported (Table 10). Cottontail harvest appears to be well under minimum sustainable levels, although 2017 saw a substantial increase in harvest, well above the 3-year average of 328, with 891 rabbits harvested; significantly above 53 cottontails harvested in 2016. Because cottontail rabbit hunting effort and reporting rate are low, harvest estimates are imprecise and may be misleading.

### **Management Implications**

Management direction for cottontail rabbits in the Clearwater Region is to provide maximum hunter opportunity through liberal seasons and bag limits. Cottontails are lightly hunted, and liberal seasons and regulations apparently do not adversely impact cottontail numbers.

## **Snowshoe Hare**

### **Population Surveys**

There is no measure of populations, production, or trends in the region. Hare populations may be cyclic in nature and dependent upon forage availability, disease, and other density-dependent

factors. Populations appear scattered and localized, with spruce-fir forest in young age classes as dominant cover in preferred habitat.

### **Harvest Characteristics**

Harvest pressure on snowshoe hares is light in the Clearwater Region. However, 2016 saw a substantial increase in estimated harvested of snowshoe hares throughout the region with 2,348 animals taken by 290 hunters (Table 10). In 2017, only 413 snowshoe hares were harvested by 362 hunters; returning to near historic levels (Table 10). Because snowshoe hare hunting effort and reporting rate are low, harvest estimates are imprecise and may be misleading. Few hunters appear to pursue hares and most harvest is incidental to other hunting activities.

### **Management Implications**

Management direction of snowshoe hares in the Clearwater Region is to provide maximum hunter opportunity through liberal seasons and bag limits.

Table 1. Pheasant population characteristics and production, Clearwater Region, 2008-present.

Year	Routes (miles) counted	Birds per mile	Percent unsuccessful females	Juv:10 adult females*	<i>n</i>	Average brood size
2008	12 (240)	0.2	28	40	38	5.6
2009	12 (240)	<0.1	ND	ND	1	ND
2010	12 (240)	<0.1	ND	ND	5	4.0
2011	12 (240)	0.1	25	40	27	4.7
2012	12(240)	0.3	0	50	72	7.0
2013	12(240)	<0.1	0	70	10	2.5
2014	12(240)	0.1	0	43	22	4.3
2015	12(240)	0.5	19	41	115	5.2
2016	12(240)	0.2	66	37	47	5.5
2017	12(240)	0.3	15	39	69	4.6
10-year avg.	12 (240)	0.2	16	36	41	4.3

\*Re-calculated (2008-2017) Juv:10 adult females to reflect that calculation (# chicks observed/# hens observed \* 10)

Table 2. Estimated pheasant harvest, Clearwater Region, 2008-present.

Year	Hunters	Birds harvested	Hunter days	Birds per hunter	Birds per hunter day
2008	1,568	2,737	5,395	1.7	0.5
2009	981	1,483	4,098	1.5	0.4
2010	1,442	4,774	5,489	3.3	0.9
2011	1,067	3,095	6,663	2.9	0.5
2012	1,368	4,083	9,369	3.0	0.4
2013	1,080	2,082	4,944	1.9	0.4
2014	594	2,240	2,270	3.8	1.0
2015	1,287	3,220	5,967	2.5	0.5
2016	1,346	5,282	5,981	3.9	0.9
2017	1,004	3,124	7,749	3.1	0.4
3-year avg.	1,212	3,875	6,566	3.2	0.6

Table 3. Estimated quail harvest, Clearwater Region, 2008-present.

Year <sup>a</sup>	Hunters	Birds harvested	Hunter days	Birds per hunter	Birds per hunter day
2008	839	3,004	3,285	3.6	0.9
2009	687	4,547	4,282	6.6	1.1
2010	1,019	9,579	5,569	9.4	1.7
2011	732	7,329	6,159	10.0	1.2
2012	1,016	4,902	4,874	4.8	1.0
2013	628	3,957	3,042	6.3	1.3
2014	654	3,421	3,313	5.2	1.0
2015	642	4,290	3,372	6.7	1.3
2016	949	7,000	4,533	7.4	1.5
2017	1,331	10,275	7,486	7.7	1.4
3-year avg.	974	7,188	5,130	7.3	1.4

Table 4. Estimated forest grouse harvest, Clearwater Region, 2008-present.

Year	Hunters	Birds harvested	Hunter days	Birds per hunter	Birds per hunter day
2007	5,140	24,533	40,784	4.8	0.6
2008	3,280	14,222	33,991	4.3	0.4
2009	4,243	22,362	50,190	5.3	0.4
2010	2,862	13,323	28,863	4.7	0.5
2011	2,952	12,383	33,474	4.2	0.4
2012	2,952	10,959	38,861	3.7	0.3
2013	5,694	19,753	33,435	3.5	0.6
2014	5,225	15,401	36,191	3.0	0.4
2015	3,446	19,148	31,372	5.6	0.6
2016	3,519	8,004	19,601	2.2	0.4
2017	3,332	10,935	20,510	3.3	0.5
3-year avg.	3,432	12,696	23,828	3.7	0.5

Table 5. Helicopter surveys of chukar in GMU 11, Clearwater Region, 2000-2010.

Area	Year	Number of birds	Number of groups	Groups/ sq. mile	Birds/ sq. mile	Birds/ group
Salmon River Breaks	2000	756	60	5.0	64.0	12.6
	2001	1,192	94	7.9	10.0	12.7
	2002	583	80	6.7	49.0	7.3
	2003 <sup>a</sup>					
	2004	1,722	144	12.1	144.7	11.9
	2005	1,483	166	13.9	124.6	8.9
	2006 <sup>b</sup>					
	2007 <sup>a</sup>					
	2008 <sup>c</sup>					
	2009 <sup>c</sup>					
Snake River Breaks	2010	1,491	173	15	125	9.0
	2000	481	40	2.5	30.0	12.0
	2001	875	81	5.0	55.0	10.8
	2002	286	34	2.1	17.6	8.4
	2003 <sup>a</sup>					
	2004	797	60	3.7	49.2	13.2
	2005	880	54	3.3	54.3	16.3
	2006 <sup>b</sup>					
	2007 <sup>a</sup>					
	2008 <sup>c</sup>					
	2009 <sup>c</sup>					
	2010	1,276	109	7	79	12.0

<sup>a</sup> Surveys not flown due to fire-related concerns or conflicts.

<sup>b</sup> Surveys not flown due to budget constraints.

<sup>c</sup> Surveys not flown due to lack of current helicopter vendor and price list.

Table 6. Estimated chukar harvest, Clearwater Region, 2008-present.

Year	Hunters	Birds harvested	Hunter days	Birds per hunter	Birds per hunter day
2008	857	2,337	3,156	2.7	0.7
2009	870	5,263	2,520	6.0	2.1
2010	1,357	10,684	5,217	7.9	2.0
2011	919	4,924	5,890	5.4	0.8
2012	1,079	4,328	2,614	4.0	1.7
2013	739	3,953	2,281	5.4	1.7
2014	916	2,630	3,186	2.9	0.8
2015	1,064	4,679	4,741	4.4	1.0
2016	916	8,840	3,840	9.6	2.3
2017	1,476	8,839	9,495	6.0	0.9
3-year avg.	1,152	7,453	6,025	6.7	1.4

Table 7. Estimated gray partridge harvest, Clearwater Region, 2008-present.

Year	Hunters	Birds harvested	Hunter days	Birds per hunter	Birds per hunter day
2008	498	681	1,698	1.4	0.4
2009	480	2,526	2,289	5.3	1.1
2010	1,221	4,785	6,181	3.9	0.8
2011	904	4,470	5,649	4.9	0.8
2012	876	3,202	3,642	3.7	0.9
2013	549	2,159	2,281	3.9	0.7
2014	518	2,333	2,443	4.5	1.0
2015	494	2,541	3,158	5.1	0.8
2016	710	1,896	2,255	2.7	0.8
2017	657	2,721	2,174	4.1	1.3
3-year avg.	620	2,386	2,529	4.0	1.0

Table 8. Estimated turkey harvest by GMU, Clearwater Region, 2008-present.

Year	GMU <sup>a</sup>																	Total hunter days
	8	8A	10	10A	11	11A	12	13	14	15	16	16A	17	18	19	20	Total	
2008 <sup>a</sup>	218	346	13	440	77	332	25	27	91	120	147	0	0	10	0	0	1,845	18,592
2009 <sup>a</sup>	355	306	43	565	119	263	14	37	72	91	297	0	0	51	0	0	2,212	22,644
2010	254	317	30	604	143	197	28	66	35	90	146	4	0	55	0	0	1,970	19,523
2011 <sup>a</sup>	202	424	29	597	156	206	15	74	85	68	95	2	2	83	2	1	2,041	20,288
2012 <sup>b</sup>	170	198	13	388	199	187	42	27	40	47	40			22	0	0	1,373	13,471
2013	314	408	98	893	230	233	10	49	83	88	167		5	118			2,699	24,142
2014	314	376	62	924	198	241	10	76	102	86	113	0	5	106	0	0	2,613	24,630
2015	248	451	29	757	187	242	17	65	51	130	53	0	0	52	9	3	2,294	21,208
2016	224	416	32	745	245	237	18	30	60	94	43	0	0	76	0	0	2,220	17,221
2017	207	264	19	450	215	215	0	29	85	113	81	0	0	84	0	0	1,338	16,097
3-year avg.	226	377	27	651	216	231	12	41	65	112	59	0	0	71	3	1	1,950	18,175

<sup>a</sup> Fall general wild turkey harvest included.

<sup>b</sup> Fall general wild turkey harvest not included

Table 9. Turkey translocation history, Clearwater Region, 2004-present.

Year	Sub-species <sup>a</sup>	Release site Drainage-GMU	Source-GMU	Birds released			New or supplemental release
				M	F	Total	
2004	H	SE Idaho	Frei-11	10	21	31	S
	H	Billy Cr-11	Frei-11	12	1	13	S
	H	Nevada	Frei-11	15	7	22	N
	H	F.S. Road 1963-8A	Frei-11	0	16	16	N
	H	Eagle Cr-11	Weidner-10A	10	26	36	S
	H	Benton Meadows-11	Weidner-10A	3	32	35	S
	H	Billy Cr-11	Weidner-10A	7	8	15	S
	H	Nevada	Weidner-10A	3	10	13	N
	H	SE Idaho	Nicolls-10A	2	9	11	S
	H	Nevada	Nicolls-10A	6	12	18	N
2005	H	Castle Cr-15	Stover-13	4	14	18	S
	H	Rice Cr-13	Stover-13	5	24	29	S
	H	Earthquake Cr-15	Ross-15	4	47	51	S
	H	Hungry Ridge-15	Ross-15	1	19	20	S
	H	Captain John Cr-11	Ross-15	0	8	8	S
2006	M	Eagle Cr-11	Moyie Springs-1	18	38	56	S
2007	H	Brown Cr-15	Deer Cr-14			22	S
	M	Benton Meadows-11	Boundary County-1	17	59	76	S
	M	Eagle Creek- 11	Boundary County-1	25	29	54	S
2008	H	Castle Creek-15	Sally Anne Rd-15	1	13	14	S
	H	Lawyer Cyn-11A	Sally Anne Rd-15	1	15	16	S
	H	Castle Creek-15	Nez Perce-11A	U	U	20	S
2011	H	Browns Creek-15	Cottonwood Crk-11A	0	7	7	S
	H	Rock Creek-14	Cottonwood Crk-11A	2	6	8	S
	H	Billy Creek-11	Lewiston-11	U	U	37	S
2016	H	Castle Cr-15	Crabtree/Stowers-13	U	U	95	S
2017	H	Castle Cr-15	Crabtree-11A	U	U	70	S

<sup>a</sup> E = Eastern; M = Merriam's; R = Rio Grande; H = Hybrid



Table 10. Estimated cottontail rabbit and snowshoe hare harvest, Clearwater Region, 2008-present.

Year	Cottontail rabbit		Snowshoe hare	
	Hunters	Cottontails harvested	Hunters	Hares harvested
2008	20	171	19	0
2009	10	29	42	0
2010	146	305	80	186
2011	42	157	55	1
2012	46	46	74	1
2013	55	55	128	155
2014	186	350	186	388
2015	56	42	52	147
2016	106	53	290	2,348
2017	246	891	362	413
3-year average	136	328	235	969

## **SOUTHWEST REGION**

### **Climatic Conditions**

Precipitation during winter 2016-2017 was well above average across southern Idaho; above average snowpack occurred throughout the region as well spring weather was warmer and wetter than normal during nesting and early brood-rearing seasons in June. Sage-grouse juvenile to hen ratios dropped 28% compared to 2017. Three days of heavy rain over the peak of sage-grouse hatch likely contributed to the region's poor brood success. Chukar production fared better at 164 juveniles: 100 adults as determined from wings analyzed from fall hunter harvest. Dusky grouse had good brood success at 217 juveniles:100 adults, while ruffed grouse had below average brood success at 122 juveniles:100 adults. Quail had below average brood success at 133 juveniles:100 adults, but the sample size was small.

### **Trapping and Translocation**

In January and February 2018, 50 turkeys were trapped on private property in GMU 31 near Cambridge, banded, and relocated to public land in the Salmon Region near Challis. Additionally, seven turkeys were trapped on private property in GMU 38 near Parma in December 2017 and translocated to the South Fork Boise River drainage in GMU 39.

In Spring 2018, 95 quail were trapped on private property in GMU 38 as part of a depredation response. The birds were transplanted to Fort Boise Wildlife Management Area in GMU 38.

## **Pheasant**

### **Population Surveys**

Pheasant abundance and production was down markedly for this reporting period. Only one brood was encountered during late August brood surveys. Percent of hens successful at producing and maintaining a brood to the time of the survey was 11% in 2017, down from 88% in 2016 and well below the 10-year average of 76%. However, five chicks were observed in that single brood, up 14% compared to the 2016 average, and 2% above the 10-year average. Overall pheasant abundance was down 70% in 2017 compared to 2016 (Table 1).

### **Harvest Characteristics**

A harvest survey of upland game hunters was conducted in 2017 (Table 2). An estimated 4,182 hunters harvested 11,779 birds. Total number of hunters decreased 27% and harvest decreased 48% compared to 2016. Birds per hunter-day was 0.6, 14% below the 10-year average (Table 2).

No pheasant check stations were operated in the Southwest Region during this reporting period (Table 2). Harvest information is available via the annual telephone harvest survey.

### **Habitat Conditions**

Long-term population trends are down, primarily due to conversion of agriculture to residential and commercial development. Fall plowing of all grain fields has become the normal operating procedure, thereby limiting winter food and cover for pheasants. Unless farm practices change, further long-term reductions in wild populations are expected. We continue to work with landowners to enhance pheasant and other upland game production through habitat enhancement.

### **Depredations**

Some pheasant depredations occur every spring on wheat, barley, and corn. Sweet corn is the primary crop damaged by pheasants. Cracker shells, fuse ropes with salutes and propane canons are provided to landowners as needed and landowners are encouraged to continue contacting the Department for assistance. Three pheasant-related depredation complaints were reported to the region in spring 2018.

### **Release of Pen-reared Pheasants**

Adult roosters were purchased from a contractor and released on Department lands in the Southwest Region. In 2017 a total of 8,877 pheasants were released on Fort Boise, C.J. Strike, Payette River, and Montour WMAs from October-December. These birds added significantly to hunter opportunity on these four heavily-hunted WMAs.

### **Management Implications**

Pheasant populations are largely dependent upon winter habitat, nesting habitat, and spring weather conditions during the nesting and brood-rearing seasons. Winter weather conditions can be somewhat moderated if habitat conditions are favorable for pheasants. Southwest Idaho has experienced significant changes in agricultural practices and continual home site development over the last 50 years, which have led to a decrease in winter pheasant habitat and a continual decline in pheasant numbers. Associated with the decline in pheasant population and habitat, the number of hunters and harvest is down from historic numbers.

## **Quail**

### **Population Surveys**

In 2017, regional wildlife staff observed 2.2 quail per mile along 475 miles of brood routes surveyed, 5% higher than 2016 and 15% lower than the 10-year average (Table 3).

### **Harvest Characteristics**

During 2017, an estimated 3,520 hunters harvested 39,512 quail, a 29% decrease in participation and a 26% decrease in harvest compared to 2016. Hunter participation was 45% below the 10-year average and hunter harvest was 33% below the 10-year average (Table 3).

### **Depredations**

Localized quail depredations sometimes occur on spring early-emergent crops. Department staff have worked with landowners in the past to trap depredating quail and translocate them to WMAs in the region. In spring 2018, 95 quail were trapped on private property in GMU 38 and transplanted to the Ft. Boise WMA.

### **Management Implications**

California quail populations are fairly stable over the long term, but experience short-term population fluctuations, depending upon severity of winter weather and the amount of cold, wet weather during nesting season. Populations are currently in good condition. However, hunter participation in the Southwest Region has steadily declined over the last 10 years.

## **Forest Grouse**

### **Population Surveys**

No drumming counts or other spring population indices were conducted in the region during the reporting period.

### **Harvest Characteristics**

In 2017, an estimated 3,637 hunters harvested 15,318 forest grouse. Harvest was up 9% and hunter participation was up 26% compared to 2016. Overall harvest was 14% below the 10-year average (Table 4).

Wings from 730 dusky (blue) grouse and 120 ruffed grouse harvested in 2017 were collected at 19 wing barrels distributed in GMUs 22, 31, 32, 32A, 33, and 39. Juvenile:adult ratios of 217:100 and 122:100 were documented for dusky grouse and ruffed grouse, respectively in 2017 (Table 5).

### **Management Implications**

Forest grouse populations are dependent on good nesting and brood-rearing conditions as well as type and severity of winter conditions. A cold, wet winter with soft snow is better for survival than wet winters with freezing and thawing events. There is concern that insect damage to evergreen species may have a negative impact on dusky grouse populations. Additionally, significant declines in aspen stands, a productive and highly favored habitat of grouse, are likely having a negative impact on forest grouse.

## **Sage-grouse**

### **Population Surveys**

We observed 682 male sage-grouse along 13 lek routes in the Southwest Region during March-April 2018, a 35% decrease compared to 2017 (Figure 1, Table 6). We also conducted helicopter aerial surveys on 88 leks, and observed 1,176 birds in GMUs 41 and 42. Owyhee Air conducted aerial infrared surveys on 106 leks and found 839 grouse. Aerial surveys were conducted in conjunction with the Bureau of Land Management using both federal and state funds. McCall subregion also flew three days of helicopter lek counts and searches. They counted 9 grouse on 28 leks.

### **Harvest Characteristics**

One sage-grouse check station was operated on opening weekend (Mud Flat Road) during fall 2017. Eighty-five hunters harvested 59 birds in 2017, a 21% increase compared to 2016. The number of hunters was also up (29%) compared to 2016. The number of birds per hunter day was 0.5, and hours per bird was 6.8, on par with the 10-year average of 6.8 (Table 7). Sage-grouse production was 28% below the 10-year average in 2017. The number of juveniles per 100 females was 121, 32% lower than the 10-year average. Connelly et al. (2011), suggests it takes 200 juveniles per 100 adults to sustain/increase a population (Table 8).

## **Management Implications**

Sage-grouse population levels are largely driven by habitat conditions over the medium- to long-term and spring and summer weather conditions during nesting and brood-rearing in the short-term. Diseases such as West Nile virus (WNV), to which sage-grouse are highly susceptible, provide an additional stressor to sage-grouse population persistence. Lek survey information suggests sage-grouse populations have stabilized in the southern half of the region since the emergence of WNV in 2006. The West Central population crashed after the 2006 WNV outbreak and has not recovered. Changes in land use affecting sage-grouse habitat and connectivity of sage-grouse populations in the West Central population area are suspected to be the primary reasons sage-grouse numbers have not recovered. .

Department staff continue to work closely with land management agencies to minimize and mitigate the effects of current and proposed land management practices on sage-grouse habitat. A study was conducted in several portions of Owyhee County from 2007-2010 to ascertain seasonal distribution and movements, and to document the impacts of WNV on sage-grouse. The study has been used to prioritize habitat protection and improvement efforts based on key seasonal habitat used by sage-grouse. The West Central sage-grouse population is unique due to its isolation from other sage-grouse populations. Limited exchange with sage grouse across the Snake River in Oregon has been documented, but the population is otherwise isolated. Furthermore, sage-grouse habitat is highly fragmented and largely under private ownership. . The West Central population is not likely to persist for more than a few years.

In August 2015, the Soda Fire burned 279,000 acres of grasses and shrubs. About a third of this fire occurred in sage-grouse habitat, burning across 11 active leks. Federal and State agencies, landowners, and NGOs are working together to develop habitat restoration projects throughout the burned area. It is important to note the sage-grouse habitat burned was on the northern edge of intact sagebrush and is expected to have little effect on overall sage-grouse populations in Owyhee County. Leks will continue to be monitored in the future.

## **Sharp-tailed Grouse**

### **Population Surveys**

Sharp-tailed grouse lek counts have been conducted annually on the Hixon Sharp-tailed Grouse Preserve in west-central Idaho since 1982. Counts of males on these leks in 2017 decreased 8% compared to 2016 (Table 9). A few additional leks are monitored in the area, by both Department and BLM personnel, but have not been monitored consistently enough to be included in the long-term trend data set.

### **Habitat Conditions**

Due to habitat loss, sharp-tailed grouse populations in Southwest Region have been reduced to remnant flocks in Washington, Adams, and Payette counties. The Department and BLM completed research on sharp-tailed grouse distribution, habitat use, and population size in Washington County in 1985. The Department has not participated in research on sharp-tailed grouse habitat in Southwest Region since 1985.

### **Management Implications**

The Southwest Region has encouraged land management agencies to avoid and minimize adverse impacts to sharp-tailed grouse habitat when planning land management activities. In addition, the region entered into a cooperative agreement with the BLM and The Nature Conservancy (TNC) to manage sharp-tailed grouse populations and habitat in Washington County. An area of critical habitat for sharp-tailed grouse comprised of approximately 7,000 acres of BLM and TNC lands will be cooperatively managed for sharp-tailed grouse. The Department will provide increased enforcement patrols and take over monitoring of sharp-tailed grouse dancing grounds on the Hixon Sharp-tailed Grouse Preserve, and additional leks in other portions of the region will be surveyed for possible inclusion in the monitoring program.

Populations appear to be increasing because of CRP improvements, the creation of the Preserve, changes in land management practices, and good climatic conditions. However, populations are not likely to reach harvestable levels in the foreseeable future, due primarily to the isolation of this population from other sharp-tailed grouse populations and increasing human development in the area. Additional improvements in occupied and adjacent habitats will ensure long-term stability of this isolated population.

## **Chukar**

### **Population Surveys**

No chukar aerial surveys were conducted during the reporting period. Between 1984 and 2010, helicopter surveys were conducted near Brownlee and Lucky Peak reservoirs to monitor chukar population trends. However, due to cost and safety issues, aerial chukar surveys are no longer conducted.

### **Harvest Characteristics**

An estimated 3,016 hunters harvested 29,303 chukar in 2017. Total number of hunters decreased 10%, while total harvest increased 18% compared to 2016. Birds per hunter day was the second highest it has been in the past 10 years (Table 10).

Voluntary survey responses from chukar hunters at Andrus WMA during opening weekend showed a total of 23 hunters who harvested 40 birds for a total of 1.7 birds per hunter and 1.7 hours per bird. Overall harvest decreased 53% and hunter participation decreased 15% compared to 2016. (Table 10).

### **Management Implications**

Chukar populations are largely dependent on spring weather conditions during nesting and brood-rearing. Recruitment of birds into fall is dictated by weather and forage availability and quality. In August 2015, the Soda Fire burned 279,000 acres of upland habitat along the Owyhee Front. This area has been popular for upland bird hunting. Numerous agencies and NGOs are working together to improve upland habitat and prevent similar large fires in the future. It is unlikely these fires have had a significant negative impact on local chukar populations or hunting opportunity.

## **Gray Partridge**

### **Population Surveys**

No gray partridge were observed along 490 miles of pheasant brood survey routes in 2017 (Table 11).

### **Harvest Characteristics**

An estimated 1,341 hunters harvested 8,061 gray partridge in 2017. Hunter participation decreased by 40% while overall harvest decreased by 48% compared to 2016. Birds per hunter day was 39% lower than 2016, and 38% above the 10-year average (Table 11).

### **Management Implications**

Gray partridge in southwest Idaho are typically associated with cereal grains adjacent to CRP lands or sagebrush rangeland. Deep and/or hardened snow adversely affects gray partridge over-winter survival and the amount of precipitation in late-spring and early summer influence gray partridge production. Below average precipitation is favorable for nesting and especially early brood-rearing. Recruitment of birds into fall is dictated by weather factors and the availability of suitable habitat (cereal grains and adequate cover).

## **Wild Turkey**

### **Population Surveys**

No trend surveys are in place to monitor turkey populations in Southwest Region. Anecdotal observations and landowner comments suggest a steady increase in turkey numbers in recent years in areas of the region associated with agriculture.

