

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

Cal Groen, Director

Project W-170-R-32

Progress Report



WHITE-TAILED DEER

Study I, Job 3

July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008

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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-32</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, 2007 to June 30, 2008</u>		

STATEWIDE

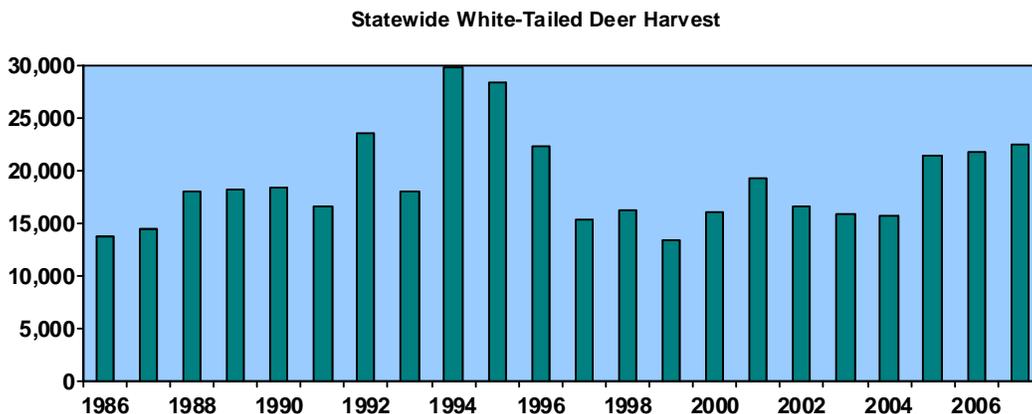
Summary

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 seven 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 2007, 56,228 hunters harvested 22,186 white-tailed deer during 241,059 recreation days (Figure 2). In 2006, 48,429 hunters harvested 21,629 white-tailed deer during 300,272 recreation days; and in 2005, 55,812 hunters harvested 21,324 white-tailed deer during 327,385 recreation days.



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 five points or more (western count). Individual management goals are established for each of the seven 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.

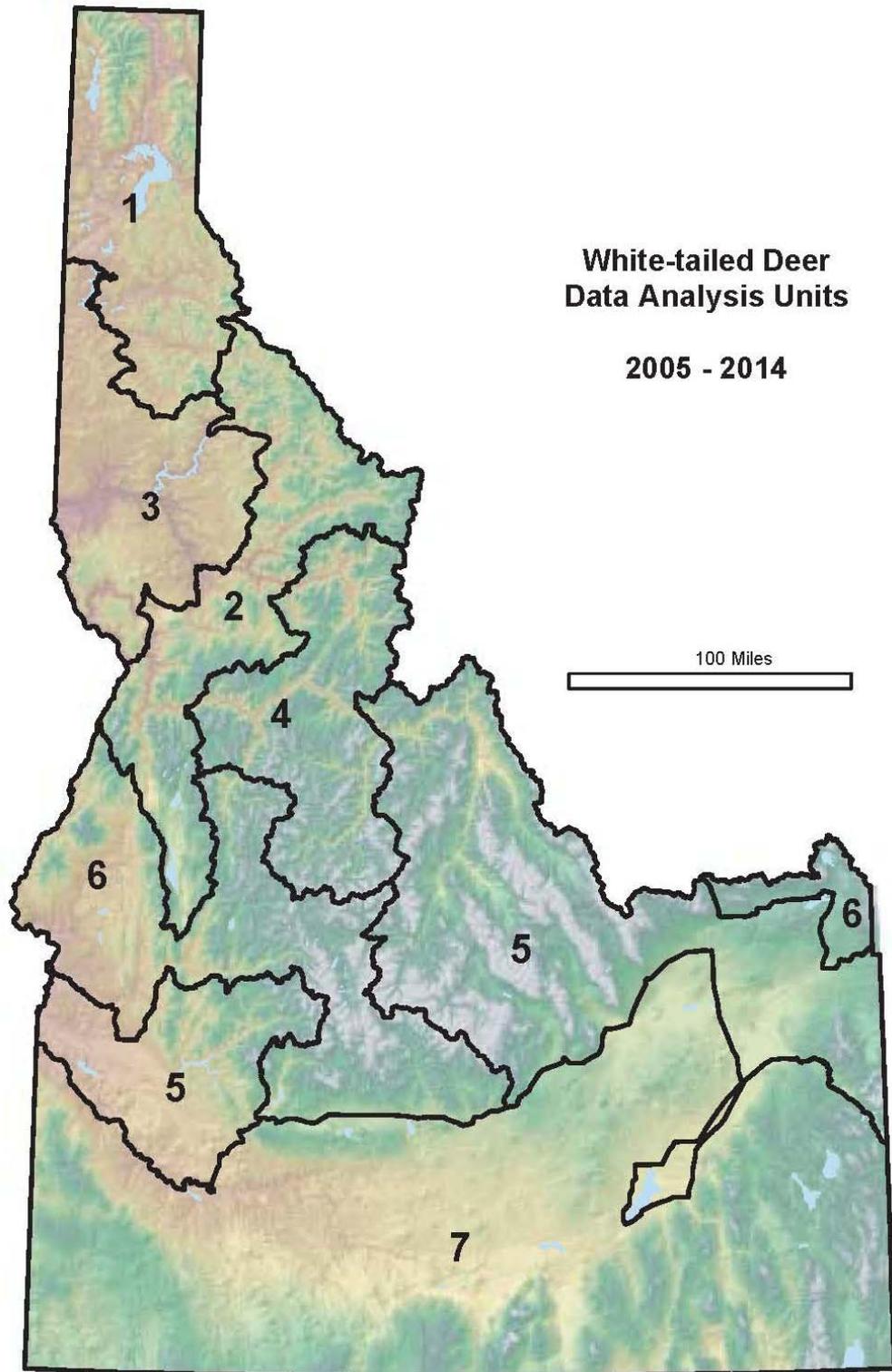
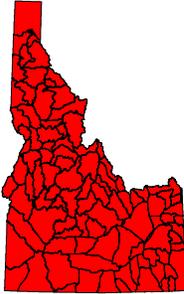


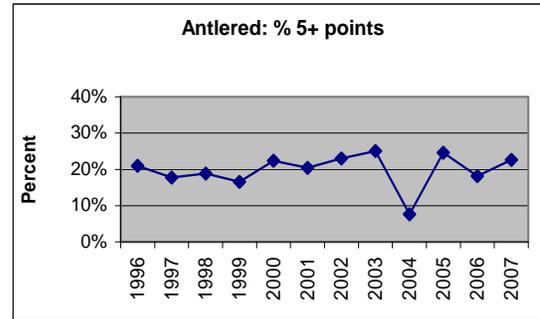
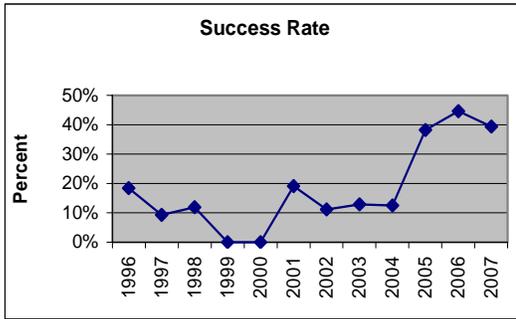
Figure 1. White-tailed deer Data Analysis Units.



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		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hunters		120775	163541	136250	NA	NA	99139	144493	120508	125408	24571	25153	24189
Hunter Days		795490	921479	803055	NA	NA	449738	753316	556810	622165	151983	163008	109097
Whitetail Harvest	Total	22286	14884	16058	13263	15296	18346	15224	14837	14445	8425	9494	8875
	Male	13227	10526	11478	9021	10615	12047	10359	10334	10899	5937	6398	6204
	Female	9059	4358	4580	4242	4681	6299	4865	4503	3546	2488	2932	2626
Success Rate		18%	9%	12%	NA	NA	19%	11%	12%	12%	34%	38%	37%
Antlered: % 5+ points		21%	18%	19%	17%	22%	20%	23%	25%	0%	26%	19%	24%
Whitetail Deer Tags		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hunters											27716	21207	29306
Hunter Days											160918	125271	118879
Harvest	Total										11562	10877	11662
	Male										8241	7713	8548
	Female										3279	2941	3017
Success Rate											42%	51%	40%
Antlered: % 5+ points											27%	20%	22%
Controlled Hunt Tags		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Permits Issued		0	775	450	450	994	1391	3040	1529	0	3525	2069	2733
Hunter Days							5523	8535	8224	0	14244	11993	13083
Harvest	Total	0	388	228	193	777	896	1293	976	1275	1337	1258	1649
	Male		0	0	0	491	462	564	151	285	195	153	133
	Female		388	228	193	286	434	729	825	990	1142	1105	1516
Success Rate			50%	51%	43%	78%	64%	43%	64%		38%		
Antlered: % 5+ points													
All Deer Tags		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hunters		120775	164316	136700	NA	NA	100530	147533	122037	125408	55812	48429	56228
Hunter Days		795490	921479	803055	NA	NA	455261	761851	565034	625493	327385	300272	241059
White-tailed Deer Harves	Total	22286	15272	16286	13456	16073	19242	16517	15813	15720	21324	21629	22186
	Male	13227	10526	11478	9021	11106	12509	10923	10485	11184	14373	14264	14885
	Female	9059	4746	4808	4435	4967	6733	5594	5328	4536	6909	6978	7159
Success Rate		18%	9%	12%	NA	NA	19%	11%	13%	13%	38%	45%	39%
Antlered: % 5+ points		21%	18%	19%	17%	22%	20%	23%	25%	8%	25%	18%	23%

Note: Prior to 2005, 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. Statewide White-tailed Deer Harvest.

