

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

Steven M. Huffaker, Director

Project W-170-R-30

Progress Report



WHITE-TAILED DEER

Study I, Job 3

July 1, 2005 to June 30, 2006

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September 2006
Boise, Idaho



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PROGRESS REPORT SURVEYS AND INVENTORIES

STATE:	<u>Idaho</u>	JOB TITLE:	<u>White-tailed Deer Surveys and</u>
PROJECT:	<u>W-170-R-30</u>		<u>Inventories</u>
SUBPROJECT:	<u>1-7</u>	STUDY NAME:	<u>Big Game Population Status,</u>
STUDY:	<u>1</u>		<u>Trends, Use, and Associated</u>
JOB:	<u>3</u>		<u>Habitat Studies</u>
PERIOD COVERED:	<u>July 1, 2005 to June 30, 2006</u>		

STATEWIDE

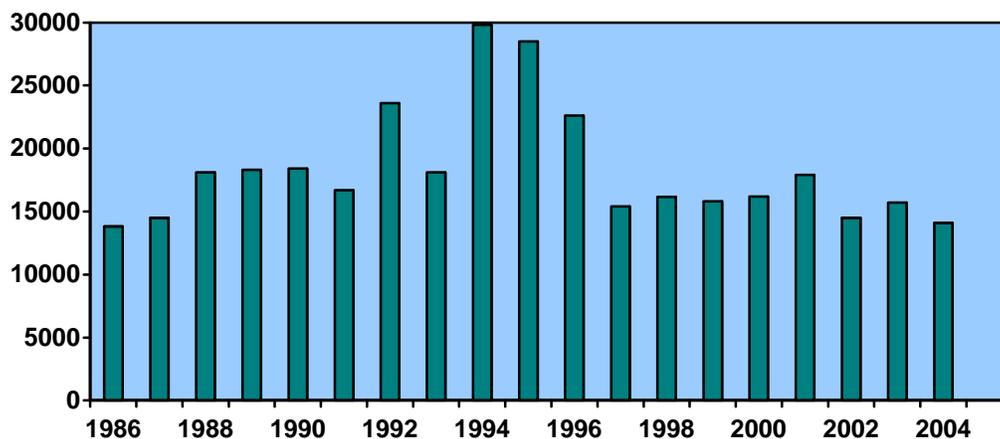
Summary

In Idaho, white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus ochrourus*) are most abundant north of the Salmon River. South of the Salmon River, whitetails are primarily restricted to riparian habitats associated with major river systems. Anecdotal information suggests white-tailed deer have increased in numbers and distribution in southern Idaho over the last 20 years.

White-tailed deer management is guided by the White-Tailed Deer Management Plan – 2005-2014. The state is divided into 7 whitetail data analysis units (DAUs) based on habitat characteristics and whitetail management priority (Figure 1). Generally, whitetail deer receive management priority over mule deer in northern Idaho, while mule deer receive priority in southern Idaho.

Beginning in 1975 harvest of mule deer and white-tailed deer were monitored separately. However, hunter effort was not differentiated between mule deer and white-tailed deer hunts. Beginning in 2005, the Department began species-specific monitoring of hunter participation. During 2005, 55,812 hunters harvested 21,324 white-tailed deer during 327,385 recreation days (Figure 2).

Statewide White-Tailed Deer Harvest



Management Objectives

The White-tailed Deer Management plan lists the following goals for white-tailed deer management during the period 2005-2014:

- 1) White-tailed deer will be managed for their unique characteristics and important significance as one of Idaho's wildlife resources.
- 2) White-tailed deer populations will be maintained under natural conditions in suitable habitat.
- 3) White-tailed deer populations will be managed to minimize depredation problems and disease occurrence.
- 4) IDFG will not actively encourage expansion of white-tailed deer in southern Idaho. However, whitetails will be managed in suitable habitats in southern Idaho where substantial overlap with mule deer does not occur.
- 5) IDFG will strive to provide a diversity of hunting opportunity including long seasons, concurrent deer and elk hunting, either-sex hunting, and maintaining a reasonable opportunity for mature bucks.
- 6) IDFG will explore opportunities to implement management for higher percentages of mature bucks in some areas.
- 7) IDFG will work with landowners to improve general public hunting access to private land.
- 8) General white-tailed deer hunting seasons will be managed to minimize hunter crowding and maintain flexibility in available hunting locations.
- 9) Private landowners and land management agencies will be encouraged to accommodate habitat requirements for white-tailed deer.
- 10) IDFG will develop a better understanding of white-tailed deer populations throughout Idaho.
- 11) IDFG will improve monitoring for disease in white-tailed deer.

Overall, management direction is geared to provide a minimum of 35,000 hunters with at least 207,000 recreation days, and harvest a minimum of 8,700 white-tailed deer bucks with at least 15% of the buck harvest comprised of 5 points or more (western count). Individual management goals are established for each of the 7 DAUs.

Population Monitoring

White-tailed deer in Idaho are widely dispersed and occupy a variety of habitats, most of which is comprised of thick vegetative cover making most population enumeration techniques ineffective. The Department has experimented with various techniques including aerial surveys, spot-light counts, and radio telemetry, among others. To date, no single population technique provides reliable and cost-effective measures of population demographics and abundance. However, the Department has been monitoring harvest, and index to population abundance and distribution, since 1975. Additionally, species-specific deer hunter participation information has been collected since 2005 and provides additional information relative to catch-per-unit-effort indices.

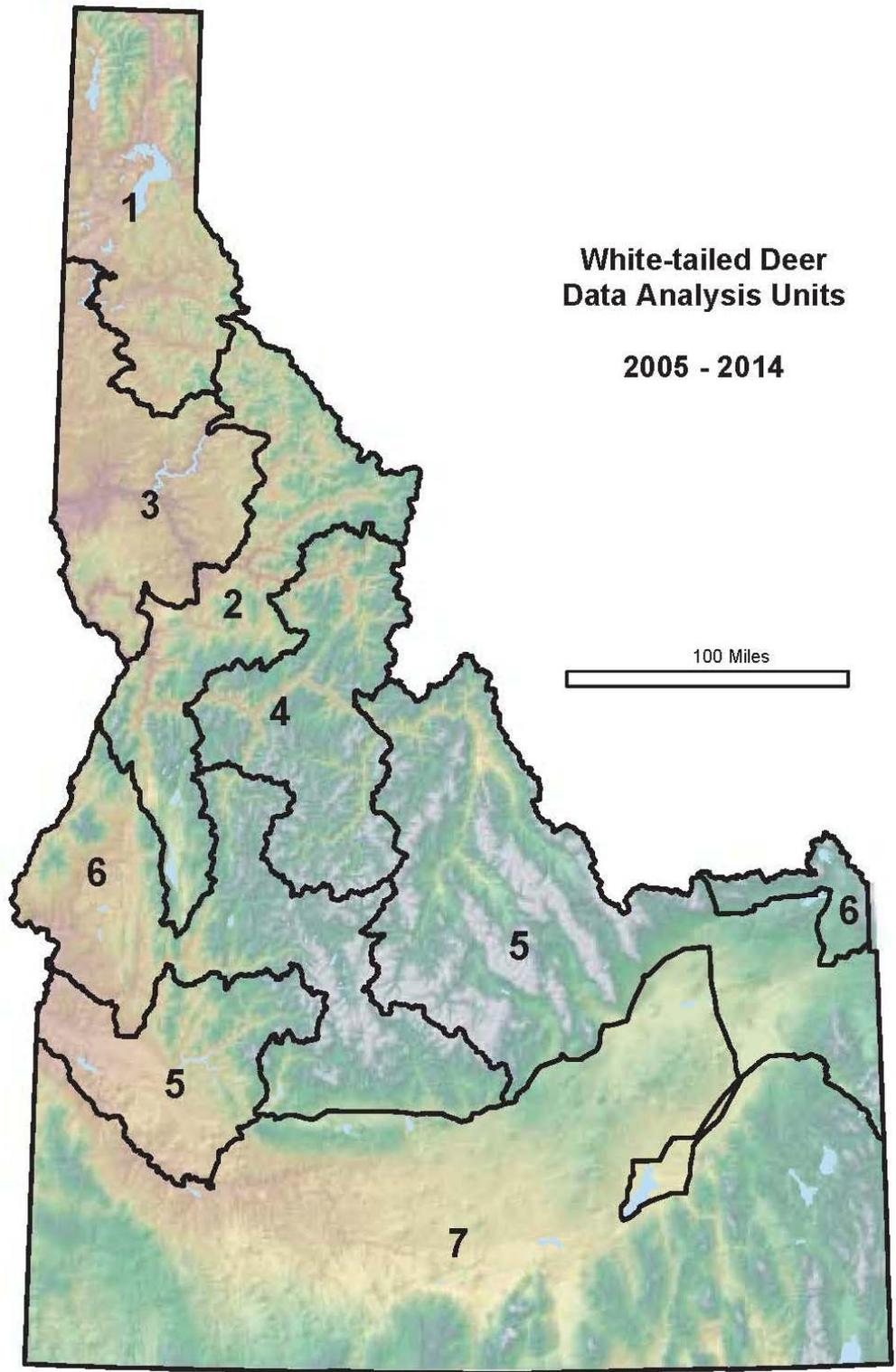
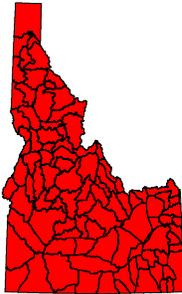


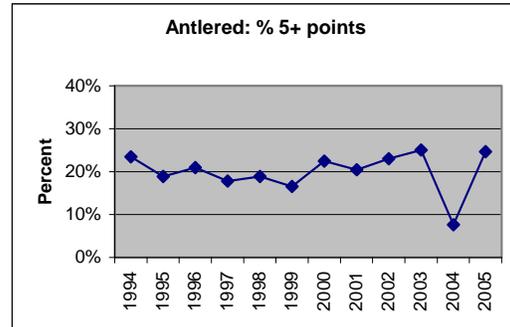
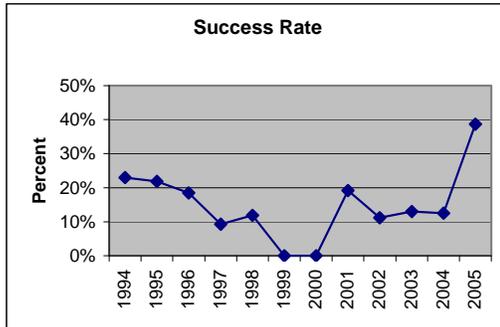
Figure 1. White-tailed deer Data Analysis Units.



Statewide

All Units

3-Year Averages		Hunters per square mile:	0.67
		Harvest per square mile:	0.27
Square Miles:	83,471	Success Rate:	40%
		Hunter-days/Whitetail	15
		Antlered: % 5+ points	27%



Regular Deer Tags		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Hunters		128116	129728	120775	163541	136250	NA	NA	99139	144493	120508	125408	24571
Hunter Days		967451	1025334	795490	921479	803055	NA	NA	449738	753316	556810	622165	151983
Whitetail Harvest	Total	29430	28276	22286	14884	16058	13263	15296	18346	15224	14837	14445	8425
	Male	19249	20223	13227	10526	11478	9021	10615	12047	10359	10334	10899	5937
	Female	10181	8053	9059	4358	4580	4242	4681	6299	4865	4503	3546	2488
Success Rate		23%	22%	18%	9%	12%	NA	NA	19%	11%	12%	12%	34%
Antlered: % 5+ points		23%	19%	21%	18%	19%	17%	22%	20%	23%	25%	0%	26%
Whitetail Deer Tags		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Hunters													27848
Hunter Days													161544
Harvest	Total												11882
	Male												8324
	Female												3309
Success Rate													43%
Antlered: % 5+ points													27%
Controlled Hunt Tags		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Permits Issued		100	79	0	775	450	450	994	1391	3040	1529	0	3525
Hunter Days									5523	8535	8224	0	14244
Harvest	Total	14	63	0	388	228	193	777	896	1293	976	1275	1337
	Male	14	63		0	0	0	491	462	564	151	285	195
	Female	0	0		388	228	193	286	434	729	825	990	1142
Success Rate		14%	80%		50%	51%	43%	78%	64%	43%	64%	#DIV/0!	38%
Antlered: % 5+ points													
All Deer Tags		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Hunters		128216	129807	120775	164316	136700	NA	NA	100530	147533	122037	125408	55944
Hunter Days		967451	1025334	795490	921479	803055	NA	NA	455261	761851	565034	625493	327385
White-tailed Deer Harves Total	Total	29444	28339	22286	15272	16286	13456	16073	19242	16517	15813	15720	21644
	Male	19263	20286	13227	10526	11478	9021	11106	12509	10923	10485	11184	14456
	Female	10181	8053	9059	4746	4808	4435	4967	6733	5594	5328	4536	6939
Success Rate		23%	22%	18%	9%	12%	NA	NA	19%	11%	13%	13%	39%
Antlered: % 5+ points		23%	19%	21%	18%	19%	17%	22%	20%	23%	25%	8%	25%

Note: From 1994-2004, hunters, hunter days, and success rate include mule deer and white-tailed deer. Starting in 2005, calculations for mule deer and white-tailed deer are separate.