### **Harvest Characteristics**

Four fall 2017 and 4 spring 2018 controlled turkey hunts were held in the Southwest Region during this reporting period. A general spring gobbler-only hunt was held in most GMUs in 2017. During fall 2017 controlled hunts, 124 hunters harvested 75 birds with an overall success rate of 67%, an increase of 17% over fall 2016. During spring 2018 controlled hunts, 156 hunters harvested 105 birds with an overall hunter success rate of 67%, a decrease of 6% from spring 2017. General spring 2018 harvest in the Southwest Region showed a 66% decrease compared to 2017. Similarly, overall hunter numbers were down 55% in spring 2018 compared to spring 2017 (Table 12). However, a low sample size of hunters for the general spring 2017 hunt resulted in questionable results.

### **Trapping and Translocation**

No turkeys were translocated into the Southwest Region during this reporting period (Table 13). Seven turkeys were trapped on private property in GMU 38 near Parma in December 2017 and translocated to the South Fork Boise River drainage in GMU 39. Fifty turkeys were trapped on private property in GMU 31 near Cambridge in January and February 2018 and translocated to GMU 21A in the Salmon Region.

### **Depredations**

Depredation and nuisance turkey complaints have been steadily increasing in recent years. Six turkey depredation or nuisance complaints were received during winter 2017-2018. Affected crops included winter wheat and corn. The region addressed the depredation and nuisance events with the following techniques: technical assistance, non-lethal hazing, direct hunters with controlled hunt permits, depredation hunts, kill permits, and trap and translocate.

In some areas of the region, turkey populations have been supported through supplemental feeding during severe winters. Supplemental feed was not distributed by the Department during winter 2017-2018,

### **Management Implications**

Turkey numbers in the Southwest Region have fluctuated widely over the last several years, due in large part to hunt structures and seasons. General fall hunts throughout the region were converted to controlled hunts in 2006 and 2011 to address concerns about declining turkey populations. This led to a steady increase in turkey numbers in recent years. Numerous mild winters have also contributed to growing populations through high over-winter survival. Additional controlled hunts have been implemented and tag numbers increased in response to the growing population.

Regional personnel have supported enhancement of turkey habitat by planting food plots, specifically for wild turkey, and by completing habitat improvement projects on Department-owned lands. However, Department-owned lands make up only a small portion of turkey habitat in the Southwest Region. Hunter access is an ongoing challenge as most turkeys reside on private lands for at least part of the year and the greatest turkey population growth in the region has been in areas associated with private agriculture. The Department continues to pursue AccessYes! agreements with willing landowners as a mechanism to get hunters access to huntable turkey populations.

Turkey nuisance complaints have increased steadily over the last several years, primarily in areas around Cambridge, Midvale, Horseshoe Bend and Parma. Because of this, tag numbers have been increased in an effort to keep turkey populations in check with social tolerance and available habitat. In areas with large numbers of chronically depredating turkeys, the Department has trapped and translocated birds to public lands. Several areas in the Southwest Region have been identified as appropriate locations for future turkey transplants, including the South Fork Boise River drainage below Anderson Ranch Dam and the greater Idaho City area. Both of these areas supported huntable populations of turkeys in the past, but numbers have not rebounded since the elimination of the general fall hunt in GMU 39 in 2006.

## **Rabbits and Hares**

### **Population Surveys**

No surveys or other efforts are made to estimate rabbit and hare populations in the Southwest Region.



**Harvest Characteristics**

Estimates from the telephone harvest survey indicate 717 hunters harvested 2,172 cottontail rabbits in 2017 compared to 2,887 cottontails harvested by 689 hunters in 2016 (Table 16). Snowshoe hare harvest was estimated at 116 hares harvested by 348 hunters in 2017.

**Management Implications**

The relatively low level of hunter harvest is expected to have little, if any, effect on overall population levels or population dynamics. Seasons have been set with liberal bag limits and season lengths. No active data collection programs exist for rabbit or hare production or population estimates.

**Literature Cited**

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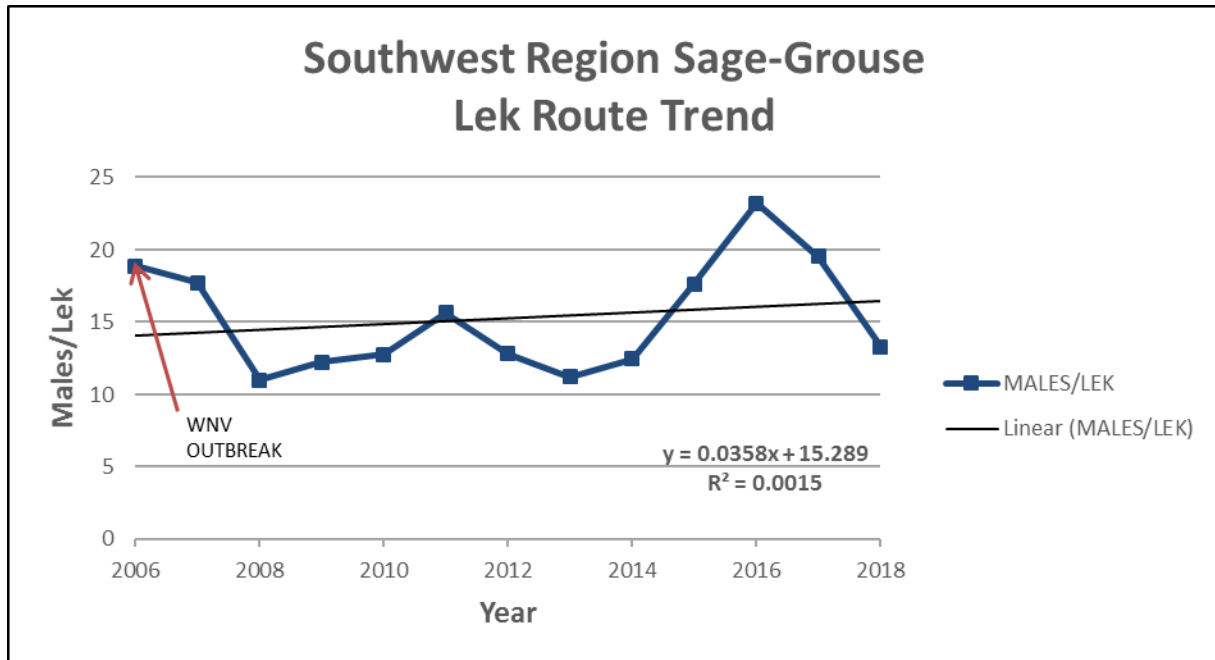


Figure 1. Average number of male sage-grouse per lek along 13 lek routes in the Southwest Region. West Nile Virus (WNV) emerged during summer 2006 followed by unusually dry spring and summer 2007.

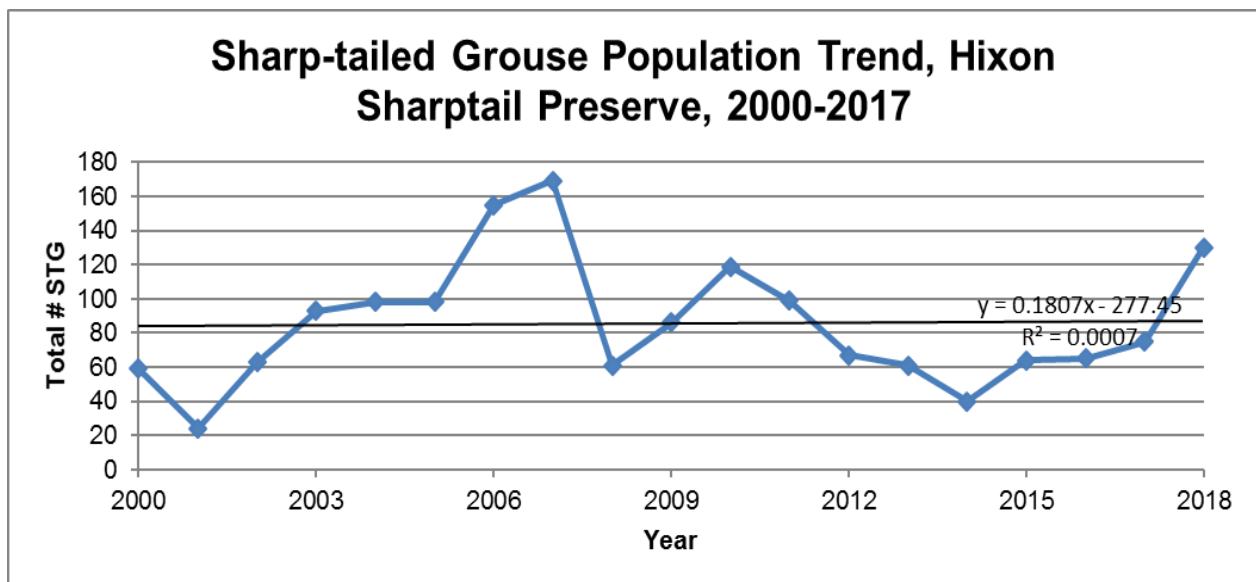


Figure 2. Total number of male sharp-tailed grouse on 4 leks at Hixon Sharptail Preserve, Washington County, Idaho, 2000-2018.

Table 1. Pheasant population characteristics and production, Southwest Region, 2008-present.

Year	Miles counted	Birds per mile	Percent unsuccessful females	Juv:100 adult females	<i>n</i>	Average brood size
2008	520	0.6	11	583	216	5.3
2009	520	0.6	13	657	309	4.5
2010	460	0.2	4	450	97	4.6
2011	460	0.4	25	416	170	3.9
2012	520	0.7	29	336	138	4.3
2013	520	0.3	7	228	164	3.0
2014	520	0.4	26	389	231	4.4
2015	430	0.4	24	286	193	3.6
2016	490	0.4	12	411	226	4.4
2017	475	0.1	89	55	69	5.0
10-year avg.	492	0.4	24	381	181	4.3

Table 2. Estimated pheasant harvest, Southwest Region, 2008-present.

Year	Telephone survey		
	Hunters	Birds harvested	Birds per hunter day
2008	10,832	48,775	1.0
2009	9,694	31,972	0.6
2010	7,979	24,011	0.6
2011	8,903	28,400	0.5
2012	8,580	27,885	0.7
2013	7,194	16,140	0.5
2014	7,037	22,064	0.6
2015	6,853	26,584	0.6
2016	5,752	22,826	0.9
2017	4,182	11,779	0.6
10-year average	7,972	26,898	0.7

Table 3. Quail population characteristics and estimated harvest, Southwest Region, 2008-present.

Year	Brood routes		Telephone survey		
	Miles counted	Birds per mile	Hunters	Birds harvested	Birds per hunter day
2008	520	2.3	8,205	74,576	1.6
2009	520	1.7	7,815	35,695	1.8
2010	460	3.0	6,551	58,413	1.8
2011	460	3.0	6,897	66,906	1.7
2012	520	3.9	7,095	97,055	2.5
2013	520	2.0	5,814	41,860	1.3
2014	520	2.7	6,341	50,881	1.5
2015	430	2.9	6,692	69,084	1.9
2016	490	2.1	4,984	53,687	2.6
2017	475	2.2	3,520	39,512	2.3
10-year avg.	492	2.6	6,391	58,767	1.9

Table 4. Estimated forest grouse harvest, Southwest Region, 2008-present.

Year	Hunters	Birds harvested	Birds per hunter	Birds per hunter day
2008	6,372	14,666	2.3	0.4
2009	8,703	18,411	2.1	0.4
2010	6,984	16,858	2.4	0.4
2011	5,454	19,361	2.6	0.5
2012	5,454	14,309	2.6	0.4
2013	6,167	12,747	2.1	0.3
2014	9,420	25,612	2.7	0.4
2015	6,654	21,520	3.2	0.5
2016	4,935	14,067	2.8	0.8
2017	3,637	14,881	4.1	1.0
10-year avg.	6,378	17,243	2.7	0.5

Table 5. Forest grouse production in the Southwest Region based on wing collection, 2008-present.

Year	Blue Grouse			Ruffed Grouse	
	<i>n</i>	Juv:10 adult females	Juv:10 adults	<i>n</i>	Juv:10 adults
2008	137		145	99	136
2009	502		261	103	177
2010	216		98	68	106
2011	179		290	151	340
2012	187		114	65	282
2013	165		132	194	173
2014	284		242	132	103
2015	301		189	229	182
2016	36		416	37	185
2017	75		241	24	200
10-year avg.	208		213	110	184

Table 6. Southwest Region sage-grouse lek route data, 2009-present.

Route	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Big Jack's Creek	28	39	114	116	98	103	140	162	134	68
Big Sagehen	26	48	109	88	62	78	67	57	88	31
Brown's Creek	14	12	30	42	34	28	48	36	37	23
Cow Creek	61	69	52	13	25	51	45	65	42	26
Crane Creek	39	49	18	22	18	14	8	6	7	10
Midvale Hill	23	35	21	22	10	9	9	3	2	8
Monday Gulch	14	15	14	16	9	7	0	3	3	2
Oreana	40	63	74	68	61	82	109	124	103	62
Rocky Knoll	91	153	198	146	124	130	198	293	239	167
Roland Road	44	43	65	59	57	77	10	160	139	121
Sheep Creek	95	10	83	81	68	64	134	184	158	97
Soulen Center	22	30	23	16	9	9	16	19	12	14
Wickahoney	31	31	41	36	28	37	56	84	81	53

Table 7. Estimated greater sage-grouse harvest, Southwest Region, 2008-present.

Year	Check station <sup>a</sup>				Telephone survey		
	Hunters	Birds harvested	Birds per hunter	Hours per bird	Hunters	Birds harvested	Birds per hunter day
2008	137	96	0.8	7.9	898	897	0.8
2009	119	10	0.8	8.4	502	811	0.8
2010	62	35	0.6	10.1	222	171	0.4
2011	45	26	0.6	8.4	397	232	0.3
2012	46	43	0.9	5.1	361	363	0.6
2013	58	46	0.8	4.7	470	262	0.5
2014	48	40	0.6	4.9	219	398	0.5
2015	64	52	0.8	4.3	426	435	1.0
2016	60	47	0.8	7.3	409	381	0.8
2017	85	59	0.5	6.8	404	297	0.4
10-year avg.	72	45	0.7	6.8	431	424	0.6

<sup>a</sup> Only Bruneau and Mud Flat check stations were operated from 2001-2008. Mud Flat Road operated from 2009-present. Riddle check station was operated in 2015 and 2016. Those data are not included here.

Table 8. Greater sage-grouse production based on wing collections, Southwest Region, 2008-present.

Year	Juv:100 females	Juv:100 adults	Percent unsuccessful females
2008	106	73	70
2009	204	126	41
2010	141	127	63
2011	93	60	63
2012	113	69	36
2013	131	92	72
2014	210	141	26
2015	552	321	48
2016	100	61	84
2017	121	83	73
10-year avg.	177	115	58

Table 9. Trends in sharp-tailed grouse lek counts, Hixon Sharptail Preserve, Southwest Region, 2009-present.

Year	Lower	Middle	Upper	Fairchild	Totals
2009	25	9	30	22	86
2010	35	19	38	27	119
2011	38	9	42	10	99
2012	32	9	16	10	67
2013	13	9	27	12	61
2014	12	6	16	6	40
2015	20	8	19	17	64
2016	25	6	19	15	65
2017	23	9	30	13	75
2018	40	15	46	29	130
10-year avg.	26	10	28	16	81

Table 10. Estimated chukar harvest, Southwest Region, 2008-present.

Year	Opening Weekend Voluntary Survey				Telephone Survey		
	Hunters	Birds harvested	Birds per hunter	Hours per bird	Hunters	Birds harvested	Birds per hunter day
2008	57	171	3.0	2.4	5,511	40,412	1.4
2009	25	51	2.0	2.4	5,521	46,574	1.6
2010	45	72	1.6	3.4	5,055	30,866	1.4
2011	35	77	2.2	2.4	6,084	65,586	1.6
2012	44	85	1.9	3.2	5,798	35,783	1.3
2013	25	43	1.7	3.5	4,831	16,663	0.6
2014	15	28	1.9	1.9	4,624	19,405	0.8
2015	20	45	2.3	2.0	5,943	33,167	1.1
2016	27	86	3.2	1.9	5,329	40,344	1.9
2017	23	40	1.7	1.7	3,016	29,303	1.7
10-year avg.	32	70	2.2	2.5	5,171	35,810	1.3

Table 11. Gray partridge population characteristics and estimated harvest, Southwest Region, 2008-present.

Year	Production			Telephone Survey		
	Miles counted	Birds per mile	Birds counted	Hunters	Birds harvested	Birds per hunter day
2008	520	0.0	0	1,921	4,364	0.4
2009	520	0.0	0	2,767	11,244	0.6
2010	460	0.07	35	2,813	12,836	0.8
2011	460	0.02	10	2,976	27,445	1.0
2012	520	0.3	144	3,138	19,993	1.3
2013	520	0.1	4	2,091	3,944	0.3
2014	520	0.1	58	1,830	4,751	0.3
2015	430	0.1	29	2,196	10,159	0.7
2016	490	0.05	26	2,217	15,356	1.8
2017	475	0.0	0	1,341	8,061	1.1
10-year avg.	492	0.1	31	2,329	11,815	0.8



Table 12. Estimated turkey harvest, Southwest Region, 2009-present.

Year Hunt	Number of hunts	Permits available	Hunters	Birds harvested	Days per bird	Total days hunted
2009						
Controlled Spring	2	135	110	69	6.0	415
General Spring			4,167	763	16.7	12,777
General Fall			1,190	408	11.0	1,471
2010						
Controlled Spring	2	135	104	63	7.4	469
General Spring			3,879	706	16.6	11,749
General Fall			1,251	291	14.3	4,165
2011						
Controlled Spring	2	135	114	101	4.0	409
General Spring			3,571	669	15.6	10,446
General Fall						
2012						
Controlled Spring	2	135	119	93	4.1	389
General Spring			3,331	621	14.9	9,263
Controlled Fall	2	145	81	49	3.2	260
2013						
Controlled Spring	2	135	124	95	4.9	469
General Spring			2,537	454	17.7	8,072
Controlled Fall	2	145	88	43	6.5	279
2014						
Controlled Spring	3	175	164	110	10.6	1,168
General Spring			3,458	741	12.2	9,791
Controlled Fall	2	145	83	43	6.6	283
2015						
Controlled Spring	3	175	123	126	4.6	545
General Spring			2,342	567	11.4	6,494
Controlled Fall	2	145	81	42	6.3	267
2016						
Controlled Spring	4	195	173	123	4.1	511
General Spring			3,100	585	16.1	9,453
Controlled Fall	4	210	132	66	5.8	384
2017						
Controlled Spring	4	195	145	106	3.6	384
General Spring*			7,074	2,001	38.9	15,574
Controlled Fall	4	210	124	75	4.5	323
2018						
Controlled Spring	4	195	156	105	4.5	546
General Spring			3,156	684	16.8	9,286

Table 13. Turkey translocation history into the Southwest Region, 2005-2010.

Year	Sub-species <sup>a</sup>	Release site-GMU	Birds released	New or supplemental release
2005	M	Garden Valley-33	32	S
	M	Bender Creek (Danskin Mts)-39	30	S
2006	M	Cottonwood Creek-39 (JAN)	60	S
	M	Willow Creek-39 (JAN)	25	S
	M	Bender Creek-39 (DEC)	19	S
	M	Cottonwood Creek-39 (DEC)	50	S
	M	Willow Creek-39 (DEC)	30	S
2007	R	Little Banks Island-38 (JAN)	34	S
	M	Andrus WMA – 31 (DEC)	157	S
2008	R	Montour – 32 (FEB)	32	S
	R	Weiser Bass Pond – 32 (FEB)	23	N
2009	M	Andrus WMA (JAN)	156	S
2010	M	Andrus WMA (JAN)	75	S

<sup>a</sup> M = Merriam's, R = Rio Grande.

Table 14. Estimated cottontail rabbit and snowshoe hare harvest, Southwest Region, 2008-present.

Year	Cottontail rabbit		Snowshoe hare	
	Hunters	Cottontails harvested	Hunters	Hares harvested
2008	669	2,744	38	19
2009	732	1,288	92	26
2010	770	2,347	83	0
2011	877	1,734	40	0
2012	623	2,781	107	165
2013	587	514	216	0
2014	418	1,336	1	0
2015	830	1,767	124	40
2016	689	2,887	238	3,942
2017	717	2,172	348	116
10-year avg.	691	1,957	128	431

## **MAGIC VALLEY REGION**

### **Trapping and Translocation**

No trapping or translocation took place in the Magic Valley Region for pheasant, California quail, mountain quail, forest grouse, sage-grouse, turkey, chukar, or gray partridge during the reporting period.

### **Pheasant**

#### **Abstract**

Pheasant numbers have declined substantially in the Magic Valley during the past 35 years. In the long-term, pheasant populations are expected to remain low given current farming practices. Occasional short-term increases will occur during years when the first alfalfa harvest is delayed by rain, allowing increased nesting success.

#### **Population Surveys**

August roadside surveys were conducted in the region from 1961-2012 to monitor fall pheasant population trends and forecast hunting seasons. The pheasants per mile (PPM) index declined substantially, averaging 3.36 PPM during the 1960s, 2.10 PPM during the 1970s, 0.77 PPM during the 1980s, and 0.25 PPM from 1990-2012. The 2012 PPM index was higher than the 10-year average (Table 1). Roadside survey data typically reflect higher pheasant densities in the western portion of Magic Valley Region (Gooding, Twin Falls, Elmore, Owyhee, western Jerome, and western Lincoln counties) than the eastern portion (Cassia, Minidoka, eastern Jerome, and eastern Lincoln counties). In the eastern portion of the region, winters are typically more severe and habitat loss has been more widespread. In 2012, the PPM index was 0.27 on eastern routes and 0.35 on western routes. August roadside surveys have not been conducted since 2012.

Winter sex ratio data was not collected during the 2017-2018 reporting period.

#### **Harvest Characteristics**

Both pheasant hunters and pheasant harvest have declined precipitously in the region since the mid-1980s. Since 2006, estimated harvest has declined by 71% and hunter participation has declined by 62% (Table 2). An estimated 2,684 hunters harvested approximately 11,192 pheasants in 2017. Pheasant hunters averaged 5.2 days in the field and 4.2 birds per hunter.

#### **Release of Pen-reared Pheasants**

Pheasant stocking to provide “put-and-take” hunting opportunity occurred at Niagara Springs WMA (2,258 pheasants). One hundred pheasants stocked at Niagara Springs WMA were provided for the youth-only pheasant season. Pheasants are no longer released on Bureau of Reclamation tracts in Minidoka County.

#### **Management Studies**

No management studies were conducted during this reporting period.

### **Management Implications**

Pheasant populations in the Magic Valley Region declined dramatically during the early to mid-1980s following a series of severe winters. Pheasant numbers have remained depressed because of a shortage of winter habitat and lack of undisturbed nesting cover. Current farming practices are not compatible with supporting the higher density of pheasants that occurred in the Magic Valley during the 1950s and 1960s. Widespread use of sprinkler irrigation has resulted in larger field sizes, less linear habitat (fence rows and ditches), and fewer uncultivated weedy areas, reducing the quality and quantity of winter and nesting habitat. In addition, the number of acres of farmland planted to alfalfa has increased to support the needs of the growing dairy industry in the area. The increase in alfalfa acres has negatively affected pheasants because alfalfa is harvested earlier (mid- to late May instead of early June) and more frequently (four-five cuttings instead of three) now than it was 20 years ago. The result is fewer pheasants can nest successfully in alfalfa, which is usually the best nesting cover available.

In the long term, the status of pheasant populations will be closely related to agricultural practices and their effect on habitat. Occasional short-term increases will occur during years when the first alfalfa harvest is delayed by rain, allowing increased nesting success. The current trend in intensive clean farming practices is expected to continue, and further declines in pheasant habitat quantity and quality will follow. The Magic Valley Region will continue to pursue habitat improvement efforts through cooperative HIP projects with Pheasants Forever, Farm Bill programs, and the IDFG/BLM Cooperative Wildlife Tracts Program. Providing adequate nesting habitat is currently viewed as the weak link in our habitat recovery efforts.

## **Quail**

### **Population Surveys**

No population surveys were conducted during the reporting period.

### **Harvest Characteristics**

Quail populations in the region exhibit dramatic annual fluctuations in response to weather conditions during hatch. During 2007-2016, the estimated harvest has ranged from 5,427 birds in 2015 to 19,642 birds in 2013. An estimated 10,198 quail were harvested in the Magic Valley Region in 2017, almost identical to the 2016 harvest, and nearly double the 2015 harvest estimate.

### **Management Implications**

California quail in the Magic Valley Region are associated primarily with the Snake River and its major tributaries from Shoshone Falls to C.J. Strike Reservoir. Opportunities to enhance habitat will be pursued through HIP, and through riparian improvement opportunities with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), whenever possible. Increased residential development along the Snake River is a serious threat to quail habitat. Increased attention to zoning and development plans may help slow the loss of habitat.

## **Forest Grouse**

### **Population Surveys**

Ruffed grouse were introduced to the South Hills (GMU 54) during the late 1980s. Although ruffed grouse taken by hunters are frequently checked at check stations, no annual surveys are conducted. In May 2012 a trial drumming route was conducted along the Indian Springs and Oakley-Rogerson roads. Drumming grouse were heard at six of 10 stops.