DATA ANALYSIS UNIT 1 – NORTHERN FOREST

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

Summary

Hunter densities in Data Analysis Unit 1 (DAU 1) are relatively high, success rates are moderate, and the opportunity to harvest a mature buck white-tailed deer is high (Figure 3). The 2007 hunting season in the Northern Forest opened 10 October for both the Regular and White-tailed Deer Tag for any white-tailed deer. Season length was 52 days, including a muzzleloader-only season in GMU 4 the last 21 days of the season.

During 2007, the third year of management under the Regular/White-tailed Deer Tag System, 19% of hunters in the Northern Forest chose a White-tailed Deer Tag, up from 15% a year ago. Incidental conversations with White-tailed Deer Tag holders imply that most of them purchased this tag because they consider themselves only white-tailed deer hunters, rather than for the advantage it offers for white-tailed deer hunting opportunity in other DAUs.

Hunter numbers in the Northern Forest were up 3% from the previous three-year average, and down 9% from the 10-year average. Success during 2007 was 39% for all deer tags, well above the previous 10-year average of 26%. Nineteen percent of the deer tags used in this DAU were White-tailed Deer tags. Thirty-seven percent of White-tailed Deer only tag holders killed a deer, compared to holders of the Regular Deer tag, of which 38% killed a white-tailed deer, and 4% killed a mule deer.

With the minor exception of GMU 4, the doe season has been unchanged since 1995, but the doe success rate was 13%, above the 10-year average of 9%. These data support the general consensus of the public that the white-tailed deer population in DAU 1 is continuing to increase.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

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

Criterion	Minimum	Three-year average
Hunters	14,000	20,780
Hunter-days of recreation	85,000	121,674
Buck harvest	2,700	5,412
%5+ points in the harvest	17%	25%

Management Plan Goals

White-tailed deer are substantially 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 2005-2014 White-tailed Deer Management Plan. Recently, deer seasons in GMUs 1, 2, 3, 4A, and 5 ran from 1 November - 1 December. Twenty-two days were added to the start of the 2005 season which allowed hunters to pursue antlered 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 six days during 2006 to end 9 November, the day prior to muzzleloader season. In 2007, 650 Extra antlerless tags were added in Unit 1 (300 permits), Unit 2 (150 permits), Unit 3 on private lands north of Interstate 90 (100 permits) and Unit 5 (100 permits). This was an attempt to reduce over-population concerns and provide more hunter opportunity (Appendix A).

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

Habitat Management

No specific habitat management actions were undertaken for white-tailed deer management in this DAU.

Depredation Management

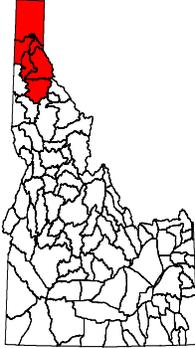
The primary complaint regarding white-tailed deer was of too many deer in towns or urban areas without hunting. Areas at the periphery of Coeur d'Alene and Hayden produced the most calls. During this report period, the city of Fernan Village passed a city ordinance to disallow feeding of deer within city limits. Extra antlerless tags were offered on the private lands north of Interstate 90 to address this problem.

Disease Monitoring

Since 2001, 256 white-tailed deer have been tested for CWD in this DAU. None have had the disease.

Emergency Winter Feeding

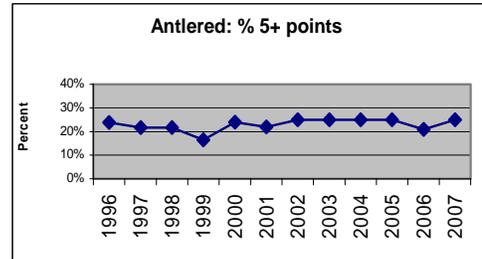
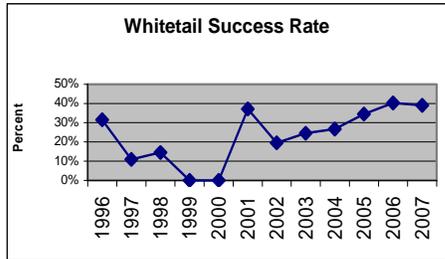
No emergency winter feeding has been undertaken since 1996-1997 when approximately 2,800 white-tailed deer were fed, primarily in GMU 1. DAU 1 experienced relatively mild winter conditions from 1997-2006. The most recent winter (2006-2007) had significantly more snowpack than average, up to 140% of normal in some areas. The early portion of the winter was normal but significant snows occurred after December and there was an unusually long, cold, and wet spring. No winter feeding took place but some winter-related mortality did occur.



DAU 1: Northern Forest

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

3-Year Averages		Hunters per square mile:	3.30
		Harvest per square mile:	1.25
Square Miles:	6,299	Success Rate:	38%
		Hunter-days/Whitetail	15
		Antlered: % 5+ points	24%



Regular Deer Tags		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hunters		26544	32137	27299	NA	NA	16028	22989	20906	17867	16520	17547	16711
Hunter Days		218983	190208	160019	NA	NA	93040	146394	121217	106371	106350	115806	79431
Whitetail Harvest	Total	8398	3504	3977	4174	4778	5961	4478	5123	4765	5683	6879	6332
	Male	3812	2324	2993	2697	3074	3779	3057	3419	3489	4014	4599	4443
	Female	4586	1180	984	1477	1704	2182	1421	1704	1276	1669	2174	1867
Whitetail Success Rate		32%	11%	15%	NA	NA	37%	19%	25%	27%	34%	39%	38%
Antlered: % 5+ points		24%	22%	22%	17%	24%	22%	25%	25%	25%	29%	20%	26%
Whitetail Deer Tags		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hunters											4572	3121	3803
Hunter Days											27043	17742	15811
Harvest	Total										1608	1472	1392
	Male										1112	1021	949
	Female										454	426	436
Whitetail Success Rate											35%	47%	37%
Antlered: % 5+ points											30%	23%	21%
Controlled Hunt Tags		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Permits Issued						31	35	50	21		52	50	
Hunter Days								144	407	178	143	210	2488
Harvest	Total					9	13	18	7	14	7	11	294
	Male					8	13	18	7	12	7	11	20
	Female					1	0	0	0	2	0	0	274
Success Rate						29%	37%	36%	33%				
Antlered: % 5+ points											57%	55%	15%
All Deer Tags		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hunters		26544	32137	27299	NA	NA	16063	23039	20927	17867	21144	20718	20514
Hunter Days		218983	190208	160019	NA	NA	93184	146801	121395	106371	133536	133758	97730
Whitetail Harvest	Total	8398	3504	3977	4174	4787	5974	4496	5130	4779	7298	8362	8018
	Male	3812	2324	2993	2697	3082	3792	3075	3426	3501	5133	5631	5412
	Female	4586	1180	984	1477	1705	2182	1421	1704	1278	2123	2600	2577
Success Rate		32%	11%	15%	NA	NA	37%	20%	25%	27%	35%	40%	39%
Antlered: % 5+ points		24%	22%	22%	17%	24%	22%	25%	25%	25%	25%	21%	25%

Note: Prior to 2005, 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 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 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 (Appendix A). Units 7 and 9 have a 25-day (10 Oct-3 Nov) either-sex season. Units 23 and 24 season 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 and allowing it to again be used in the Clearwater Region through 3 November 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 2005-2014 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 were easily met during this reporting period as illustrated in the table below.

Criterion	Minimum	Three-year average
Hunters	5,200	9,096
Hunter-days of recreation	25,500	48,550
Buck harvest	1,500	2,031
%5+ points in the harvest	10%	18%

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

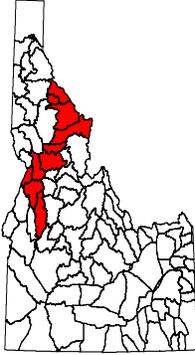
While some deer were lost to Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease (EHD) in 2003, this DAU was not impacted as heavily as DAU 3. No outbreaks have been detected since 2003.

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

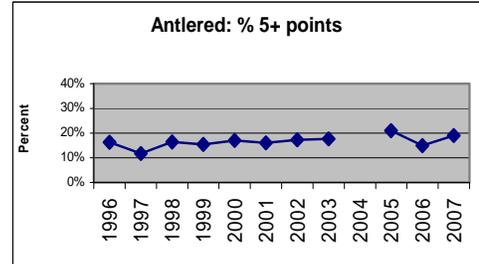
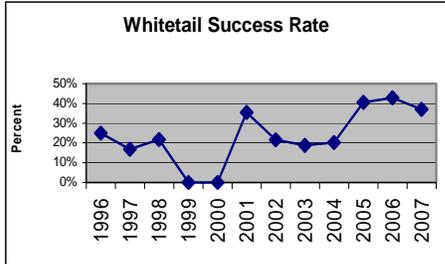
Emergency feeding of white-tailed deer by the Department has not occurred in recent years.