Figure 2. White-tailed deer data analysis units.

DATA ANALYSIS UNIT 1 – NORTHERN FOREST

(Units 1, 2, 3, 4, 4A, 5, 6)

Summary

Hunter densities in DAU 1 (Figure 3) are relatively high, success rates are moderate, and the opportunity to harvest a mature buck white-tailed deer is high. The current hunting season for white-tailed deer was 52 days for bucks beginning 10 October and 31 days for does beginning 1 November. Game Management Unit (GMU) 4, however, had a 31-day either-sex season beginning 10 October. This allowed a general muzzleloader season beginning 10 November in this GMU.

During 2005, hunters were offered the choice between the Regular Deer Tag and a new White-tailed Deer tag. The seasons were identical for the 2 tags in this DAU, but the White-tailed Deer Tag allowed hunters to pursue white-tailed deer in several DAUs of the state where the Regular Tag season was closed to protect mule deer. During this initial year, 22% of hunters in this DAU chose a White-tailed Deer Tag. Conversations with these hunters indicated that a substantial number simply considered themselves as white-tailed deer hunters and bought this tag as part of that identity with no intent of hunting other areas.

Hunter numbers in this DAU were up 3% from the previous 3-year average, but down 13% from the 10-year average. Success during 2005 was 35% for all deer tag types (Figure 3), well above the previous 10-year average of 25%. Twenty-two percent of the deer tags used in this DAU were White-tailed Deer Tags. The percentage of White-tailed Deer Tag holders killing a white-tailed deer (35%) was similar to those hunters with a Regular Deer Tag (34%).

Check station data from GMU 1 indicated 4% ($n = 81$) of the white-tailed deer antlered harvest occurred in 2005 during the season extension, while 27% ($n = 41$) of the antlered harvest occurred during the extension in GMU 6. With the minor exception of GMU 4, the doe season was unchanged from 2004, but the doe success rate improved from a 3-year average of 7% to 10% in 2005. These data support the general consensus of the public that the white-tailed deer population in DAU 1 has increased in recent years.

Management Objectives

Harvest under the new management plan was as expected, and management objectives were easily met in this DAU.

Criterion	Minimum	3-year average
Hunters	14,000	19,979
Hunter-days of recreation	85,000	120,434
Buck harvest	2,700	4,020
%5+ points in the harvest	17%	25%

Management Plan Goals

White-tailed deer are more abundant than mule deer in this DAU. Management emphasis will be to maintain white-tailed deer populations that support hunting recreation and hunter satisfaction at recent or higher levels.

Hunting seasons were expanded throughout this DAU during 2005 with the inception of the 2004-2014 White-tailed Deer Management Plan. Recently, deer seasons in GMUs 1, 2, 3, 4A, and 5 ranged from 1 November through 1 December. Twenty-two days were added prior to the start of the 2005 season, which allowed hunters to pursue buck white-tailed deer 10 October - 1 December. Either-sex opportunity remained the same, 1 November - 1 December. The recent hunting season in GMU 4 ranged from 10 October - 3 November, which helped to accommodate a muzzleloader season in that GMU 10-29 November. The GMU general either-sex deer hunt was extended 6 days during 2005 to end 9 November, the day prior to muzzleloader season.

No measure of hunter satisfaction was made during the report period.

Habitat Management

Efforts to preserve white-tailed deer habitat are included in the mitigation objectives for the Albany Falls Mitigation Project. During the past year, 382 acres of habitat have been purchased under this program in GMU 1, helping to solidify the long-term viability of these wintering herds.

Depredation Management

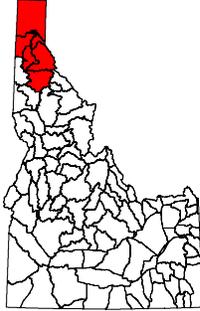
The primary complaint regarding white-tailed deer was of too many deer in towns or urban areas without hunting. Areas at the periphery of Coeur d'Alene and Hayden produced the most calls.

Disease Monitoring

Since 2001, 93 white-tailed deer have been tested for Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) in this DAU. None have had the disease.

Emergency Winter Feeding

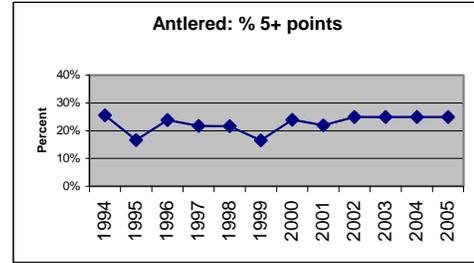
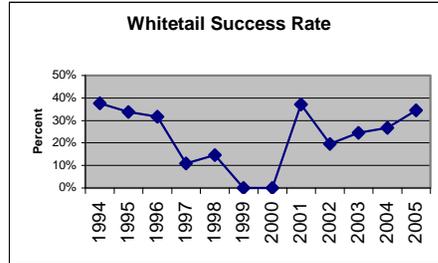
No emergency winter feeding has been undertaken since the 1996-1997 winter, when approximately 2,800 white-tailed deer were fed, primarily in GMU 1. Since that time, winters have been relatively mild, and requests to feed have been virtually non-existent.



DAU 1: Northern Forest

Units 1, 2, 3, 4, 4A, 6

3-Year Averages		Hunters per square mile:	3.17
		Harvest per square mile:	0.91
Square Miles:	6,299	Success Rate:	29%
		Hunter-days/Whitetail	21
		Antlered: % 5+ points	25%



Regular Deer Tags		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Hunters		28834	31364	26544	32137	27299	NA	NA	16028	22989	20906	17867	16520
Hunter Days		296900	341936	218983	190208	160019	NA	NA	93040	146394	121217	106371	106350
Whitetail Harvest	Total	10832	10590	8398	3504	3977	4174	4778	5961	4478	5123	4765	5683
	Male	6668	7117	3812	2324	2993	2697	3074	3779	3057	3419	3489	4014
	Female	4164	3473	4586	1180	984	1477	1704	2182	1421	1704	1276	1669
Whitetail Success Rate		38%	34%	32%	11%	15%	NA	NA	37%	19%	25%	27%	34%
Antlered: % 5+ points		26%	17%	24%	22%	22%	17%	24%	22%	25%	25%	25%	29%
Whitetail Deer Tags		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Hunters													4572
Hunter Days													27043
Harvest	Total												1608
	Male												1112
	Female												454
Whitetail Success Rate													35%
Antlered: % 5+ points													30%
Controlled Hunt Tags*		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Permits Issued								31	35	50	21		52
Hunter Days									144	407	178		143
Harvest	Total							9	13	18	7	14	7
	Male							8	13	18	7	12	7
	Female							1	0	0	0	2	0
Success Rate								29%	37%	36%	33%		78%
Antlered: % 5+ points													57%
All Deer Tags		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Hunters		28834	31364	26544	32137	27299	NA	NA	16063	23039	20927	17867	21144
Hunter Days		296900	341936	218983	190208	160019	NA	NA	93184	146801	121395	106371	133536
Whitetail Harvest	Total	10832	10590	8398	3504	3977	4174	4787	5974	4496	5130	4779	7298
	Male	6668	7117	3812	2324	2993	2697	3082	3792	3075	3426	3501	5133
	Female	4164	3473	4586	1180	984	1477	1705	2182	1421	1704	1278	2123
Success Rate		38%	34%	32%	11%	15%	NA	NA	37%	20%	25%	27%	35%
Antlered: % 5+ points		26%	17%	24%	22%	22%	17%	24%	22%	25%	25%	25%	25%

Note: From 1994-2004, hunters, hunter days, and success rate include mule deer and white-tailed deer. Starting in 2005, calculations for mule deer and white-tailed deer are separate.

*White-tailed deer hunters only in 2005.

Figure 3. White-tailed deer Data Analysis Unit 1 - Northern Forest.

DATA ANALYSIS UNIT 2 – CENTRAL FOREST

(Units 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 23, 24)

Summary

The majority of DAU 2 (Figure 4) consists of coniferous forest habitat with moderate to high road densities. A large percentage of the land in this DAU is under public (U.S. Forest Service [USFS]) ownership. In general, the northern and western portions of the DAU provide good white-tailed deer habitat, while the heavily forested and higher elevation eastern portion supports whitetails at much lower densities. Hunter densities, success rates, and the opportunity to harvest a mature buck white-tailed deer are all moderate. Current general any-weapon deer hunting seasons for whitetails run from 10 October to 20 November (42 days) for most of the units in this DAU (10, 12, 14, 15, 16, and 18) and are open for either sex season-long. Units 7 and 9 have a 25-day (10 Oct-3 Nov) either-sex season. The season in Units 23 and 24 runs from 5-31 October (27 days) for antlered deer. Antlerless deer can be taken during these same dates, but only by youth hunters (12-17 years-of-age). Additionally, an extra antlerless controlled hunt is held in portions of Units 14, 15, and 16 to address depredations on private property.

The Clearwater Deer Tag was required to hunt in the majority of the units (all but Units 7, 9, 23, and 24) in this DAU between 1998 and 2004. This tag was implemented to address trespass complaints on private property by forcing hunters to choose between hunting mule deer in southern Idaho or whitetails and mule deer in the Clearwater Region. Implementation of the Clearwater Tag resulted in a substantial reduction of trespass complaints.

Starting in 2005, the Clearwater Deer Tag was replaced by the White-tailed Deer Tag. Under this strategy, more flexibility was given to Idaho hunters by relaxing restrictions on the Regular Deer Tag by allowing it to again be used in the Clearwater Region through November 3 and allowing White-tailed Deer Tag holders to hunt whitetails throughout the state, including the late portion of the whitetail hunt in the Clearwater Region. The first year of this change was met by little resistance from hunters in the Clearwater Region. This data will be analyzed and the situation will continue to be monitored closely for the next couple of years.

Management Objectives

An opinion survey conducted during the development of the 2005-2015 White-tailed Deer Management Plan revealed that hunter satisfaction was high for the number of days of white-tailed deer hunting opportunity offered under existing hunting seasons, the opportunity to harvest a white-tailed deer, and the opportunity to harvest a mature white-tailed deer buck. Therefore, management emphasis will be to maintain white-tailed deer populations that support hunting recreation and hunter satisfaction at recent or higher levels. Additionally, management actions designed to maintain adequate harvest pressure on antlerless whitetails will be a priority in order to address depredation concerns. Objectives for minimum hunter numbers, hunter-days of recreation, buck harvest, and percent ≥ 5 points in the buck harvest will be set.

Population Monitoring

Personnel from the Clearwater Region have attempted to collect sightability data on white-tailed deer incidentally while conducting elk and mule deer surveys. This data was analyzed with the mule deer sightability model to evaluate if it would provide any useful index to whitetail population status. The results of this effort have not been encouraging.

Habitat Monitoring

Coniferous forest (primarily under USFS ownership) is the predominant habitat type for this DAU, especially in the eastern portion. Timber harvest, wildfires, and recent prescribed fires (conducted primarily to enhance elk habitat) help provide a mixture of successional stages to the benefit of whitetails. Loss of low-elevation, closed canopy stands important during deep-snow winters is the primary habitat concern in Units 7 and 9.

The southern and western portions of the DAU are of mixed ownership with more open rangeland and private properties being located at lower elevations along the Salmon River and USFS-owned coniferous forest at higher elevations. Noxious weeds, such as yellow starthistle and spotted knapweed, are out-competing native vegetation on lower elevation spring and winter ranges. Additionally, construction of new home-sites has impacted whitetail habitats and limited hunter access.

Management Plan Goals

Habitat Management

No mapping of whitetail habitats was undertaken during this reporting period.

Depredation Management

Depredation complaints involving white-tailed deer occur in the privately-owned portions of this DAU. Cash crops that receive damage from whitetails include wheat, barley, oats, peas, lentils, rapeseed, and irrigated alfalfa. Unfenced fruit orchards along the Salmon River also experience damage caused by whitetails. Standard depredation control techniques are employed, beginning with hazing techniques and often culminating with depredation hunts as a last resort.

Additionally, a controlled hunt for extra antlerless deer is conducted in portions of Units 14, 15, and 16 as a population control measure.