### **Harvest Characteristics**

Forest grouse (dusky, ruffed, and spruce grouse) hunting has increased in popularity since the 1980s. In 2017, 1,531 hunters reported harvesting 4,804 forest grouse (Table 5).

At 2017 check stations, no forest grouse were reported.

Many forest grouse are taken incidental to other types of hunting. Additionally, survey data from 2006-2011 show that many hunters do not know what species they have killed. During the 2006-2011 seasons, the number of spruce grouse reported killed in the Magic Valley Region ranged from 249-1,076 birds, and averaged 664 birds. We believe this estimate is unrealistically high, because spruce grouse may be found in only a small portion of the region near Galena Summit and probably in the upper South Fork Boise River drainage. We believe most spruce grouse reported by hunters were probably dusky grouse and were misidentified by hunters. Harvest data suggests at least 13% of the forest grouse harvested are misidentified.

### **Management Implications**

No population surveys are presently conducted for forest grouse, but ruffed grouse drumming surveys may be considered in the future.

## **Sage-grouse**

### **Abstract**

Lek route data suggest sage-grouse populations in the Magic Valley Region exhibited substantial declines in 2007 and 2008 after increasing from 1995-2006. Sage-grouse numbers as indexed by lek route surveys were 15% lower in 2018 than in 2017, and 47% below numbers observed in 2006. Production, indexed from hunter-harvested grouse, has been poor in five of the past six years (1.20 juveniles/adult hen), falling well below the 1962-2012 average of 1.91 juveniles/adult hen. Opening weekend check station data showed another decline in hunter participation since more restrictive hunting seasons were implemented in 1996. Opening weekend participation in 2017 was similar to 2016. The long-term decline in sage-grouse populations is largely a result of the substantial loss and fragmentation of sagebrush habitat from large wildfires and the subsequent proliferation of exotic annual grasses and other invasive species.

### **Population Surveys**

Twenty-three lek route surveys were conducted in 2018 to monitor sage-grouse population trends. Since 2002, grouse counted on lek routes have fluctuated from a high of 2,388 males in

2006, to a low of 1,049 in 2010 (Figure 1). Grouse numbers observed on 2018 lek route surveys (1,272) were 15% lower than in 2017 (1,503).

Most leks do not occur on annual routes. These leks are surveyed in coordination with federal agency personnel and volunteers. In 2018, 97 individuals including Department biologists, conservation officers, reservists, state and federal land management agency personnel, and citizen volunteers participated in lek surveys. Counts on 696 leks were completed; approximately 75% of the leks identified in the region since 1950. Of the 696 leks visited, 262 (37.6%) were considered active ( $>1$  male observed), and lek size ranged from 2–85 males, with an average of 6.3 males/lek or 14 males/active lek. During the past five years more than 90% of the identified leks in the region have been surveyed.

Wings from hunter-harvested sage-grouse were collected at check stations and wing barrels to index annual production. From 1962-2012, production averaged 1.91 juveniles/adult female. Production in 2017 was estimated at 1.20 juveniles/adult female, similar to production estimate in 2016. The juvenile/adult female ratios have been below the 1962-2012 average in 8 of the past 10 years (Table 6).

### **Harvest Characteristics**

In 2017, two check stations (Salmon Dam and Shoshone Basin) were operated on opening weekend (September 16-17). Weather conditions for the opener were cool and overcast. There was wet weather the week prior to opening day. Opening weekend participation was comparable to 2016. All measures of hunter success (harvest, birds/hunter, hours/birds, birds observed/hour) were similar in 2017 compared to 2016 (Table 7). From a regional perspective, sage-grouse hunter numbers have been decreasing since 1996. Decreased hunter participation is likely a reflection of lower bird numbers and more restrictive seasons.

### **Management Implications**

Lek route data suggest an increasing trend in sage-grouse populations in the region from 1994-2006. Despite good production in 2006 (2.16 juveniles/adult female in the harvest), displaying males counted on lek routes declined by 32% in 2007. Lek route counts declined further in 2009 to a level 52% lower than in 2006. The cause of the decline is uncertain, but wide-scale habitat loss, and potentially West Nile Virus, were contributing factors. There has been a slight recovery in sage-grouse populations since 2007, but numbers are still 37% below 2006 numbers.

Habitat loss and fragmentation are the primary cause of long-term sage-grouse declines. Fires have consumed more than 1.5 million acres of sagebrush-dominated habitat in south-central Idaho during the past 20 years. Combined with drought conditions, these fires have had catastrophic effects on sage-grouse nesting, brood-rearing, and winter habitats. Many areas have burned multiple times, prohibiting the natural recovery of sagebrush. The increasing trend in sage-grouse numbers from 1995-2006 can be attributed to the recovery of sagebrush communities in some areas such as Thorn Creek, Shoshone Basin, and Kimama. In 2007, the Murphy Complex Fire burned more than 650,000 acres in the Jarbidge area setting back sage-grouse recovery efforts there. Reversing the long-term downward trend in sage-grouse numbers is contingent on further reestablishment of sagebrush habitat where it has been lost. Regional

personnel will continue to work with state and federal land management agencies on projects affecting sage-grouse habitat.

Implementation of the *Conservation Plan for Greater Sage-grouse in Idaho* will continue to be a priority in the upcoming reporting period for the Magic Valley Region. The region will continue to participate in the Shoshone Basin, Jarbidge, North Magic Valley, and South Magic Valley Local Working Groups.

## **Sharp-tailed Grouse**

### **Population Surveys**

Sharp-tailed grouse leks in Power, Oneida, and Cassia counties were surveyed in conjunction with research, and trap and translocation efforts up until 2013. On 30 comparable leks, counts declined 34% from 2007 (459 birds) to 2013 (303 birds). Three historic leks in western Twin Falls County (GMU 46) were monitored in April 2018. Surveys consisted of using pointing dogs to walk likely looking habitat around historic leks. Eleven birds were flushed at Bud Lewis Hill, but neither birds nor old sign were detected at or near the vicinity of two other historic leks. Four leks were monitored in GMU 54 as well using standard survey protocol. Birds were observed displaying at only one lek. Birds could be heard near another lek, but were not visually detected.

### **Harvest Characteristics**

Sharp-tailed grouse harvest in the Magic Valley Region is primarily from Oneida and Power counties (Greater Curlew area); although increasing numbers of grouse are being harvested from eastern Cassia County. Sharp-tailed grouse harvest data for the Magic Valley Region portion of the Greater Curlew area is displayed in the Southeast Region section of this report.

### **Trapping and Translocation**

The Idaho sharp-tailed grouse translocation program began in 1991 with the goal of reestablishing populations in Idaho and other western states where suitable habitat exists. From 1991-2012, 1,405 sharp-tailed grouse (851 males, 554 females) were trapped in southeast Idaho for reintroduction projects in Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and Nevada. Reintroduction sites in the Magic Valley Region included Shoshone Basin (210 males and 149 females) and House Creek (160 males and 87 females) in Twin Falls County. Oregon, Washington, and Nevada trapped and relocated 321, 227, and 251 birds respectively. In 2013-2014, an additional 39 grouse were trapped for population augmentation efforts in Washington.

### **Management Implications**

Sharp-tailed grouse in the Magic Valley Region are closely tied to private properties enrolled in CRP, and mountain shrub communities on adjacent BLM and USFS lands. Establishment of CRP and mountain shrub habitat management will be paramount for sharp-tailed grouse populations moving forward. A statewide database of sharp-tailed grouse leks has been completed, which will help facilitate lek monitoring. Magic Valley regional staff will potentially initiate monitoring in the Shoshone Basin area during the next reporting period to assess the status of reintroduction efforts. Anecdotal reports and periodic surveys indicate translocation efforts in GMUs 46 and 47 are largely unsuccessful. A few remnant birds remain, but not in significant numbers.

## **Chukar**

### **Population Surveys**

No surveys for chukar populations were conducted in the Magic Valley Region during this reporting period. The sample of wings collected from hunter-killed birds was inadequate to allow inference about annual production.

### **Harvest Characteristics**

Estimated chukar harvests in 2003-2006 were the highest recorded in the region during the previous 18 years. In 2006, hunters took an estimated 26,076 birds, more than four times the 1985-2005 average of 5,895 birds annually. Estimated chukar harvest in 2017 was 9,235 birds, similar to the estimated harvest in 2016 (Table 8).

### **Management Implications**

No specific chukar population surveys will be undertaken in the region. Weather-related factors are the most influential impacts on chukar populations. However, habitat improvement within chukar range will be encouraged to benefit populations.

## **Gray Partridge**

### **Population Surveys**

No population surveys were conducted for gray partridge during the reporting period.

### **Harvest Characteristics**

Estimated harvest from 1985-2017 has ranged from 21,496 birds in 2017 to 2,742 birds in 2011, demonstrating the extreme population fluctuations observed in this species. In 2017, the estimated harvest was 21,496 birds, almost 2 times higher than the 2016 estimated harvest of 10,886 birds (Table 9).

### **Management Implications**

Weather-related factors have a substantial effect on short-term population fluctuations, but improving habitat remains the key to sustaining healthy populations in the long term. The Magic Valley Region will continue to encourage habitat enhancement (HIP, IDFG/BLM Cooperative Wildlife Tracts Program, and Pheasants Forever) to improve conditions for gray partridge.

## **Wild Turkey**

### **Trapping and Translocation**

From 1988-2001, 152 Rio Grande turkeys were released at the Big Cottonwood WMA in GMU 54. Since 2004, 147 nuisance turkeys have been trapped and relocated to Goose Creek, Green Creek, and Shoshone Basin in GMU 54 (Table 10). No trapping or translocation activities occurred during this reporting period.

### **Harvest Characteristics**

From 2003-2016, three spring hunts have been authorized in GMU 54, including a youth-only hunt. Spring turkey hunting opportunity has increased commensurately with the turkey



population. Turkey permit levels increased from 12 permits in 2003 to 78 by 2008. In 2014-2015, permits were decreased from 78 to 52 in response to habitat loss from the Cave Canyon Fire. However, spring permits increased in 2016 to a total of 90 (Table 11) as nuisance turkey complaints increased and anecdotal information suggested the population had recovered following the Cave Canyon Fire. From 2010-2012, a 50-permit fall hunt was authorized in the Goose Creek drainage to help reduce the number of nuisance turkeys. The fall hunt was discontinued in 2013.

### **Management Implications**

Opportunities to establish self-sustaining turkey populations in the Magic Valley Region are limited without supplemental feeding during winter. Releases in GMUs 53 and 55 have failed to establish populations. Turkeys near Pine and Featherville in GMU 43 have essentially disappeared because of the severity of winters and lack of winter food sources. It is believed the turkey population in GMU 54 has recovered following the Cave Canyon fire although some habitat recovery has been slow. Winter habitat will continue to be the primary limiting factor for turkeys in GMU 54. There is no suitable, but currently unoccupied habitat for future turkey translocations at this time.

## **Cottontail Rabbits and Snowshoe Hares**

### **Population Surveys**

No population surveys were conducted during the reporting period.

### **Harvest Characteristics**

No cottontails or snowshoe hares have been checked at opening weekend check stations since 2002. In 2017, it was estimated 348 hunters harvested 1,044 cottontails, and 116 hunters reported harvesting 116 hares in the region (Table 12); however, rabbit and hare hunting effort and reporting rates are low, harvest estimates are imprecise and may be misleading.

### **Management Implications**

Habitat projects implemented for pheasants, gray partridge, and quail through HIP and the BLM/Department Cooperative Wildlife Management Program will benefit cottontail rabbits. Any efforts to restore native sagebrush-steppe habitat will also benefit cottontail rabbits. Protection or enhancement of riparian areas will benefit snowshoe hares.

Figure 1. Total male greater sage-grouse counted on 23 lek routes, Magic Valley Region, 2002-present.

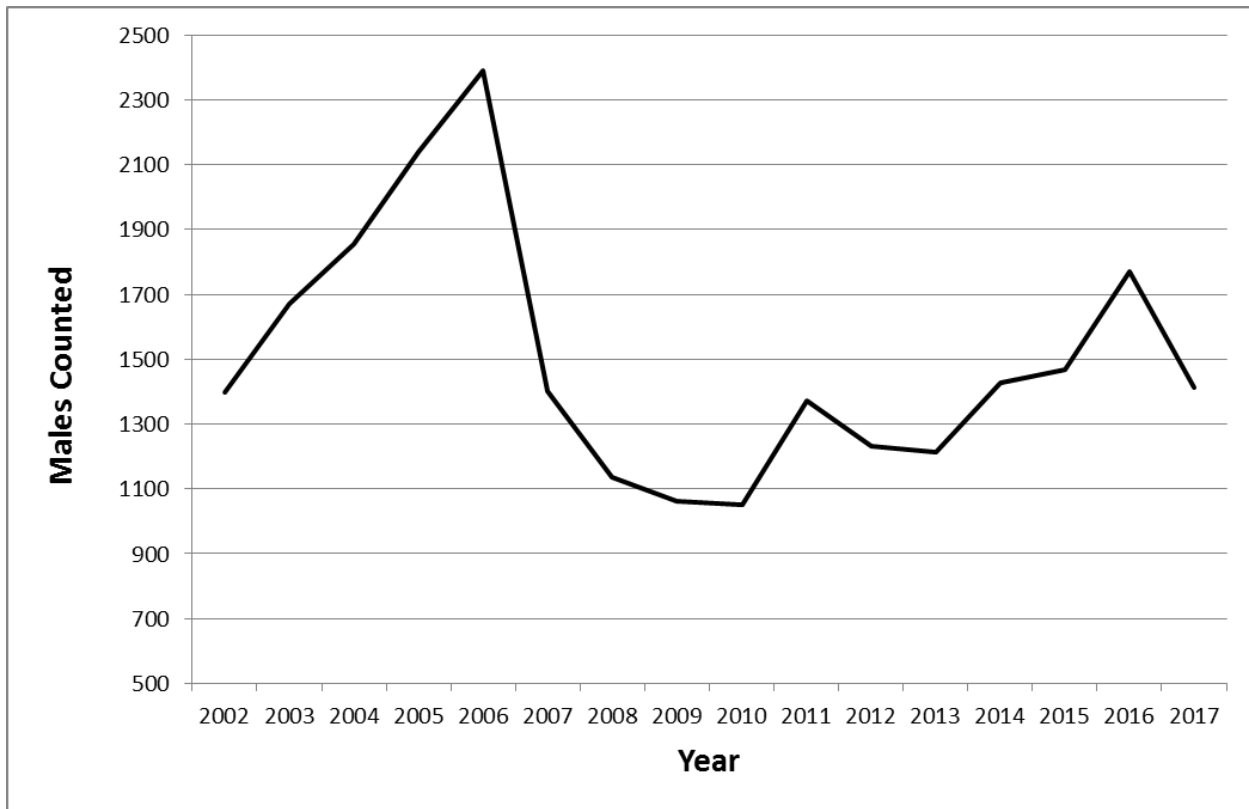


Table 4. Trend of upland game species harvested per 10 hunters checked at stations on opening weekend of the sage-grouse, quail, and partridge season, Magic Valley Region, 2008-present.

Year	Sage-grouse	Dusky grouse	Ruffed grouse	Chukar partridge	Gray partridge	Mourning dove	CA quail	Cottontail/pygmy rabbit <sup>a</sup>	Hunter numbers
2008	37.3	0.4	0.7	1.5	2.2	3.1	4.8	0.0	541
2009	43.4	1.4	2.4	6.3	9.4	0.9	1.6	0.0	426
2010	41.1	4.5	1.1	20.6	15.7	0.6	9.1	0.0	350
2011	33.7	0.3	0.0	12.5	6.4	0.0	2.9	0.0	312
2012	40.9	2.7	3.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	221
2013	47.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	203
2014	63.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159
2015	67.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	132
2016	57.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159
2017	55.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	174
10-year avg	46.9	1.0	0.8	5.0	4.3	1.0	2.4		412

<sup>a</sup> The pygmy rabbit season was closed in 2002.

Table 5. Estimated forest grouse harvest, Magic Valley Region, 2008-present.

Year	Hunters	Birds harvested	Birds per hunter	Birds per hunter-day
2008	1,718	2,616	1.5	0.4
2009	1,121	4,546	4.1	0.7
2010	1,825	5,285	2.9	0.5
2011	1,401	2,932	2.1	0.4
2012	1,401	8,225	5.9	0.3
2013	1,795	5,433	3.0	0.8
2014	2,465	4,767	1.93	0.6
2015	1,483	6,308	4.3	0.3
2016	1,839	5,672	3.6	0.9
2017	1,532	4,804	3.1	0.6
10-year avg	1,658	5,059	3.2	0.6

Table 6. Greater sage-grouse production based on wing collections, Magic Valley Region, 2008-present.

Year	Juv:100 females	Juv:100 adults	% unsuccessful females
2008	113	80	72
2009	131	94	55
2010	20	138	56
2011	84	47	91
2012	115	80	67
2013	128	80	72
2014	190	109	58
2015	131	77	64
2016	122	66	73
2017	109	76	64
10-year avg	114	84	67

Table 7. Estimated Greater sage-grouse harvest, Magic Valley Region, 2008-present.

Year	Check station				Telephone survey <sup>a</sup>		
	Hunters	Birds harvested	Birds per hunter	Hours per bird	Hunters	Birds harvested	Birds per hunter-day
2008	491	194	0.4	9.0	1,169	773	0.4
2009	382	185	0.5	7.2	1,106	1,024	0.5
2010	294	144	0.5	5.7	1,068	1,086	0.6
2011	256	105	0.4	8.2	853	644	0.4
2012	199	90	0.5	6.7	667	635	0.5
2013	203	96	0.5	5.7	874	733	0.5
2014	159	63	0.5	8.9	896	685	0.4
2015	132	67	0.5	5.5	1,017	976	0.5
2016	159	91	0.6	4.9	449	384	0.4
2017	174	117	0.6	6.0	476	411	0.5
10-year avg	245	115	0.5	7.0	858	735	0.5

<sup>a</sup> Telephone survey data for 2003 is not available.

## **SOUTHEAST REGION**

### **Climatic Conditions**

Environmental conditions during the critical months of nesting were warmer and wetter than normal during spring 2017.

### **Pheasant**

#### **Abstract**

Subjective evaluation of pheasant numbers indicates relatively stable populations in isolated parts of the Southeast Region. No hunter check stations were operated on opening weekend. A telephone harvest survey to provide estimates of total regional harvest, effort, and participation was conducted.

#### **Population Surveys**

No population surveys have been conducted in the region since 1999 (Table 1). Brood route surveys were discontinued at that time due to low numbers of birds observed.

#### **Harvest Characteristics**

Pheasant check stations are no longer conducted during pheasant seasons in the Southeast Region. The last check station occurred in 2006 at American Falls.

A telephone harvest survey estimated 1,856 hunters harvested 7,626 pheasants in 2017 (Table 2). These data suggest harvest decreased 43% from the 13,480 birds harvested in 2016.

#### **Release of Pen-reared Pheasants**

There were 3,249 fully-grown game-farm cocks released on the Sterling WMA during fall 2017. Game-farm birds have been released on the WMA historically to provide hunters with additional opportunity. The bag limit for pheasants on the WMA remained two birds. Adults hunting on WMAs where game-farm pheasants were released were required to obtain a WMA pheasant permit.

#### **Management Implications**

Declining habitat quality due to changes in farming practices has resulted in a decline in pheasant numbers in the Southeast Region, from levels observed prior to the 1990s. Until the quantity and quality of available habitat increases, pheasant numbers will likely remain below historic levels. Over 40,000 acres were enrolled in CRP in the Southeast Region during 1985-1995 (25% has potential as pheasant habitat), but its effect on pheasant production is unclear at this time. The CRP program has been extended and modified several times since the original enrollment. The CRP State Acres For wildlife Enhancement (SAFE) program (provides for a more wildlife friendly vegetation mix and currently has more than 110,000 acres enrolled in the Southeast Region (a portion of the more than 280,000 acres enrolled in the Southeast Region in the CRP program as a whole). It is currently unknown what impact a decrease in CRP acreage in the Southeast Region would have on pheasant populations. The HIP program, initiated by the Department in 1987, also contributes toward increasing available cover and forage by capitalizing on private land habitat development.

## **Forest Grouse**

### **Population Surveys**

Data on age characteristics of forest grouse populations are collected in the Southeast Region from hunters who voluntarily place wings from harvested birds in wing barrels during annual hunting seasons. Thirteen wing barrels were placed throughout the region during the 2017 hunting season. Although these data are informative, extreme annual variations in numbers and types of wings obtained, make development of explicit conclusions concerning annual harvest or population trends challenging. A total of 20 dusky (blue) and 308 ruffed grouse wings were collected in 2017 (Table 3).

### **Harvest Characteristics**

In recent years, harvest data of forest grouse has been collected from two sources, the telephone harvest survey and wing barrels. Survey data provides information on numbers of hunters, birds harvested, and hunter success. Wing barrels provide more immediate feedback to managers plus information on sex and age of birds harvested (Table 3).

Telephone harvest survey data estimated 1,891 hunters harvested 4,417 forest grouse in 2017 (Table 4). These data suggest harvest in the Southeast Region decreased 54% from 9,658 birds in 2016.

### **Management Implications**

Management of forest grouse consists largely of data collection and analysis of impacts to habitat. Hunter effort and harvest vary annually and are likely dependent on annual production. Variable annual production is based on habitat and weather conditions, and can cause populations of forest grouse to vary broadly.

## **Sage-grouse**

### **Abstract**

The estimate of sage-grouse production in 2017 was 0.7 juveniles/hen, a slight increase from the 0.45 juveniles/hen recorded in 2016. However, this ratio is still quite low and these data are based on very low sample sizes. Numbers of male sage-grouse counted on leks in spring 2018 were lower than 2017 counts (a 30% decrease from 2017 and 48% decrease from 2016). Estimated sage-grouse harvest also decreased in 2017 when compared to harvest estimated from 2016.

### **Population Surveys**

In recent years, 13 lek count routes have been monitored/counted annually. These include 4 routes focused on the Curlew population, 5 focused on the East Idaho Uplands, and 4 focused on the Big Desert. These include 22 leks in Bingham, Power, and Oneida counties (Table 5), 48 leks in Butte and Blaine counties (Table 6), and 12 leks in Bear Lake and Caribou counties (Table 7).

Reproductive information for sage-grouse has been derived from wing collections at wing barrels and a hunter check station. Due to a closure of hunting on the Big Desert from 1996–2001, no wings were collected from that area during that period. Following the reopening of the Big

Desert in 2002, wing collection has been variable. There were 63, 44, 59, 47 and 49 wings collected in 2013-2017, respectively (Table 8).

The Curlew Grasslands were opened to hunting from 2008-2013, but were closed beginning with the 2014 season, due to declining lek counts. The entire eastern portion of the Southeast Region (or East Idaho Uplands) was closed to sage-grouse harvest in 2008 due to inadequate population data. This area includes portions of Bingham, Franklin, and Bannock counties and all of Caribou and Bear Lake counties (Table 8).

Sage-grouse wings were collected in the Southeast Region in 2017 (Table 8). The overall ratio of juveniles:100 adult hens was 70 in 2017. This is an increase from estimated production in 2016, but substantially lower than production reported in 2014 and 2015. However, this production estimate could be confounded by a small sample size.

### **Harvest Characteristics**

A hunter check station was operated at American Falls on opening weekend of the season between 2008 and 2016, but was discontinued due to low hunter numbers. Hunting effort compared to the years prior to the season closure (1996–2001) has been low. Bag and possession limits and season length have been significantly reduced from earlier years. The 2017 season structure consisted of a seven-day, one-bird daily limit, with a two bird possession limit during the third week in September.

Telephone harvest survey estimates indicate 166 hunters harvested 172 sage-grouse in 2017 (0.5 birds per hunter day; Table 9). These estimates suggest participation was steady between 2016 and 2017, while harvest was up somewhat (from 108 to 172 birds).

### **Trapping and Translocation**

Thirty-three sage-grouse were radio-collared in the Greater Curlew area during spring 2002. Birds were monitored through the nesting and brood-rearing season and into the winter months, primarily to identify areas of use during those periods. Monitoring was continued through spring 2003, although no additional birds were marked. During 2005-2006, 32 sage-grouse were captured and radio-collared in winter in the Greater Curlew area.

In 2010, a cooperative research effort was initiated within The Bear Lake Plateau and Valley (BLPV) area. This research provided information on population vital rates (nest success, brood success, and adult survival) and seasonal and habitat use patterns. In 2011, 46 males and 24 females were captured and radio-collared. Twenty-eight males and 13 females were captured and radio-collared during spring 2012.

In spring 2017 and 2018, an additional project was conducted in the Greater Curlew area. Transmitters (GPS or VHF) were attached to sage grouse in an effort to observe habitat use, breeding success, and survival. Twenty-nine female and one male sage grouse were captured, marked, and followed in 2017. An additional 28 females and 3 males were marked in spring 2018. This project was completed in coordination with USFS and BLM personnel and utilized both VHF and PTT transmitters.