DAU 2: Central Forest

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

3-Year Averages		Hunters per square mile:	1.10
		Harvest per square mile:	0.44
Square Miles:	6,879	Success Rate:	40%
		Hunter-days/Whitetail	12
		Antlered: % 5+ points	18%



Regular Deer Tags		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hunters		12031	18202	13172	NA	NA	8446	12263	10860	11948	1963	1652	1555
Hunter Days		77925	87399	72227	NA	NA	40746	65091	53927	64521	11448	9806	6321
Whitetail Harvest	Total	2999	3004	2828	1910	2505	2858	2494	1954	2399	539	442	508
	Male	2085	2128	1926	1393	1846	2023	1759	1401	1925	366	268	316
	Female	914	876	902	517	659	835	735	553	474	173	161	191
Whitetail Success Rate		25%	17%	21%	NA	NA	34%	20%	18%	20%	27%	27%	33%
Antlered: % 5+ points		16%	12%	16%	15%	17%	16%	17%	18%	17%	7%	7%	22%
Whitetail Deer Tags		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hunters											5812	4571	6177
Hunter Days											29839	23600	23090
Harvest	Total										2585	2157	2333
	Male										1843	1605	1846
	Female										742	500	473
Whitetail Success Rate											44%	47%	38%
Antlered: % 5+ points											22%	20%	18%
Controlled Hunt Tags		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Permits Issued		0	225	100	100	325	472	761	241		1163	255	281
Hunter Days							1706	1910	1026		1403	1466	766
Harvest	Total	0	104	55	58	267	306	329	144	165	169	184	130
	Male		0	0	0	172	196	211	20	54	22	9	7
	Female		104	55	58	95	110	118	124	111	147	174	120
Success Rate			46%	55%	58%	82%	65%	43%	60%		15%	46%	46%
Antlered: % 5+ points											20%	0%	0%
All Deer Tags		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hunters		12031	18427	13272	NA	NA	8918	13024	11101	12691	8118	6478	8013
Hunter Days		77925	87399	72227	NA	NA	42452	67001	54953	67849	42930	34872	30177
White-tailed Deer Harves	Total	2999	3108	2883	1968	2772	3164	2823	2098	2564	3293	2783	2971
	Male	2085	2128	1926	1393	2018	2219	1970	1421	1979	2231	1882	2169
	Female	914	980	957	575	754	945	853	677	585	1062	835	784
Success Rate		25%	17%	22%	NA	NA	35%	22%	19%	20%	41%	43%	37%
Antlered: % 5+ points		16%	12%	16%	15%	17%	16%	17%	18%	17%	21%	15%	19%

Note: Prior to 2005, 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 seven-day antlerless season in Unit 13 (Appendix A). All seasons open on 10 October, except for Unit 5 which has a 1 November 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 3 November 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 2005-2014 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 were easily met during this reporting period as illustrated in the table below.

Criterion	Minimum	Three-year average
Hunters	12,700	17,664
Hunter-days of recreation	81,000	106,934
Buck harvest	4,300	5,487
%5+ points in the harvest	10%	24%

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 Units 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

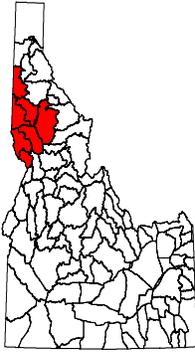
Fork Clearwater, and Salmon rivers. While actual losses will never be known, localized losses were high (likely 20-80% in some areas). It is likely that several thousand white-tailed deer died. No outbreaks have been detected since 2003.

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

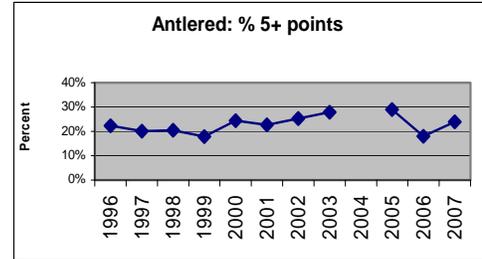
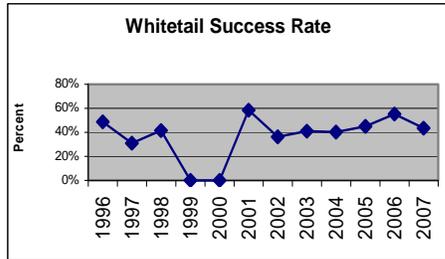
Emergency feeding of white-tailed deer by the Department has not occurred in recent years.



DAU 3: Northern Agriculture

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

3-Year Averages		Hunters per square mile:	3.36
Square Miles: 5,698		Harvest per square mile:	1.59
		Success Rate:	47%
		Hunter-days/Whitetail:	11
		Antlered: % 5+ points:	24%



Regular Deer Tags		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hunters		18266	24019	19754	NA	NA	14252	20727	18240	17133	2799	2801	2954
Hunter Days		148048	155040	131659	NA	NA	82442	128448	106058	104244	16334	16800	12659
Whitetail Harvest	Total	8915	7307	8160	6404	7212	8265	7377	7176	6320	1223	1257	1299
	Male	5916	5104	5580	4360	5066	5421	4896	5067	4775	825	821	877
	Female	2999	2203	2580	2044	2146	2844	2481	2109	1545	398	419	407
Whitetail Success Rate		49%	30%	41%	NA	NA	58%	36%	39%	37%	44%	45%	44%
Antlered: % 5+ points		22%	20%	20%	18%	25%	23%	25%	28%		30%	19%	23%
Whitetail Deer Tags		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hunters											16042	12190	17298
Hunter Days											97308	75958	71261
Harvest	Total										6983	6790	7311
	Male										5041	4779	5350
	Female										1942	1875	1904
Whitetail Success Rate											44%	56%	42%
Antlered: % 5+ points											29%	20%	24%
Controlled Hunt Tags		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Permits Issued			550	350	350	638	884	2229	1267		1139	889	1404
Hunter Days							3673	6218	7020		5710	4449	5435
Harvest	Total		284	173	135	501	577	946	825	588	771	724	806
	Male		0	0	0	311	253	335	124	84	73	64	40
	Female		284	173	135	190	324	611	701	504	698	656	756
Success Rate			52%	49%	39%	79%	65%	42%	65%		68%		57%
Antlered: % 5+ points											16%	2%	3%
All Deer Tags		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hunters		18266	24569	20104	NA	NA	15136	22956	19507	17133	19980	15880	21656
Hunter Days		148048	155040	131659	NA	NA	86115	134666	113078	104244	119352	97207	89355
White-tailed Deer Harves	Total	8915	7591	8333	6539	7713	8842	8323	8001	6908	8977	8771	9416
	Male	5916	5104	5580	4360	5377	5674	5231	5191	4859	5939	5664	6267
	Female	2999	2487	2753	2179	2336	3168	3092	2810	2049	3038	2950	3067
Success Rate		49%	31%	41%	NA	NA	58%	36%	41%	40%	45%	55%	43%
Antlered: % 5+ points		22%	20%	20%	18%	25%	23%	25%	28%		29%	18%	24%

Note: Prior to 2005, 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 (Appendix A).

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 winter 1992-1993. 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	Three-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

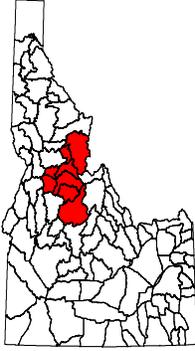
Depredations are not an issue in this wilderness DAU.

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 CWD testing) are collected opportunistically at check stations.

Emergency Winter Feeding

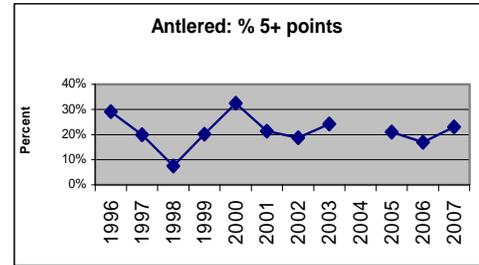
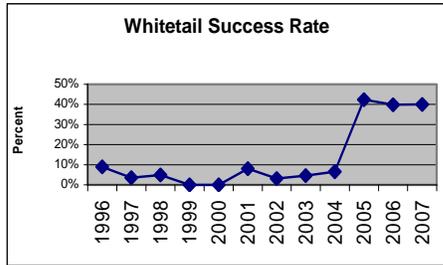
Emergency winter feeding is not a consideration in this wilderness DAU.



DAU 4: Backcountry

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

3-Year Averages		Hunters per square mile:	0.12
Square Miles: 5,873		Harvest per square mile:	0.05
		Success Rate:	41%
		Hunter-days/Whitetail	15
		Antlered: % 5+ points	20%



Regular Deer Tags		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hunters		6911	7013	6491	NA	NA	2581	4671	3587	2660	447	460	352
Hunter Days		43997	77700	37639	NA	NA	14188	29592	19483	16065	3092	3493	1485
Whitetail Harvest	Total	617	248	321	122	204	208	144	164	163	196	184	161
	Male	477	230	280	98	158	156	107	125	129	177	161	129
	Female	140	18	41	24	46	52	37	39	34	19	20	32
Whitetail Success Rate		9%	4%	5%	NA	NA	8%	3%	5%	6%	44%	40%	46%
Antlered: % 5+ points		29%	20%	7%	20%	32%	21%	19%	24%		22%	20%	16%
Whitetail Deer Tags		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hunters											243	245	274
Hunter Days											1397	1543	1218
Harvest	Total										97	85	91
	Male										67	43	65
	Female										30	41	24
Whitetail Success Rate											40%	35%	33%
Antlered: % 5+ points											22%	12%	38%
Controlled Hunt Tags		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Permits Issued											14		16
Hunter Days											72	13	39
Harvest	Total										13	5	5
	Male										12	5	5
	Female										1	0	0
Success Rate													
Antlered: % 5+ points											25%	33%	0%
All Deer Tags		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hunters		6911	7013	6491	NA	NA	2581.4	4671	3587	2660	704	705	642
Hunter Days		43997	77700	37639	NA	NA	14188	29592	19483	16065	4561	5049	2742
White-tailed Deer Harves Total	Total	617	248	321	122	204	208	144	164	176	298	281	257
	Male	477	230	280	98	158	156	107	125	141	249	216	199
	Female	140	18	41	24	46	52	37	39	35	49	61	56
Success Rate		9%	4%	5%	NA	NA	8%	3%	5%	7%	42%	40%	40%
Antlered: % 5+ points		29%	20%	7%	20%	32%	21%	19%	24%		21%	17%	23%

Note: Prior to 2005, 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 (1957), white-tailed deer were apparently reintroduced in the river bottoms of the South Fork and North Fork of the Snake River. 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. 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 hunting 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 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 three-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 but are of low priority. Harvest data and season structure is becoming standardized and will likely produce good information in the future.