Disease Monitoring

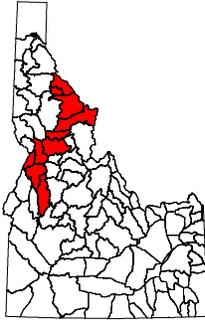
While some deer were lost to Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease (EHD) in 2003, this DAU was not impacted as heavily as DAU 3. No outbreaks have been detected since 2003.

A research project overseen by the Wildlife Health Laboratory was conducted during the 2003-2005 field seasons to evaluate the prevalence of *Culicoides* spp. gnats around the Clearwater Region and to perform virus isolation on these gnats. Results of this project are pending.

Additionally, a statewide program to monitor for CWD is ongoing. Samples for testing are taken at big game check stations and from road-killed carcasses.

Emergency Winter Feeding

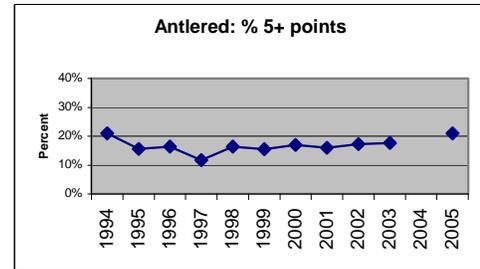
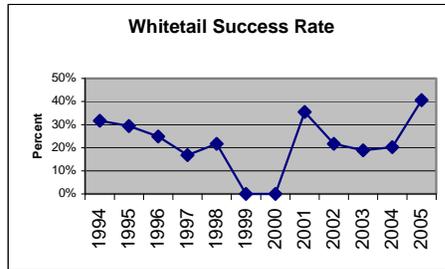
Emergency feeding of white-tailed deer by the Department has not occurred in recent years.



DAU 2: Central Forest

Units 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 23, 24

3-Year Averages		Hunters per square mile:	1.55
		Harvest per square mile:	0.39
Square Miles:	6,879	Success Rate:	25%
		Hunter-days/Whitetail	21
		Antlered: % 5+ points	19%



Regular Deer Tags		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Hunters		14850	15775	12031	18202	13172	NA	NA	8446	12263	10860	11948	1963
Hunter Days		120664	126367	77925	87399	72227	NA	NA	40746	65091	53927	64521	11448
Whitetail Harvest	Total	4718	4600	2999	3004	2828	1910	2505	2858	2494	1954	2399	539
	Male	3207	3651	2085	2128	1926	1393	1846	2023	1759	1401	1925	366
	Female	1511	949	914	876	902	517	659	835	735	553	474	173
Whitetail Success Rate		32%	29%	25%	17%	21%	NA	NA	34%	20%	18%	20%	27%
Antlered: % 5+ points		21%	16%	16%	12%	16%	15%	17%	16%	17%	18%		17%
Whitetail Deer Tags		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Hunters													5812
Hunter Days													29839
Harvest	Total												2585
	Male												1843
	Female												742
Whitetail Success Rate													44%
Antlered: % 5+ points													22%
Controlled Hunt Tags		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Permits Issued		100	79	0	225	100	100	325	472	761	241		1163
Hunter Days									1706	1910	1026		1403
Harvest	Total	14	63	0	104	55	58	267	306	329	144	165	169
	Male	14	63		0	0	0	172	196	211	20	54	22
	Female	0	0		104	55	58	95	110	118	124	111	147
Success Rate		14%	80%		46%	55%	58%	82%	65%	43%	60%	#DIV/0!	15%
Antlered: % 5+ points													20%
All Deer Tags		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Hunters		14950	15854	12031	18427	13272	NA	NA	8918	13024	11101	12691	8118
Hunter Days		120664	126367	77925	87399	72227	NA	NA	42452	67001	54953	67849	42930
White-tailed Deer Harvest	Total	4732	4663	2999	3108	2883	1968	2772	3164	2823	2098	2564	3293
	Male	3221	3714	2085	2128	1926	1393	2018	2219	1970	1421	1979	2231
	Female	1511	949	914	980	957	575	754	945	853	677	585	1062
Success Rate		32%	29%	25%	17%	22%	NA	NA	35%	22%	19%	20%	41%
Antlered: % 5+ points		21%	16%	16%	12%	16%	15%	17%	16%	17%	18%		21%

Note: From 1994-2004, hunters, hunter days, and success rate include mule deer and white-tailed deer. Starting in 2005, calculations for mule deer and white-tailed deer are separate.

Figure 4. White-tailed deer Data Analysis Unit 2 - Central Forest.

DATA ANALYSIS UNIT 3 – NORTHERN AGRICULTURE

(Units 5, 8, 8A, 10A, 11, 11A, 13)

Summary

The majority of DAU 3 (Figure 5) consists of private property (approximately 74%) and is nearly equally split between dryland agriculture and coniferous forest habitats. Hunter densities, success rates, and the opportunity to harvest a mature buck white-tailed deer are amongst the highest in the state. The large private property component of this DAU has led to a number of management challenges including: depredations on agricultural crops, achieving adequate antlerless harvest, and tensions between landowners and sportsmen over access/trespass issues. Current hunting seasons for white-tailed deer range from a 53-day either-sex season in Units 8 and 8A, down to a 25-day season for antlered deer with a 7-day antlerless season in Unit 13. All seasons open on October 10, except for Unit 5 which has a November 1 opener. Additionally, controlled hunts for extra antlerless deer are held in Units 8, 8A, 10A, and 11A as a population control measure.

The Clearwater Deer Tag was required to hunt in the majority of the units (all but Unit 5) in this DAU between 1998 and 2004. This tag was implemented to address trespass complaints on private property by forcing hunters to choose between hunting mule deer in southern Idaho or whitetails and mule deer in the Clearwater Region. Implementation of the Clearwater Tag resulted in a substantial reduction of trespass complaints.

Starting in 2005, the Clearwater Deer Tag was replaced by the White-tailed Deer Tag. Under this strategy, more flexibility was given to Idaho hunters by relaxing restrictions on the Regular Deer Tag by allowing it to again be used in the Clearwater Region through November 3 and allowing White-tailed Deer Tag holders to hunt whitetails throughout the state, including the late portion of the whitetail hunt in the Clearwater Region. The first year of this change was met by little resistance from hunters in the Clearwater Region. This data will be analyzed and the situation will continue to be monitored closely for the next couple of years.

Management Objectives

An opinion survey conducted during the development of the 2005-2015 White-tailed Deer Management Plan revealed that hunter satisfaction was high for the number of days of white-tailed deer hunting opportunity offered under existing hunting seasons, the opportunity to harvest a white-tailed deer, and the opportunity to harvest a mature white-tailed deer buck. Therefore, management emphasis will be to maintain white-tailed deer populations that support hunting recreation and hunter satisfaction at recent or higher levels. Additionally, management actions designed to maintain adequate harvest pressure on antlerless whitetails will be a priority in order to address depredation concerns. Objectives for minimum hunter numbers, hunter-days of recreation, buck harvest, and percent ≥ 5 points in the buck harvest will be set.

Population Monitoring

Personnel from the Clearwater Region have attempted to collect sightability data on white-tailed deer incidentally while conducting elk and mule deer surveys. This data was analyzed with the mule deer sightability model to evaluate if it would provide any useful index to whitetail population status. The results of this effort have not been encouraging.

Habitat Monitoring

Habitat in this DAU is nearly ideal for white-tailed deer. The mixture of agricultural crops and coniferous forest stands has resulted in a high-density whitetail population. This land-use pattern is naturally resistant to certain large-scale habitat changes such as large wildfires. However, the construction of new home-sites has decreased available white-tailed deer winter ranges and limited hunter access.

Management Plan Goals

Habitat Management

No mapping of whitetail habitats was undertaken during this reporting period.

Depredation Management

Depredation complaints involving white-tailed deer are common in this DAU. Cash crops that receive damage from whitetails include wheat, barley, oats, peas, lentils, rapeseed, organic vegetables, bluegrass, and hay. Landowners establishing tree plantations, tree farms, and orchards also experience damage by white-tailed deer. The most chronic depredation complaints in this DAU involve whitetail damage to legumes in Unit 8, 8A, and 11. These complaints intensify as the legumes near harvest time. Standard depredation control techniques are employed, beginning with hazing techniques and often culminating with depredation hunts as a last resort. Additionally, controlled hunts for extra antlerless deer are conducted in Units 8, 8A, 10A, and 11A as a population control measure.

Disease Monitoring

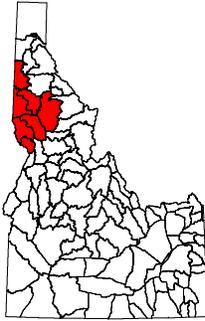
A large-scale Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease (EHD) outbreak started in the Kamiah area in late July 2003. Previously, EHD had been confirmed only once in the region, that being a small-scale outbreak in 2000 near Peck. The 2003 outbreak ended with a hard frost that interrupted the *Culicoides* spp. gnat life cycle in October. While centered around the Kamiah and Kooskia area, whitetail deaths caused by EHD were observed in lower elevations along the Clearwater, South Fork Clearwater, and Salmon rivers. While actual losses will never be known, localized losses were high (likely 20-80% in some areas). It is likely that several thousand white-tailed deer died. No outbreaks have been detected since 2003.

A research project overseen by the Wildlife Health Laboratory was conducted during the 2003-2005 field seasons to evaluate the prevalence of *Culicoides* spp. gnats around the Clearwater Region and to perform virus isolation on these gnats. Results of this project are pending.

Additionally, a statewide program to monitor for CWD is ongoing. Samples for testing are collected at big game check stations and from road-killed carcasses.

Emergency Winter Feeding

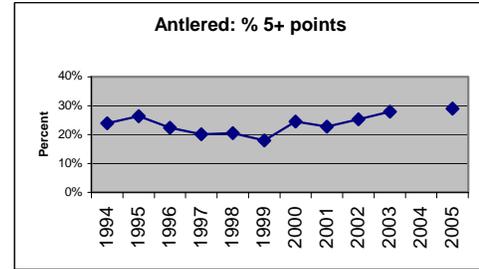
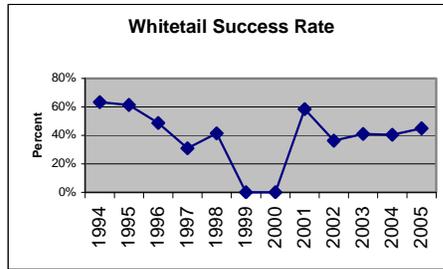
Emergency feeding of white-tailed deer by the Department has not occurred in recent years.



DAU 3: Northern Agriculture

Units 5, 8, 8A, 10A, 11, 11A, 13

3-Year Averages		Hunters per square mile:	3.31
		Harvest per square mile:	1.40
Square Miles:	5,698	Success Rate:	42%
		Hunter-days/Whitetail	14
		Antlered: % 5+ points	28%



Regular Deer Tags		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Hunters		19925	16600	18266	24019	19754	NA	NA	14252	20727	18240	17133	2799
Hunter Days		185528	153467	148048	155040	131659	NA	NA	82442	128448	106058	104244	16334
Whitetail Harvest	Total	12614	10186	8915	7307	8160	6404	7212	8265	7377	7176	6320	1223
	Male	8491	7099	5916	5104	5580	4360	5066	5421	4896	5067	4775	825
	Female	4123	3087	2999	2203	2580	2044	2146	2844	2481	2109	1545	398
Whitetail Success Rate		63%	61%	49%	30%	41%	NA	NA	58%	36%	39%	37%	44%
Antlered: % 5+ points		24%	26%	22%	20%	20%	18%	25%	23%	25%	28%	28%	30%
Whitetail Deer Tags		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Hunters													16042
Hunter Days													97308
Harvest	Total												6983
	Male												5041
	Female												1942
Whitetail Success Rate													44%
Antlered: % 5+ points													29%
Controlled Hunt Tags		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Permits Issued					550	350	350	638	884	2229	1267		1139
Hunter Days									3673	6218	7020		5710
Harvest	Total				284	173	135	501	577	946	825	588	771
	Male				0	0	0	311	253	335	124	84	73
	Female				284	173	135	190	324	611	701	504	698
Success Rate					52%	49%	39%	79%	65%	42%	65%	#DIV/0!	68%
Antlered: % 5+ points													16%
All Deer Tags		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Hunters		19925	16600	18266	24569	20104	NA	NA	15136	22956	19507	17133	19980
Hunter Days		185528	153467	148048	155040	131659	NA	NA	86115	134666	113078	104244	119352
White-tailed Deer Harves Total	Total	12614	10186	8915	7591	8333	6539	7713	8842	8323	8001	6908	8977
	Male	8491	7099	5916	5104	5580	4360	5377	5674	5231	5191	4859	5939
	Female	4123	3087	2999	2487	2753	2179	2336	3168	3092	2810	2049	3038
Success Rate		63%	61%	49%	31%	41%	NA	NA	58%	36%	41%	40%	45%
Antlered: % 5+ points		24%	26%	22%	20%	20%	18%	25%	23%	25%	28%	28%	29%

Note: From 1994-2004, hunters, hunter days, and success rate include mule deer and white-tailed deer. Starting in 2005, calculations for mule deer and white-tailed deer are separate.