## **Management Implications**

Production estimates of sage-grouse for 2017 were higher than 2016, but lower than the two preceding years. Although these estimates are based on small, regional sample sizes, statewide estimates suggest production was very similar when compared to 2016, but significantly below levels seen from 2013-2015. Harvest in the Big Desert has been variable since reopening in 2002. A continuing decline in lek counts in the Curlew Valley led to a recommendation to close the area to hunting in 2002, but in 2008 a restrictive hunting season was re-established following increasing lek count trends. The Curlew Valley hunting season was closed again prior to the 2014 season after lek counts in the area declined. Persistent drought during the late 1980s and early 1990s, and long-term declines in habitat quantity/quality may partially explain the downward trend of populations over the years.

Local working groups (LWG), consisting of representatives of several interest groups and government agencies, were formed in the late 1990s to examine status and trend of sage-grouse and their habitat in Idaho, and to offer suggestions for future management. In southeast Idaho, three LWGs - Big Desert, Curlew Valley, and East Idaho Uplands - remain active, and pursue actions and recommendations that target sage-grouse conservation within the region. In 2003, the Idaho Sage-grouse Advisory Committee was formed, consisting of a representative from each LWG across the state, including the three LWGs in the Southeast Region, as well as interest groups and government agencies. A draft sage-grouse conservation plan was sent out for public comment in March 2006; the final plan was adopted and signed by Governor Risch on July 10, 2006. It can be found on the Department's website at: [http://fishandgame.idaho.gov/cms/hunt/grouse/conserve\\_plan/](http://fishandgame.idaho.gov/cms/hunt/grouse/conserve_plan/).

## **Sharp-tailed Grouse**

### **Abstract**

Age-ratio data from wings of harvested individuals indicated an increase in sharp-tailed grouse production during 2017 compared to 2016 (Table 10). The ratio of juveniles:100 adults was considerably higher than the recent 10-year average. No lek routes in the region were checked during spring 2018. During the previous five years, sharp-tailed grouse were caught and translocated to Nevada as part of a collaborative research project; however that project concluded in spring 2017.

### **Population Surveys**

Data from wing barrels placed throughout the region provide the majority of available data. The Department has also sent out random surveys asking for hunters to mail in wings to add to the sample. Data analysis of sharp-tailed grouse wings (255 in 2017) indicated an increase in the ratio of juveniles per 100 adults between 2017 (180:100) and 2016 (82:100). This 2017 ratio was much higher than the 10-year average of 86:100. No lek routes in the region were surveyed during 2018 as staff focused on determining the status of leks that had very few records or recent observations in the lek database (Table 11). In spring 2018, staff began work to determine the status of all leks in the region prior to implementing an annual randomized survey of leks in the region.

### **Harvest Characteristics**

For the Greater Curlew area, telephone harvest survey estimates indicate 375 hunters harvested 739 sharp-tailed grouse in 2017 (0.7 birds per hunter-day). This is an increase from 2016 when 319 hunters harvested 495 sharp-tailed grouse (0.6 birds per hunter-day; Table 12).

Outside the Greater Curlew area, telephone harvest survey estimates indicate 384 hunters harvested 558 sharp-tailed grouse in 2017 (0.6 birds per hunter-day). This represents a slight increase in hunter participation, but a decrease in harvest when compared to 2016 when 354 hunters harvested 791 sharp-tailed grouse (0.6 birds per hunter-day; Table 12).

For the region, telephone harvest survey estimates indicate 759 hunters harvested 1,297 sharp-tailed grouse in 2017 (0.6 birds per hunter-day). This is similar to the 673 hunters that harvested 1,286 sharp-tailed grouse in 2016 (0.6 birds per hunter-day; Table 13).

### **Management Implications**

Currently, the single most important factor affecting sharp-tailed grouse populations in the Southeast Region is believed to be CRP enrollment. During 1985–1997, over 40,000 acres of cropland were planted with various grass/forb mixtures within present sharp-tailed grouse range. During the 1997 reenrollment period, 288,978 acres were accepted for another 10 years. Much of this acreage lies within sharp-tailed grouse range. The existing CRP acreage in the Southeast Region will decrease over the next few years; this is anticipated to have some impact on sharp-tailed grouse. The CRP-SAFE program currently has more than 110,000 acres enrolled in the Southeast Region (nearly 40% of the >280,000 acres enrolled in the region in the CRP program as a whole).

### **Trapping and Translocation**

A 5-year effort to satisfy a request from Nevada Department of Wildlife to translocate sharp-tailed grouse from southeast Idaho to the Bull Run Basin in north-central Nevada as part of a range expansion effort was concluded in spring 2017. In 2017, 24 birds were translocated to Nevada.

## **Chukar**

### **Population Surveys**

Few, if any, chukar wings are collected in wing barrels. Chukars are occasionally observed incidental to deer and elk surveys during winter. Little suitable habitat and restricted populations exist within the Southeast Region. Areas known to support limited chukar populations at present are the northeast corner of GMU 70 near Pocatello, the Blackrock area in GMU 71, the east side of Bear Lake in GMU 76, and several portions of GMU 73 near Malad including east of Interstate Highway 15 and the Samaria Mountains. Private, unauthorized releases of pen-raised chukars are frequent occurrences; however, survival of these birds is believed to be extremely low.

### **Harvest Characteristics**

Telephone harvest survey estimates indicate 94 hunters harvested 100 chukars in 2017 (0.5 birds per hunter-day; Table 14). According to the survey, the number of birds harvested decreased

dramatically between 2016 and 2017 (92% decrease). Large swings in annual harvest estimates are likely due to small sample sizes from the region.

### **Management Implications**

Management of these populations will be incidental to other upland game bird species. The main source of information on status of populations is currently incidental sightings and reports. Lack of suitable habitat will continue to limit populations.

## **Gray Partridge**

### **Population Surveys**

Data for gray partridge are obtained through wings collected in wing barrels and annual telephone harvest surveys; however, sample sizes are generally small and have not been analyzed to the same extent as other upland game species in the Southeast Region.

### **Harvest Characteristics**

Annual estimates vary widely, due primarily to small sample sizes from the region. Annual telephone harvest surveys indicated approximately 212 hunters harvested 554 gray partridge in 2017 (0.6 birds per hunter-day). This is a dramatic decrease in hunters, harvest, and harvest rates from 2016.

### **Management Implications**

Management of these populations will be incidental to other upland game bird species. It is believed CRP has had a positive effect on habitat suitability, and presumably, gray partridge populations. Telephone harvest data have generally suggested a stable population; however, recent harvest levels (Table 14) and anecdotal reports raise concern for future population status.

## **Wild Turkey**

### **Abstract**

During fall 2017 and spring 2018 turkey seasons, five controlled hunts with 345 permits were offered in the Southeast Region. During these controlled hunts, 171 hunters harvested 82 turkeys. During this same time period, 1,800 hunters harvested 606 turkeys on general hunts. Both participation and harvest were quite stable when comparing these data to the previous year. No ground surveys were conducted.

**Population Surveys** Winter distribution surveys were conducted along the Snake River during the winters of 1987-1988, 1988-1989, and 1992-1993. These surveys indicated good-quality turkey habitat was limited and populations had not continued to grow at rates documented following the initial introduction. No surveys have been conducted in that area since. Even under good snow conditions, surveys provide limited useful data.

Incidental reports indicate increasing numbers and range expansion of turkeys throughout GMUs 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 77, and 78; however, no population surveys are conducted in this area. Turkeys are occasionally observed in the northeast corner of GMU 76 and the northcentral portion of GMU 66A. These turkeys are likely dispersing from the Star Valley in Wyoming. Bird

numbers are small and the winters in this area may greatly limit their ability to establish robust populations.

### **Harvest Characteristics**

Following introductions of wild turkeys in GMU 77 from South Dakota, three consecutive spring hunts with five permits each were initiated in Franklin County in 1995. In 1999, permits were increased to 20 and the hunt area was expanded to include all of GMUs 73, 74, 75, and 77. In 2000, permits were increased to 30 for each hunt, and a general fall either-sex hunt was initiated. The permit level was increased to 50 per hunt in 2002. In 2006, a general gobbler hunt was initiated for GMUs 73, 74, 75, 77, and 78. In 2004, three controlled spring hunts with five permits each were added in GMU 71. In 2007, there were six controlled hunts with a total of 195 permits available in the Southeast Region. In 2008, controlled hunts were increased to eight, with 395 available permits. Permit levels were increased in some hunts, and two new fall hunts in GMU 71 were instituted to deal with wild turkey complaints and issues. In 2010, permit levels were increased to 470 within the same eight controlled hunts and by 2015 there were nine controlled hunts with 620 tags. In 2016, spring hunts in GMU 71 were made general hunts, reducing the number of controlled tags and hunts in the region. Also in 2016, GMU 70 was included in the general spring turkey hunt (first turkey hunting in GMU 70) and general fall turkey hunting was allowed in GMUs 73, 74, 75, 77, and 78. In spring 2018, the general spring turkey hunt in GMU 70 was discontinued.

As estimated by the telephone harvest survey, 1,800 hunters harvested 606 turkeys during fall 2017 and spring 2018 general hunts, while 171 hunters harvested 82 turkeys during controlled hunts in the same time period. These are slight reductions in hunter effort and harvest compared to the previous year, particularly during general seasons (22% reduction in effort and 27% reduction in harvest).

### **Trapping and Translocation**

Wild turkeys have been translocated into three general areas in the Southeast Region during the last two decades; the Snake River bottoms upstream from American Falls Reservoir, along the Bear River in Franklin County, and in GMU 71 southeast of Pocatello.

During winter 2008, 82 turkeys were released in Unit 68A along the Snake River near Firth (Table 16). In March 2013, a total of 18 turkeys were captured in response to nuisance complaints within the city of Pocatello and released in the McTucker area along the Snake River just upstream from American Falls Reservoir in Unit 68A. In February 2015, a total of 60 turkeys were trapped in GMU 77, eight of these turkeys were banded and released on site and 52 turkeys were translocated to the upper Carmen Creek area in the Salmon Region. In February 2016, an additional 10 turkeys were trapped in GMU 71 and translocated to the Salmon Region. During this reporting period (July 2017-June 2018) several small groups of turkeys were trapped and translocated within the Southeast Region to address depredations/damages. These translocations totaled approximately 55 birds.

### **Management Implications**

Various translocations have occurred within the Southeast Region to establish a harvestable population of wild turkeys. These efforts were successful and turkey numbers remain stable to increasing, with their range and distribution expanding annually throughout the region. The newest challenge in turkey management within the Southeast Region is dealing with wild turkey depredation issues and recreational feeding issues, which are often related. In winters 2007 and 2012, depredation hunts were used to deal with some of these issues. Additionally, the population in GMU 71 has grown substantially enough that fall either sex hunts have been established to reduce population size and associated landowner complaints. Similarly, there have likely been significant increases to turkey populations in GMU 77 as landowner complaints have increased dramatically; the Department is exploring options to address these concerns. Typically, complaints are associated with turkey presence in, on, and around homes rather than crop damage.

## **Cottontail Rabbits and Snowshoe Hares**

### **Population Surveys**

Population data on rabbits and hares is obtained from telephone harvest surveys.

### **Harvest Characteristics**

Sample size tends to be small and estimates of participation and harvest vary widely. Telephone harvest surveys estimated 202 hunters harvested 354 cottontail rabbits in 2017. These levels of participation and harvest are significant decreases from 2016 when 649 hunters harvested 4,201 cottontail rabbits. These levels of harvest are significant departures from the long-term averages (Table 17).

### **Management Implications**

In the past, limited data on rabbits and hares have been collected in Southeast Region. It is unlikely this situation will change; however, continued efforts will be made to consider the habitat requirements of rabbits and hares in land-use management.

Table 1. Pheasant population characteristics and production, Southeast Region, 1984-1999.

Year	Winter sex ratio <sup>b</sup>	Brood routes <sup>a</sup>					Brood size	
		<i>n</i>	Routes (miles counted)	Birds per mile	Percent unsuccessful females	Juv:10 adult females	<i>n</i>	Average
1984	2.5	2,388					7	5.7
1985	3.8	453						
1986	4.0	436					12	5.2
1987	1.4	81						
1988								
1989								
1990	1.9	264	10 (20)	0.04	50	650	7	3.7
1991			10 (20)	0.09	83	180	2	5.5
1992			10 (20)	0.28	55	40	5	8.8
1993	1.5	10	10 (20)	0.01	0	50	1	5.0
1994	1.5	10	10 (20)	0.01	0	0	0	0.0
1995			8 (160)	0.06	0	50	2	5.0
1996			10 (20)	0.11	0	566	3	5.7
1997								
1998								
1999					50	250	2	5.0

<sup>a</sup> Brood routes have not been conducted since 1999 due to low numbers of birds observed.

<sup>b</sup> Hens per cock.

Table 2. Estimated pheasant harvest, Southeast Region, 2008-present.

	Check station <sup>a</sup>			Telephone survey			
Year	Hunters	Birds harvested	Birds per hunter	Hours per bird	Hunters	Birds	Birds per hunter day
2008					4,473	22,889	0.7
2009					3,975	12,727	0.6
2010					4,894	16,729	0.6
2011					4,191	13,234	0.7
2012					3,353	12,954	0.8
2013					3,969	12,814	0.8
2014					2,885	11,253	0.9
2015					3,738	14,133	0.7
2016					2,765	13,480	1.0
2017					1,856	7,626	0.9
10-year average					3,610	13,784	0.8

<sup>a</sup> No check stations were operated during 2007-2016.

Table 3. Forest grouse production based on wing collection, Southeast Region, 2008-present.

Year	Dusky grouse			Ruffed grouse	
	<i>n</i>	Juv:100 adult females	Juv:100 adults	<i>n</i>	Juv:100 adults
2008	23		77	95	187
2009	26		117	184	360
2010	40		264	268	186
2011	20		123	87	222
2012	260		141	895	255
2013	20		400	218	195
2014	50		212	319	118
2015	50		117	30	173
2016	40		122	272	284
2017	20		111	308	
10-year avg.	55		169	268	220

Table 4. Estimated forest grouse harvest, Southeast Region, 2008-present.

Year	Hunters	Birds harvested	Birds per hunter	Birds per hunter day
2008	2,954	10,267	3.5	0.2
2009	2,817	8,431	3.0	0.5
2010	3,126	7,144	2.3	0.4
2011	3,752	11,151	3.0	0.3
2012	3,752	29,868	8.0	0.8
2013	4,665	12,902	2.8	0.4
2014	4,000	10,174	2.5	0.6
2015	2,991	12,061	4.0	0.4
2016	2,701	9,658	3.6	0.7
2017	1,891	4,417	2.3	1.5
10-year avg.	3,183	11,607	3.5	0.6

Table 5. Maximum number of male greater sage-grouse counted on lek routes in Bingham, Power, and Oneida counties, Southeast Region, 2008-present.

Year	Herriott Lake	Jouglard Lake	Rock Lake	Mosby Well #2	Curlew Route <sup>a</sup>	Rockland Route <sup>b</sup>
2008	25	0	37	0	9	94
2009	25	0	31	0	4	86
2010	46	0	63	0	10	75
2011	51	0	76	0	63	95
2012	46	0	63	0	65	71
2013	59	0	56	0	21	59
2014	47	0	55	4	22	53
2015	49	0	41	1	5	49
2016	45	0	52	0	1	37
2017	15	0	27	0	0	29
2018	23	0	27	0	0	30
10-year avg.	39	0	48	0	18	62

<sup>a</sup> South 13, North 13, Baker, Little Rock Spring, Ketchum, Huffman Springs, West Huffman.

<sup>b</sup> Marble, Exchange, Smith/Pett, South Funk, North Funk, East Jacobson, West Jacobson, North Huffman, West Strong.



Table 6. Maximum number of male greater sage-grouse counted on lek routes in Butte and Blaine counties, Southeast Region, 2008-present.

Year	Route #1 <sup>a</sup>	Route #2 <sup>b</sup>	Route #3 <sup>c</sup>	Route #4 <sup>d</sup>	Route #5 <sup>e</sup>	Fingers Butte <sup>f</sup>
2008	82		119		97	226
2009	109		83		101	183
2010	159	43	118	14	136	370
2011	208	63	171	6	151	314
2012	177	85	92		111	311
2013	175	90	108	38	127	294
2014	20	103	103	16	74	285
2015	178	81	10	0	70	210
2016	218	104	98	30	104	237
2017	169	43	106	8	54	184
2018	78	19	85	0	41	142
10-year avg.	149	70	97	14	97	253

<sup>a</sup> Frenchman's, Detmer's Dugout, Watertank, Quaking Aspen Airstrip, Detmer's, West Big Lake, Big Lake.

<sup>b</sup> East Big Lake, McCarty, Big Lake, Dugout, Rocky Lake.

<sup>c</sup> Sunset Lake, Ryegrass, Prairie, South Crossroads, Crossroads, South Big Lake.

<sup>d</sup> Reynolds, Lava Bluff, Osborne, Pitfall, Wakkinen, Firebomb, Turnaround, Weather Station.

<sup>e</sup> Rattlesnake, Cox's Well, South Cox's Well, East Cox's Well, Silvertank, Antelope Lake, Houghland's Well, South Antelope Lake, Hill #1, Hill #2.

<sup>f</sup> Six Mile, Wildhorse Butte, Cir. Water Tank, three Red Tanks, Pratt Lake, Pratt Lake S., Coyote Waterhole, Smith Trough #2, Finger's Well Res., Smith Round Tank.

Table 7. Maximum number of male greater sage-grouse counted on lek routes in Bear Lake and Caribou counties, Southeast Region, 2008-present.

Year	Bloomingt on Bottoms	Bloomington Mine	Sheep Creek	Trail Creek	Slug Creek #1	Slug Creek #2
2008	0	21	31			
2009	0	27	38			
2010	50	37	42	0	0	0
2011	25		57	1	0	0
2012	16	12	52	0	0	0
2013	23	8	72	0	0	0
2014	5	14	65	0	0	0
2015	0	27	120	0	0	0
2016	1	30	112	0	0	0
2017	0	24	53	0	0	0
2018	0	16	78	0	0	0
10-year avg.	11	22	65	0	0	0

Table 8. Greater sage-grouse production based on wing collections, Southeast Region, 2008-present.

Year	<i>n</i>	Juv:10 females <sup>a</sup>	Juv:10 adults <sup>b</sup>	<i>n</i>	Percent unsuccessful females <sup>a</sup>
Power/Bingham (Big Desert) GMU <sup>c</sup>					
2008	73	170	87	20	55
2009	72	346	167	14	69
2010	141	276	182	33	49
2011	30	92	67	13	92
2012	67	45	37	40	80
2013	46	84	46	16	43
2014	44	110	76	17	53
2015	59	132	74	19	68
2016	47	45	24	20	85
2017	49	70	4	20	75
Holbrook (Curlew) GMU <sup>d</sup>					
2008 <sup>f</sup>	2	NA	NA	NA	NA
2009 <sup>f</sup>	5	NA	NA	NA	NA
2010	8	167	167	3	0
2011	25	40	32	15	80
2012	8	10	60	3	67
2013	17	50	41	10	70
2014 <sup>g</sup>	closed				
Bear Lake GMU					
2004	26	30	136	10	80
2005	17	550	183	6	10
2006	7		60	4	
2007	2	NA	NA	NA	NA
2008 <sup>e</sup>	closed				

<sup>a</sup> Females = adults + yearlings.

<sup>b</sup> Adults = adults + yearlings.

<sup>c</sup> Big Desert harvest season closed from 1996-2001.

<sup>d</sup> Harvest closed in 2002, then reopened in 2008 and closed again in 2014.

<sup>e</sup> Harvest closed in 2008.

<sup>f</sup> Inadequate sample size.

<sup>g</sup> Harvest closed since 2014.

Table 9. Estimated greater sage-grouse harvest, Southeast Region, 2008-present.

Year	Daily bag <sup>a</sup>	Check station				Telephone survey		
		Hunters	Birds	Birds per hunter	Hours per bird	Hunters	Birds	Birds per hunter day
2008	1	53	24	0.5	9.6	167 <sup>c</sup>	209	0.4
2009	1	55	19	0.4	9.6	378	340	0.5
2010	1	70	20	0.3	8.7	517	747	0.7
2011	1	28	10	0.4	8.7	351	211	0.3
2012	1	43	19	0.4	7.2	336	276	0.4
2013	1	46	22	0.5	5.2	299	205	0.3
2014	1	48	21	0.4	8.0	216	117	0.3
2015	1	45	12	0.3	15.7	223	217	0.5
2016	1	26	12	0.5	8.4	161	108	0.4
2017	Discontinued after 2016 Harvest Season					166	173	0.5
10-year avg.	1	46	18	0.4	9.0	281	260	0.4

<sup>a</sup> The Curlew Grassland was closed to harvest in 2002. The season opened in 2008 followed by a closure in 2014

<sup>b</sup> Used Zone 5 harvest data only, Southeast Region also includes portions of Zone 8, which is reported in statewide section and Upper Snake section.

<sup>c</sup> Includes only Zone 5A (curlew area) which reopened to hunting in 2008 (closed again in 2014), while Zone 5 closed in 2008 due to lack of population data.

Table 10. Sharp-tailed grouse production based on wing collections, Southeast Region, 2008-present.

Year	Juveniles:100 adults <sup>a</sup>	<i>n</i>
2008	102	297
2009	114	370
2010	81	609
2011	59	384
2012	103	264
2013	82	349
2014	127	301
2015	47	215
2016	82	230
2017	180	255
10-year average	98	327

<sup>a</sup> Includes data from Malad City area and Pocatello Creek.

Table 11. Maximum number of sharp-tailed grouse counted on lek routes in Oneida, Power, and Bannock counties, Southeast Region, 2008-present.

Year	Arbon route <sup>a</sup>	Curlew route <sup>b</sup>	Pocatello Valley route <sup>c</sup>	Rockland route <sup>d</sup>	Downey route <sup>e</sup>
2008			53		99
2009			42		108
2010			65		107
2011			77		106
2012			71		88
2013 <sup>f</sup>			59		89
2014 <sup>f</sup>			69		74
2015			42		71
2016			45		72
2017			54		54
2018				Discontinued	
10-year avg.			58		87

<sup>a</sup> Symantha's, Ag, Howe, Cow, 1994.

<sup>b</sup> Duffin, Vanderhoff, Hill, Bowen, N-13.

<sup>c</sup> Thorpe, Davis, Jensen, N. Peterson, Peterson, Marble.

<sup>d</sup> No Name, Roy, Benson, Quiet, Daryl.

<sup>e</sup> 1B021, 1B026, 1B027, 1B028, 1B033, 1B036, 1B039

<sup>f</sup> Trapping occurred on some of these leks for translocation to Nevada

Table 12. Estimated sharp-tailed grouse harvest Greater Curlew area, Southeast Region, 2008-present.

Year	Greater Curlew area <sup>a</sup>				
	Hunters	Birds harvested	Hunter days	Birds per hunter	Birds per hunter day
2008	618	1,509	1,825	2.4	0.8
2009	642	1,501	1,779	2.3	0.8
2010	645	2,154	1,724	3.3	1.3
2011	545	982	1,352	1.8	0.7
2012	545	1,510	1,417	2.8	1.1
2013	513	1,050	1,354	2.0	0.8
2014	388	1,183	1,185	3.1	1.0
2015	373	785	1,075	2.1	0.7
2016	319	495	796	1.6	0.6
2017	375	739	1,029	2.0	0.7
10-year avg.	496	1,191	1,354	2.3	0.9
Year	Outside the Greater Curlew area <sup>b</sup>				
	Hunters	Birds harvested	Hunter days	Birds per hunter	Birds per hunter day
2008	746	1,463	2,225	2.0	0.7
2009	735	2,123	2,130	3.0	1.0
2010	671	2,165	2,041	3.2	1.1
2011	510	708	1,173	1.4	0.6
2012	630	1,424	1,952	2.3	0.7
2013	491	890	1,356	1.8	0.7
2014	486	1,200	1,385	2.5	0.9
2015	496	880	1,354	1.8	0.7
2016	354	791	1,262	2.2	0.6
2017	384	558	992	1.5	0.6
10-year avg.	550	1,220	1,587	2.2	0.8

<sup>a</sup> Sharptail grouse reporting Zone A.

<sup>b</sup> Sharptail grouse reporting Zone B

Table 13. Estimated sharp-tailed grouse harvest, Southeast Region, 2008-present.

Year	Telephone survey		
	Hunters	Birds	Birds per hunter day
2008	1,364	2,972	0.8
2009	1,378	3,624	0.9
2010	1,316	4,319	1.2
2011	1,055	1,690	0.7
2012	1,175	2,935	0.9
2013	1,04	1,940	0.7
2014	874	2,384	0.9
2015	869	1,665	0.7
2016	673	1,286	0.6
2017	759	1,297	0.6
10-year avg.	1,051	2,411	0.8

<sup>a</sup> Sharptail grouse reporting Zones A & B.

Table 14. Estimated gray and chukar harvest, Southeast Region, 2008-present.

Year	Gray partridge			Chukar		
	Hunters	Birds	Birds per hunter day	Hunters	Birds	Birds per hunter day
2008	1,095	3,257	0.5	589	1,006	0.1
2009	1,343	4,434	0.4	504	894	0.4
2010	1,738	7,818	0.5	801	2,358	0.7
2011	1,172	4,370	0.5	427	1,432	0.4
2012	1,467	8,140	0.8	485	1,366	0.4
2013	982	4,262	1.1	475	683	0.3
2014	1,181	5,020	1.1	571	2,443	1.7
2015	960	3,070	0.4	470	551	0.4
2016	603	7,383	1.4	238	1,224	2.2
2017	212	554	0.6	94	100	0.5
10-year avg.	1,075	4,831	0.7	465	1,206	0.7

Table 15. Estimated turkey harvest, Southeast Region, 2008-present.