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 two 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 cause damage to 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

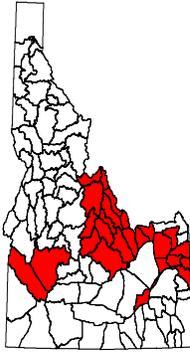
most common problem in the area. During the winter of 2006-2007 the Department provided panels to 25 landowners for stored crop protection in units 60, 60A, 62, 63A, 64, 65, 67.

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. Thirty-two deer were tested for CWD from units 51, 60, 60A, 63, 63A, 64, 65, 67, and 68A during this reporting period. At this point, this area does not appear to have high enough densities of white-tailed deer to result in large winterkills or disease die-offs.

Emergency Winter Feeding

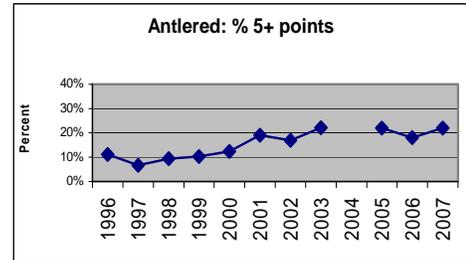
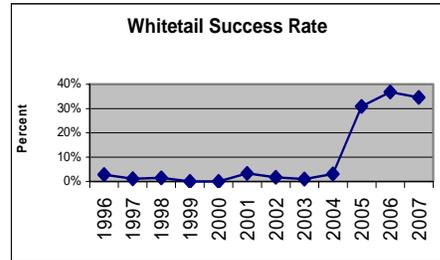
Winter feeding has not been a large issue for white-tailed deer in this DAU. The only place the Department has undertaken emergency winter feeding for white-tailed deer in the area was in the Teton Basin. During the winter of 2006-2007, white-tailed deer were fed at three sites in Unit 62. Winter feeding 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:	0.95
		Harvest per square mile:	0.03
Square Miles:	17,859	Success Rate:	4%
		Hunter-days/Whitetail	2
		Antlered: % 5+ points	21%



Regular Deer Tags		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hunters		22080	29001	23815	NA	NA	18611	27004	21934	25854	1523	1424	1300
Hunter Days		125196	146993	126826	NA	NA	74340	123816	88165	119198	8573	10281	4514
Whitetail Harvest	Total	618	318	339	283	351	618	469	223	455	463	476	392
	Male	458	273	293	197	272	383	358	182	377	313	402	291
	Female	160	45	46	86	79	235	111	41	78	150	65	100
Whitetail Success Rate		3%	1%	1%	NA	NA	3%	2%	1%	2%	30%	33%	30%
Antlered: % 5+ points		11%	7%	9%	10%	12%	19%	17%	22%	21%	27%	19%	
Whitetail Deer Tags		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hunters											722	755	1258
Hunter Days											3855	4491	5601
Harvest	Total										223	298	433
	Male										142	221	304
	Female										81	72	114
Whitetail Success Rate											31%	39%	34%
Antlered: % 5+ points											24%	18%	25%
Controlled Hunt Tags		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Permits Issued											845	582	760
Hunter Days											5444	4502	3610
Harvest	Total										354	268	323
	Male										89	56	47
	Female										265	212	271
Success Rate											32%	42%	43%
Antlered: % 5+ points											18%	11%	18%
All Deer Tags		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hunters		22080	29001	23815	NA	NA	18611	27004	21934	25854	3090	2761	3318
Hunter Days		125196	146993	126826	NA	NA	74340	123816	88165	119198	17872	19274	13725
White-tailed Deer Harves Total	Total	618	318	339	283	351	618	469	223	809	954	1017	1148
	Male	458	273	293	197	272	383	358	182	466	511	668	642
	Female	160	45	46	86	79	235	111	41	343	443	329	485
Success Rate		3%	1%	1%	NA	NA	3%	2%	1%	3%	31%	37%	35%
Antlered: % 5+ points		11%	7%	9%	10%	12%	19%	17%	22%	22%	18%	22%	

Note: Prior to 2005, 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 (Appendix A). 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 CWD 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	Three-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 2005-2014 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 CWD testing.

Depredation Management

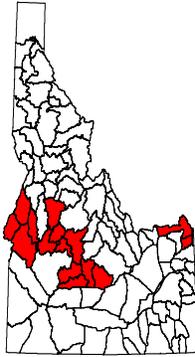
Although white-tailed deer are considered low in numbers in this DAU, they are often found concentrated around agricultural fields. Damage to crops occurs in some cases. Areas with chronic white-tailed deer depredations are often managed with controlled hunts for an extra antlerless deer.

Disease Monitoring

White-tailed deer are monitored for CWD 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

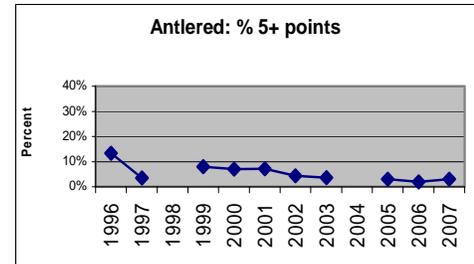
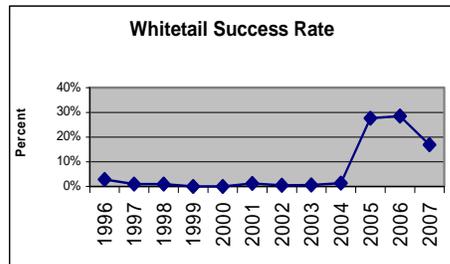
Occasionally, white-tailed deer are fed incidental to feeding implemented in severe winters to prevent catastrophic loss of mule deer.



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:	0.09
		Harvest per square mile:	0.02
Square Miles:	10,609	Success Rate:	24%
		Hunter-days/Whitetail	19
		Antlered: % 5+ points	3%



Regular Deer Tags		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hunters		16876	26248	24791	NA	NA	18855	27569	22673	23844	620	625	596
Hunter Days		87453	124126	134419	NA	NA	68894	123201	86755	104676	2884	3707	2130
Whitetail Harvest	Total	479	274	246	235	131	239	133	130	230	159	153	90
	Male	319	256	226	171	106	165	99	91	123	92	82	67
	Female	160	18	20	64	25	74	34	39	107	67	66	22
Whitetail Success Rate		3%	1%	1%	NA	NA	1%	0%	1%	1%	26%	24%	15%
Antlered: % 5+ points		13%	4%		8%	7%	7%	4%	4%		3%	3%	2%
Whitetail Deer Tags		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hunters											231	194	259
Hunter Days											983	848	1097
Harvest	Total										50	56	35
	Male										26	37	6
	Female										24	17	28
Whitetail Success Rate											22%	29%	14%
Antlered: % 5+ points											0%	4%	8%
Controlled Hunt Tags		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Permits Issued											111	84	89
Hunter Days											431	300	284
Harvest	Total									82	57	49	35
	Male									11	16	3	6
	Female									71	41	45	28
Success Rate											51%	58%	39%
Antlered: % 5+ points											7%	0%	0%
All Deer Tags		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hunters		16876	26248	24791	NA	NA	18855	27569	22673	23844	962	903	944
Hunter Days		87453	124126	134419	NA	NA	68894	123201	86755	104676	4298	4855	3511
White-tailed Deer Harves	Total	479	274	246	235	131	239	133	130	312	266	258	160
	Male	319	256	226	171	106	165	99	91	134	134	122	79
	Female	160	18	20	64	25	74	34	39	178	132	128	78
Success Rate		3%	1%	1%	NA	NA	1%	0%	1%	1%	28%	29%	17%
Antlered: % 5+ points		13%	4%		8%	7%	7%	4%	4%		3%	2%	3%

Note: Prior to 2005, 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.

In 2005, DAU 7 provided 94 hunters with 493 hunter days of recreation; 17% of the bucks harvested were ≥ 5 point. In 2006, it provided 131 hunters with 1,089 hunter days of recreation; 11% of the bucks harvested were ≥ 5 points.

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 (BLM) 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

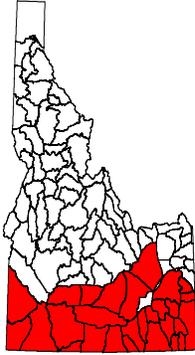
There is currently no disease monitoring program designed specifically for white-tailed deer. White-tailed deer are sampled on occasion at Department checks stations incidental to mule deer and elk sampling.