Figure 5. White-tailed deer Data Analysis Unit 3 - Northern Agriculture.

DATA ANALYSIS UNIT 4 – BACKCOUNTRY

(Units 16A, 17, 19, 19A, 20, 20A, 26, 27)

Summary

The majority of DAU 4 (Figure 6) is classified as wilderness. Land ownership is over 99% USFS. Road densities are extremely low, with most roads acting as peripheral access to the Selway-Bitterroot, Gospel Hump, and Frank Church River-of-No-Return wilderness areas. This low road density contributes to relatively low deer vulnerability in the area. Habitat varies from mesic forest conditions in the Selway River drainage to dry, open pine/grassland habitat in the Salmon River drainage. Hunter densities are low and any-weapon seasons are long in this DAU.

Little quantifiable information exists on present or historic white-tailed deer populations in this DAU. In the late 1980s and early 1990s, white-tailed deer and mule deer were managed as a “single species” with a single, general, either-sex season framework that ran from 15 September to 18 November. In 1997, the bag limit in this DAU south of the Salmon River was changed to bucks-only in response to deer herd (primarily mule deer) declines from the severe 1992-1993 winter. The Clearwater Deer Tag was established in 1998 for hunting deer in the Clearwater Region, which affected lands in this DAU north of Salmon River. Further management changes in 2000 included converting general seasons to controlled hunts for deer south of Salmon River during the more vulnerable periods in late October and November. The rugged and remote nature of this area will continue to limit the impacts of humans on white-tailed deer and habitat.

Management Objectives

Mule deer are more abundant than white-tailed deer in this DAU. Management emphasis will be to maintain the “single species” approach. White-tailed deer populations will be maintained to support hunting recreation and hunter satisfaction at recent or higher levels. The harvest survey system was modified in 2005, in conjunction with adoption of a separate whitetail tag, so that species-specific hunter effort could be quantified. Based on data from the 2005 season, harvest objectives were met or exceeded in DAU 4. However, the prevalence of whitetail hunter effort and harvest may be overestimated in units south of Salmon River where whitetails are extremely rare or nonexistent.

Criterion	Minimum	3-year average
Hunters	700	847
Hunter-days of recreation	3,500	4,410
%5+ points in the harvest	10%	21%

Population Monitoring

Because of the low whitetail density and hunter participation, no population monitoring or modeling is conducted for this DAU.

Habitat Monitoring

Because the area is predominately designated wilderness, very little intentional habitat management occurs. Habitat trend is largely determined by wildfire occurrence and extent. Within occupied whitetail range in this DAU, fires have been sporadic in recent years, affecting relatively small portions of occupied habitat. Perhaps the most significant recent habitat trend in portions of the DAU has been increasing infestation by noxious weeds.

Management Plan Goals

Habitat Management

The Department has been involved with weed control projects in parts of the DAU, but management actions are limited by wilderness designation as well as logistical considerations.

Depredation Management

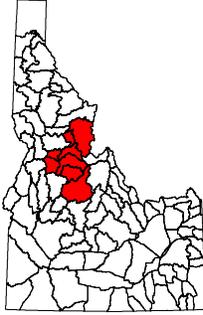
Depredations are not an issue in this wilderness DAU.

Disease Monitoring

Opportunities for disease monitoring in this DAU are limited by several factors: remote, rugged terrain; low number of whitetails; and the fact that few whole carcasses or even heads are brought out by hunters. Nevertheless, biological samples (primarily for chronic wasting disease testing) are collected opportunistically at check stations.

Emergency Winter Feeding

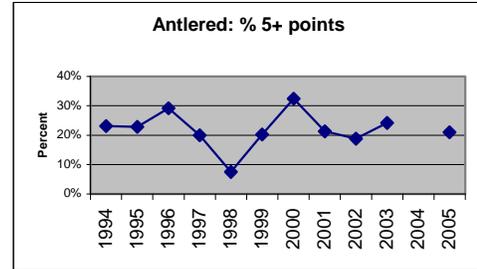
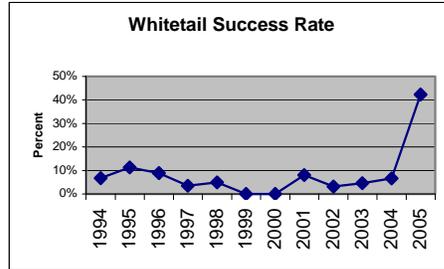
Emergency winter feeding is not a consideration in this wilderness DAU.



DAU 4: Backcountry

Units 16A, 17, 19, 19A, 20, 20A, 26, 27

3-Year Averages		Hunters per square mile:	0.39
		Harvest per square mile:	0.04
Square Miles:	5,873	Success Rate:	9%
		Hunter-days/Whitetail	63
		Antlered: % 5+ points	23%



Regular Deer Tags		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Hunters		7197	10185	6911	7013	6491	NA	NA	2581	4671	3587	2660	447
Hunter Days		48274	70601	43997	77700	37639	NA	NA	14188	29592	19483	16065	3092
Whitetail Harvest	Total	485	1151	617	248	321	122	204	208	144	164	163	196
	Male	371	1015	477	230	280	98	158	156	107	125	129	177
	Female	114	136	140	18	41	24	46	52	37	39	34	19
Whitetail Success Rate		7%	11%	9%	4%	5%	NA	NA	8%	3%	5%	6%	44%
Antlered: % 5+ points		23%	23%	29%	20%	7%	20%	32%	21%	19%	24%		22%
Whitetail Deer Tags		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Hunters													243
Hunter Days													1397
Harvest	Total												97
	Male												67
	Female												30
Whitetail Success Rate													40%
Antlered: % 5+ points													22%
Controlled Hunt Tags		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Permits Issued													14
Hunter Days													72
Harvest	Total											13	5
	Male											12	5
	Female											1	0
Success Rate												#DIV/0!	36%
Antlered: % 5+ points													25%
All Deer Tags		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Hunters		7197	10185	6911	7013	6491	NA	NA	2581.4	4671	3587	2660	704
Hunter Days		48274	70601	43997	77700	37639	NA	NA	14188	29592	19483	16065	4561
White-tailed Deer Harves	Total	485	1151	617	248	321	122	204	208	144	164	176	298
	Male	371	1015	477	230	280	98	158	156	107	125	141	249
	Female	114	136	140	18	41	24	46	52	37	39	35	49
Success Rate		7%	11%	9%	4%	5%	NA	NA	8%	3%	5%	7%	42%
Antlered: % 5+ points		23%	23%	29%	20%	7%	20%	32%	21%	19%	24%		21%

Note: From 1994-2004, hunters, hunter days, and success rate include mule deer and white-tailed deer. Starting in 2005, calculations for mule deer and white-tailed deer are separate.

Figure 6. White-tailed deer Data Analysis Unit 4 - Backcountry.

DATA ANALYSIS UNIT 5 – RANGELAND-RIPARIAN HABITAT

**(Units 21, 21A, 28, 29, 30, 30A, 36A, 36B, 37, 37A, 38, 39, 50, 51
58, 59, 59A, 60, 60A, 62, 63A, 64, 65, 67, 68A)**

Summary

Historical accounts for DAU 5 (Figure 7) indicate that white-tailed deer were native to the area. At the turn of the century, white-tailed deer were relatively scarce, most likely over-hunted by early settlers. At one point, white-tailed deer were apparently reintroduced in the river bottoms of the South Fork and North Fork of the Snake River. No records of this transplant can be found, but it apparently occurred in 1957. Since the early 1980s, white-tailed deer have expanded and grown in number. They have moved farther up the South Fork and Henrys Fork of the Snake River. Currently, they exist along rivers and creeks and have spread into thick conifer and aspen stands in some areas.

Area residents are reporting that more white-tailed deer inhabit the area. There is no survey data on white-tailed deer and harvest data could be misleading due to inconsistent seasons and an increased popularity of white-tailed deer hunting. It does, however, appear that populations have increased.

Although local hunters were not traditionally white-tailed deer hunters, the sport is gaining popularity in the area. This could be due to restricted mule deer seasons, decreased numbers of mule deer in some areas, and increases in white-tailed deer populations.

White-tailed deer hunter densities are relatively low, success rates are low, and the opportunity to harvest a mature buck is moderate. Past general hunting seasons for white-tailed deer were structured mainly for mule deer. New seasons with the white-tailed deer tag are better suited for white-tailed deer.

Management Objectives

White-tailed deer are managed in appropriate habitats in this DAU. Buck survival is managed to maintain a range of 10-30% of bucks with 5 or more antler points per side. In the past, this objective has been met easily for this DAU and was met for this reporting period.

Recreational management objectives are for a minimum of 900 hunters taking part in 4,700 hunter-days of recreation. The data for the current 3-year status are unavailable at this time.

Population Monitoring

Population monitoring is difficult in the broken habitats found in this DAU. Deer abundance and density are difficult to sample due to the isolated and dispersed habitats and the difficulty of estimating white-tailed deer numbers. Research activities on white-tailed deer are a low priority in southern Idaho and no work was done during this reporting period.

Only harvest data is currently available for white-tailed deer management in DAU 5. Success rates could be used to index population trend, but the inconsistent seasons and variable weather influence makes interpretation difficult. Antler-point summaries from harvested bucks can be used to index adult buck survival. Spotlight surveys could be conducted in this DAU to assess herd composition.

Habitat Monitoring

The rangeland-riparian habitat of this DAU does not commonly see dramatic large-scale habitat changes. The area has, however, experienced extensive housing development. In some cases, this development may reduce habitat but may actually increase white-tailed deer use due to habitat changes brought on by the housing developments.

Farming practices have also changed substantially in the last 20 years with a switch to center-pivot irrigation systems that may have reduced habitat effectiveness for white-tailed deer.

Management Plan Goals

White-tailed deer in this area are being managed relative to goals outlined in the current state plan. White-tailed deer are managed with extensive either-sex and/or antlerless-only harvest to reduce depredation occurrence, disease issues, and expansion of populations into mule deer ranges. The new white-tailed deer tag structure has allowed the Department to more effectively manage hunters and harvest. The area has a diversity of white-tailed deer hunting opportunities with long general season structures under 2 general tag formats, and liberal either-sex general hunting seasons available while maintaining minimum harvest objectives for mature bucks. The wide range of hunting opportunities minimizes hunter crowding and increases flexibility. Improvement of disease monitoring has occurred with multiple CWD collection programs in place for early detection of the disease.

Habitat Management

This DAU can be broadly described as mostly river bottom, with large amounts of agricultural land and some forested aspen and conifer areas. Habitat security is moderate, with patchy vegetative cover and very easy access to most white-tailed deer habitat. White-tailed deer are starting to expand out of riparian areas into forested draws and hills. This is likely due to natural and human-induced habitat changes creating habitats more conducive to white-tailed deer. Little has been done on mapping white-tailed deer habitat in this DAU. The majority of the white-tailed deer habitat is on private lands making habitat conservation and improvement difficult.

Depredation Management

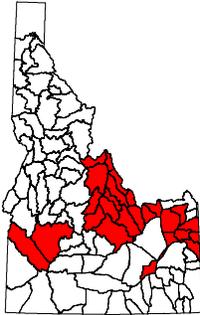
White-tailed deer habitat in this DAU is almost entirely private land. White-tailed deer frequently inflict damage on vegetable gardens, orchards, nurseries, haystacks, and field crops. Depredation control is, therefore, an important aspect of managing white-tailed deer in this DAU. White-tailed deer eating haystacks in the winter and requiring haystack paneling is the most common problem in the area. In recent years, white-tailed depredations have been low.

Disease Monitoring

Disease has not been a major issue in this DAU due to relatively low deer densities. Testing for CWD is done on many harvested and road-killed deer when possible, and the disease has not been found at this time. At this point, this area does not have high enough densities of white-tailed deer to have experienced large winter kills or disease die-offs.