Year Hunt	Number of hunts	Permits available	Hunters	Birds harvested	Days per bird	Total days hunted
2008						
Controlled	8	395	298	168	15.4	1,10
General			1,798	343	6.6	5,294
2009						
Controlled	8	395	312	176	7.1	1,258
General			1,106	405	12.2	4,953
2010						
Controlled	8	470	371	178	8.4	1,500
General			1,283	299	15.0	4,485
2011						
Controlled	8	470	337	143	11.1	1,336
General			876	287	10.8	1,719
2012						
Controlled	8	470	191	84	12.0	721
General <sup>b</sup>			425	163	12.0	1,443
2013						
Controlled	9	520	385	218	7.1	1,550
General <sup>b</sup>			687	214	12.5	2,671
2014						
Controlled	9	620	471	268	10.9	2,917
General <sup>b</sup>			1,243	519	7.4	3,851
2015						
Controlled	9	620	413	233	7.4	1,622
General <sup>b</sup>			1,093	425	8.2	3,495
2016						
Controlled	5	345	172	96	6.8	641
General			2,329	832	15.1	7,568
2017						
Controlled	5	345	185	86	8.0	689
General			3,218	2,281	5.4	12,217

<sup>a</sup> No data for Hunt 68A-3.<sup>b</sup> No general hunts offered fall 2012/2013.

Table 16. Turkey translocation history, Southeast Region, 1982-2017.

Year	Sub-species <sup>a</sup>	Release site	Birds released	New or supplemental release	GMU
1982	R	Snake River	36	N	68A
1984	R	Snake River	28	N	68A
1990	M	Snake River	14	S	68A
1993	M	Bear River	20	N	77
1994	M	Snake River	64	S	68A
	M	Bear River	32	S	77
1999	U	Deep Creek - Bear River	15	S	77
2000	U	Oneida Narrows	50	S	77
2001	U	Portneuf Range	136	N	71
2003	H	Snake River,	42	S	69
2008	H	Snake River,	82	S	68A
2013	U	McTucker,	18	S	68A
2015	H	Upper Carmen Creek	52	S	21A
2016	U	Salmon Region	10	S	
2017	U	Southeast Region	55	S	Several

<sup>a</sup> H = Hybrid, M = Merriam's, R = Rio Grande, U = Unknown.

Table 17. Estimated cottontail rabbit harvest, Southeast Region, 2008-present.

Year	Hunters	Harvest	Days	Rabbits/hunter day
2008	656	4,859	2,867	1.7
2009	548	2,283	4,670	0.5
2010	1,225	5,811	4,687	1.2
2011	501	332	1,833	0.2
2012	886	3,428	5,040	0.7
2013	174	101	488	0.2
2014	475	2,836	2,179	1.3
2015	1,438	5,493	3,898	1.4
2016	649	4,201	2,001	1.5
2017	202	354	908	0.4
10-year avg.	647	2,881	2,800	0.9



## **UPPER SNAKE REGION**

### **Climatic Conditions**

The winter of 2016-2017 was slightly above average with precipitation and temperatures. An early thaw and rapid snow melt occurred in February leaving most low-elevations without much snow by early March. High-elevation snow lasted into mid-April. Spring conditions were warmer and wetter than normal.

### **Trapping and Translocation**

No Department trapping or translocation took place in the Upper Snake Region for pheasant, forest grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, chukar, gray partridge, or turkey during the reporting period. Sage-grouse were once again trapped and marked for the partnership study with BLM. Trapping was spread across the northeastern portion of the region from Birch Creek to the Sand Creek desert.

## **Pheasant**

### **Population Surveys**

No population surveys were conducted during this reporting period; however, general observations suggest pheasant populations remain extremely low in the Upper Snake Region.

### **Harvest Characteristics**

In addition to low overall numbers, pheasants exist primarily on private lands with limited public hunting access, so harvest rates are low (Table 1). Harvest estimates are likely biased because of very small sample sizes.

No check stations were operated during the pheasant season, but officers did focus a number of enforcement efforts to ensure compliance with the pheasant stocking program. (Table 1).

An estimated 949 hunters harvested 2,582 pheasants in 2018 (Table 1). The estimated harvest was 0.7 pheasants per hunter day.

A special youth hunt area of 182 acres was identified on the south agricultural field at Market Lake WMA. This area has been maintained for youth hunting since the 2004 season. The area was set aside to encourage youth hunting opportunity in the Upper Snake Region. Adult pheasant hunters were requested not to hunt in the youth hunt area unless they accompanied a youth  $\leq 17$  years-of-age. Although no data on use was collected, general observations and unscheduled contact with hunters suggested the area received moderate to heavy use by youth pheasant hunters and was well received by the hunting public. There is also a 50-acre youth hunting area at Mud Lake WMA; on the east section of the agricultural fields, north of the lake. This area is also regularly used by youth hunters, but there seems to be yearly confusion by adults that think the area is only youth-only during the youth only hunt (i.e., the week prior to general season opening).

### **Habitat Conditions**

Pheasant are distributed at low densities on and around agricultural land in the Upper Snake Region. Pheasant habitat is marginal due to periodic severe winters and agricultural practices inconsistent with quality nesting and brood habitat. There are patches of habitat supporting a few pheasants scattered throughout the area including Howe, Montevue, Mud Lake WMA, Market Lake WMA, Deer Parks WMA, and the agricultural lands associated with the Snake River Plain. Habitat is primarily restricted to fence rows, irrigation ditches, riparian areas, and waste areas.

### **Release of Pen-reared Pheasants**

Adult roosters were purchased from a contractor and released on Department lands in the Upper Snake Region. The releases per area for 2018 were as follows: Market Lake – 1,167; Mud Lake – 1,080; Cartier – 800. Total number of birds released was 3,047. Two releases were made weekly on each WMA throughout the pheasant hunting season. Adult hunters hunting on WMAs where farmed pheasants are released are required to obtain a WMA pheasant permit.

### **Management Implications**

There seems to be little the Department can do on a scale large enough to make an observable difference in wild pheasant numbers given present agricultural economics, practices, and technology. Pheasant habitat quantity and quality in the region has diminished since the 1950s and 1960s due to changing agriculture practices. Loss of habitat combined with periodic severe winters and low recruitment restrict pheasant numbers in the Upper Snake Region. Although some winter habitat improvement projects have been implemented in the region, little has been done to improve nesting habitat. In 2014, a portion of the Marty acquisition on Mud Lake WMA was set aside as a wildlife preserve and pheasant hunting is not allowed in here. This is a riparian area along Camas Creek.

An additional challenge has been the decreasing number of acres enrolled in the CRP program. Many producers have taken established grasslands out of CRP and put them back into active crop production. A contributing part of this has also been the reduction in allowable acres within the Upper Snake as delineated by the CRP program itself.

## **Forest Grouse**

### **Population Surveys**

Forest grouse are defined as ruffed grouse, spruce grouse and dusky (blue) grouse. The summary and analysis here include these three species as one type of upland bird hunting. Forest grouse populations are not surveyed in the Upper Snake Region because populations are widely distributed in forested habitat, making it difficult to efficiently obtain adequate sample sizes from enough areas to be meaningful.

Wings were examined to estimate forest grouse production; however, sample sizes are too small to be of value. So few forest grouse wings were collected at check stations, wing barrels, or turned in to the Department during the 2017 season that juvenile:adult ratios could not be obtained.

### **Harvest Characteristics**

Harvest information has been collected from the statewide survey and from check stations operated during opening weekend of sage-grouse season (Table 2). Forest grouse checked at check stations are typically taken in conjunction with sage-grouse hunting. Check station data have been used to calculate an index of forest grouse per 10 hunters checked on opening weekend of sage-grouse season. Number of forest grouse in the bag of sage-grouse hunters provides a rough index to their abundance in or near areas inhabited by sage-grouse. Very few (4) forest grouse wings were collected at sage-grouse check stations in 2018 (Table 2).

An estimated 2,190 hunters harvested 10,106 forest grouse in the Region in 2018. The estimated forest grouse harvest per day was 0.6.

### **Management Implications**

Forest grouse hunter participation and harvest estimates have fluctuated widely in the past 10 years. The number of birds checked at check stations on opening weekend of sage-grouse season has varied between 0 and 60 with a mean of 21. Telephone harvest survey estimates also vary widely with an estimated harvest of 23,213 forest grouse in 2001 to 7,219 harvested in 2005.

It has been suggested forest grouse harvest is primarily incidental to other hunting activities, mainly big game. If this is true, harvest, and to a lesser extent hunter participation, is dependent upon annual production in the areas that hunters are hunting other species, especially big game. This may explain the large fluctuations in harvest over time. If this hypothesis is true, harvest of forest grouse is somewhat self-limiting because hunters only harvest forest grouse incidental to other hunting activity and, therefore, seasons can be fairly liberal. While the bulk of forest grouse harvest may be incidental to other hunting activities, but there seems to be a growing interest by bird hunting enthusiasts to pursue forest grouse on a more consistent basis due to the early hunting opportunities.

## **Sage-grouse**

### **Population Surveys**

Sage-grouse are distributed throughout the Upper Snake Region in sagebrush-steppe habitat. Sixteen lek routes were counted in 2018. Three routes (Lidy, Market Lake, and Lower Big Lost) were discontinued in 2004 to reduce workloads and place more emphasis on obtaining better quality data for routes counted; although the Lidy route was re-established in 2007 and the Market Lake route was run in 2009, 2013 and 2014. The 16 routes now counted consistently (not including Market Lake), provide a good distribution of routes in different habitat types, precipitation regimes, and elevations across the region. Lek counts from 1983 through 2018 are displayed in Table 3. In addition to these routes, 125 other leks were monitored for use in 2018. The juvenile to adult female ratio is determined from hunter-harvested sage-grouse wings. In the last 10 years, these data indicate production was the highest in 2010 with 2012 and 2016 being the lowest production years (Table 4).

### **Harvest Characteristics**

Starting in 2000, sage-grouse and/or sharp-tailed grouse hunters were required to purchase a validation on their hunting license, allowing the Department to more accurately survey these hunters and request wings from harvested birds. A statewide survey conducted for the 2017 season estimated 857 hunters harvested 832 sage-grouse in the Upper Snake Region (Table 5). Estimated sage-grouse harvest per day in 2017 was 0.5. Estimates from the survey since 2000 are not comparable with the telephone surveys done prior to 1996.

In 2010, the Department surveyed sage-grouse hunters statewide to determine hunter participation and harvest throughout the season relative to opening weekend. More hunters hunted opening weekend than hunted after opening weekend in harvest zones 6, 7C, 7D, and 8B. Additionally, more sage-grouse were taken on opening weekend than after. Traditional perception is that most sage-grouse hunting and harvest occurs on opening weekend of sage-grouse season. The 2010 data suggest this was the case, although the 2009 and 2008 data suggested hunters spent more days and harvested more sage-grouse after opening weekend than on opening weekend.

### **Habitat Conditions**

Sage-grouse habitat continues to be altered and fragmented by agriculture, fire, and human developments throughout the region. Reduced numbers of sage-grouse resulting from these habitat losses are expected to occur into the future.

### **Management Studies**

A research project was initiated in August 1997 to identify and evaluate causes of juvenile sage-grouse mortality. Information gained from this research was published in a separate research completion report in 2006 (W-160-R-35-53.doc) and is available at the Department Headquarters office in Boise. Sage grouse populations from the Sand Creek Desert to Birch Creek Valley have had GPS and VHF collars placed on male and female sage-grouse from 2016 through 2018 to monitor habitat use and movement patterns, as well as provide survival and production information for managers. This is a study is a partnership project with the Department and BLM.

### **Management Implications**

Sage-grouse populations fluctuate annually relative to weather conditions and, over longer time, from habitat alterations. Harvest is dependent upon hunting conditions, bag and possession limits, season length, and grouse populations.

The BLM, USFS, U.S. Sheep Experiment Station, and INL have assisted the Department in conducting lek surveys in recent years. Lek route monitoring trends show long-term population declines throughout the region; however, these declines seem to be reversing the past several years. Both quantity and quality of habitat have declined due to agriculture encroachment, sagebrush manipulation, loss of moist areas, and livestock grazing. Regional personnel are actively involved with other agencies and private landowners in planning sagebrush manipulation projects to minimize impacts to sage-grouse habitat. Surveillance and cooperation

with other agencies and private landowners needs to be continued to reduce sagebrush conversion and fragmentation and to improve grazing management.

The Upper Snake LWG, a group of federal and state agency personnel, sportsmen, ranchers, and landowners from the Upper Snake Region, was formed in November 1998 to address sage-grouse declines. Initially, 50-60 members met on a bi-monthly or monthly basis, but this number has dwindled to 10-15 over the past five years. In 2006, Upper Snake LWG members reviewed and commented on the statewide sage-grouse conservation plan, which legitimized their local plan. The Upper Snake LWG has commented on numerous development and habitat manipulation projects that had the potential to impact sage-grouse populations in the region and have received Office of Species Conservation funding for many research and management project designed to improve sage-grouse habitat, populations, or data collection.

In February 2007, two additional sage-grouse LWGs were formed. The Eastern Idaho Uplands LWG (South of the South Fork Snake River and East of I-15 within the region) and the Big Desert LWG (South of Highway 20/26 and west of I-15 within the region) have portions of their area boundaries within the Upper Snake Region. Both groups have had good public and agency participation and recently finished drafting their LWG plans.

## **Sharp-tailed Grouse**

### **Population Surveys**

Six sharp-tailed grouse lek routes were surveyed in the region during 2018 (Table 6). A new lek route was established in the Sand Creek area (Chokecherry route) for the 2009 lek season to replace the Grassy route, which was mostly-enclosed in the Big Grassy private elk enclosure during 2006. The Ozone route was omitted in 2017 due to private property access issues, new housing developments/encroachment, wind towers, and other habitat losses in the original lek route. In 2017, a new route was established and is known as the Bone route. The historic five routes in addition to the new Bone route will continue to be monitored in the future.

### **Production**

The Department made a significant effort to improve our sample of wings collected from harvested sharp-tailed grouse on the Sand Creek and Tex Creek areas beginning in 2009. We placed additional, more appealing and easy to use, wing collection kiosks throughout these areas. Established kiosks along with wings mailed-in to the department resulted in the collection of 230 wings in 2017. Analysis of wings indicated 119 juveniles:100 adults (1.19) for 2017 (Table 7).

### **Harvest Characteristics**

Trends in sharp-tailed grouse harvest were historically monitored through the Red Road check station on opening weekend of the sage and sharp-tailed grouse seasons (Table 8). However, since 1998, the sharp-tailed grouse season has opened two weeks later than sage-grouse season. Consequently, no check station harvest data was obtained on sharp-tailed grouse in 1998 or 1999. A check station was operated on the Sand Creek Road on opening day to obtain some harvest information in 2000, 2001, and 2002. Check station hunter numbers prior to 2000 also

include sage-grouse hunters, but only sharp-tailed grouse hunters are included in the 2000, 2001, and 2002 data.

Starting in 2000, sage-grouse and/or sharp-tailed grouse hunters were required to purchase a validation on their hunting license, allowing the Department to more accurately survey these hunters and request wings from harvested birds. The 2017 hunting season estimated 526 hunters harvested 1,045 sharp-tailed grouse (Table 8). The estimated sharp-tailed grouse harvest per day in 2018 was 0.7. These estimates are not comparable with the telephone surveys done prior to 1996.

### **Habitat Conditions**

Lands enrolled in CRP in Bonneville, Bingham, Teton, Madison, and Fremont counties benefit sharp-tailed grouse. Increased distribution of sharp-tailed grouse during the lek season has been documented, and they have been observed wintering in areas enrolled in CRP, especially in Fremont, Madison, and Teton counties. In 2006, the Department worked with the NRCS and a private landowner in Teton County to establish 652 acres of CRP for sharp-tailed grouse habitat. Numerous habitat projects, aimed at improving mule deer habitat in the Upper Snake Region, were conducted in 2011. Many of these projects also have the potential to benefit sharp-tailed grouse (see 2011 Habitat District Annual Reports for additional information). As mentioned earlier in this report, the trend for CRP in the region appears to be a downward one and this is of concern for managers.

A major fire event occurred across Unit 69 in 2016. The fire started in July and was a human caused fire that ended up burning almost 60,000 acres, much of it important sharp-tailed grouse habitat. Approximately, 75% of the Tex Creek WMA was burned during this event. Habitat response and recovery is a focus for Fish and Game staff. This fire event will likely impact sharp-tailed grouse habitat use and production over time.

### **Lek Surveys**

Two wildlife technicians were hired by a BLM-IDFG Cooperative Cost Share Project to conduct a sharp-tailed grouse lek survey in portions of Bonneville, Teton, and Fremont counties during April and May 2008. Much of this land was enrolled in CRP. Severe and extended winter weather conditions hampered early search efforts. The accessible portion of approximately 90,632 hectares was surveyed and 16 new sharp-tailed grouse leks were identified. The dominant land use in which grouse were observed was land enrolled in CRP, but leks were typically found in close proximity to native shrub communities. The dominant shrub community adjacent to identified leks consisted of big sagebrush, with chokecherry and aspen on north facing slopes and in draws. The average number of grouse observed on a lek was 6.8 with a maximum of 26 and a minimum of 2.

Due to poor weather conditions during the 2008 lek search effort, lek searches were conducted again in spring 2010, in portions of Fremont and Teton counties that were inaccessible in 2008. Technicians searched for leks within a 92,000 acre portion of these counties, from just south of the Teton River up to the Falls River. Eighteen new leks were identified, with an average of 7.6

birds/lek (range = 2-17 grouse). Habitat characteristics of these lek sites was very similar to those found during the 2008 effort, with all 18 leks occurring on private land comprised of CRP grasses or agriculture.

During spring 2016, the Department worked with Brigham Young University, Idaho to conduct lek searches and document lek activity in GMU 64. This work would evaluate use on historical lek sites (n=33) as well as provide information relative to new lekking locations (4 new leks found).

### **Management Implications**

Sharp-tailed grouse production was low from 1992-1994, 2000-2001, and 2003-2005. Unfavorable weather conditions may be responsible. Drought conditions prevailed throughout the spring and summer in 1992, 2003, and 2007, while 1993 and 1994 were abnormally cool and wet. Production, based on wing analysis, improved markedly from 1995-1999, but has been relatively low since. These fluctuations may also be the result of small wing data sample size. The newer lek routes in the Teton Valley, Sand Creek Desert, and GMU 69 will provide an opportunity to monitor sharp-tailed grouse breeding populations in these areas. The Ozone route in GMU 69 is also important to monitor the effects of wind towers on sharp-tailed grouse in that area. Some of these leks have been converted to housing or wind tower pads. No grouse have been observed at these leks for 4+ years and the average has gone down considerably with only 8 birds counted in 2015 (Table 6). Although the 2008 and 2010 lek search projects were not as successful as the 2002 and 2003 efforts in finding new leks, the projects reaffirmed the importance of CRP lands to sharp-tailed grouse and increased our knowledge about the distribution of sharp-tailed grouse across the Upper Snake Region. Students at BYU-Idaho have been attempting to visit historic leks on the Rexburg bench in Madison County, and NRCS biologists are also visiting historic leks to determine occupancy for CRP-SAFE acres.

## **Chukar**

### **Population Surveys**

No chukar production data were collected during this reporting period. No wings were collected in 2016 at check stations. Wing barrels failed to produce any and no wings were turned into to the Department during the 2017 season, making any estimate of production impossible.

### **Harvest Characteristics**

A telephone survey estimated 158 hunters harvested 2,400 chukars in 2017 with 1.9 birds harvested per day (Table 9). Although operated primarily to check sage-grouse hunters, opening weekend check stations also provide minimal trend information on chukar harvest. No sage-grouse or upland game bird check stations were established in 2017.

### **Management Implications**

Chukar are not common in the Upper Snake Region. Habitat is limited by snow depth, duration of snow cover, and potentially water availability. Chukar have been more numerous and widely distributed in the past, but severe winters have reduced populations and restricted distribution to the most favorable sites. Remnant populations occur in the lower Big Lost, lower Little Lost,

lower Birch Creek valleys, and a few reported on Tex Creek WMA. These populations are well established but are susceptible to periodic weather-related declines.

## **Gray Partridge**

### **Population Surveys**

No population trend data were collected for this reporting period. There were no gray partridge wings collected at check stations, wing barrels, or turned in to the Department during the 2017 season.

### **Harvest Characteristics**

Harvest information is gathered from check stations operated at Sage Junction and Red Road during opening weekend of sage-grouse season and through a statewide combined mail-out and telephone harvest survey. No partridge wings were collected in 2017 (Table 10). It should be noted that there has been a reduction in check station participation since 1996, resulting from restricted sage-grouse hunting opportunity in the region. However, gray partridge harvest estimates during 2007-2010 were based on a small sample of survey respondents, which likely resulted in fairly dramatic swings in estimated hunter numbers and harvest between years. In 2017, an estimated 377 hunters harvested approximately 1,645 gray partridge in the Upper Snake Region. Birds harvested per day was 0.8.

### **Habitat Conditions**

Habitat improvement projects sponsored through HIP and Pheasants Forever indirectly benefit gray partridge. Cost-share seeding of grass/forb mixtures provided by lands enrolled in CRP also benefits gray partridge in some locations.

Gray partridge are distributed at lower elevations throughout the Upper Snake Region, but densities are relatively low. In drier years, birds concentrate around moist areas and hay fields but have a more general distribution in years with normal precipitation. Nesting occurs in and around hay or grain fields. Although gray partridge are more able than chukar to survive harsh winter conditions, severe winters cause increased mortality.

### **Management Implications**

Although gray partridge density in the region tends to be low relative to other regions throughout the state; two or more years of good production can result in a dramatic increase in numbers. This may have been the case from 2004-2007, when estimated harvest of gray partridge increased steadily. The prolonged winter of 2007-2008 and 2010-2011 may have had a negative impact on gray partridge numbers for the 2008 hunting season, while the last five winters have been relatively mild and harvest estimates have subsequently increased.

## **Wild Turkey**

### **Population Surveys**

There were no population surveys conducted during this reporting period; however, turkeys have been observed along the South Fork Snake River and adjacent tributaries, the lower Henrys Fork,



the lower Falls River, the Teton River in the Teton Basin, the Snake River upstream of Roberts, and along the Big Lost River south of Mackay.

### **Harvest Characteristics**

Three hundred permits (50 were youth-only) were offered for Controlled Hunt which included the entire region, in spring 2018. There were a total of 187 hunters (60 Youth) that participated with an estimated harvest of 99 (39 by Youth) turkeys for these spring Controlled Hunts (Table 11). Beginning in fall 2008, a fall youth-only controlled turkey hunt was offered throughout the Upper Snake (Controlled Hunt Area 908). A fall hunt for youth is offered with 25 permits. Thirteen youth hunters participated in this hunt in 2017 and harvested 8 turkeys (Table 12).

### **Habitat Conditions**

Turkey habitat in the region may be marginal for winter foods, but no studies have been done to evaluate habitat quality.

### **Trapping and Translocation**

No turkeys were released in the region during this reporting period (Table 13). Fifty-nine Merriam's turkeys were released on the Big Lost River below Mackay in February and March 1999. The first hunt on this population was offered in spring 2002.

A total of 670 Merriam's turkeys have been released in GMUs 63A, 67, and 69 since winter 2000-2001. Several of the GMU 63A releases were in the same general vicinity as the turkeys released during 1984 and 1988. The previous translocations were numerically small (12-16) and involved the Rio Grande subspecies; they were unsuccessful in establishing a population, and some evidence indicated that inadequate winter food was the primary limiting factor.

### **Depredation**

No turkey depredation complaints were reported to the Upper Snake Region during this reporting period.

### **Management Implications**

Turkey hunter success in the region remains relatively low, although success increased for the 2009 and 2010 season and more recently over the last three seasons. Hunter success on spring-controlled hunts in 2018 was 30%. Anecdotal information from hunters and department staff indicate the severe winter of 2010-2011 may have reduced the turkey population in the Upper Snake Region. Since then turkey populations have rebounded with hunters increasing success rates and observing more birds.

## **Rabbits and Hares**

Starting in 2002, the pygmy rabbit season closed, leaving only cottontail rabbit and snowshoe hare available to hunters.

Since 2002, the Diversity Program in the region has been encouraging Department personnel, federal and state land management agencies, and individuals pursuing outdoor activities to report observations of pygmy rabbits and active pygmy rabbit burrows. These reports, after being verified, are sent into the Department's Conservation Data Center.

Cottontail rabbit management is a low priority in the Upper Snake Region. A statewide survey of rabbit hunters estimated 187 hunters harvested 2,077 cottontail rabbits in the Upper Snake Region during 2017 (Table 14).