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

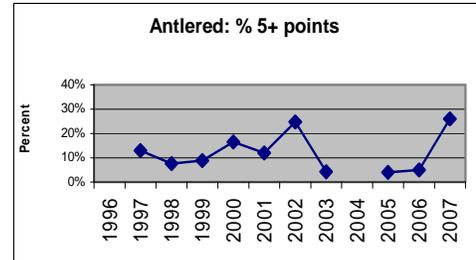
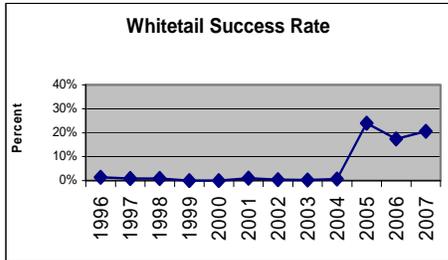
Russell, O. 1914. Journal of a Trapper, 1834-1843. Syms-York, Boise, Idaho.



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:	0.03
		Harvest per square mile:	0.01
Square Miles:	30,255	Success Rate:	21%
		Hunter-days/Whitetail	22
		Antlered: % 5+ points	12%



Regular Deer Tags		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hunters		18067	26921	20928	NA	NA	20365	29270	22308	26102	699	644	721
Hunter Days		93888	140013	140266	NA	NA	76088	136774	81205	107090	3302	3115	2557
Whitetail Harvest	Total	260	229	187	135	115	197	129	67	113	162	103	93
	Male	160	211	180	105	93	120	83	49	81	150	65	81
	Female	100	18	7	30	22	77	46	18	32	12	27	7
Whitetail Success Rate		1%	1%	1%	NA	NA	1%	0%	0%	0%	23%	16%	13%
Antlered: % 5+ points			13%	8%	9%	16%	12%	25%	4%		3%	6%	25%
Whitetail Deer Tags		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hunters											94	131	237
Hunter Days											493	1089	801
Harvest	Total										16	19	67
	Male										10	7	28
	Female										6	10	38
Whitetail Success Rate											17%	15%	28%
Antlered: % 5+ points											0%	11%	34%
Controlled Hunt Tags		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Permits Issued											201	209	183
Hunter Days											1041	1053	461
Harvest	Total										59	60	49
	Male										23	16	9
	Female										36	44	38
Success Rate											30%	23%	41%
Antlered: % 5+ points											17%	0%	25%
All Deer Tags		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hunters		18067	26921	20928	NA	NA	20365	29270	22308	26102	994	984	1141
Hunter Days		93888	140013	140266	NA	NA	76088	136774	81205	107090	4836	5257	3819
White-tailed Deer Harves	Total	260	229	187	135	115	197	129	67	172	238	171	235
	Male	160	211	180	105	93	120	83	49	104	176	81	117
	Female	100	18	7	30	22	77	46	18	68	62	75	112
Success Rate		1%	1%	1%	NA	NA	1%	0%	0%	1%	24%	17%	21%
Antlered: % 5+ points			13%	8%	9%	16%	12%	25%	4%		4%	5%	26%

Note: Prior to 2005, 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
2007 SEASON
WHITE-TAILED DEER RULES

2007 Big Game Seasons

Deer, Elk, Pronghorn

August 2007 - January 2008

Bear, Mountain Lion

August 2007 - July 2008

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



photo courtesy of Todd Corsetti

Key Dates to Remember in 2007

- 2008 hunting licenses are on sale from December 1, 2007 — December 31, 2008
- Opening day for general rifle deer season in most units: October 10, 2007
- Opening day for general rifle elk season in most units: October 15, 2007
- Opening day for general rifle elk and deer seasons in most backcountry units: September 15, 2007
- Opening day for pronghorn seasons: Archery, August 15, 2007; Controlled hunts, September 25, 2007
- Controlled hunt application period for deer, elk, pronghorn, and fall black bear: May 1—June 5, 2007
- Controlled hunt application period for spring black bear: January 15 — February 15, 2008



You may refer to these links for laws pertaining to this rule book:

Administrative Procedures Act:

<http://adm.idaho.gov/adminrules/rules/idapa1313index.htm>

<http://www3.state.id.us/idstat/TOC/36FTOC.html>



RULES

August 2007
through
July 2008

- Controlled Hunt application period: May 1 - June 5.
- Use for all controlled hunts, including 2008 spring bear.

- Apply early for controlled hunts.

See page 22 for application form.

- **APPLY FOR A SUPER HUNT TAG**

HELP PAY FOR ACCESS YES!

See page 18.

- **NEW! Check out Hunt Planner Maps at our web site!** <http://fishandgame.idaho.gov/ftwis/huntplanner>



2007 DEER HUNTING SEASONS

REGULAR DEER

HOW MANY DEER CAN I HARVEST? In general, the answer is one deer per hunter per year. But a few controlled hunts and depredation hunts offer the opportunity for hunters to harvest additional deer. In addition, deer hunters may purchase leftover nonresident deer tags at the nonresident price to get an opportunity to harvest a second deer in 2007.

No person may take more deer than the number for which he possesses legal tags.

ANTLERED DEER: Only deer with at least one antler longer than three inches may be taken in any season which is open for antlered deer only. In antlered-only seasons, antlers must accompany the carcass while in transit.

ANTLERLESS DEER: Only deer without antlers or with antlers shorter than three inches may be taken in any season which is open for antlerless deer only.

TWO-POINT DEER: Only deer with not more than two points on one side, not including the brow point or tine, and at least one antler longer than three inches may be taken in any season which is open for two-point deer only. A point is an antler projection that is at least one inch long and longer than the width of the projection.

THREE-POINT DEER: Only deer having at least one antler with three or more points, not including the brow point or tine, may be taken in any season which is open for three-point or larger deer only.

FOUR-POINT DEER: Only deer having at least one antler with four or more points, not including the brow point or tine, may be taken in any season which is open for four-point or larger deer only.

TRANSIT: In any hunt with point restrictions, the antlers must accompany the carcass while in transit.

SPECIES IDENTIFICATION: In seasons restricted to mule deer only or white-tailed deer only, if the head is removed, the fully-haired tail must be left naturally attached to the carcass.

EVIDENCE OF SEX — See page 11.

WASTE OF GAME — See page 16.

Any person who receives a controlled hunt permit for deer is prohibited from hunting in any other deer hunt, EXCEPT extra deer tag hunts or by purchasing a leftover nonresident deer tag when available. See below.

MANDATORY REPORT REQUIREMENTS: All deer hunters are required to fill out a Harvest Report within 10 days after harvest. Hunters that do not harvest are required to file a report within 10 days after the close of the hunting season.

NONRESIDENT DEER TAG - USE FOR BLACK BEAR OR MOUNTAIN LION

Nonresident deer tags, EXCLUDING Nonresident Junior Mentored deer tags, are valid to take a black bear or mountain lion instead of a deer where and when the deer tag is valid, and there is an open deer season in that unit; and there is also an open bear season if taking a bear or open mountain lion season if taking a lion in that same unit. Hunters may buy other bear or lion tags, but after the deer tag is used to harvest a deer, black bear, or mountain lion, a second deer tag may not be purchased, except to hunt in an area where the harvest of two deer is allowed, or by purchasing a leftover nonresident deer tag when available.

NOTE: Residents or nonresidents may purchase one unsold general season nonresident deer tag and/or elk tag at the nonresident price starting August 28, to be used as a second tag. The nonresident general season deer tag may also be used to tag a black bear or mountain lion instead of a deer.

ARCHERY & MUZZLELOADER PERMITS

Any person hunting in an archery-only season, including controlled hunts, must have in possession their license with archery permit validation.

Any person hunting in a muzzleloader-only season, including controlled hunts must have in possession their license with muzzleloader permit validation.



Online Hunt Planner

Look for the "plan your hunt" button on the right side of the home page to access the easy-to-use, helpful features of the Idaho Hunt Planner. You can find information such as hunt unit boundaries, printable interactive maps, other hunts open in the same area and much, much more. The Idaho Hunt Planner can help narrow down your hunt area so you can spend more time out in the field where you really want to be, while at the same time saving you valuable fuel.

<http://fishandgame.idaho.gov>

ATTENTION DEER HUNTERS!

Deer hunters can choose either a regular deer tag or a white-tailed deer tag. The regular deer tag is valid for any hunt listed under "2007 Regular Deer Tag Seasons" on pages 25-29.

The white-tailed deer tag is ONLY valid for white-tailed deer. The white-tailed deer tag is valid for any hunt listed under "2007 White-tailed Deer Tag Seasons" on pages 30-32.

Nonresidents: To hunt deer in the Southeast corner of Idaho, units 75, 76, 77, and 78, you must have a nonresident southeast deer tag. The nonresident regular and nonresident white-tailed deer tags are not valid in these units. The nonresident southeast deer tag is not valid in any other units. "2007 Southeast Deer Tag Seasons" are on pages 27 and 29. (2007 Southeast Deer Tags went on sale first-come, first-served December 1, 2006 at 12:00 pm Mountain Time.)

REGULAR DEER

DEER

CHARACTERISTICS OF A MULE DEER

CAUTION!

Antlers on yearling buck white-tailed and mule deer may look similar.

CHARACTERISTICS OF A WHITE-TAILED DEER

DEFINITIONS

Antlered Buck — A deer with an antler or antlers at least three inches in length.

Antlerless — A deer without antlers or with antlers less than three inches in length.