Emergency Winter Feeding

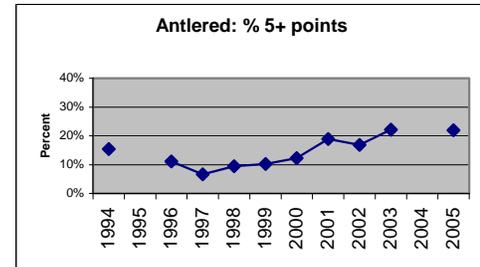
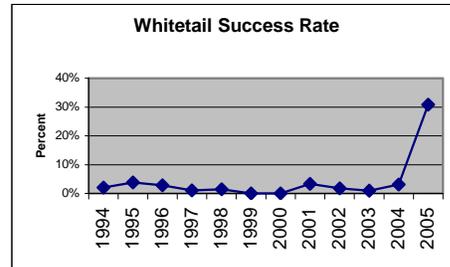
Winter feeding has not been a large issue for white-tailed deer in this DAU. The only place the Department has undertaken emergency winter feeding for white-tailed deer in the area was in the Teton Basin. Winter feeding is discouraged except for when emergency winter feeding criteria are met.



DAU 5: Rangeland-Riparian Habitat

Units 21, 21A, 28, 29, 30, 30A, 36A, 36B, 37, 37A, 38, 39, 50, 51, 58,
59, 59A, 60, 60A, 62, 63A, 64, 65, 67, 68A

3-Year Averages		Hunters per square mile:	4.20
		Harvest per square mile:	0.02
Square Miles:	17,859	Success Rate:	1%
		Hunter-days/Whitetail	2
		Antlered: % 5+ points	####



Regular Deer Tags	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Hunters	22278	21356	22080	29001	23815	NA	NA	18611	27004	21934	25854	1523	
Hunter Days	128345	131379	125196	146993	126826	NA	NA	74340	123816	88165	119198	8573	
Whitetail Harvest	Total	454	815	618	318	339	283	351	618	469	223	455	463
	Male	285	577	458	273	293	197	272	383	358	182	377	313
	Female	169	238	160	45	46	86	79	235	111	41	78	150
Whitetail Success Rate	2%	4%	3%	1%	1%	NA	NA	3%	2%	1%	2%	30%	
Antlered: % 5+ points	15%		11%	7%	9%	10%	12%	19%	17%	22%		21%	
Whitetail Deer Tags	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Hunters												722	
Hunter Days												3855	
Harvest	Total											223	
	Male											142	
	Female											81	
Whitetail Success Rate												31%	
Antlered: % 5+ points												24%	
Controlled Hunt Tags	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Permits Issued												845	
Hunter Days												5444	
Harvest	Total										354	268	
	Male										89	56	
	Female										265	212	
Success Rate											#DIV/0!	32%	
Antlered: % 5+ points												18%	
All Deer Tags	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Hunters	22278	21356	22080	29001	23815	NA	NA	18611	27004	21934	25854	3090	
Hunter Days	128345	131379	125196	146993	126826	NA	NA	74340	123816	88165	119198	17872	
White-tailed Deer Harves Total	Total	454	815	618	318	339	283	351	618	469	223	809	954
	Male	285	577	458	273	293	197	272	383	358	182	466	511
	Female	169	238	160	45	46	86	79	235	111	41	343	443
Success Rate	2%	4%	3%	1%	1%	NA	NA	3%	2%	1%	3%	31%	
Antlered: % 5+ points	15%		11%	7%	9%	10%	12%	19%	17%	22%		22%	

Note: From 1994-2004, hunters, hunter days, and success rate include mule deer and white-tailed deer. Starting in 2005, calculations for mule deer and white-tailed deer are separate.

Figure 7. White-tailed deer Data Analysis Unit 5 - Rangeland-Riparian Habitat.

DATA ANALYSIS UNIT 6 – DRYLAND FOREST

(Units 22, 25, 31, 32, 32A, 33, 34, 35, 36, 43, 44, 48, 49, 61, 62A)

Summary

Potential for increasing white-tailed deer populations in DAU 6 (Figure 8) is limited because of habitat and elevation constraints. Mule deer will continue to receive primary management emphasis and white-tailed deer densities and harvest are expected to remain low. The statewide White-tailed Deer Tag was implemented in 2005. October hunting seasons were established for either-sex white-tailed deer in Units 22, 25, 31, 32, 32A, 33, 34, 35, 36, 43, 61, and 62A. November buck hunting opportunity is allowed in Units 61 and 62. Controlled hunts for an extra antlerless deer are used to manage damage to agricultural crops in Units 61 and 62. Some white-tailed deer encountered at big game check stations are sampled for chronic wasting disease testing.

Management Objectives

Potential for increasing white-tailed deer populations in DAU 6 is limited because of habitat and elevation constraints. In most of the DAU, future increases in white-tailed deer numbers will be associated with riparian habitats along major drainages. Mule deer will continue to receive primary management emphasis and white-tailed deer densities and harvest are expected to remain low.

Criterion	Minimum	3-Year Average
Hunters	1,000	1,230
Hunter-days of recreation	2,100	2,627
%5+ Points in the harvest	10%	5%

Population Monitoring

Currently, there is no reliable aerial or ground survey technique for censusing white-tailed deer populations.

Habitat Monitoring

White-tailed deer are distributed along riparian and agricultural habitat associations in this DAU. Some white-tailed deer extend into the drier ponderosa uplands and canyons in this area. Fire, farming, and development all affect white-tailed deer habitat in this DAU, but these changes are not readily tracked.

Management Plan Goals

Strategies outlined in the 2005-2015 White-tailed Deer Management Plan and pertinent to this DAU are establishing the statewide White-tailed Deer Tag, providing standardized white-tailed deer seasons, exploring additional opportunities to reduce deer numbers in areas sustaining high

agricultural damage, and monitoring diseases in white-tailed deer populations. The statewide White-tailed Deer Tag was implemented in 2005. October hunting seasons were established for either-sex white-tailed deer in Units 22, 25, 31, 32, 32A, 33, 34, 35, 36, 43, 61, and 62A. November buck hunting opportunity is allowed in Units 61 and 62. Controlled hunts for an extra antlerless deer are used to manage damage to agricultural crops in Units 61 and 62. Some white-tailed deer encountered at big game check stations are sampled for chronic wasting disease testing.

Depredation Management

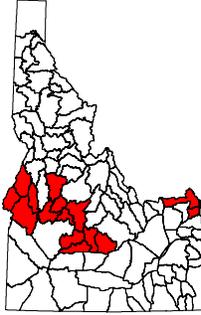
Although white-tailed deer are considered low in numbers in this DAU, they are often found concentrated around agricultural fields. Damage to crops occurs in some cases. Areas with chronic white-tailed deer depredations are often managed with controlled hunts for an extra antlerless deer.

Disease Monitoring

White-tailed deer are monitored for chronic wasting disease in this DAU. Samples are collected at big game check stations during the Regular Deer Tag any-weapon seasons. To date, no positive samples have been found.

Emergency Winter Feeding

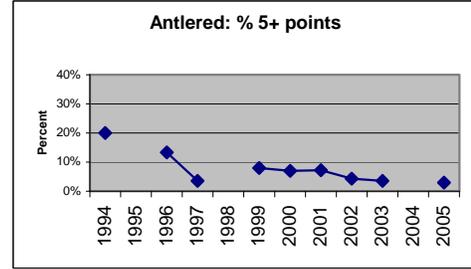
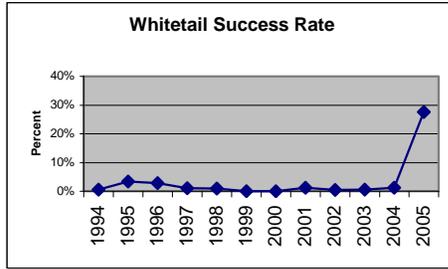
Occasionally, white-tailed deer are fed incidental to feeding implemented in severe winters to prevent catastrophic loss of mule deer.



DAU 6: Dryland Forest

Units: 22, 25, 31, 32, 32A, 33, 34, 35, 36, 43, 44, 48, 49, 61, 62A

3-Year Averages		Hunters per square mile:	1.49
		Harvest per square mile:	0.02
Square Miles:	10,609	Success Rate:	1%
		Hunter-days/Whitetail	276
		Antlered: % 5+ points	3%



Regular Deer Tags		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Hunters		18828	22344	16876	26248	24791	NA	NA	18855	27569	22673	23844	620
Hunter Days		105001	133693	87453	124126	134419	NA	NA	68894	123201	86755	104676	2884
Whitetail Harvest	Total	115	764	479	274	246	235	131	239	133	130	230	159
	Male	115	662	319	256	226	171	106	165	99	91	123	92
	Female	0	102	160	18	20	64	25	74	34	39	107	67
Whitetail Success Rate		1%	3%	3%	1%	1%	NA	NA	1%	0%	1%	1%	26%
Antlered: % 5+ points		20%		13%	4%		8%	7%	7%	4%	4%		3%
Whitetail Deer Tags		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Hunters													231
Hunter Days													983
Harvest	Total												50
	Male												26
	Female												24
Whitetail Success Rate													22%
Antlered: % 5+ points													0%
Controlled Hunt Tags		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Permits Issued													111
Hunter Days													431
Harvest	Total											82	57
	Male											11	16
	Female											71	41
Success Rate											#DIV/0!		51%
Antlered: % 5+ points													7%
All Deer Tags		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Hunters		18828	22344	16876	26248	24791	NA	NA	18855	27569	22673	23844	962
Hunter Days		105001	133693	87453	124126	134419	NA	NA	68894	123201	86755	104676	4298
White-tailed Deer Harves Total	Total	115	764	479	274	246	235	131	239	133	130	312	266
	Male	115	662	319	256	226	171	106	165	99	91	134	134
	Female	0	102	160	18	20	64	25	74	34	39	178	132
Success Rate		1%	3%	3%	1%	1%	NA	NA	1%	0%	1%	1%	28%
Antlered: % 5+ points		20%		13%	4%		8%	7%	7%	4%	4%		3%

Note: From 1994-2004, hunters, hunter days, and success rate include mule deer and white-tailed deer. Starting in 2005, calculations for mule deer and white-tailed deer are separate.

Figure 8. White-tailed deer Data Analysis Unit 6 - Dryland Forest.

DATA ANALYSIS UNIT 7 – SOUTHERN IDAHO

(Units 40, 41, 42, 45, 46, 47, 52, 52A, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 63, 66, 66A, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 73A, 74, 75, 76, 77, and 78)

Summary

White-tailed deer populations in DAU 7 (Figure 9) have historically been low to nonexistent. There are no accounts of white-tailed deer in Osborne Russell's (1914) "Journal of a Trapper" during the 1800s. White-tailed deer populations remained, for the most part, nonexistent until human settlement, which brought grazing and land clearing for agricultural purposes. These practices provided water and forage suitable for white-tailed deer.

White-tailed deer and mule deer have historically been managed as a "single species." For the most part, this DAU continues to be managed this way, with the exception of some controlled hunting opportunities specifically for white-tailed deer in the Upper Snake Region.

Area residents are reporting that more white-tailed deer inhabit the area. There is no survey data on white-tailed deer and harvest data could be misleading due to inconsistent seasons and an increased popularity of white-tailed deer hunting. It does, however, appear that populations have increased.

Management Objectives

Objectives for DAU 7 are to maintain opportunity for a minimum of 800 white-tailed deer hunters, provide a minimum of 1,600 hunter days of recreation, and maintain a minimum of 10% of the male harvest at 5 points or better.

This past season, DAU 7 provided 94 hunters with 493 hunter days of recreation; 17% of the bucks harvested were 5 points or better.

Population Monitoring

Population monitoring for white-tailed deer has been minimal. There have been some attempts at green-field counts and camera census, but they have proved unpractical due to the low density of deer populations. Additionally, white-tailed deer select riparian cover, which occludes deer from the air, making aerial surveys extremely difficult. Most white-tailed deer data comes from field observations and incidentally during deer and elk population surveys.

Habitat Monitoring

Current habitat monitoring focuses on mule deer and elk wintering habitat within DAU 7. Riparian habitat monitoring has been done, to some extent, by land management agencies such as the Bureau of Land Management and USFS to monitor grazing.

Management Plan Goals

Currently, each unit within DAU 7 provides long seasons and extra opportunity with minimal crowding. While the current season framework does not encourage the expansion of white-tailed deer within this DAU, field observations and harvest indicate white-tailed deer are expanding in some portions of DAU 7.

Habitat Management

Currently, there is no habitat management ongoing within this DAU. However, some mule deer, turkey, and elk habitat projects can have positive impacts on portions of white-tailed deer range.

Depredation Management

There are very few depredation complaints regarding white-tailed deer. Unit 68A in the Southeast Region had a few deer depredation complaints during winter 2005-2006. The complaint was not restricted to white-tailed deer; there were a number of mule deer also. Hazing and depredation panels have been provided and were successful. No depredation hunts have been necessary.