In 2015 and 2016, there was a dramatic increase in all rabbits across eastern Idaho. Jackrabbit numbers documented through agriculture depredation reports and surveys conducted on the Idaho National Laboratory (INL) estimated numbers to be close to 1980s population levels. The increase in cottontail harvest in 2016 is likely due to these high numbers. Snowshoe hare harvest was also up considerably in 2016. Rabbit and hare harvest estimates are based on a small sample of survey respondents; therefore, estimates will likely vary significantly from year-to-year based on the reporting of one or a few individuals. Other than some trend surveys on INL property, no production or population data are collected on rabbit or hare populations.

The winter of 2016-2017 saw above average snowfall and brought severe weather conditions across most of the Upper Snake Region. Anecdotal observations and hunter reports suggest that the jackrabbit population crashed as a result of this winter. In fact, in areas where one could go for a walk and encounter hundreds of rabbits prior to this winter, one is lucky to observe one or two rabbits over the same area now.

Table 1. Estimated pheasant harvest, Upper Snake Region, 2008-present.

Year	Check station <sup>a</sup>				Telephone survey		
	Hunters	Birds harvested	Birds per hunter	Hours per bird	Hunters	Birds	Birds per hunter day
2008 <sup>b</sup>					1,730	5,894	0.7
2009 <sup>b</sup>					1,744	5,237	0.7
2010 <sup>b</sup>					1,374	6,419	0.9
2011 <sup>b</sup>					1,039	1,252	0.5
2012 <sup>b</sup>					1,488	5,056	0.6
2013 <sup>b</sup>					1,269	5,325	1.3
2014 <sup>b</sup>					1,165	4,807	0.6
2015 <sup>b</sup>					1,488	5,034	0.9
2016 <sup>b</sup>					1,545	4,365	0.7
2017 <sup>b</sup>					448	3,175	0.9
3-year avg.					1,160	4,191	0.83

<sup>a</sup> Check station not operated on opening weekend.<sup>b</sup> Harvest data from the telephone/mail survey includes wild, stocked, and private shooting preserve pheasants in the total.

Table 2. Estimated forest grouse harvest, Upper Snake Region, 2008-present.

Year	Check station					Telephone survey		
	Hunters <sup>a</sup>	Number of grouse			Forest grouse/10 hunters	Hunters	Birds harvested	Birds per hunter day
		Blue	Ruffed	Total <sup>b</sup>				
2008	660	0	17	17	2.6	2,503	10,641	0.5
2009	651	4	12	16	2.5	4,543	13,590	0.5
2010	446	4	7	11	2.5	2,120	7,951	0.6
2011	285	4	12	16	5.6	2,287	5,166	0.9
2012	275	3	0	3	1.0	2,287	12,195	0.8
2013	313	0	0	0	0.0	4,224	18,156	1.0
2014	0	0	0	0	0.0	2,824	6,874	0.6
2015	342	2	1	3	0.01	2,731	3,603	0.5
2016	275	2	2	4	0.01	3,356	11,754	0.5
2017						1,730	7,149	0.6
3-year average	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,606	7,502	0.53

<sup>a</sup> Number of hunters includes those hunting for forest grouse, sage-grouse, and partridge.<sup>b</sup> Total includes those forest grouse checked that were not classified to species.

Table 3. Male greater sage-grouse counted on lek routes, Upper Snake Region, 2009-present.

	Lek route <sup>a</sup>																			
Year	LBC	RR	J	ML	LL	L	P <sup>c</sup>	UBC	CC	MLk <sup>b</sup>	SS <sup>d</sup>	TB <sup>e</sup>	SR <sup>e</sup>	I <sup>d</sup>	TF <sup>d</sup>	LBL <sup>b,f</sup>	AC <sup>f</sup>	UBL <sup>g</sup>	Total	Avg
2009	62	108	187	136	143	191	84	48	109	8	280	77	39	87	125		61	43	1,780	111
2010	54	97	223	124	95	314	79	37	128		279	79	31	99	119		44	39	1,841	115
2011	50	10	196	163	80	271	112	53	77		208	118	43	109	63		66	29	1,433	102
2012	52	147	180	203	101	127	86	39	138		264	83	28	107	63		54	32	1,704	107
2013	48	111	77	211	104	109	87	57	110		165	76	26	110	53		36	27	1407	88
2014	64	452	179	141	99	79	84	54	82		232	45	36	141	55		37	26	1,506	94
2015 <sup>b</sup>	82	182	149	130	105	75	95	32	115		171	7	26	n/a	76		72	72	1,389	93
2016	123	139	138	159	89	110	108	33	116		201	26	35	n/a	115		64	87	1,543	103
2017	132	149	130	170	81	71	72	36	118		194	12	42	n/a	84		25	53	1,481	91
2018	100	8	90	127	64	57	40	25	133		188	11	15	94	74		24	40	1,166	73
10-year Avg	77	148	155	156	96	140	85	41	113	-	218	53	32	109	83	-	48	45	1,599	100

<sup>a</sup> LBC = Lower Birch Creek, RR = Red Road, J = Jacoby, ML = Medicine Lodge, LL = Little Lost, L = Lidy, P = Plano, UBC = Upper Birch Creek, CC = Crooked Creek, MLk = Market Lake, SS = Sheep Station, TB = Table Butte, SR = Stibal Road, I = Idaho National Laboratory, TF = Tractor Flat, LBL = Lower Big Lost, AC = Antelope Creek, and UBL = Upper Big Lost.

<sup>b</sup> Idaho National Laboratory route (I) not ran anymore.

Table 4. Greater sage-grouse production based on wing collections, Upper Snake Region, 2008-present.

Year	Juveniles:100 females	Juveniles:100 adults
2008	182	138
2009	217	161
2010	227	171
2011	160	106
2012	90	66
2013	102	72
2014	140	94
2015	172	112
2016	93	68
2017	129	80
10-year average	151	107

Table 5. Estimated greater sage-grouse harvest, Upper Snake Region, 2008-present.

Year	Check station				Telephone survey		
	Hunters <sup>a</sup>	Birds harvested	Birds per hunter	Hours per bird	Hunters	Birds	Birds per hunter day
2008 <sup>b</sup>	660	589	0.9	4.8	2,768	5,339	0.8
2009 <sup>c</sup>	651	574	0.9	4.7	2,229	4,651	0.9
2010 <sup>c</sup>	446	246	0.6	6.9	1,051	1,698	0.6
2011	285	138	0.5	7.1	1,103	988	0.5
2012	275	118	0.4	8.7	1,118	1,074	0.5
2013	313	114	0.5	8.4	1,082	1,060	0.4
2014	332	189	0.6	6.4	1,024	1,071	0.4
2015	342	190	0.6	6.7	905	1,005	0.5
2016	275	141	0.5	7.5	1,808	1,018	0.5
2017 <sup>c</sup>					857	832	0.5
3-year average					1,190	952	0.5

<sup>a</sup> Number of hunters includes those hunting for forest grouse, sage-grouse, and partridge.

<sup>b</sup> Telephone survey data reported in this table includes zones 6, 7A, and 8.

<sup>c</sup> Telephone survey data reported in this table includes zones 6, 7C, 7D, and 8B. \*Important to note that in 2018 a significant portion of Zone 6 was closed to hunting (All of Unit 60A was closed to sage-grouse hunting)

Table 6. Sharp-tailed grouse counted on lek routes, Upper Snake Region, 2009-present.

Year	Route - maximum total count						
	Sand Creek	Bone <sup>c</sup>	Pine Creek	Teton River <sup>a</sup>	Ozone <sup>a</sup>	Birch Creek <sup>a</sup>	Chokecherry <sup>b</sup>
2009	34		17		19	74	25
2010	54		43	62	25	67	32
2011	34		57	47	29	88	34
2012	60		37		9	64	36
2013	80		38	7	17	59	32
2014	59		83	14	13	93	44
2015	124		85	24	9	31	37
2016	111		88	28	8	47	33
2017	71	29	27	30	n/a	60	16
2018	71	29	14	30	n/a	50	12
3-year average	84	29	43	29	n/a	52	17

<sup>a</sup> New route established in 2004; Teton River not run in 2008 or 2009 due to poor access/weather conditions.

<sup>b</sup> New route established in 2009.

<sup>c</sup> New route established in 2017..

Table 7. Sharp-tailed grouse production based on wing collections<sup>a</sup>, Upper Snake Region, 2008-present.

Year	Juveniles:100 adults	<i>n</i>
2008	155	263
2009	170	448
2010	135	360
2011	146	308
2012	161	280
2013	105	282
2014	161	186
2015	147	170
2016	94	200
2017	119	230
10-year average	139	273

<sup>a</sup> Small sample sizes with the exception of 2009.

Table 8. Estimated sharp-tailed grouse harvest, Upper Snake Region, 2008-present.

Year	Check station				Telephone survey <sup>a</sup>		
	Hunters	Birds harvested	Birds per hunter	Hours per bird	Hunters	Birds	Birds per hunter day
2008 <sup>a,b</sup>					1,019	1,967	0.7
2009 <sup>a,b</sup>					979	1,907	0.8
2010 <sup>a,b</sup>					893	1,171	0.7
2011 <sup>b</sup>	15	21	1.4	3	791	1,163	0.6
2012 <sup>a,b</sup>					709	1,658	0.8
2013					416	620	0.5
2014					701	1,115	0.6
2015					783	1,679	0.8
2016 <sup>a,b</sup>					476	893	0.6
2017 <sup>a,b</sup>					526	1,045	0.6
3-year average					595	1,206	0.7

<sup>a</sup> No check station data collected because sharp-tail season opened later (1 Oct) than sage-grouse season.<sup>b</sup> Telephone survey data includes Zones 3 (C) and 4 (D).

Table 9. Estimated chukar harvest, Upper Snake Region, 2008-present.

Year	Check station			Telephone survey			
	Hunters <sup>a</sup>	Birds harvested	Birds per hunter	Hunters	Birds harvested	Hunter days	Birds per hunter day
2008 <sup>b</sup>	660	0	0.0	446	4,772	5,154	0.9
2009 <sup>b</sup>	651	6	0.1	271	3,134	2,952	1.1
2010	446	0	0.0	512	381	1,344	0.3
2011	285	6	0.0	336	438	617	0.7
2012	0	0	0	273	542	511	1.1
2013	0	0	0	18	0	18	0.0
2014	0	0	0	137	1,097	528	2.1
2015	342	5	0.0	70	5	143	0.4
2016	275	0	0	157	1,472	583	2.5
2017				159	2,424	1,245	1.9
3-year average				129	1,300	657	1.6

<sup>a</sup> Number of hunters includes those hunting for forest grouse, sage-grouse, and partridge.<sup>b</sup> Telephone survey harvest estimate was substantially inflated by few respondents that reported a large harvest in a small sample of survey responses.

Table 10. Estimated gray partridge harvest, Upper Snake Region, 2008-present.

Year	Check station			Telephone survey			
	Hunters <sup>a</sup>	Birds harvested	Birds per hunter	Hunters	Birds harvested	Hunter days	Birds per hunter day
2008	660	3	0.1	347	1,344	2,048	0.7
2009	651	7	0.0	454	3,526	3,258	1.1
2010	446	0	0.0	533	3,102	2,467	1.3
2011	285	7	0.0	388	891	1,415	0.6
2012	275	6	0.0	931	2,461	3,026	0.8
2013	313	3	0.1	574	3,763	2,123	1.8
2014	0	0	0.0	636	2,759	8,061	0.3
2015	342	5	0.0	810	2,924	3,043	1.0
2016	275	0	0.0	914	6,385	5,105	1.3
2017				377	1,645	2,156	0.8
3-year average				700	3,651	3,435	1.0

<sup>a</sup> Number of hunters includes those hunting for forest grouse, sage-grouse, and partridge.

Table 11. Estimated spring turkey harvest, Upper Snake Region, 2009-present.

Hunt type	Year <sup>a</sup>	Number of hunts	Permits available	Hunters	Birds harvested	Days per bird	Total days hunted
CH	2009	3	300 <sup>c</sup>	219	81	12	1,04
CH	2010	3	300 <sup>c</sup>	263	81	12	939
CH	2011	3	300 <sup>c</sup>	228	52	22	1,140
CH	2012	3	300 <sup>c</sup>	250	42	23	951
CH	2013	3	300 <sup>c</sup>	216	64	17	1,116
CH	2014	3	300 <sup>c</sup>	226	63	30	1,917
CH	2015	3	300 <sup>c</sup>	279	80	13	1,032
CH	2016	3	300 <sup>c</sup>	229	57	16	792
CH	2017	3	300 <sup>c</sup>	239	50	19	923
CH	2018	3	300 <sup>c</sup>	187	99	4	410

<sup>a</sup> Includes 25 youth permits and 175 any hunter permits.

<sup>b</sup> Includes 50 youth permits and 20 any hunter permits.

<sup>c</sup> Includes 50 youth permits and 250 any hunter permits.



Table 12. Estimated fall turkey harvest, Upper Snake Region, 2008<sup>a</sup>-present.

Hunt type	Year	Number of hunts	Permits available	Hunters	Birds harvested	Days per bird	Total days hunted
Controlled	2008	1	25	17	8	8	65
	2009	1	25	15	8	6	50
	2010	1	25	25	7	21	146
	2011	1	25	21	7	15	105
	2012						
	2013	1	25	23	8	9	70
	2014	1	25	21	17	4	64
	2015	1	25	14	11	5	54
	2016	1	25	12	8	3	28
	2017	1	25	13	8	5	40

<sup>a</sup> Hunt initiated in 2008.

Table 13. Turkey translocation history, Upper Snake Region, 1984-2002.

Year	Sub-species <sup>a</sup>	Release site - GMU	Source	Birds released
1984	R	Archer - 63A	Texas	16
	R	Deer Parks - 63A	Texas	16
1988	R	Deer Parks - 63A	Council, Idaho	12
1999	M	Big Lost River - 50	Idaho	59
2000	M	Archer - 63A	Panhandle, Clearwater regions	46
	M	Deer Parks - 63A	Southwest Region, ID	45
2001	M	GMUs 63A, 67	Panhandle, Clearwater regions	416
2002	M	GMUs 63A, 67, 69	Panhandle, Southwest regions	163

<sup>a</sup> M = Merriam's; R = Rio Grande.

Table 14. Estimated cottontail rabbit and snowshoe hare harvest, Upper Snake Region, 2008-present.

Year	Cottontail rabbit		Snowshoe hare	
	Hunters	Cottontails harvested	Hunters	Hares harvested
2008	546	1,775	161	149
2009	351	2,047	170	256
2010	582	6,207	54	74
2011	191	384	78	234
2012	635	1,046	137	136
2013	455	2,490	0	0
2014	477	1,997	142	91
2015	469	4,764	58	171
2016	691	4,610	248	2,743
2017	187	2,077	ND	ND
3-year average	449	3,817	NA	NA



## **SALMON REGION**

### **Climatic Conditions**

Climatic conditions were favorable for upland game bird production throughout this reporting period. The summer was wet and warm, creating good conditions throughout the region. However, the winters were cold with an above average snow pack that lingered into the spring causing high winter mortality of chukars across the region.

### **Trapping and Translocation**

Thirty-nine turkeys were captured near Cambridge, Idaho on two separate occasions in late January and early February. They were released on private property north of Carmen and in Tower Creek.

## **Pheasant**

### **Abstract**

Small populations of pheasants exist in limited, but stable habitats in Salmon Region. Hunting pressure and harvest are relatively light.

### **Population Surveys**

No production data were collected during this reporting period. Pheasant populations in Custer and Lemhi counties are restricted to small areas along major river bottoms. The limited populations have not been systematically surveyed in the past.

### **Harvest Characteristics**

In addition to low overall numbers, pheasants exist primarily on private lands with limited public hunting access, so harvest rates are low (Table 1). Harvest estimates are likely biased because of very small sample sizes. The 309 hunters in 2017 was likely due to a change in harvest data analysis and is likely not representative. Overall hunter participation has been low and as a result harvest has been too low to accurately estimate in recent years.

### **Habitat Conditions**

Pheasant habitat in Custer and Lemhi counties exists along the lower Lemhi and Pahsimeroi rivers and main Salmon River near Challis and Salmon. The habitat complex consists primarily of riparian areas, cattail (*Typha* spp.) marshes, hay meadows, and cattle pastures. Cereal cropland is uncommon. This habitat complex has been relatively stable from year to year and unaffected by annual weather variations or changes in grain commodity markets. However, a reduction in the small amount of cereal grain acreage over time has negatively impacted pheasants. More recently, rural residential housing has been increasing, resulting in increased land clearing, more feral cats, and less hunting opportunity.

### **Management Implications**

Pheasants in the Salmon Region occur in limited geographic areas with declining habitat conditions, and they receive light hunting pressure. Although opportunities exist for minor habitat improvements, overall pheasant distribution and numbers are not likely to significantly

improve in the foreseeable future. Due to the majority of suitable pheasant habitat in the region being found between 4,000 and 5,000 foot elevation winter and spring weather are likely more limiting to population expansion than habitat availability. Overall, habitat available for pheasants and areas open to hunting will decrease concomitant with continued housing development and heavy cattle and horse grazing. Harvest is currently limited by restricted access to private land, which is also unlikely to increase except for some opportunity associated with recent enrollment in the “Access Yes!” program.

## **Quail**

### **Abstract**

The small, exotic Gambel’s quail population near Salmon appears to be at carrying capacity, indicating harvest could be initiated at a level near annual production. There is some local interest in creating a very restrictive hunting season.

### **Population Surveys**

No production data were collected during this reporting period.

### **Harvest Characteristics**

Hunting season is closed.

### **Habitat Conditions**

Little is known of Gambel’s quail habitat in the region. However, there do not appear to be any major land use changes occurring that threaten current quail habitat conditions.

### **Management Implications**

A small, introduced population of Gambel’s quail exists in isolated pockets within a few miles of Salmon. Little is known about this non-hunted population. Broods are usually reported each year and the population appears stable. Although limited in distribution, the population could likely support harvest. Opportunity and harvest would be primarily limited by access to private property. Although biologically justified, establishing a season on this population of exotic game birds may meet with public resistance because of its relatively small size and concerns of local people, many who feed quail on their property.

## **Forest Grouse**

### **Abstract**

Forest grouse populations, hunter effort, and harvest are primarily controlled by weather conditions during nesting and brood rearing. Minimal effort is therefore expended on production, habitat, or harvest data collection.

### **Population Surveys**

No systematic surveys such as established brood routes or drumming counts are maintained for forest grouse species. Information on forest grouse production has been obtained in the past from

incidental brood counts made by Department personnel. However, sample sizes were small, and effort expended and areas sampled varied considerably between personnel and years. Because resulting data had little management value, incidental brood counts were discontinued in 1988.

### **Harvest Characteristics**

As a group, forest grouse account for more hunters than any other upland game species (Table 2). Harvest estimates are likely biased because of very small sample sizes.

No check stations are maintained specifically for forest grouse. A few birds are checked incidentally in the field and at big game check stations. In addition a few wings are collected incidentally in sage-grouse wing barrels annually. Although the locations of these barrels and the small sample size likely does not result in a representative sampling.

### **Habitat Conditions**

Although forest grouse habitat may be altered by natural (fire, forest diseases) or human-related (logging, mining, grazing) forces, scale of such changes in the Salmon Region is generally not large enough to significantly impact overall grouse populations. However, large-scale wildfires since 2000 that set back succession in large areas of GMUs 21, 27, 28, and 36 may lead to future increases in forest grouse populations. In addition, large scale fuels management projects slated to be conducted by the USFS in the Lemhi Mountains may also improve forest grouse habitat.

### **Management Implications**

Forest grouse populations in the Salmon Region are primarily controlled by weather conditions rather than by short-term habitat changes or hunter harvest. Beginning in 1986, hunting season length was increased. Despite this increase, forest grouse harvest declined from 1985 to 1986. After the mild winter and spring of 1987, harvest in 1987 increased by 50%, suggesting a substantial population increase apparently unaffected by the 1986 increase in season length. Given populations are relatively unaffected by harvest, management strategies should emphasize maximum recreational opportunity and minimal data collection efforts.

## **Sage-grouse**

### **Abstract**

The Salmon Region currently monitors over 78 individual leks including 11 lek routes. Male attendance on leks provides a relative population index and is used to set harvest limits. In 2009 harvest regulations were adjusted to a restricted season in Zone 7B. Region-wide, lek attendance on population index routes have been increasing since the mid-1990's (Figure 1). Four of the Salmon Region lek routes show long term trends and have good spatial representation across the region. These four leks are the Upper Pahsimeroi, Upper Lemhi, Lower Lemhi, and Leadore East. Long term data in the Salmon Region show that the sage-grouse population is characterized by a 10-year peak and trough cycle.

### **Population Surveys**

Salmon Region personnel have significantly increased sage-grouse lek data collection efforts in recent years, increasing the number of leks visited from two in 1978 to 77 leks for the reporting period. Data from individual leks versus groups of leks show variability in terms of the maximum male sage-grouse attendance over time (Table 3). Salmon Region leks show an increasing trend in male attendance from 1996 until about 2006 or 2007 when the trend gradually decreased. The average number of males/lek route for the Lower Lemhi lek route, a representative example for the Salmon Region, was 27, 16, and 17 for 2016, 2017, and 2018, respectively. The 3-year average was 20.

### **Harvest Characteristics**

The hunting season was reduced from a 23 day, two bird daily limit season to a seven-day, one bird daily limit (two in possession) season in 2009. Restrictive seasons have resulted in reductions in harvest and hunter numbers (Table 4). The ‘Restrictive Hunting Season’ option was in place for the 2017 hunting season.

### **Habitat Conditions**

The Salmon Region has large areas of high quality, intact sagebrush steppe plant communities. Documented loss of sage-grouse habitat in the Salmon Region has been minimal in recent years. Habitat losses that do occur are generally caused by sagebrush conversion on private lands and small isolated areas with annual invasive grasses. Cheatgrass is increasing on rangelands throughout the region, effectively degrading sage-grouse habitat quality and quantity. Regional staff are working cooperatively with USFS and BLM staff under the Cheatgrass Challenge Grant to actively identify and treat cheatgrass in critical sage-grouse habitat in the upper Lemhi.

### **Habitat Use Monitoring**

Since 2002 regional staff has participated in a series of challenge cost-share agreements with the BLM, and cooperated on projects with the Challis Sage-grouse LWG to search for undocumented sage-grouse leks and identify seasonal habitat use and characteristics of nesting and brood-rearing locations. Sage-grouse captured and radio-collared in previous years were monitored, and the information was used to refine seasonal habitat use maps, monitor hen survival and production, and perform nest site habitat evaluations.

### **Management Implications**

The Lemhi and Pahsimeroi valleys are the most productive sage-grouse areas in the region. The Lemhi Valley summer population is comprised of resident grouse and birds that migrate from wintering/breeding areas in lower Birch Creek to summer range in Lemhi Valley. We do not know if a similar condition exists in the Pahsimeroi Valley; however, several hens have moved from the Pahsimeroi to nest in the upper Little Lost and one stayed through the winter.

During 1986 and 1987, 196 sage-grouse were translocated into the Sawtooth Valley where populations had declined, but there was no apparent significant habitat loss. Reproduction was documented among these birds. No further translocations are planned for this area. Isolated reports of sage-grouse were received during the summers of 1994 and 1996, and fall 1997, but the Sawtooth population appears to have failed to establish.

Sage-grouse production is strongly dependent upon spring weather. Cold and wet conditions during hatching and brooding can significantly decrease production. Most sage-grouse nesting habitat throughout the Salmon Region can be subject to severe spring weather. This is a normal phenomenon for relatively high-elevation sage-grouse range. A one to two year decline in productivity (indicated by harvest and lek counts) due to weather is not necessarily indicative of a declining population.

## **Chukar**

### **Abstract**

The chukar is a game bird native to Asia, and was first introduced into Nez Perce County, Idaho in 1933. Subsequent releases of game-farm birds into unoccupied habitat established chukars throughout most suitable habitat in Idaho by 1957. Chukar numbers and hunting pressure are strongly weather dependent. Some potential still exists for habitat enhancement by fencing selected riparian brood-rearing areas and reducing acreage occupied by noxious weeds. Deep snows and cold winter temperatures caused a significant population decline in 2016-2017.

### **Population Surveys**

No production data were collected during this reporting period.

### **Harvest Characteristics**

Chukar harvest and hunter participation varies dramatically annually depending upon weather conditions, and real or perceived availability of birds (Table 5). Estimates of regional harvest appear to fluctuate widely and may reflect inadequate sampling of hunters in the region.

Hunter numbers for 2017 were estimated at 258. This represents a decrease from the average of 468 for the previous 3 years. Hunters spent 686 days hunting in 2017. This represents a significant decrease from the previous 3-year average of 2,548. This is likely a result of the wide-spread die-off from the 2016-2017 winter.

The overall chukar harvest in the region estimated from hunter reports was 398 in 2017. This represents a 88% decrease from the previous 3-year average of 3,363. Birds per hunter dropped to 1.5 from the 3-year average of 5.7 and birds per hunter day declined to 0.6 from 1.3. Again, these sharp declines are likely a result of the die-off during the 2016-2017 winter.

### **Habitat Conditions**

Chukar habitats in the Salmon Region are generally stable. However, some areas are threatened by spotted knapweed (*Centaurea maculosa*) and other noxious weed invasions. Other habitats may be created or altered by wildfire. In areas where water may be limiting, Department personnel have cooperated with the BLM and USFS to install guzzlers, primarily directed at other wildlife species but probably providing water for chukars as well. The Department is also working cooperatively with federal land managers to treat core chukar habitat on the Salmon River near North Fork for noxious weeds.