Illustration by Robert Neaves courtesy of Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks

2007 REGULAR DEER TAG GENERAL ANY WEAPON SEASONS			
Unit(s)	Antlered	Antlerless	Notes
1	Oct 10 - Oct 31 <i>(White-tailed deer ONLY)</i>	Oct 10 - Dec 1 <i>(White-tailed deer ONLY)</i>	
	Nov 1 - Dec 1		
2, 3, 4A, 5, 6	Oct 10 - Nov 9	Oct 10 - Dec 1 <i>(White-tailed deer ONLY)</i>	
	Nov 10 - Dec 1 <i>(White-tailed deer ONLY)</i>		
4, 7, 9	Oct 10 - Nov 9	Oct 10 - Nov 9 <i>(White-tailed deer ONLY)</i>	
8, 8A, 10, 10A, 12, 15, 16	Oct 10 - Nov 3	Oct 10 - Nov 3	

<http://fishandgame.idaho.gov>

REGULAR DEER

Unit(s)	Antlered	Antlerless	Notes
11, 11A	Oct 10 - Nov 3 (White-tailed deer ONLY)	Oct 10 - Nov 3 (White-tailed deer ONLY)	
13, 14, 18	Oct 10 - Nov 3 (White-tailed deer ONLY)	Oct 10 - Oct 16 (White-tailed deer ONLY)	Unit 13 has limited access
16A, 17, 19, 20	Sep 15 - Nov 18	Sep 15 - Nov 18	
19A	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31 (Youth Hunt ONLY)	See note 1, Page 27
20A, 26, 27	Sep 15 - Oct 31	None	
21, 21A, 28, 29, 30, 30A, 36, 36A, 36B, 37, 37A	Oct 10 - Oct 24	None	Motorized Vehicle Restriction Units 29, 30, 30A, 36A, 37, 37A, See note 7, Page 27
22	Oct 10 - Oct 24	Oct 10 - Oct 24 (Youth Hunt ONLY)	See note 1, Page 27
23, 24, 25	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31 (Youth Hunt ONLY)	See notes 1 & 2, Page 27
31, 32, 32A	Oct 10 - Oct 24	Oct 10 - Oct 24 (Youth Hunt ONLY)	See notes 1 & 3, Page 27 Motorized Vehicle Restriction Units 32 & 32A, See note 7, Page 27
33, 34, 35	Oct 10 - Oct 31	None	
39, 43	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31 (Youth Hunt ONLY)	See note 1, Page 27
40, 41	Oct 10 - Oct 23 (Two-point deer ONLY)	Oct 10 - Oct 23 (Youth Hunt ONLY, ONLY in a small portion of these units)	Youth Hunt Area Restrictions: See page 27. Notes 1, 3, 4, and 8 apply. ONLY a small portion of Units 40 & 41 is open for harvest of antlerless deer. Antlerless hunt is Youth ONLY.
42	Oct 10 - Oct 23 (Two-point deer ONLY)	None	
46	Oct 10 - Oct 31	None	See note 3, Page 27
48, 49, 50, 51, 58, 59, 59A	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31 (Youth Hunt ONLY)	See note 1, Page 27 Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 7, Page 27
52A	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31 (Youth Hunt ONLY)	See note 1, Page 27
56	Oct 10 - Oct 16	None	Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 7, Page 27
	Oct 17 - Oct 31 (Two-point deer ONLY)		
60, 61, 62, 62A, 63, 64, 65	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31 (Youth Hunt ONLY)	See notes 1 & 4, Page 27
60A	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31 (Youth Hunt ONLY)	See notes 1 & 5, Page 27
66, 69	Oct 10 - Oct 31	None	Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 7, Page 27
66A	Oct 10 - Oct 31	None	
67	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31 (Youth Hunt ONLY)	See notes 1 & 6, Page 27
68, 71, 72, 73A, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78	Oct 10 - Oct 31	None	Motorized Vehicle Restriction Units 75, 77, 78, See note 7, Page 27
70, 73	Oct 10 - Oct 16 (4-point or larger deer ONLY)	None	Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 7, Page 27

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 — Short-range weapons ONLY on CJ Strike, Mud Lake, and Chester Wetlands Wildlife Management Areas.
- 5 — Short-range weapons ONLY in that portion of Unit 60A south and east of the North (Henrys) Fork Snake River, and that portion within one mile north and west of the North Fork Snake River.
- 6 — Short-range weapons ONLY in that portion of Unit 67 south and west of State Highway 26.
- 7 — 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 14.
- 8 — 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; AND on cultivated fields in that portion of Unit 40 no more than 5 miles south or west of Highway 78. Map available at Southwest Region Office and the Department website (<http://fishandgame.idaho.gov>).

**REGULAR
DEER**

**The Idaho Department of Fish and Game
is making a commitment to enhance Idaho's mule deer populations.
The Mule Deer Initiative is a focused and increased effort by Fish and Game to:**

- **Protect and Improve Habitat**
- **Improve Mule Deer Numbers**
- **Increase Hunter Satisfaction**

Why do we need the Mule Deer Initiative?

Mule deer are an important wildlife resource to Idaho's hunters and citizens. Southern and eastern Idaho have traditionally been well known for abundant mule deer populations providing plenty of hunting opportunity and big bucks. Since 1992, mule deer populations in portions of eastern, southeastern, and south-central Idaho are lower than desired by both Department biologists and hunters. The Department plans to intensively manage deer to increase the number of mule deer and increase the proportion of mature bucks.

What is being done?

Habitat loss, predators, drought, changes in hunting technique, and access are just some of the factors influencing mule deer populations and the hunting experience. Deer managers have no control over weather, climate, and human population growth. However, there is opportunity for deer managers to improve existing habitat, reduce the impact of predators, reduce elk occupation of important deer habitats, and implement hunting season and rule changes to improve mule deer hunter experience. Just as there is no single reason for the decline in mule deer across the west, there

is no single solution. The Mule Deer Initiative includes habitat improvement projects, population management, stepped up enforcement efforts, predator control, access management, and public involvement – all in an effort to increase mule deer recruitment and survival, increase hunter satisfaction, and protect and improve habitat.

Where can I find out more?

Visit the Idaho Fish and Game website at <http://fishandgame.idaho.gov/mdi> for more information about the Mule Deer Initiative. While there, you can sign up for electronic updates on news and information about mule deer in Idaho.

How can I help?

Whether you are a landowner who wants tips on how to help mule deer or a hunter who wants to assist on habitat improvement projects, you are key to the success of the Mule Deer Initiative. For information on what you can do to help mule deer, visit the fish and game website at <http://fishandgame.idaho.gov/mdi>.



2007 REGULAR DEER TAG GENERAL DEER ARCHERY SEASONS Archery Permit Required			
Unit(s)	Antlered	Antlerless	Notes
1	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30 <i>(White-tailed deer ONLY)</i>	
	Dec 10 - Dec 23	Dec 10 - Dec 23 <i>(White-tailed deer ONLY)</i>	
2	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30 <i>(White-tailed deer ONLY)</i>	<i>See note 1, Page 29</i>
	Nov 1 - Dec 1	Nov 1 - Dec 1 <i>(White-tailed deer ONLY)</i>	<i>See note 2, Page 29</i>
	Dec 10 - Dec 23	Dec 10 - Dec 23 <i>(White-tailed deer ONLY)</i>	<i>See note 1, Page 29</i>
3, 4, 4A, 5, 6, 7, 9	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30 <i>(White-tailed deer ONLY)</i>	
	Dec 10 - Dec 23	Dec 10 - Dec 23 <i>(White-tailed deer ONLY)</i>	
8, 8A, 10, 10A, 11A, 12, 15, 19A, 21, 21A	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	
29, 30, 30A, 36A, 37, 37A	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 5, Page 29</i>
22, 23, 24, 25, 36, 36B	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	
28	Dec 1 - Dec 31	Dec 1 - Dec 31	
31, 32, 32A, 33, 34, 35	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction Units 32 & 32A, See note 5, Page 29</i>
38	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	<i>See note 3, Page 29</i>
39	Nov 10 - Nov 30	Nov 10 - Nov 30	<i>See note 6, Page 29 PART OF UNIT CLOSED</i>
40, 41, 42	Aug 30 - Sep 30 <i>(Two-point deer ONLY)</i>	Aug 30 - Sep 30	
43, 46, 52A	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	
47, 48, 49, 50, 51	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 5, Page 29</i>
53	Aug 30 - Dec 19	Aug 30 - Dec 19	<i>See note 4, Page 29 Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 5, Page 29</i>
54	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	
55	Nov 25 - Dec 19	Nov 25 - Dec 19	
56, 57, 58, 59, 59A	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 5, Page 29</i>
60, 60A, 62, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, Units 66 & 69, See note 5, Page 29</i>
	Nov 1 - Dec 19 <i>(White-tailed deer ONLY)</i>	Nov 1 - Dec 19 <i>(White-tailed deer ONLY)</i>	
61, 62A, 63A	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	
63	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	
	Nov 1 - Dec 19	Nov 1 - Dec 19	
66A, 68, 71, 72, 73A, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, Units 75, 77, 78, See note 5, Page 29</i>
70, 73	Aug 30 - Sep 30 <i>(4-point or larger deer ONLY)</i>	Aug 30 - Sep 30	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 5, Page 29</i>

continued

2007 REGULAR DEER TAG GENERAL DEER MUZZLELOADER SEASONS			
Muzzleloader Permit Required			
Unit(s)	Antlered	Antlerless	Notes
39	None	Sep 8 - Sep 30	Muzzleloader ONLY Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 5, Page 29

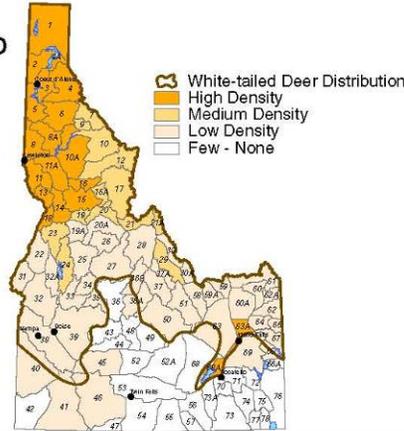
2007 REGULAR DEER TAG GENERAL DEER SHORT RANGE WEAPON SEASONS			
Unit(s)	Antlered	Antlerless	Notes
4, 7, 9	Nov 10 - Dec 1	Nov 10 - Dec 1 (White-tailed deer ONLY)	
38	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Nov 24	See note 3, Page 29
53	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	See note 7, Page 29 Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 5, Page 29

REGULAR DEER

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 — That portion of Unit 53 east of U.S. Highway 93 is OPEN.
- 5 — 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 14.
- 6 — 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.
- 7 — Short-range weapons ONLY in that portion of Unit 53 west of U. S. Highway 93. Archery ONLY east of U.S. Highway 93.