Disease Monitoring

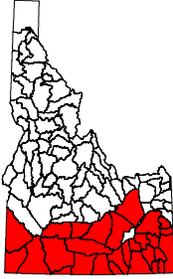
There is currently no disease monitoring program designed specifically for white-tailed deer. White-tailed deer are sampled on occasion at Department checks stations incidental to mule deer and elk sampling.

Emergency Winter Feeding

Winter feeding operations have been focused on mule deer and elk within this DAU; there are no white-tailed deer-specific winter feeding operations.

Literature Cited

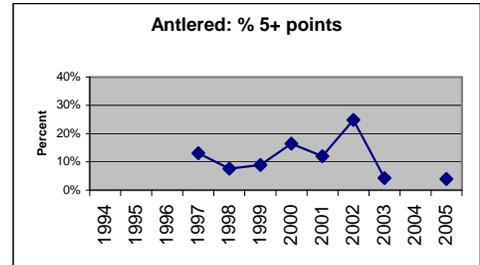
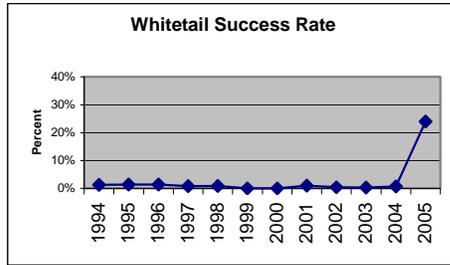
RUSSELL, O. 1914. Journal of a Trapper, 1834-1843. Syms-York, Boise, Idaho.



DAU 7: Southern Idaho

Units: 40, 41, 42, 45, 46, 47, 52, 52A, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 63, 66, 66A, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 73A, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78

3-Year Averages		Hunters per square mile:	0.54
		Harvest per square mile:	0.01
Square Miles:	30,255	Success Rate:	1%
		Hunter-days/Whitetail	405
		Antlered: % 5+ points	4%



Regular Deer Tags		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Hunters		16204	12104	18067	26921	20928	NA	NA	20365	29270	22308	26102	699
Hunter Days		82739	67890.6	93888	140013	140266	NA	NA	76088	136774	81205	107090	3302
Whitetail Harvest	Total	212	170	260	229	187	135	115	197	129	67	113	162
	Male	112	102	160	211	180	105	93	120	83	49	81	150
	Female	100	68	100	18	7	30	22	77	46	18	32	12
Whitetail Success Rate		1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	NA	NA	1%	0%	0%	0%	23%
Antlered: % 5+ points					13%	8%	9%	16%	12%	25%	4%		3%
Whitetail Deer Tags		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Hunters													94
Hunter Days													493
Harvest	Total												16
	Male												10
	Female												6
Whitetail Success Rate													17%
Antlered: % 5+ points													0%
Controlled Hunt Tags		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Permits Issued													201
Hunter Days													1041
Harvest	Total											59	60
	Male											23	16
	Female											36	44
Success Rate											#DIV/0!		30%
Antlered: % 5+ points													17%
All Deer Tags		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Hunters		16204	12104	18067	26921	20928	NA	NA	20365	29270	22308	26102	994
Hunter Days		82739	67890.6	93888	140013	140266	NA	NA	76088	136774	81205	107090	4836
White-tailed Deer Harves Total	Total	212	170	260	229	187	135	115	197	129	67	172	238
	Male	112	102	160	211	180	105	93	120	83	49	104	176
	Female	100	68	100	18	7	30	22	77	46	18	68	62
Success Rate		1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	NA	NA	1%	0%	0%	1%	24%
Antlered: % 5+ points					13%	8%	9%	16%	12%	25%	4%		4%

Note: From 1994-2004, hunters, hunter days, and success rate include mule deer and white-tailed deer. Starting in 2005, calculations for mule deer and white-tailed deer are separate.

Figure 9. White-tailed deer Data Analysis Unit 7 - Southern Idaho.

APPENDIX A
IDAHO
2005 SEASON
WHITE-TAILED DEER RULES

Big Game Seasons

Deer, Elk, Antelope
January - December 2005

Bear, Mountain Lion
August 2005 - June 2006



**RULES
2005**



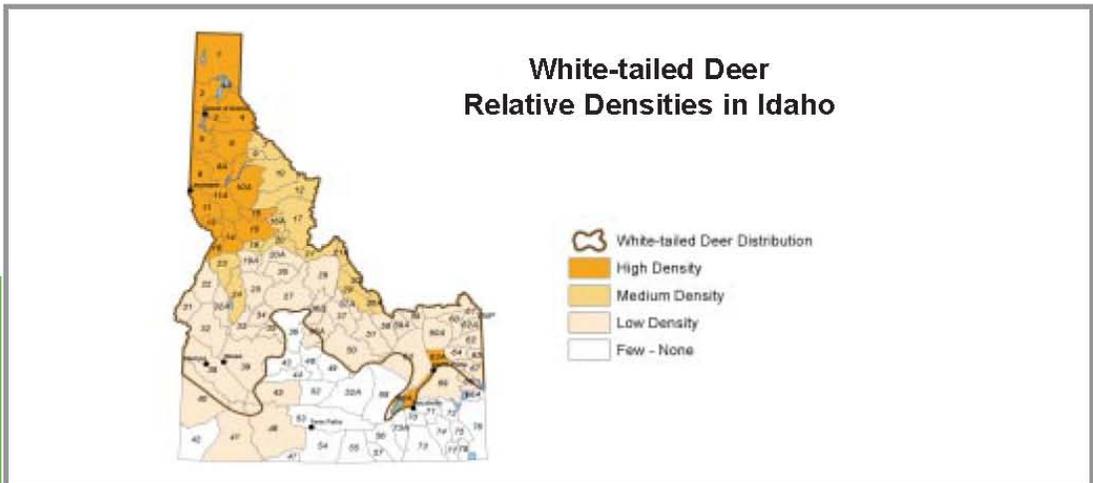
Photo courtesy Jerry Hugo

Including Controlled Hunts for Deer, Elk, Antelope, and Black Bear

- **Controlled Hunt application period:
May 1 - May 31.**
- **Use for all controlled hunts, including
2006 spring bear.**
- **Apply early for controlled hunts to win big buck\$.
See page 20 for application form.**
- **APPLY FOR A SUPER HUNT TAG, HELP PAY FOR ACCESS YES!
See page 62.**



WHITE-TAILED DEER



2005 WHITE-TAILED DEER TAG GENERAL ANY WEAPON SEASONS

Unit(s)	Antlered	Antlerless	Notes
1, 2, 3, 4A, 5, 6	Oct 10 - Dec 1	Nov 1 - Dec 1	
4, 7, 9	Oct 10 - Nov 9	Oct 10 - Nov 9	
8, 8A	Oct 10 - Dec 1	Oct 10 - Dec 1	
10, 10A, 11, 11A, 12, 15, 16	Oct 10 - Nov 20	Oct 10 - Nov 20	
13	Oct 10 - Nov 3	Oct 10 - Oct 16	Limited access
14, 18	Oct 10 - Nov 20	Oct 10 - Oct 16	
16A, 17, 19, 20	Sep 15 - Nov 18	Sep 15 - Nov 18	
19A	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	
20A, 26, 27	Sep 15 - Oct 31	None	
21, 21A, 28, 36B	Oct 10 - Oct 31	None	
	Nov 10 - Dec 9	Nov 10 - Dec 9	<i>Very limited access. Short-range weapons ONLY</i>
29, 30, 30A, 36A, 37, 37A, 50	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 9, Page 29</i>
	Nov 10 - Dec 9	Nov 10 - Dec 9	<i>Very limited access. Short-range weapons ONLY. Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 9, Page 29</i>
22	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	
23	Oct 10 - Nov 20	Oct 10 - Nov 20	
24	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	<i>See note 2 Page 29</i>
	Nov 1 - Nov 20	Nov 1 - Nov 20	<i>Short-range weapons ONLY.</i>
25	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	
31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	<i>See note 3, Page 29</i>
32	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	<i>See notes 3 & 4, Page 29</i>
32A	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 9, Page 29</i>
33, 34, 35, 39, 43	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 9, Page 29</i>
38	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Nov 24	<i>See note 5, Page 29</i>
40, 41	Oct 10 - Oct 23 <i>(Two-point deer ONLY)</i>	Oct 10 - Nov 24 <i>(Youth Hunt ONLY. ONLY in a small portion of these units)</i>	<i>Youth Hunt Area Restrictions: See page 29. Notes 1, 6, and 10 apply. Antlered and antlerless hunting open Oct 10 - Oct 24. Antlered deer limited to 2-point or smaller deer. Antlerless harvest ONLY Oct 24 - Nov 24.</i>

2005 WHITE-TAILED DEER TAG GENERAL ANY WEAPON SEASONS

Unit(s)	Antlered	Antlerless	Notes
46	Oct 10 - Oct 31	None	See note 3, Page 29
51, 58, 59, 59A	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 9, Page 29
	Nov 10 - Dec 9	Nov 10 - Dec 9	
60, 62, 63, 64, 65	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	See note 6, Page 29
	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	
61, 62A	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	See note 7, Page 29
	Nov 10 - Dec 9	Nov 10 - Dec 9	
63A	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Short-range weapons ONLY
66, 69	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 9, Page 29
	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	
67	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	See note 11, Page 29

Notes:

- 1 — YOUTH HUNTS: ONLY hunters 12 - 17 years of age with a valid license and tag may hunt either sex deer in this hunt.
- 2 — Short-range weapons ONLY in that portion of Unit 24 within the following boundary: Beginning in McCall at the junction of State Highway 55 and Boydston Street, then south on Boydston Street to West Valley Road, then west and south along West Valley Road and West Mountain Road to Cabarton Road, then north on Cabarton Road to State Highway 55, then north on State Highway 55 to Farm-To-Market Road, then north on Farm-To-Market Road to Elo Road, then west on Elo Road to State Highway 55, then north on State Highway 55 to the point of beginning.
- 3 — Short-range weapons ONLY on the islands in the Snake River.
- 4 — ONLY that portion of Unit 32 within the following boundary is open to hunt for antlerless deer: Beginning at the intersection of State Highway 52 and the Montour Road, south on the Montour Road to Shalerock Road, west on Shalerock Road to the Black Canyon Canal, south on the Black Canyon Canal to State Highway 16, west on State Highway 16 to State Highway 52, north on State Highway 52 to the Payette River in the city of Emmett, then west on the Payette River to where the North Side Canal drains into the Payette River, then east along the North Side Canal to Black Canyon Dam, then east along State Highway 52 to the point of beginning. SHORT-RANGE WEAPONS ONLY.
- 5 — Short-range weapons ONLY. EXCEPT that portion of Unit 38 within the Lake Lowell Sector of the Deer Flat National Wildlife Refuge is CLOSED.
- 6 — Short-range weapons ONLY on CJ Strike, Mud Lake, and Chester Wetlands Wildlife Management Areas.
- 7 — Short-range weapons ONLY in that portion of Unit 60A south and east of the North (Henry's) Fork Snake River, and that portion within one mile north and west of the North Fork Snake River.
- 8 — Short-range weapons ONLY in that portion of Unit 67 south and west of State Highway 26.
- 9 — Motorized vehicle use as an aid to hunting for wildlife is restricted to established roadways open to motorized vehicle traffic capable of travel by full-sized automobiles. A full-sized automobile shall be defined as any motorized vehicle with a gross vehicle weight in excess of 1500 pounds. See page 13.
- 10 — Youth Hunt Area: Only that portion of Units 40 and 41 within the following boundary are open to youth antlerless hunting - starting at the Oregon border on the Snake River then upstream to the C.J. Strike Dam Road then south on C.J. Strike Dam Road to Highway 78 at Rim Rock High School, then east on Highway 78 to Highway 51, then south on Highway 51 to the Shoofly Cut-off Road, then west on the Shoofly Cut-off Road to the Mudflat Road, then north on the Mudflat Road to Highway 78, continue west on Highway 78 to the powerline that crosses the Snake River approximately 3 miles south of the Walter's Ferry Bridge at the 22.5 mile marker, then west along the powerline to the Oregon border, then north along the Oregon border to the Snake River, the point of beginning.
- 11 — Short-range weapons ONLY in that portion of Unit 67 south and west of State Highway 26.