### **Management Implications**

Chukar populations in the Salmon Region are primarily weather dependent. Hunting pressure varies dramatically depending upon chukar population levels. However, hunting has little, if any, direct impact on chukar populations. Recovery from the 2016-2017 winter will likely take a very long time, depending on future winter conditions.

Management direction should be to offer maximum recreational opportunity with minimal population monitoring efforts. Some habitat enhancement may be possible by fencing livestock out of selected riparian areas and working cooperatively with land management agencies to control noxious weeds.

## **Gray Partridge**

### **Abstract**

The gray partridge is a medium-sized partridge introduced to various places in North America from Europe. They are sometimes referred to as Hungarian partridge or “Huns.” They originally dispersed into Idaho from neighboring states of Oregon and Washington during the early 1900s. Gray partridge introduction efforts were initiated in Idaho during 1921 and resulted in establishment of populations across much of the state. Gray partridge rank a distant third with regard to harvest among Salmon Region upland game birds. Due to limited, scattered habitat, gray partridge are not expected to significantly increase. Deep snows and cold winter temperatures probably caused a significant population decline in 2016-2017 as with chukars.

### **Population Surveys**

No production data were collected during this reporting period.

### **Harvest Characteristics**

While usually ranked third among upland bird harvest, gray partridge represent a minor portion of upland game hunter effort and bag in Salmon Region (Table 6). Harvest estimates are likely biased because of very small sample sizes.

Hunter numbers for 2017 were estimated at 24. This represents a decrease from the previous 3-year average (67). Hunters spent 67 days hunting in 2017, which represents a decrease from the previous 3-year average (108). This is likely a result of a wide-spread die-off from the 2016-2017 winter.

The overall partridge harvest in the region, estimated from hunter reports was 0 in 2017. This represents a 100% decrease from the previous 3-year average of 76. Birds/hunter dropped to 0.0 from the previous 3-year average of 0.9 and birds per hunter day declined to 0.0 from 0.9. Again, these sharp declines are likely a result of a die-off during the 2016-2017 winter.



**Habitat Conditions**

Although widely distributed, gray partridge habitat is not abundant in Salmon Region. Nor is it likely to significantly increase because most agricultural lands are marginal for cereal crops and are better suited for livestock pasture or hay meadows.

**Management Implications**

Information on distribution and population level of gray partridge in Salmon Region is minimal. Hunter effort and harvest are moderate, but may be increasing. Extensive efforts to collect more data are probably not justified.

**Wild Turkey****Abstract**

Turkeys were first translocated to the Salmon Region starting in 1983. Between 1991 and 1999, 139 wild turkeys were released in the Salmon Region to augment existing flocks and in novel areas. Small populations of turkeys appear to be established near Challis and south of Salmon, and a very limited hunting season was implemented in spring 2005. In 2015 and 2016, an additional 132 turkeys captured from the Southeast Region were released in GMU 21A to establish a new population to support future hunting opportunity. This population of turkeys was augmented again in 2018 with 39 birds. However, habitat limitations and access to private property may restrict significant hunting opportunities.

**Population Surveys**

Small populations of wild turkeys exist along the Lemhi and Salmon rivers near Salmon and Challis. However, no systematic trend counts or brood route counts were conducted during this reporting period.

**Harvest Characteristics**

A controlled hunt with five permits was instituted in GMUs 36B and 37 in spring 2005. An additional 10 permits were added in 2008, plus a youth hunt with five permits was offered. There were 30 controlled hunt permits and 30 youth controlled hunt permits offered during the reporting period, with a hunter success rate of 49% for the spring 2018 season. Twenty-two birds were harvested and hunters spent 160 days hunting.

**Habitat Conditions**

Potential wild turkey winter habitat exists in deciduous river bottoms along the Salmon River in the vicinity of Salmon, Challis, and North Fork. These habitat pockets may support small populations, but winter habitat (including landowner tolerance) appears limiting in Salmon Region. Virtually all winter habitat is privately owned.

**Trapping and Translocation**

During the reporting period, 17 turkeys were released in the upper Carmen Creek drainage. Between 1991 and 1999, 139 wild turkeys were released in Salmon Region to augment existing groups and in novel areas (Table 7).

### **Management Implications**

Current population levels can probably sustain limited recreational harvest. However, access to private lands, where most wild turkeys occur, will be critical to developing harvest management and opportunity. Available winter habitat and environmental conditions will likely limit wild turkey populations to low levels. In addition tolerances for turkeys on private lands and resulting depredation issues may limit social carrying capacity in years to come.

## **Rabbits and Hares**

### **Abstract**

Rabbits and hares receive little emphasis from sportsmen or wildlife managers in Salmon Region. Individual hunters have inquired about them in the past, asking for potential hunting areas, but there has never been a high demand for opportunity.

### **Population Surveys**

No production data were collected during this reporting period.

### **Harvest Characteristics**

The Salmon Region contains huntable populations of both cottontails and pygmy rabbits. However, harvest seasons for pygmy rabbits were closed in 2002. Rabbits and hares appear to be of only incidental interest to sportsmen. Harvest apparently varies greatly from year to year, depending upon rabbit populations (Table 9). No snowshoe hare effort was recorded for the region in 2017 and cottontail effort and harvest was minimal. However, harvest estimates are likely biased because of very small sample sizes.

### **Habitat Conditions**

Little is known of habitat conditions across the region. There may be a slight downward trend as overall range conditions improve and sagebrush is converted to grassland. Recent large-scale fires in the region may impact snowshoe hare populations, but to the positive or negative is unknown.

### **Management Implications**

Rabbits and hares are generally of low interest to sportsmen; recreational opportunity still greatly exceeds demand. Very little management data neither are collected nor is it anticipated this effort will increase.

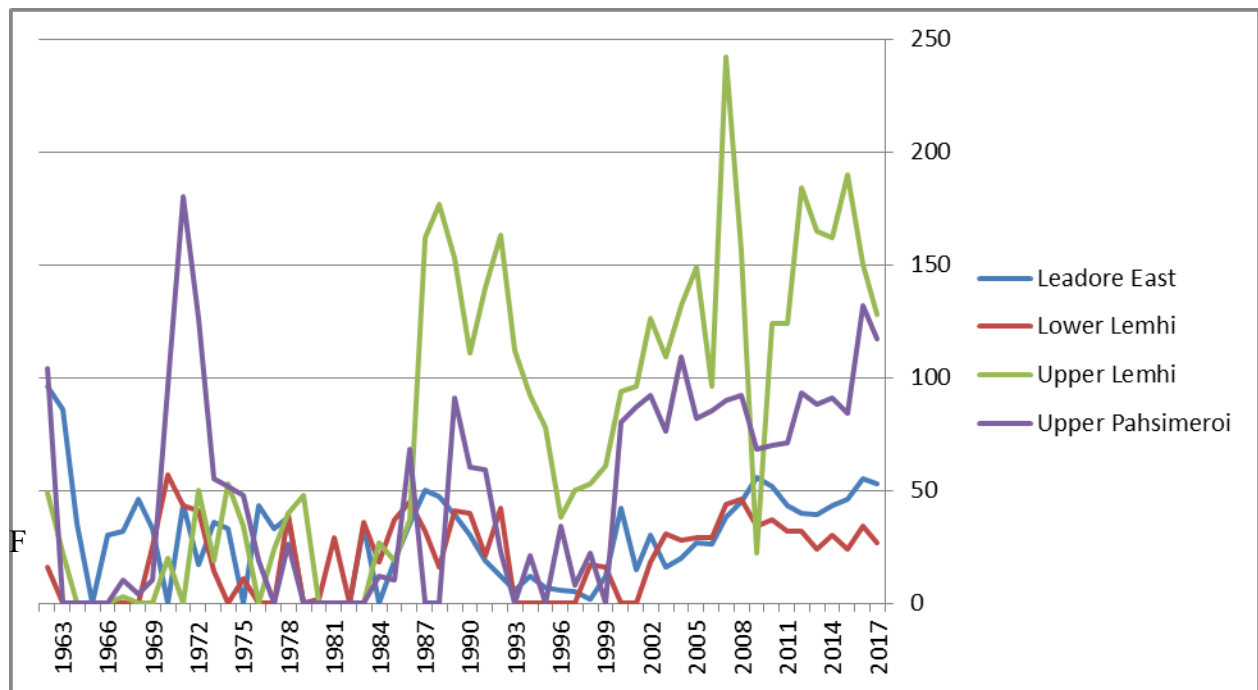


Figure 1. Male attendance on four representative leks Salmon Region, 1962 - present

Table 1. Estimated pheasant harvest, Salmon Region, 2008-present.

Year	Hunters	Birds harvested	Hunter days	Birds/ hunter	Birds/ hunter day
2008	57	133	76	2.3	1.8
2009	54	78	123	1.4	0.6
2010	109	145	259	1.3	0.6
2011	194	422	934	2.2	0.5
2012	154	1490	941	9.7	1.58
2013	73	0	208	0	0
2014	13	9	27	7.3	0.4
2015	60	174	299	2.9	0.6
2016	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2017	309	519	761	1.7	0.7
3-year average	185	347	530	2.3	0.7

Table 2. Estimated forest grouse harvest, Salmon Region, 2008-present.

Year	Hunters	Birds harvested	Hunter days	Birds/ hunter	Birds/ hunter day
2008	1,120	4,183	5,324	4.8	0.8
2009	1,728	3,517	7,984	2.0	0.4
2010	1,024	4,556	9,022	4.5	0.5
2011	1,09	3,636	4,364	3.6	0.8
2012	1,09	4,451	10,693	4.4	0.4
2013	2,375	6,040	25,751	2.5	0.2
2014	1,776	4,053	14,021	2.3	0.3
2015	1,158	3,603	11,017	3.1	0.3
2016	879	2,358	5,409	2.6	0.4
2017	738	1,887	2,353	2.6	0.8
3-year average	925	2,616	6,260	2.8	0.5

Table 3. Male greater sage-grouse counted on Lower Lemhi lek route, Salmon Region, 2009-present.

Year	Lower Lemhi lek	Lower Lemhi lek route
2009	16	30
2010	13	32
2011	13	29
2012	15	23
2013	19	30
2014	14	24
2015	19	34
2016	17	27
2017	12	16
3-year avg.	16	26

Table 4. Estimated greater sage-grouse harvest, Salmon Region, 2008-present.

Year	Telephone survey		
	Hunters	Birds harvested	Birds/hunter day
2008	299	487	0.6
2009 <sup>a</sup>	189	182	0.4
2010	142	135	0.5
2011	120	66	0.3
2012	182	208	0.6
2013	116	85	0.7
2014	145	112	0.8
2015	147	233	1.6
2016	138	138	0.3
2017	114	142	0.6
3-year average	133	171	0.8

<sup>a</sup> Season reduced from 23 day, 2 bird daily limit to 7 day, 1 bird daily limit.

Table 5. Estimated chukar harvest, Salmon Region, 2008-present.

Year	Hunters	Birds harvested	Hunter days	Birds/ hunter	Birds/ hunter day
2008	1,075	5,586	7,110	5.2	0.8
2009	674	5,587	3,833	8.3	1.5
2010	712	3,321	2,335	4.7	1.4
2011	451	1,483	1,483	3.3	1.0
2012	1,045	4,874	3,983	3.8	4.7
2013	933	3,225	3,474	5.7	0.9
2014	427	1,994	3,098	4.7	0.6
2015	582	5,685	4,964	9.38	1.2
2016	654	4,005	1,995	6.1	2
2017	258	398	686	1.5	0.6
3-year average	498	3,363	2,548	5.8	1.2

Table 6. Estimated gray partridge harvest, Salmon Region, 2008-present.

Year	Hunters	Birds harvested	Hunter days	Birds/ hunter	Birds/ hunter day
2008	49	141	84	2.9	1.7
2009	120	399	174	3.3	2.3
2010	57	273	166	4.8	1.6
2011	2	16	14	6.5	1.2
2012	126	112	728	0.9	0.2
2013	47	82	273	5.8	0.3
2014	28	33	117	1.2	0.3
2015	91	139	168	1.5	1.8
2016	85	90	90	1.1	1.0
2017	24	0	67	0	0
3-year average	67	76	108	0.9	0.6

Table 7. Turkey translocation history, Salmon Region, 1983-2016.

Year	Sub-species <sup>a</sup>	Release site - GMU	Birds released			New or supplemental release
			M	F	Total	
1983	R	Shoup Bridge area - 28	0	16	16	N
	M	Shoup Bridge area - 28	2	3	5	S
1985	R	Shoup Bridge area - 28	5	0	5	S
1991	M	Shoup Bridge area - 28	3	12	15	S
	M	Salmon River - 36B	4	21	25	N
1993	M	Fourth of July Creek - 21A	13	12	25	N
	M	Salmon River - 36B	6	4	10	S
1999	M	Salmon River - 37			50	N
	M	Salmon River - 28			14	N
2015	U	Tower Creek - 21A	2	6	8	N
2015	U	Carmen Creek - 21A	13	41	54	N
2016	U	Tower Creek - 21A	6	11	17	S
2016	U	Carmen Creek - 21A		9	9	S
2016	U	Unspecified - 21A		44	44	S

<sup>a</sup> M = Merriam's; R = Rio Grande.

Table 8. Spring turkey harvest, Salmon Region, 2017.

Hunt type	Year <sup>a</sup>	Number of hunts	Permits available	Hunters	Birds harvested	Total days hunted
CH	2014	2	20 <sup>a</sup>	19	13	111
CH	2015	2	20 <sup>a</sup>	14	12	41
CH	2016	2	25 <sup>b</sup>	25	21	79
CH	2017	2	25 <sup>b</sup>	25	11	41
CH	2018	2	30	19	22	160

Table 9. Estimated cottontail harvest, Salmon Region, 2008-present.

Year	Hunters	Cottontails harvested	Days hunted	Cottontails/hunter	Cottontails/hunter day
2008	19	38	19	2.0	2.0
2009	46	213	253	4.6	0.8
2010	83	216	396	2.6	0.5
2011	42	115	94	2.8	1.2
2012	93	649	406	7	1.6
2013	46	45	48	1.0	1.0
2014	74	92	473	3.0	0.4
2015	84	372	979	4.4	0.4
2016	5	21	53	4.0	0.4
2017	6	24	24	4.0	1.0
3-year average	32	139	352	4.2	0.6





**APPENDIX A**  
**IDAHO**  
**2017 SEASON**  
**UPLAND GAME RULES**

# Idaho Upland Game, Furbearer & Turkey

2016 & 2017 Seasons and Rules



*Photo Pudelpointer and Chukar, courtesy Carl Stiefel*

*Effective February 1, 2016 to June 30, 2018*

*See Migratory Bird Seasons and Rules for Crow, Doves and Sandhill Crane*

**[idfg.idaho.gov](http://idfg.idaho.gov)**

## Forest Grouse: Dusky (Blue), Ruffed, and Spruce

### AREA 1

Boundary, Bonner, and Kootenai counties, portions of Latah and Clearwater counties in management units 6 and 9, and Benewah and Shoshone counties, except for those portions in management units 8, 8A, 10, and 10A.

### Seasons

2016 — August 30 through January 31, 2017

2017 — August 30 through January 31, 2018

Daily Bag Limit ..... **4 in the aggregate**

Possession Limit ..... **12 in the aggregate**

### AREA 2

Remainder of the state.

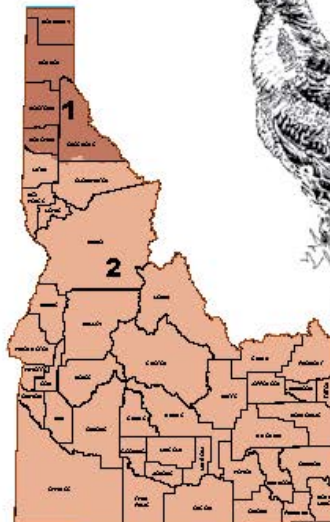
### Seasons

2016 — August 30 through December 31

2017 — August 30 through December 31

Daily Bag Limit ..... **4 in the aggregate**

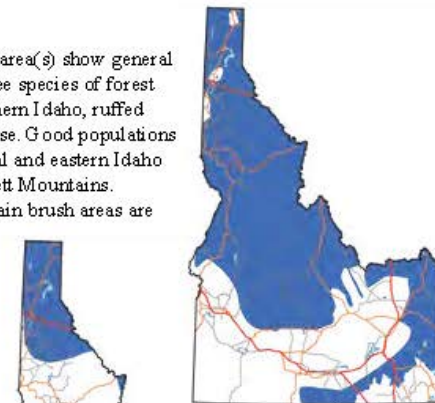
Possession Limit ..... **12 in the aggregate**



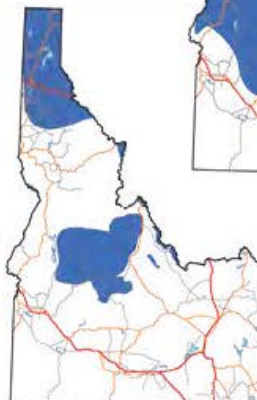
Blue grouse are now known as Dusky grouse

### Forest Grouse

**Distribution and Habitat Use:** Shaded area(s) show general distribution of these species. Idaho's three species of forest grouse are all native to the state. In northern Idaho, ruffed grouse are the most common forest grouse. Good populations are also found in the mountains of central and eastern Idaho and southeastern Idaho west to the Sublett Mountains. Riparian habitats and other moist mountain brush areas are commonly used by these birds. Dusky (blue) grouse are more common than other grouse in most southern Idaho mountains. They favor high elevation sagebrush and mountain shrub areas for nesting, springs and stream banks for rearing young and rely heavily on Douglas fir for fall and winter food and cover. The sparsely-distributed spruce grouse is found in dense conifer forests, generally from the Salmon and Payette river drainages north.



Dusky Grouse



Spruce Grouse



Ruffed Grouse



## California and Bobwhite Quail

### No Season on Gambel's and Mountain Quail

#### AREA 1

Ada, Adams, Benewah, Blaine, Boise, Bonner, Boundary, Camas, Canyon, Cassia, Clearwater, Elmore, Gem, Gooding, Idaho, Jerome, Kootenai, Latah, Lewis, Lincoln, Miridoka, Nez Perce, Owyhee, Payette, Shoshone, Twin Falls, Valley, and Washington counties.

#### Seasons

2016 — September 17 through January 31, 2017

2017 — September 16 through January 31, 2018

Daily Bag Limit ..... **10 in the aggregate**

Possession Limit ..... **30 in the aggregate**

#### AREA 2

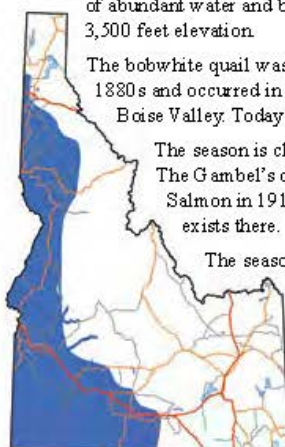
Remainder of the state: **CLOSED**

#### Quail

**Distribution and Habitat Use:** Shaded area(s) show general distribution of these species. There are three introduced and one native species of quail in Idaho. The California (valley) quail, which occurs from Twin Falls west to the Oregon border and north to the Palouse Prairie, is the most common. Good populations live along rivers, streams and other areas of abundant water and brushy cover below about 3,500 feet elevation.

The bobwhite quail was introduced to Idaho in the 1880s and occurred in agricultural areas of the Boise Valley. Today bobwhite are rare.

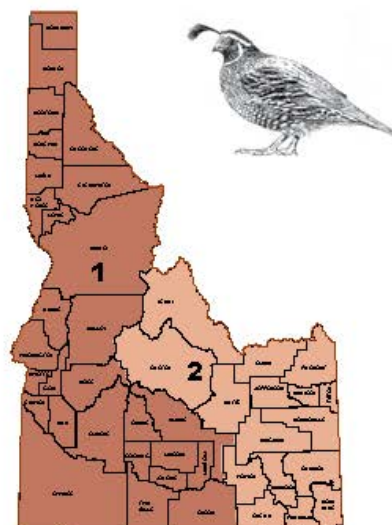
The season is closed on Gambel's quail. The Gambel's quail was introduced near Salmon in 1917, and a population still exists there.



California Quail

The season is closed on mountain quail. This quail, a native bird, exists in small, scattered populations in dense mountain brush fields usually associated with riparian areas. It is rare in the mountains from Boise to Bennett Mountain, the Owyhee Mountains, and along

the Little Salmon River, Main Salmon and lower Snake River. The season is closed on mountain quail. Mountain quail have recently been reintroduced into historical habitat on Craig Mountain WMA (Nez Perce and Lewis counties), and in Elmore and Gooding counties. If quail are encountered, hunters are cautioned that there is no open hunting season for mountain quail in Idaho.



#### Mountain Quail Sightings Wanted!

The Idaho Department of Fish and Game is surveying the state for mountain quail. This bird was once common in the western part of Idaho but now exists only in small scattered populations.

We need your help in determining the status and distribution of these birds. Please report any sighting you make as soon as possible to your nearest Fish & Game office.

#### What to Look For

- Long straight head plume
- Chestnut throat (not black like California quail)
- Vertical white bars on sides
- Most common on brushy mountain slopes or in brushy forest



## Chukar and Gray Partridge

### Entire State Open

#### Seasons

2016 — September 17 through January 31, 2017  
 Daily Bag Limit ..... **8 Chukar & 8 Gray Partridge**  
 Possession Limit ..... **24 Chukar & 24 Gray Partridge**

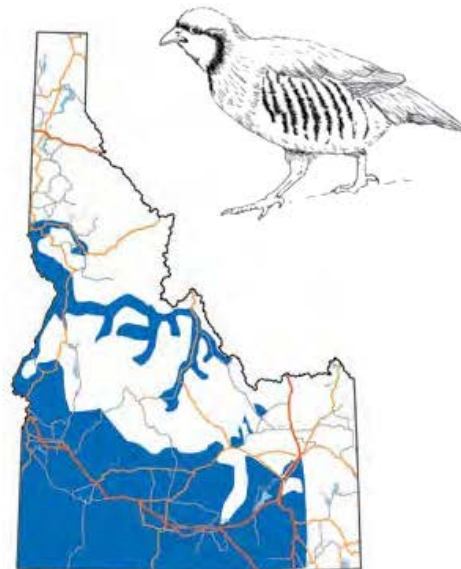
2017 — September 16 through January 31, 2018  
 Daily Bag Limit ..... **8 Chukar & 8 Gray Partridge**  
 Possession Limit ..... **24 Chukar & 24 Gray Partridge**

#### Chukar

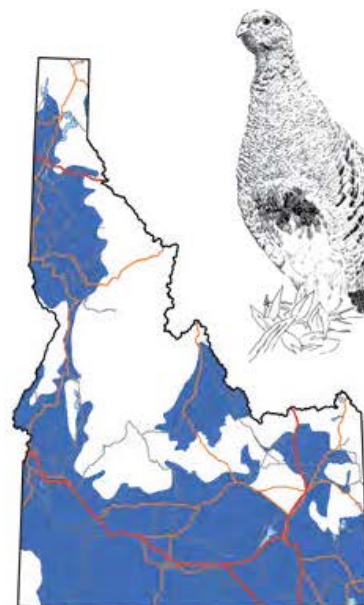
**Distribution and Habitat Use:** Shaded areas show general distribution of chukar partridge. This species was introduced into Idaho from Asia. They are common in suitable habitat along the Salmon, Snake and Boise rivers, and along other river drainages of southern and central Idaho up to an elevation of about 5,000 feet. Chukar habitat consists of steep, rocky canyons with grassy and brushy vegetation.

#### Gray Partridge

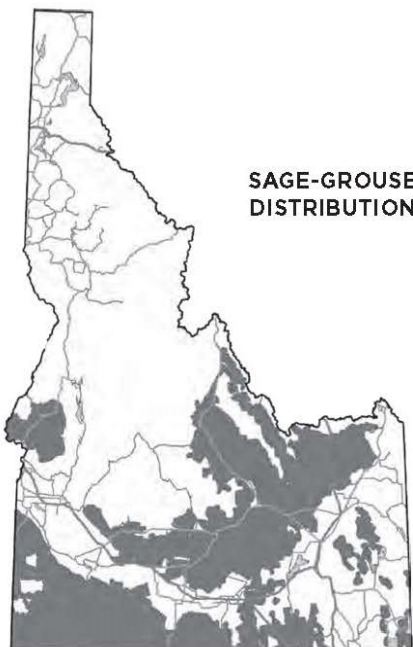
**Distribution and Habitat Use:** Gray partridge, another introduced species, are widely distributed, and can be found in agricultural regions, as well as in sagebrush/grassland areas. They are hardy birds able to withstand severe winter weather if adequate food is available.



Chukar



Gray Partridge



### SAGE-GROUSE

This native grouse is widely distributed in areas with large blocks of sagebrush habitat throughout southern Idaho. Sagebrush is a crucial winter food for sage-grouse and also provides them with nesting and roosting cover during the rest of the year. Wet places, including agricultural lands, are important feeding areas for hens with chicks and are heavily used by sage-grouse during the fall in dry years.