**WHITE-TAILED DEER
RELATIVE DENSITIES IN IDAHO**



2007 WHITE-TAILED DEER TAG GENERAL ANY WEAPON SEASONS			
Unit(s)	Antlered	Antlerless	Notes
1, 2, 3, 4A, 5, 6, 8, 8A	Oct 10 - Dec 1	Oct 10 - Dec 1	
4, 7, 9	Oct 10 - Nov 9	Oct 10 - Nov 9	
10, 10A, 11, 11A, 12, 15, 16	Oct 10 - Nov 20	Oct 10 - Nov 20	
13	Oct 10 - Nov 3	Oct 10 - Oct 16	<i>Very limited access</i>
14, 18	Oct 10 - Nov 20	Oct 10 - Oct 16	
16A, 17, 19, 20, 20A, 26, 27	Sep 15 - Nov 18	Sep 15 - Nov 18	
19A	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	
21, 21A, 28, 36B	Oct 10 - Oct 31	None	
29, 30, 30A, 36A, 37, 37A	Oct 10 - Oct 31	None	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 8, Page 31</i>
22, 25	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	
23	Oct 10 - Nov 20	Oct 10 - Oct 16	
24	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	<i>See note 2, Page 31</i>
31, 32, 32A	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	<i>See note 3, Page 31 Motorized Vehicle Restriction Units 32 & 32A, See note 8, Page 31,</i>
33, 34, 35, 39, 43	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	
38	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Nov 24	<i>See note 4, Page 31</i>
40, 41	Oct 10 - Oct 23 (Two-point deer ONLY)	Oct 10 - Nov 24 (Youth Hunt ONLY. ONLY in a small portion of these units)	<i>Youth Hunt Area Restrictions: See page 31. Notes 1, 3, 5, and 9 apply. ONLY a small portion of Units 40 & 41 are open for harvest of antlerless deer. Antlerless hunt is Youth ONLY.</i>
46	Oct 10 - Oct 31	None	<i>See note 3, Page 31</i>
50, 51, 58, 59, 59A	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 8, Page 31</i>
	Nov 10 - Dec 9	Nov 10 - Dec 9	

continued

Unit(s)	Antlered	Antlerless	Notes
60, 62, 63, 64, 65	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	See note 5, Page 31
60A	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	See note 6, Page 31
61, 62A	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	
	Nov 10 - Dec 9	Nov 10 - Dec 9	
66, 69	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 8, Page 31
67	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	See note 7, Page 31

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 — Short-range weapons ONLY. EXCEPT that portion of Unit 38 within the Lake Lowell Sector of the Deer Flat National Wildlife Refuge is CLOSED.
- 5 — Short-range weapons ONLY on CJ Strike, Mud Lake, and Chester Wetlands Wildlife Management Areas.
- 6 — 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.
- 7 — Short-range weapons ONLY in that portion of Unit 67 south and west of State Highway 26.
- 8 — 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 14.
- 9 — 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; AND on cultivated fields in that portion of Unit 40 no more than 5 miles south or west of Highway 78. Map available at Southwest Region Office and the Department website (<http://fishandgame.idaho.gov>).

2007 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 32
	Nov 1 - Dec 1	Nov 1 - Dec 1	See note 2, Page 32
	Dec 10 - Dec 23	Dec 10 - Dec 23	See note 1, Page 32
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, 19A, 22, 23, 24, 25	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	

continued

Unit(s)	Antlered	Antlerless	Notes
21, 21A, 29, 30, 30A, 36A, 36B, 37, 37A	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	<i>Very Limited Access Motorized Vehicle Restriction, Units 29, 30, 30A, 36A, 37, 37A See note 4, Page 32</i>
28	Dec 1 - Dec 31	Dec 1 - Dec 31	<i>Very limited access</i>
31, 32, 32A, 33, 34, 35	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction Units 32 & 32A, See note 4, Page 32</i>
38	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	<i>See note 3, Page 32</i>
39	Nov 10 - Nov 30	Nov 10 - Nov 30	<i>See note 5, Page 32</i>
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, 58, 59, 59A	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 4, Page 32</i>
60, 60A, 62, 63, 63A, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, Units 66 & 69, See note 4, Page 32</i>
	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 14.
- 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.

2007 WHITE-TAILED DEER TAG GENERAL MUZZLELOADER SEASONS			
Muzzleloader Permit Required			
Unit(s)	Antlered	Antlerless	Notes
8A	None	Dec 2 - Dec 14	<i>See note 6, Page 32</i>

2007 WHITE-TAILED DEER TAG SHORT RANGE WEAPON SEASONS			
Unit(s)	Antlered	Antlerless	Notes
4, 7, 9	Nov 10 - Dec 1	Nov 10 - Dec 1	
10A	None	Nov 21 - Dec 9	
16	Nov 21 - Dec 9	Nov 21 - Dec 9	
21, 21A, 28, 29, 30, 30A, 36A, 36B, 37, 37A	Nov 10 - Dec 9	Nov 10 - Dec 9	<i>Very limited access. Motorized Vehicle Restriction, Units 29, 30, 30A, 36A, 37, 37A See note 4, Page 32</i>
24	Nov 1 - Nov 20	None	
63A	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	

continued

 2007 CONTROLLED DEER HUNTS (13,417 Permits Plus Unlimited Permits) ANTLERED DEER				
Hunt No.	Controlled Hunt Areas	Permits	Season Dates	Notes
1001	1* (see pg 37)	35	Aug 30 - Dec 1	
1002	11	74	Oct 10 - Nov 3	<i>Mule deer ONLY</i>
1003	11	35	Nov 10 - Nov 24	<i>Mule deer ONLY</i>
1004	11A	63	Oct 10 - Nov 3	<i>Mule deer ONLY, Limited Access</i>
1005	13	200	Oct 10 - Nov 3	<i>See note 1, Page 36, Mule deer ONLY</i>
1006	14	180	Oct 10 - Nov 3	<i>Mule deer ONLY</i>
1007	18	120	Oct 10 - Nov 3	<i>Mule deer ONLY</i>
1008	19A	10	Nov 10 - Nov 24	
1009	20A	Unlimited	Nov 1 - Nov 18	
1010	22	40	Nov 10 - Nov 24	
1011	23	25	Nov 10 - Nov 24	
1012	25	10	Nov 10 - Nov 24	
1013	26	Unlimited	Nov 1 - Nov 18	
1014	27	Unlimited	Nov 1 - Nov 18	<i>3-point or larger deer ONLY</i>
1015	31	30	Nov 10 - Nov 24	
1016	32	40	Nov 10 - Nov 24	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 3, Page 36</i>
1017	32A	30	Nov 10 - Nov 24	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 3, Page 36</i>
1018	39-1	199	Aug 15 - Sep 24	
1019	40-1	195	Nov 10 - Nov 24	
1020	41	100	Nov 10 - Nov 24	<i>See note 5, Page 36</i>
1021	42	74	Nov 10 - Nov 24	
1022	44-1	225	Oct 5 - Nov 9	
1023	45	75	Oct 15 - Nov 5	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 3, Page 36</i>
1024	47-1	90	Oct 5 - Oct 31	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 3, Page 36</i>
1025	47-2* (see pg 37)	10	Nov 10 - Nov 24	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 3, Page 36</i>
1026	48	10	Nov 10 - Nov 24	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 3, Page 36</i>
1027	49	10	Nov 10 - Nov 24	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 3, Page 36</i>
1028	50-1	10	Nov 1 - Nov 30	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 3, Page 36</i>
1029	52-1	50	Oct 15 - Nov 5	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 3, Page 36</i>
1030	54	600	Oct 5 - Oct 31	
1031	54	20	Nov 10 - Nov 24	
1032	55	25	Aug 15 - Sep 24	
1033	55	450	Oct 5 - Oct 31	
1034	57	109	Oct 5 - Oct 31	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 3, Page 36</i>
1035	57	10	Nov 10 - Nov 24	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 3, Page 36</i>
1036	58* (see pg 37)	10	Nov 1 - Nov 30	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 3, Page 36</i>
1037	60-1* (see pg 37)	50	Nov 1 - Nov 30	<i>See note 5, Page 36</i>
1038	62	30	Nov 1 - Nov 30	
1039	66	10	Nov 1 - Nov 30	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 3, Page 36</i>
1040	67	40	Nov 1 - Nov 30	
1041	69	10	Nov 1 - Nov 30	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 3, Page 36</i>