WHITE-TAILED DEER

2005 WHITE-TAILED DEER TAG GENERAL ARCHERY SEASONS
Archery Permit Required

Unit(s)	Antlered	Antlerless	Notes
1	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	
	Dec 10 - Dec 23	Dec 10 - Dec 23	
2	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	See note 1, Page 30
	Nov 1 - Dec 1	Nov 1 - Dec 1	See note 2, Page 30
	Dec 10 - Dec 23	Dec 10 - Dec 23	See note 1, Page 30
3, 4, 4A, 5, 6, 7, 9	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	
	Dec 10 - Dec 23	Dec 10 - Dec 23	
8, 8A, 10, 10A, 11A, 12	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	
15	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	
	Dec 5 - Dec 20	Dec 5 - Dec 20	
19A	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	

(continued)

WHITE-TAILED DEER

2005 WHITE-TAILED DEER TAG GENERAL ARCHERY SEASONS
Archery Permit Required

Unit(s)	Antlered	Antlerless	Notes
21, 21A, 29, 30, 30A, 36A, 36B, 37, 37A	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Motorized Vehicle Restriction Units 29, 30, 30A, 36A, 37, 37A See note 4, Page 30
22, 23, 24, 25	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	
28	Dec 1 - Dec 31	Dec 1 - Dec 31	Very limited access
31	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	
32, 32A	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 4, Page 30
33, 34, 35	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	
38	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	See note 3, Page 30
39	Nov 10 - Nov 30	Nov 10 - Nov 30	See note 5, Page 30
40, 41	Aug 30 - Sep 30 (Two-point deer ONLY)	Aug 30 - Sep 30	
43, 46	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	
50, 51	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 4, Page 30
58, 59, 59A	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 4, Page 30
60, 60A, 62, 63, 63A, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Motorized Vehicle Restriction Units 66 & 69, See note 4, Page 30
	Nov 1 - Dec 19	Nov 1 - Dec 19	
61, 62A	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	
68A	Aug 30 - Dec 19	Aug 30 - Dec 19	

Notes:

- 1 — Farragut State Park and Farragut Wildlife Management Area are CLOSED.
- 2 — Farragut State Park and Farragut Wildlife Management Area ONLY.
- 3 — That portion of Unit 38 within the Lake Lowell Sector of the Deer Flat National Wildlife Refuge is CLOSED.
- 4 — Motorized vehicle use as an aid to hunting for wildlife is restricted to established roadways open to motorized vehicle traffic capable of travel by full-sized automobiles. A full-sized automobile shall be defined as any motorized vehicle with a gross vehicle weight in excess of 1500 pounds. See page 13.
- 5 — AREA CLOSURE: That portion of Unit 39 within Ada County AND that portion of Unit 39 within the following boundary: Beginning at the intersection of state highway 21 and the Middle Fork Boise River road (Forest Rd 268), east on Forest Rd 268 to Cottonwood Creek-Thorn Creek Road (Forest Rd 377), north and west on Forest Road 377 to State Highway 21, south and west on Highway 21 to the point of beginning, is CLOSED.
- 6 — That portion of Unit 8A east of State Highway 6 and State Highway 9 and north of the following line: Beginning at the boundary of Unit 8A at its junction with State Highway 8 at Deary, then east on Highway 8 to Forest Service Road 1963 at Helmer, then south and east on Forest Service Road 1963 to Long Meadow Creek, then southeast on Long Meadow Creek to Dworshak Reservoir, then east along the shoreline of Dworshak Reservoir to the Unit 8A boundary at Dent Bridge.

2005 WHITE-TAILED DEER TAG GENERAL MUZZLELOADER SEASONS
Muzzleloader Permit Required

Unit(s)	Antlered	Antlerless	Notes
4, 7	Nov 10 - Dec 1	Nov 10 - Dec 1	
8A	None	Dec 2 - Dec 14	See note 6, Page 30
10A	None	Nov 21 - Dec 9	
16	Nov 21 - Dec 9	Nov 21 - Dec 9	
39	None	Sep 8 - Sep 30	Traditional Muzzleloader ONLY Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 4, Page 30

**2005 CONTROLLED DEER HUNTS (14,002 Permits Plus Unlimited Permits)
ANTLERED DEER**

Hunt No.	Season Dates	Controlled Hunt Areas	Permits	Notes
1001	Aug 30 - Dec 1	1	50	
1002	Oct 10 - Nov 3	11	74	<i>Mule deer ONLY</i>
1003	Nov 10 - Nov 24	11	35	<i>Mule deer ONLY</i>
1004	Oct 10 - Nov 3	11A	63	<i>Mule deer ONLY, Limited Access</i>
1005	Oct 10 - Nov 3	13	200	<i>See note 1, Page 34, Mule deer ONLY</i>
1006	Oct 10 - Nov 3	14	180	<i>Mule deer ONLY</i>
1007	Oct 10 - Nov 3	18	120	<i>Mule deer ONLY</i>
1008	Nov 10 - Nov 24	19A	10	
1009	Nov 1 - Nov 18	20A	Unlimited	
1010	Nov 10 - Nov 24	22	40	
1011	Nov 10 - Nov 24	23	25	
1012	Nov 10 - Nov 24	25	10	
1013	Nov 1 - Nov 18	26	Unlimited	
1014	Nov 1 - Nov 18	27	Unlimited	<i>3-point or larger deer ONLY</i>
1015	Nov 10 - Nov 24	31	30	
1016	Nov 10 - Nov 24	32	40	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 4, Page 34</i>
1017	Nov 10 - Nov 24	32A	30	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 4, Page 34</i>
1018	Aug 15 - Sep 24	39-1	199	
1019	Nov 10 - Nov 24	40-1	195	
1020	Nov 10 - Nov 24	41	100	<i>Short-range weapons ONLY on CJ Strike WMA</i>
1021	Nov 10 - Nov 24	42	74	
1022	Oct 5 - Nov 9	44-1	225	
1023	Oct 5 - Oct 31	45	75	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 4, Page 34</i>
1024	Nov 10 - Nov 24	45	50	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 4, Page 34</i>
1025	Oct 5 - Oct 31	47-1	90	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 4, Page 34</i>
1026	Nov 15 - Nov 30	47-2* (see pg 34)	10	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 4, Page 34</i>
1027	Nov 10 - Nov 24	48	10	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 4, Page 34</i>
1028	Nov 10 - Nov 24	49-1	10	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 4, Page 34</i>
1029	Nov 1 - Nov 30	50-1	10	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 4, Page 34</i>
1030	Oct 5 - Oct 31	52	75	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 4, Page 34</i>
1031	Nov 10 - Nov 24	52	10	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 4, Page 34</i>
1032	Nov 10 - Nov 24	52A	10	
1033	Oct 5 - Oct 31	54	450	
1034	Nov 15 - Nov 30	54	20	
1035	Aug 15 - Sep 24	55	25	
1036	Oct 5 - Oct 31	55	350	
1037	Oct 5 - Oct 31	57	109	
1038	Nov 15 - Nov 30	57	10	
1039	Nov 1 - Nov 30	58* (see pg 34)	10	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 4, Page 34</i>
1040	Nov 1 - Nov 30	60-1* (see pg 34)	50	<i>See note 7, Page 34</i>
1041	Nov 1 - Nov 30	62	30	
1042	Nov 1 - Nov 30	64* (see pg 34)	50	
1043	Nov 1 - Nov 30	66	10	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 4, Page 34</i>
1044	Nov 1 - Nov 30	69	10	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 4, Page 34</i>

**CONTROLLED
DEER**

* See controlled hunt area descriptions. This hunt includes other units or parts of other units.

**2005 CONTROLLED HUNTS
ANTLERLESS DEER**

CONTROLLED DEER

Hunt No.	Season Dates	Controlled Hunt Areas	Permits	Notes
1045	Aug 30 - Dec 1 <i>(See note 2, Page 34)</i>	8X	300	<i>White-tailed deer ONLY</i>
1046	Aug 30 - Dec 14 <i>(See note 2, Page 34)</i>	8AX	300	<i>White-tailed deer ONLY</i>
1047	Aug 30 - Dec 9 <i>(See note 2, Page 34)</i>	10AX	400	<i>White-tailed deer ONLY</i>
1048	Aug 30 - Nov 20 <i>(See note 2, Page 34)</i>	11AX* (see pg 34)	450	
1049	Aug 30 - Dec 20 <i>(See note 2, Page 34)</i>	15X* (see pg 34)	200	<i>White-tailed deer ONLY</i>
1050	Oct 10 - Oct 31	22	350	
1051	Aug 15 - Sep 30 Oct 5 - Nov 3	23X	200	<i>Short-range weapons ONLY Aug 15 - Sep 30 White-tailed deer ONLY</i>
1052	Oct 10 - Oct 31	31	350	
1053	Oct 10 - Oct 31	32	350	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 4, Page 34</i>
1054	Oct 10 - Oct 31	32A	150	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 4, Page 34</i>
1055	Oct 10 - Oct 31	39-2	1200	
1056	Oct 10 - Oct 31	43	700	
1057	Oct 15 - Nov 9	44-1	700	
1058	Nov 1 - Nov 9	45	450	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 4, Page 34</i>
1059	Oct 10 - Oct 31	48	50	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 4, Page 34</i>
1060	Nov 1 - Nov 30	49-2*	450	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 4, Page 34</i>
1061	Nov 1 - Nov 9	52	200	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 4, Page 34</i>
1062	Aug 30 - Dec 19 <i>(See note 2, Page 34)</i>	60X* (see pg 34)	1,000	<i>White-tailed deer ONLY Motorized Vehicle Restriction Unit 66 & 69, See note 4, Page 34</i>
1063	Nov 1 - Nov 30	60-1* (see pg 34)	300	<i>See note 7, Page 34</i>

**2005 CONTROLLED HUNTS
EITHER SEX DEER**

Hunt No.	Season Dates	Controlled Hunt Areas	Permits	Notes
1064	Oct 5 - Nov 17 Nov 18 - Nov 30	60-2* (see pg 34)	800	<i>Antlerless ONLY - Nov 18 - Nov 30 See note 7, Page 34</i>
1065	Oct 5 - Nov 8	62	100	
1066	Oct 5 - Nov 8	64* (see pg 34)	100	

**2005 CONTROLLED HUNTS
ARCHERY DEER - Archery Permit Required**

Hunt No.	Season Dates	Controlled Hunt Areas	Permits	Notes
1067	Nov 16 - Dec 16	39-3	125	<i>Either sex, See note 5, Page 34 Roads on Boise River WMA closed to Motorized Travel</i>
1068	Aug 15 - Sep 30	40-2* (see pg 34)	25	<i>Either sex</i>
1069	Aug 30 - Dec 19	68A	Unlimited	<i>Antlered ONLY</i>
	Dec 1 - Dec 19	72	Unlimited	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 4, Page 34, Antlered ONLY</i>

* See controlled hunt area descriptions. This hunt includes other units or parts of other units.

2005 CONTROLLED HUNTS
MUZZLELOADER DEER - Muzzleloader Permit Required

Hunt No.	Season Dates	Controlled Hunt Areas	Permits	Notes
1070	Nov 20 - Nov 30	21-1*	40	<i>Traditional Muzzleloader ONLY, Antlered ONLY</i>
1071	Nov 10 - Nov 30	33* (see pg 34)	149	<i>Antlered ONLY</i>
1072	Nov 25 - Dec 9	37* (see pg 34)	73	<i>Antlered ONLY Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 4, Page 34</i>
1073	Sep 28 - Oct 31	45	30	<i>Traditional Muzzleloader ONLY, Antlered ONLY Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 4, Page 34</i>
1074	Nov 1 - Nov 14	46*	200	<i>Traditional Muzzleloader ONLY, Either sex Motorized Vehicle Restriction Unit 47, See note 4, Page 34</i>
1075	Nov 25 - Dec 9	51* (see pg 34)	100	<i>Either sex Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 4, Page 34</i>
1076	Nov 11 - Dec 9	61	Unlimited	<i>Either sex</i>

2005 CONTROLLED HUNTS
YOUTH DEER

Hunt No.	Season Dates	Controlled Hunt Areas	Permits	Notes
1077	Sep 1 - Dec 31	21-2*	100	<i>Landowner Permission Required, See note 6, Page 34, Short-range weapon ONLY, Antlerless ONLY, Private land ONLY.</i>
1078	Oct 25 - Nov 9	44-2* (see pg 34)	400	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction Units 45 & 52, See notes 3 & 4, Page 34, antlerless ONLY</i>
1079	Oct 5 - Oct 31	46* (see pg 34)	400	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction Unit 47 See notes 3 & 4, Page 34, either sex</i>

2005 CONTROLLED HUNTS
OUTFITTER ALLOCATION DEER - Antlered Deer Only

Hunt No.	Season Dates	Controlled Hunt Areas	Permits	Notes
1080	Aug 30 - Dec 1	1	2	
1081	Oct 10 - Nov 3	11	1	<i>Antlered Mule deer ONLY</i>
1082	Oct 10 - Nov 3	11A	2	<i>Antlered Mule deer ONLY</i>
1083	Oct 10 - Nov 3	13	37	<i>Antlered Mule deer ONLY</i>
1084	Oct 10 - Nov 3	14	22	<i>Antlered Mule deer ONLY</i>
1085	Oct 10 - Nov 3	18	9	<i>Antlered Mule deer ONLY</i>
1086	Nov 10 - Nov 24	33	1	<i>Muzzleloader ONLY</i>
1087	Nov 25 - Dec 9	37* (see pg 34)	2	<i>Muzzleloader ONLY, Antlered ONLY, Motorized Vehicle Restriction , See note 4, Page 34</i>
1088	Aug 15 - Sep 24	39-1	1	
1089	Nov 10 - Nov 24	40-1	5	
1090	Nov 10 - Nov 24	42	1	
1091	Nov 1 - Nov 30	50-1	1	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 4, Page 34</i>
1092	Oct 5 - Oct 31	55	1	
1093	Oct 5 - Oct 31	57	1	

Prior to submitting an application for an outfitter allocated controlled hunt, you must have a written agreement with an outfitter licensed in the hunt area. Successful applicants of an outfitter allocated controlled hunt must hunt with an outfitter licensed for the hunt area. The outfitter must purchase your permit and tag by Aug. 20. Successful applicants authorize the Department to provide names and addresses to the outfitter(s) licensed for that controlled hunt. For a list of licensed outfitters in the applicable controlled hunt area, a sample written agreement, and additional information contact the Idaho Outfitters and Guides Licensing Board at their website - www.state.id.us/oglb or by calling (208) 327-7380.