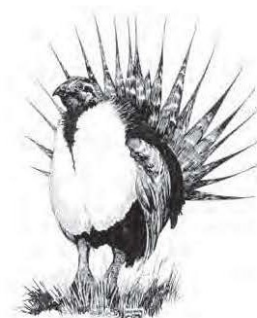
**Idaho Department of Fish and Game**  
For more information please visit: [idfg.idaho.gov](http://idfg.idaho.gov)

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Costs associated with this publication are available from IDFG in accordance with section 60-202, Idaho Code. Sage-grouse Seasons and Rules 2016, 41918, 8/2016 12,000, Glenna Gomez

## 2016 SAGE-GROUSE SEASONS & RULES

*Sage-grouse season open  
September 17 through September 23*



September 17 through September 23, one-bird daily limit, two in possession:  
Statewide in sage-grouse range except designated closed areas.

### CLOSED AREAS:

- Southeastern part of the state: east of Interstate 84, south of Interstate 86, east of Interstate 15, and south of U.S. Highway 26
- Washington, Adams, Payette and Gem counties
- Elmore County north and west of U.S. Highway 20 and south of Interstate 84

**Sage/Sharp-tailed Grouse Permit Validation:** Any person hunting sage-grouse or sharp-tailed grouse must have in possession a valid hunting license with a sage/sharp-tailed grouse permit validation at \$4.75.

### Identify Your Target! Is it a Sage-grouse or a Sharp-tailed Grouse?

Sage-grouse and sharp-tailed grouse can occur in the same areas in south-central and eastern Idaho. Hunting seasons for these species do not overlap. The sharp-tailed grouse hunting season is October 1 to October 31.

### BE SURE OF YOUR TARGET



Sharp-tailed Grouse

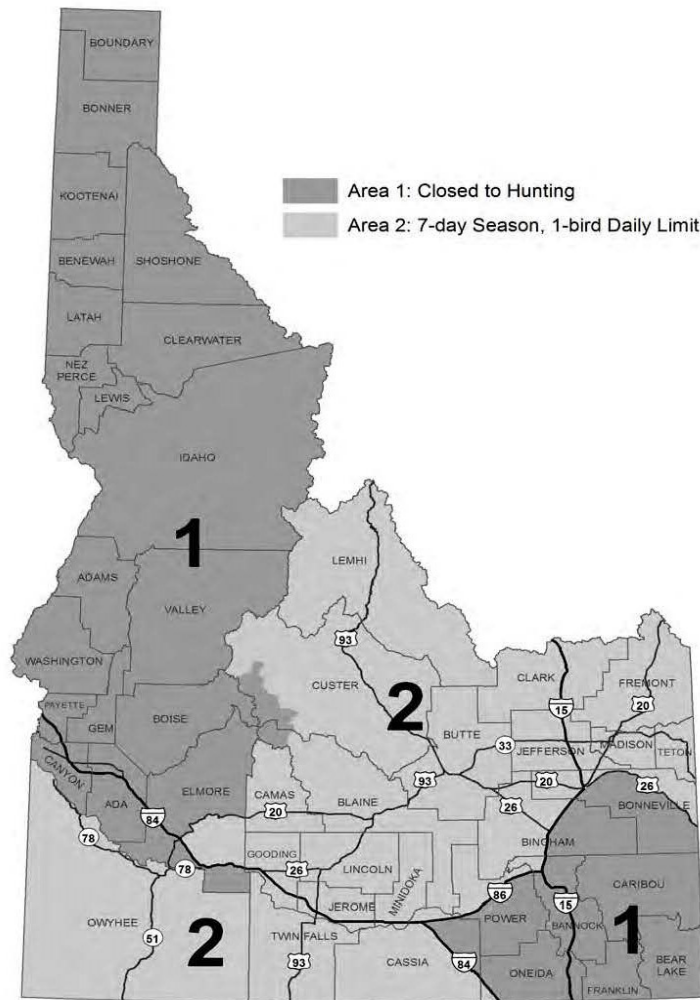


Sage-grouse

**Refer to the 2016 and 2017 Upland Game, Furbearer and Turkey Seasons and Rules for general upland gamebird rules, license and permit information. See Page 7-9 for important grouse identification information.**







Wings collected from harvested birds provide important biological data. If you see a wing barrel, please deposit one wing from each bird you harvest. We also collect wings at check stations and through a mail-in wing survey. If you would like to participate in our wing envelope program, call 208 334-2920.



#### AREA BOUNDARY DESCRIPTIONS

##### Area 1

All parts of the state not included in Area 2; closed.

##### Area 2

2016 Season: September 17 through September 23

Daily Bag Limit: 1

Possession Limit: 2

- Butte, Camas, Clark, Fremont, Gooding, Jefferson, Jerome, Lemhi, Lincoln, Madison, Minidoka, and Teton counties
- Bannock and Power counties north of Interstate 86 and Bannock County west of Interstate 15.
- Bingham County west of Interstate 15
- Blaine County, except within the Salmon River drainage
- Bonneville County west of Interstate 15 and north of U.S. Highway 26
- Cassia County west of Interstate 84 and north of Interstate 86
- Custer County, except within the Salmon River drainage upstream from and including Valley Creek
- Elmore County east and south of U.S. Highway 20 and north of Interstate 84 from Exit 95 east to the county line.
- Oneida County west of Interstate 84
- Owyhee County and Twin Falls County.



## Sharp-tailed Grouse

### AREA 1

Bingham and Clark counties east of Interstate 15, Franklin, Fremont, Jefferson counties east of Interstate 15, Madison, and Teton counties, Bonneville County east of Interstate 15, Bannock County east of Interstate 15 and south of Interstate 86, Bear Lake, Caribou, Cassia counties east of Interstate 84 and that portion west of Interstate 84 south of the Malta-Sublett Road and east of the Malta-Strevell Road, Franklin, Oneida, and Power counties south of Interstate 86.

### Seasons

2016 — October 1 through October 31

2017 — October 1 through October 31

Daily Bag Limit ..... 2

Possession Limit ..... 6

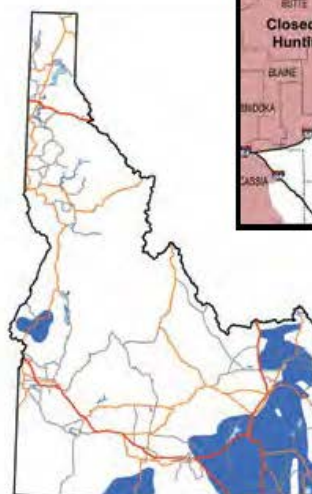
**Sage/Sharp-tailed Grouse Permit Validation:** Any person hunting sage- or sharp-tailed grouse must have in possession their hunting license with a sage/sharp-tailed grouse permit validation. See pages 45, 48-49.

### AREA 2

Remainder of the state: **CLOSED.**

### Sharp-tailed Grouse

**Distribution and Habitat Use:** Shaded area(s) show general distribution of this species. Columbian sharp-tailed grouse were once distributed in grassland/mountain brush habitats throughout southern and western Idaho north to the Palouse Prairie. Habitat changes due to agricultural development, improper livestock grazing, and human development, among other factors, have reduced this grouse's range to areas mostly in southeastern Idaho. Agricultural lands enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program currently provide important habitat for this species and have led to increased populations since 1986. Good populations still exist from Fremont County south to Utah in grasslands associated with chokecherry, sagebrush, hawthorn, serviceberry, bitterbrush and other brushy cover.



Columbian Sharp-Tailed Grouse



## Pheasants - All Varieties

### No Season on Hen (female) Pheasants

#### AREA 1

Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Clearwater, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce, and Shoshone counties.

#### Seasons

2016 — October 8 through December 31

2017 — October 14 through December 31

Daily Bag Limit ..... **3 cocks**

Possession Limit ..... **9 cocks**

#### AREA 2

Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Bonneville, Butte, Caribou, Clark, Custer, Franklin, Fremont, Jefferson, Lemhi, Madison, Oneida, Power, and Teton counties. For shooting hours on Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) see page 11.

#### Seasons

2016 — October 15 through November 30

2017 — October 21 through November 30

Daily Bag Limit ..... **3 cocks**

Possession Limit ..... **9 cocks**

#### AREA 3

Ada, Adams, Blaine, Boise, Camas, Canyon, Cassia, Elmore, Gem, Gooding, Jerome, Lincoln, Minidoka, Owyhee, Payette, Twin Falls, Valley, and Washington counties (including all islands in the Snake River except Patch and Porter Islands). For shooting hours on WMAs see page 11.

#### Seasons

2016 — October 15 through December 31

2017 — October 21 through December 31

Daily Bag Limit ..... **3 cocks**

Possession Limit ..... **9 cocks**

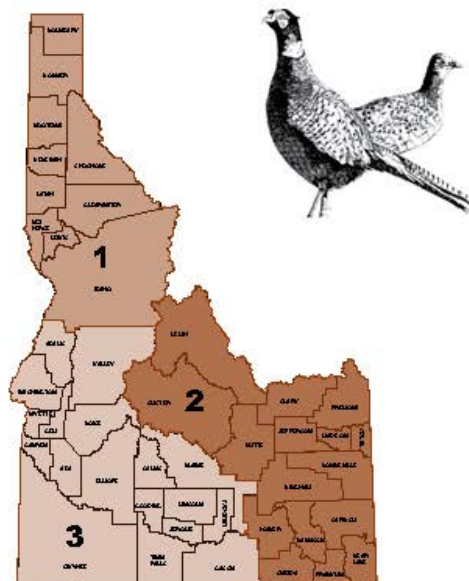
#### Youth Hunt Season

2016 — October 1 through October 7

2017 — October 7 through October 13

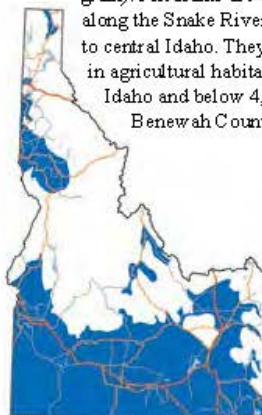
Statewide the season begins one-half hour before sunrise. It is open statewide for all licensed hunters 15 years of age or younger. All youth hunters must be accompanied by an adult 18 years or older.\*

\*One adult may accompany more than one youth hunter.



#### Pheasant

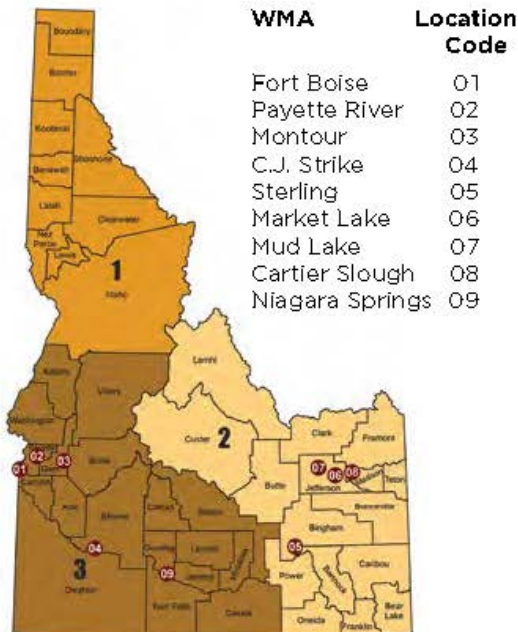
**Distribution and Habitat Use:** Shaded area(s) show general distribution of this species. The ring-necked pheasant is widely distributed in agricultural areas. Important habitat needs are grassy areas or other dense nesting cover at least 18 inches high, permanent cover that provides protection from winter weather, and abundant water and food (especially grain). Pheasants are common in this type of habitat along the Snake River Plain from the Oregon border to central Idaho. They are present in lower densities in agricultural habitats below 5,000 feet in eastern Idaho and below 4,000 feet in northern Idaho from Benewah County south to Whitebird.



Ring-necked Pheasant

## Wildlife Management Area Upland Game Bird Permit

Idaho Department of Fish and Game releases pheasants at nine WMAs in southern Idaho. Any person 17 years old or older must have a valid WMA Upland Game Bird Permit in possession while hunting pheasants at the WMAs listed below. Each permit allows the take of six pheasants and multiple permits may be purchased.



### Area 1

No Seasons

### AREA 2

Market Lake and Mud Lake WMAs in Jefferson County, Cartier Slough WMA in Madison County, and Sterling WMA in Bingham County.

### Seasons

2016 — October 15 through November 30

2017 — October 21 through November 30

Daily Bag Limit ..... **2 cocks**

Possession Limit ..... **6 cocks**

### AREA 3

Fort Boise WMA (including Gold Island) in Canyon County, C.J. Strike WMA in Owyhee County, birding Island segment of the Payette River WMA in Payette County, Montour WMA in Gem County and Niagara Springs WMA in Gooding County.

### Seasons

2016 — October 15 through December 31

2017 — October 21 through December 31

Daily Bag Limit ..... **2 cocks**

Possession Limit ..... **6 cocks**

**Shooting hours for upland game birds are from 10 a.m. to one-half hour after sunset on the following WMAs where pheasants are stocked: C.J. Strike, Cartier Slough, Fort Boise, Market Lake, Montour, Mud Lake, Niagara Springs, Payette River and Sterling.**

**Permit Validation:** When a pheasant is reduced to possession, the hunter must immediately:

- validate their permit by entering the harvest date and location in non-erasable ink,
- and remove a notch from the permit for each pheasant taken.

**NOTE:** All upland game bird/animal hunters are required to wear visible hunter orange (minimum size 36 square inches) above the waist during pheasant season when hunting on WMAs where pheasants are stocked. A hunter orange hat meets this requirement.

BIRD	MONTH-DAY	LOCATION CODE
1	11/16	06
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		





## Upland Game Animals Cottontail Rabbits and Snowshoe Hares

### Cottontail Rabbit Seasons

2016 — August 30 through February 28, 2017

Daily Bag Limit..... **8 Cottontail Rabbits**

Possession Limit ..... **24 Cottontail Rabbits**

2017 — August 30 through February 28, 2018

Daily Bag Limit..... **8 Cottontail Rabbits**

Possession Limit ..... **24 Cottontail Rabbits**

### Snowshoe Hare Seasons

2016 — August 30 through March 31, 2017

Daily Bag Limit..... **8 Snowshoe Hares**

Possession Limit ..... **24 Snowshoe Hares**

2017 — August 30 through March 31, 2018

Daily Bag Limit..... **8 Snowshoe Hares**

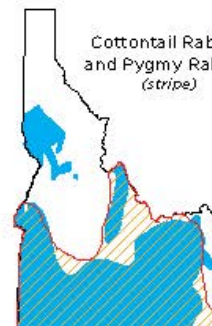
Possession Limit ..... **24 Snowshoe Hares**

**Pygmy Rabbit Season is CLOSED**

Shaded areas show general distribution  
of these species



Hares



Cottontail Rabbits  
and Pygmy Rabbits  
(stripe)

Rabbit and Hare Seasons



© Dan Dauris in

**Black-tailed  
Jackrabbit**

**To correctly distinguish cottontail rabbits (season open) and  
pygmy rabbits (season CLOSED), check for these characteristics:**

#### Cottontail Rabbit

**Tail:** dark above and white underneath

**Size:** More than one foot in length (13.5-16.6 inches)



© Justin Wilde

#### Pygmy Rabbit (Season is CLOSED)

**Tail:** buffy gray with no white on it.

**Size:** Less than one foot in length (9.7-11.3 inches)

Contact your local regional office to determine if pygmy rabbits are found in your area of interest.



© Beth Waterbury



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## General Hunt Seasons

(maps on pages 20-21)

- April 8-14, 2016 and April 8-14, 2017. General Spring Youth Hunt in Game Management Units open to General Season turkey hunting (see page 16 for age requirements) and open in Controlled Hunt areas to holders of a Youth Only Controlled Hunt Permit.
- April 15, 2016 through May 25, 2016 and April 15, 2017 through May 25, 2017. General Spring Hunt in Game Management Units 1, 2 (Except Farragut State Park and Farragut WMA) & Units 3, 4, 4A, 5, 6, 8, 8A, 10, 10A, 11, 11A, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 16A, 17, 18, 19, 19A, 20, 22, 23, 24, 31, 32 (except that portion in Payette County), 32A, 33, 39, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 77 and 78.
- September 15, 2016 through December 31, 2016 and September 15, 2017 through December 31, 2017. General Fall Hunt in Game Management Units 1, 2 (except Farragut State Park and Farragut WMA) 3, 4, 4A, 5 and 6.
- September 15, 2016 through October 9, 2016 and September 15, 2017 through October 9, 2017. General Fall Hunt in Game Management Units 8, 8A, 10, 10A, 11, 11A, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 16A, 17, 18, 19, 20.
- November 21, 2016 through December 31, 2016 and November 21, 2017 through December 31, 2017. General Fall Hunt in Game Management Units 8, 8A, 10A, 11, 11A, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 18. This hunt is open on private lands only. For the purpose of this hunt, "private lands" do not include corporate timberlands.
- September 15, 2016 through October 31, 2016 and September 15, 2017 through October 31, 2017. General Fall Hunt in Game Management Units 73, 74, 75, 77, and 78

## Bag and Possession Limits

The daily bag limit is one bearded turkey per day in the spring and one turkey (either sex) per day in the fall, except in Units, 1, 2, 3 and 5 where 5 turkeys (either sex) may be taken in a day during fall seasons. No more than two bearded turkeys may be taken per spring. The most tags one hunter may possess in one year is six.

### Tags: There are Three Types of Tags

- **General tag** is valid for spring and fall seasons. It can also be used during spring or fall controlled hunts with the purchase of a controlled hunt permit. If the general tag is not used to harvest a turkey in the spring it may be used in fall seasons.
- **Extra tag** is the second tag available in the spring. It is valid for spring general hunt seasons and may be used during fall general seasons. Cannot be used with a controlled hunt permit.
- **Special unit tag** is valid for the fall season in Units 1, 2, 3 or 5. The special unit tag is also valid for any designated depredation hunt during the calendar year, see page 25.

Two turkey tags—one general tag and one extra tag—may be purchased for the spring turkey season before May 26.

### Species Identification

The beard or leg of wild turkey must be left naturally attached to the carcass while being transported.

### Shooting Hours

**Shooting hours** are from one-half hour before sunrise to sunset.

Whether fishing, hunting, hiking, boating, or simply viewing wildlife from your own backyard, all Idahoans have the opportunity to enjoy Idaho's rich wildlife diversity.

Each purchase or renewal contributes a portion to Idaho's wildlife:

- Conservation
- Habitat Improvements
- Education
- Wildlife Publications



**Idaho Fish & Wildlife  
FOUNDATION**

Visit your DMV office  
or renew online.



**PRESERVING AND SUSTAINING  
IDAHO'S WILDLIFE HERITAGE**

The Wildlife license plates are sponsored by the Idaho Fish & Wildlife Foundation, a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization whose mission is to preserve and sustain Idaho's fishing, hunting and wildlife heritage.



## Wild Turkey Controlled Hunt Seasons 2016 - 2017

Use these numbers on your controlled hunt application.		Youth Hunts - See page 16 for details.	
Hunt No	Controlled Hunt Area Descriptions	Hunts	Permits
Spring	9001 36B-1: All of Units 36A, 36B, 37, 37A, and that portion of Unit 28 upstream from and including the Hat Creek drainage.	April 15 - May 25 Access is Limited <i>(Recommend do not apply unless you have access to private property)</i>	15
	9002 36B-1: All of Units 36A, 36B, 37, 37A, and that portion of Unit 28 upstream from and including the Hat Creek drainage.	Youth Hunt April 8 - May 25 Access is Limited <i>(Recommend do not apply unless you have access to private property)</i>	10
	9003 38-1: All of Unit 38 and that portion of Unit 32 in Payette County.	April 15 - April 30 Access is Limited	60
	9004 38-1: All of Unit 38 and that portion of Unit 32 in Payette County.	May 1 - May 25 Access is Limited	35
	9005 38-1: All of Unit 38 and that portion of Unit 32 in Payette County.	Youth Hunt April 8 - April 24 Access is Limited	60
	9006 38-1: All of Unit 38 and that portion of Unit 32 in Payette County.	Youth Hunt April 25 - May 25 Access is Limited	40
	9007 50-1: All of Unit 50, 51, 58, 59, 59A, 60, 60A, 61, 62, 62A, 63, 63A, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69.	April 15 - April 30	125*
	9008 50-1: All of Unit 50, 51, 58, 59, 59A, 60, 60A, 61, 62, 62A, 63, 63A, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69.	May 1 - May 25	125*
	9009 50-1: All of Unit 50, 51, 58, 59, 59A, 60, 60A, 61, 62, 62A, 63, 63A, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69.	Youth Hunt April 8 - May 25	50*
	9010 54: All of Unit 54.	Youth Hunt April 8 - May 25	30
	9011 54: All of Unit 54.	April 15 - May 5	30
	9012 54: All of Unit 54.	May 6 - May 25	30
	9013 68A: All of Unit 68A.	Youth Hunt April 8 - May 25	15*
	9014 68A: All of Unit 68A.	April 15 - April 30	15*
	9015 68A: All of Unit 68A.	May 1 - May 25	15*
Fall	9016 22-1: All of Units 22, 31	September 15 - October 9	75
	9017 22-1: All of Units 22, 31	Youth Hunt September 1 - October 9	20
	9018 32-1: All of Units 32 (except that portion in Payette County), 32A	September 15 - October 9	75
	9019 38-1: All of Unit 38 and that portion of Unit 32 in Payette County.	September 15 - October 9	40
	9020 50-1: All of Units 50, 51, 58, 59, 59A, 60, 60A, 61, 62, 62A, 63, 63A, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69.	Youth Hunt September 15 - November 30	25*
	9021 71: All of Unit 71	September 15 - November 30	200
	9022 71: All of Unit 71	Youth Hunt September 15 - December 31	100

\*See page 42 for areas closed to turkey hunting, i.e., federal refuges, bird refuges, active bald eagle nests, etc.

Hunters: Please check controlled hunt area descriptions, as they may change annually. For Game Management Unit boundary descriptions, please see current Big Game Seasons and Rule Brochure.

# Falconry

## Hunting Season:

Upland game birds and upland game animals may be taken by falconry during firearms seasons established for those species and during extended falconry seasons (see table below). During firearm season, falconers may take firearm season bag and possession limits. During extended falconry seasons, special limits apply.

Migratory game birds may be taken by falconry during firearms seasons established for those species. However, during firearms seasons special bag and possession limits apply.

Falconers are now required to have state permits for raptor captive breeding, falconry, falconry capture (nonresidents only), falconry in-state transfer, and field meet (nonresidents only). A falconry training permit is required when training with released upland game birds and waterfowl. Permits can be purchased at Fish and Game Regional Offices.

There are special requirements regarding the capture, possession, transfer and use of birds of prey in Idaho. Complete rules are available from: Idaho Department of Fish and Game, P.O. Box 25, Boise, ID 83707.

## Species from the following families may be used for falconry (dependent on class of permit):

- *Accipitridae* (except the bald eagle)
- *Falconidae*
- *Strigidae*

## Special Restrictions On Hunting With Birds Of Prey

Anytime a hunting bird of prey kills quarry that may not be taken under established rules, seasons, bag limits, or license requirements, the falconer must leave the dead quarry where it lies. Except that the bird of prey may feed upon the quarry before leaving the kill site.

All Idaho residents hunting by falconry must have in their possession a valid Idaho falconry permit, a valid hunting license and all necessary validations.

All nonresidents hunting by falconry must have in their possession a valid Idaho hunting license, all necessary validations and a valid falconry permit from their state of residence.

## Extended Falconry Seasons, Bag and Possession Limit

Species	Open and Closed Areas	Season Dates	Daily Bag Limit	Possession Limit (After 1st day of season)
Forest grouse: dusky (blue), ruffed & spruce; California and bobwhite quail; chukar & gray partridge; sage- & sharp-tailed grouse; pheasants (all varieties)	All counties or parts of counties which have a firearms season are open to hunting by falconry.	August 15, 2016 - March 15, 2017 August 15, 2017 - March 17, 2018	3 of any kind and shall not include more than 1 pheasant (male or female), 1 sage-grouse, or 1 sharp-tailed grouse except during firearm seasons when those seasons' limits apply.	9 of any kind and shall not include more than 3 pheasant (male or female), 3 sage-grouse, or 3 sharp-tailed grouse
Crows	Open statewide.	October 1, 2016 - January 31, 2017 October 1, 2017 - January 31, 2018	No daily bag or possession limits	
Migratory game birds (ducks, coots, mergansers, Wilson's snipe, mourning dove)	Open statewide.	These seasons shall coincide with the regular firearms seasons for these species.	3 of any kind	6 of any kind
Cottontail rabbits	Open statewide.	March 1, 2016 - August 31, 2016 March 1, 2017 - August 31, 2017	2 of any kind	6 of any kind
Snowshoe hares	Open statewide.	April 1, 2016 - August 31, 2016 April 1, 2017 - August 31, 2017		

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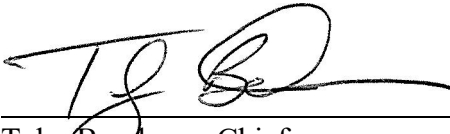
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Bureau of Wildlife



## 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.