* See controlled hunt area descriptions. This hunt includes other units or parts of other units.

CONTROLLED DEER

Notes:

- 1 — This hunt has very limited access due to few roads, and private property.
- 2 — All holders of this permit/tag may only hunt during dates that the individual unit is open to general deer tag holders. Hunters are also limited to the weapon type that the general tag holder must use for the given dates.
- 3 — Youth Hunt: ONLY hunters 12 - 17 years of age with a valid license may apply for this hunt.
- 4 — Motorized vehicle use as an aid to hunting for wildlife is grossrestricted to established roadways open to motorized vehicle traffic capable of travel by full-sized automobiles. A full-sized automobile shall be defined as any motorized vehicle with a vehicle weight in excess of 1500 pounds. See page 13.

- 5 — Mandatory class required - Anyone drawing a deer controlled archery-only hunt permit for this hunt must satisfactorily complete a mandatory hunter education course. The course will be administered by the southwest region and will include the hunt boundaries and legal restrictions, and will emphasize proper hunter ethics. Bowhunter education required.
- 6 — Landowner Permission Hunts. Written permission from a landowner in the hunt area is required to apply for this hunt. Landowner Permission Hunt Permits will be sold on a first-come, first-served basis at the Salmon and headquarters IDFG offices starting Jul 15. Do not apply for this hunt during the controlled hunt application period.
- 7 — Short-range weapons ONLY on CJ Strike, Mud Lake, and Chester Wetlands Wildlife Management Areas.

DEER CONTROLLED HUNT AREA DESCRIPTIONS

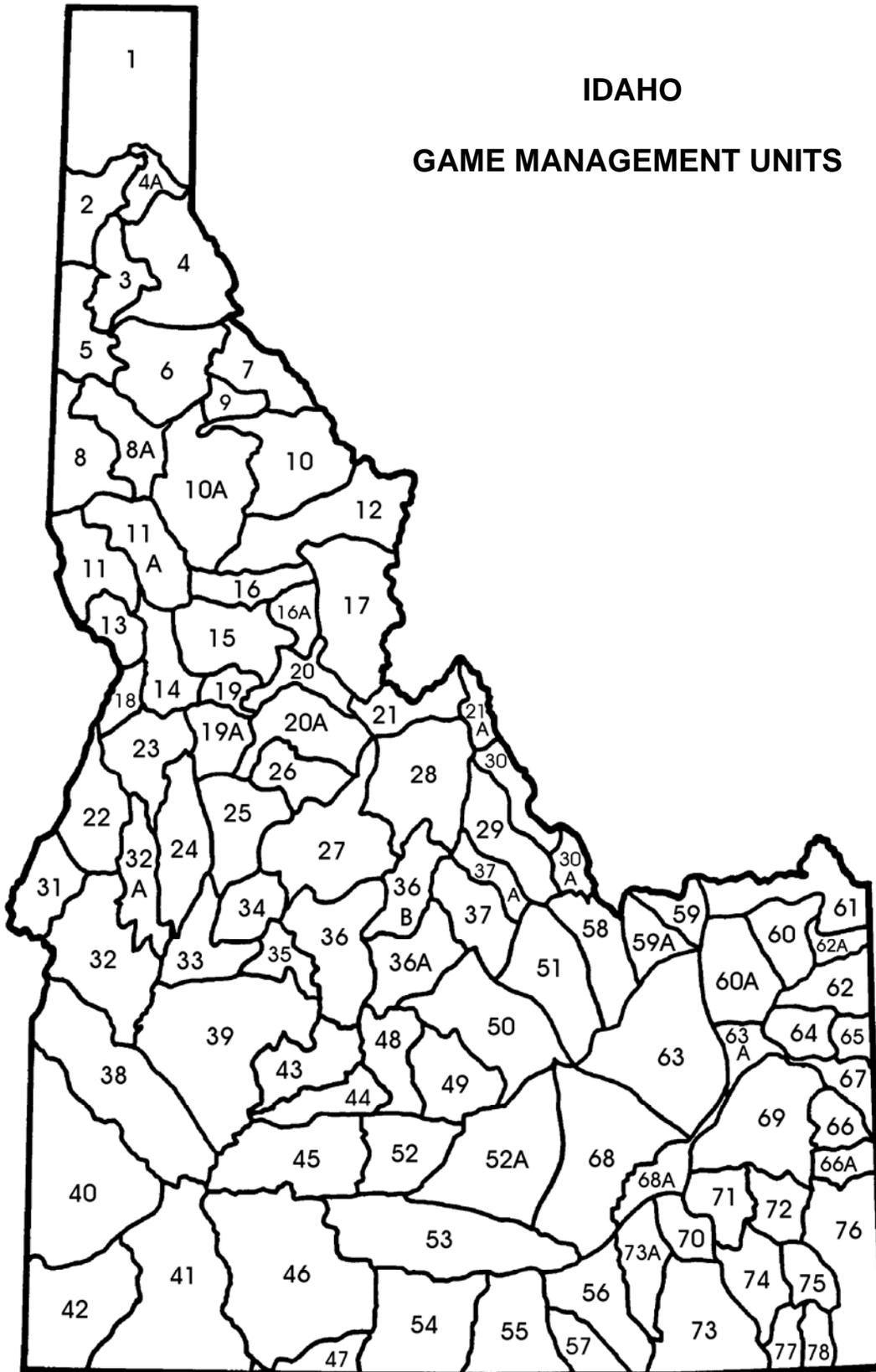
Hunt Area 1 — All of Unit 1.
Hunt Area 8X — All of Unit 8.
Hunt Area 8AX — That portion of Unit 8A within one mile of private land. (For the purpose of this hunt, 'private land' does not include corporate timberlands).
Hunt Area 10AX — That portion of 10A within one mile of private land. (For the purpose of this hunt, 'private land' does not include corporate timberlands)
Hunt Area 11 — All of Unit 11.
Hunt Area 11A — All of Unit 11A.
Hunt Areas 11AX — All of Unit 11A and that portion of Unit 14 north and west of U.S. Highway 95 and Whitebird Creek.
Hunt Area 13 — All of Unit 13.
Hunt Area 14 — All of Unit 14.
Hunt Area 15X — That portion of Units 15 and 16 outside of and up to one mile inside the National Forest System Boundary. The National Forest System Boundary is a legislatively set boundary - it is not necessarily the boundary of Forest Service property. Please refer to a US Forest Service travel plan map for the location of this boundary.
Hunt Area 18 — All of Unit 18.
Hunt Area 19A — All of Unit 19A.
Hunt Area 20A — All of Unit 20A.
Hunt Area 21-1 — All of Units 21 and 21A.
Hunt Area 21-2 — All of Units 21, 21A, 28, 29, 30, 30A, 36A, 36B, 37, and 37A.
Hunt Area 22 — All of Unit 22.
Hunt Area 23 — All of Unit 23.
Hunt Area 23X — That area of Unit 23 outside the National Forest System Boundary and within the Little Salmon River drainage, upstream from and including the Boulder Creek drainage on the west side of the Little Salmon River; and upstream from but excluding the Hazard Creek drainage on the east side of the Little Salmon River.
Hunt Area 25 — All of Unit 25.

Hunt Area 26 — All of Unit 26.
Hunt Area 27 — All of Unit 27.
Hunt Area 31 — All of Unit 31.
Hunt Area 32 — All of Unit 32.
Hunt Area 32A — All of Unit 32A.
Hunt Area 33 — All of Units 33 and 35, and that portion of Unit 34 south and west of the Landmark-Stanley Road.
Hunt Area 37 — All of Units 37 and 37A.
Hunt Area 39-1 — All of Unit 39.
Hunt Area 39-2 — All of Unit 39 EXCEPT that portion of Unit 39 south and east of the Blacks Creek Road and south of the South Fork of the Boise River.
Hunt Area 39-3 — That portion of Unit 39 within the following boundary: Beginning at a point 400 yards north of State Highway 21 at the Ada County Line, south and west on a line 400 yards north of State Highway 21 to Warm Springs Avenue, and west on a line 400 yards north of Warm Springs Avenue to the Highlands-Table Rock powerline, north and west on the Highlands-Table Rock powerline to State Highway 55, north on Highway 55 to the Ada County Line, and southeast on the Ada County Line to the point of beginning.
Hunt Area 40-1 — All of Unit 40.
Hunt Area 40-2 — All of Units 40, 41, and 42.
Hunt Area 41 — All of Unit 41.
Hunt Area 42 — All of Unit 42.
Hunt Area 43 — All of Unit 43.
Hunt Area 44-1 — All of Unit 44.
Hunt Area 44-2 — All Units of 44, 45, and that portion of Unit 52 west of State Highway 75.
Hunt Area 45 — All of Unit 45.
Hunt Area 46 — All of Units 46, 47, 54, 55, and 57.
Hunt Area 47-1 — All of Unit 47.
Hunt Area 47-2 — All of Units 46 and 47.
Hunt Area 48 — All of Unit 48.

Hunt Area 49-1 — All of Unit 49.
Hunt Area 49-2 — All of Units 49 and 50.
Hunt Area 50-1 — That portion of Unit 50 west of U.S. 93.
Hunt Area 50-2 — All of Unit 50.
Hunt Area 51 — All of Unit 51 and that portion of Unit 50 east of U.S. Highway 93.
Hunt Area 52 — All of Unit 52.
Hunt Area 52A — All of Unit 52A. (Caution: See Craters of the Moon closure, page 9)
Hunt Area 54 — All of Unit 54.
Hunt Area 55 — All of Unit 55. Most of the City of Rocks National Reserve is open to hunting. Information about hunting within the Reserve is available to permittees at IDFG offices and at the National Park Service office in Almo.
Hunt Area 56 — All of Unit 56.
Hunt Area 57 — All of Unit 57.
Hunt Area 58 — All of Units 58, 59, and 59A.
Hunt Area 60-1 — All of Units 60, 62A and that portion of Unit 60A beyond one mile north and west of the North (Henry) Fork of the Snake River.
Hunt Area 60-2 — All of Units 60, 61, and 62A.
Hunt Area 60X — All of Units 60, 60A, 62, 63, 63A, 64, 65, 66, 67 and 69.
Hunt Area 61 — All of Unit 61.
Hunt Area 62 — All of Unit 62.
Hunt Area 64 — All of Unit 64 and that portion of Unit 67 north and east of State Highway 26.
Hunt Area 66 — All of Unit 66.
Hunt Area 68A — All of Unit 68A.
Hunt Area 69 — All of Unit 69.
Hunt Area 72 — All of Unit 72.

IDAHO

GAME MANAGEMENT UNITS



FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION

The Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Program consists of funds from a 10% to 11% manufacturer's excise tax collected from the sale of handguns, sporting rifles, shotguns, ammunition, and archery equipment. The Federal Aid program then allots the funds back to states through a formula based on each state's geographic area and the number of paid hunting license holders in the state. The Idaho Department of Fish and Game uses the funds to help restore, conserve, manage, and enhance wild birds and mammals for the public benefit. These funds are also used to educate hunters to develop the skills, knowledge, and attitudes necessary to be responsible, ethical hunters. Seventy-five percent of the funds for this project are from Federal Aid. The other 25% comes from license-generated funds.