CONTROLLED DEER

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

2007 CONTROLLED HUNTS ANTLERLESS DEER				
Hunt No.	Controlled Hunt Areas	Permits	Season Dates	Notes
1042	22	350	Oct 10 - Oct 24	
1043	31	350	Oct 10 - Oct 24	
1044	32	350	Oct 10 - Oct 24	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 3, Page 36</i>
1045	32A	150	Oct 10 - Oct 24	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 3, Page 36</i>
1046	39-2	1200	Oct 10 - Oct 31	
1047	43	700	Oct 10 - Oct 31	
1048	44-1	450	Oct 15 - Nov 9	
1049	45	700	Nov 15 - Nov 30	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 3, Page 36</i>
1050	48	50	Oct 10 - Oct 31	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 3, Page 36</i>
1051	49	300	Oct 10 - Oct 31	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 3, Page 36</i>
1052	50-2	300	Nov 15 - Nov 30	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 3, Page 36</i>
1053	52-3	200	Nov 15 - Nov 30	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 3, Page 36</i>
1054	55	30	Aug 15 - Sep 30	<i>Landowner Permission Required, Private Land ONLY</i>
1055	55	100	Nov 1 - Nov 14	
1056	60-1* (see pg 37)	200	Nov 1 - Nov 30	<i>See note 5, Page 36</i>

2007 CONTROLLED HUNTS EITHER SEX DEER				
Hunt No.	Controlled Hunt Areas	Permits	Season Dates	Notes
1057	60-2* (see pg 37)	600	Oct 5 - Nov 17 Nov 18 - Nov 30	<i>Antlerless ONLY - Nov 18 - Nov 30 See note 5, Page 36</i>
1058	62	100	Oct 5 - Nov 8	
1059	67	75	Oct 5 - Nov 8	

2007 CONTROLLED HUNTS ARCHERY DEER - Archery Permit Required				
Hunt No.	Controlled Hunt Areas	Permits	Season Dates	Notes
1060	39-3	125	Nov 16 - Dec 16	<i>Either sex, See note 4, Page 36 Roads on Boise River WMA closed to Motorized Travel</i>
1061	40-2* (see pg 37)	25	Aug 15 - Sep 30	<i>Either sex</i>
1062	68A	Unlimited	Aug 30 - Dec 19	<i>Either sex</i>
	72	Unlimited	Dec 1 - Dec 19	<i>Antlered ONLY, Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 3, Page 36</i>

2007 CONTROLLED HUNTS YOUTH DEER				
Hunt No.	Controlled Hunt Areas	Permits	Season Dates	Notes
1063	44-2* (see pg 37)	400	Nov 15 - Nov 30	<i>Antlerless ONLY, See note 2, Page 36 Motorized Vehicle Restriction Units 45 & 52, See note 3, Page 36</i>
1064	46* (see pg 37)	400	Oct 5 - Oct 31	<i>Either sex, See note 2, Page 36 Motorized Vehicle Restriction Unit 47, 56, 57, See note 3, Page 36</i>
1065	66A* (see pg 37)	500	Oct 10 - Oct 31	<i>Either sex, See note 2, Page 36 Motorized Vehicle Restriction Units 70, 73, 75, 77, 78 See note 3, Page 36 Antlered deer limited to 4-point or larger in Units 70 & 73 Units 70 & 73 ONLY open Oct 10 - Oct 16 Antlered deer limited to 2-point or smaller in Unit 56 from Oct 17 - Oct 31</i>

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

2007 CONTROLLED HUNTS MUZZLELOADER DEER - Muzzleloader Permit Required				
Hunt No.	Controlled Hunt Areas	Permits	Season Dates	Notes
1066	33* (see pg 37)	149	Nov 10 - Nov 30	Antlered ONLY
1067	37* (see pg 37)	73	Nov 25 - Dec 9	Antlered ONLY Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 3, Page 36
1068	43	125	Oct 1 - Oct 9	
1069	45	30	Oct 1 - Oct 14	Antlered ONLY, Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 3, Page 36
1070	51* (see pg 37)	100	Nov 1 - Nov 30	Either sex Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 3, Page 36
1071	52-2	125	Oct 15 - Nov 14	Either sex, Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 3, Page 36
1072	52A	75	Nov 10 - Nov 24	Either sex, Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 3, Page 36
1073	61	Unlimited	Nov 11 - Dec 9	Either sex
1074	64* (see pg 37)	50	Nov 1 - Nov 30	Either sex

CONTROLLED DEER

2007 CONTROLLED HUNTS EXTRA ANTLERLESS DEER				
Hunt No.	Controlled Hunt Areas	Permits	Season Dates	Notes
1075	1X	300	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Archery ONLY, White-tailed deer ONLY
			Oct 10 - Dec 1	White-tailed deer ONLY
1076	2X	150	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Archery ONLY, White-tailed deer ONLY
			Oct 10 - Dec 1	White-tailed deer ONLY
1077	3X* (see pg 37)	100	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Archery ONLY, White-tailed deer ONLY
			Oct 10 - Dec 1	White-tailed deer ONLY
1078	5X	100	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Archery ONLY, White-tailed deer ONLY
			Oct 10 - Dec 1	White-tailed deer ONLY
1079	8X	300	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Archery ONLY, White-tailed deer ONLY
			Oct 10 - Dec 1	White-tailed deer ONLY
1080	8AX* (see pg 37)	300	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Archery ONLY, White-tailed deer ONLY
			Oct 10 - Dec 1	White-tailed deer ONLY
			Dec 2 - Dec 14	Muzzleloader ONLY, White-tailed deer ONLY
1081	10AX* (see pg 37)	400	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Archery ONLY, White-tailed deer ONLY
			Oct 10 - Nov 20	White-tailed deer ONLY
			Nov 21 - Dec 9	Short Range Weapon ONLY, White-tailed deer ONLY
1082	11AX* (see pg 37)	600	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Archery ONLY, Unit 11A ONLY
			Oct 10 - Nov 20	Mule Deer or White-tailed Deer
1083	15X* (see pg 37)	200	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Archery ONLY, White-tailed deer ONLY, Unit 15 portion ONLY
			Oct 10 - Nov 20	White-tailed deer ONLY
			Nov 21 - Dec 9	Short Range Weapon ONLY, White-tailed deer ONLY, Unit 16 portion ONLY
			Dec 5 - Dec 20	Archery ONLY, White-tailed deer ONLY, Unit 15 portion ONLY
1084	21X* (see pg 37)	150	Sep 1 - Dec 31	Short Range Weapon ONLY, Private land ONLY, Limited Access
1085	23X* (see pg 37)	100	Aug 15 - Sep 30	Short-range weapons ONLY, White-tailed deer ONLY
			Oct 10 - Nov 3	White-tailed deer ONLY

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

2007 CONTROLLED HUNTS EXTRA ANTLERLESS DEER				
Hunt No.	Controlled Hunt Areas	Permits	Season Dates	Notes
1086	60X* (see pg 37)	1,000	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Archery ONLY, White-tailed deer ONLY, Motorized Vehicle Restriction in Units 66 & 69, See note 3, Page 36
			Oct 10 - Oct 31	White-tailed deer ONLY, Motorized Vehicle Restriction in Units 66 & 69, See note 3, Page 36 See notes 5, 6, 7, Page 36
			Nov 1 - Dec 19	Archery ONLY, White-tailed deer, ONLY, Motorized Vehicle Restriction in Units 66 & 69, See note 3, Page 36

2007 CONTROLLED HUNTS OUTFITTER ALLOCATION DEER - Antlered Deer Only				
Hunt No.	Controlled Hunt Areas	Permits	Season Dates	Notes
1087	1* (see pg 37)	1	Aug 30 - Dec 1	
1088	11	1	Oct 10 - Nov 3	Antlered Mule deer ONLY
1089	11A	2	Oct 10 - Nov 3	Antlered Mule deer ONLY
1090	13	37	Oct 10 - Nov 3	Antlered Mule deer ONLY
1091	14	22	Oct 10 - Nov 3	Antlered Mule deer ONLY
1092	18	9	Oct 10 - Nov 3	Antlered Mule deer ONLY
1093	33	1	Nov 10 - Nov 24	Muzzleloader ONLY
1094	37* (see pg 37)	2	Nov 25 - Dec 9	Antlered ONLY, Muzzleloader ONLY Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 3, Page 36
1095	39-1	1	Aug 15 - Sep 24	
1096	40-1	5	Nov 10 - Nov 24	
1097	42	1	Nov 10 - Nov 24	
1098	45	2	Oct 15 - Nov 5	Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 3, Page 36
1099	46*	1	Oct 5 - Oct 31	Motorized Vehicle Restriction in Units 47 & 57, See note 3, Page 36
1100	47-1	3	Oct 5 - Oct 31	Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 3, Page 36
1101	50-1	1	Nov 1 - Nov 30	Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 3, Page 36
1102	55	1	Oct 5 - Oct 31	
1103	57	1	Oct 5 - Oct 31	Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 3, Page 36

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.

Notes:

- 1 — This hunt has very limited access due to few roads, and private property.
- 2 — Youth Hunt: ONLY hunters 12 - 17 years of age with a valid license may apply for this hunt.
- 3 — 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 14.
- 4 — 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.
- 5 — Short-range weapons ONLY on CJ Strike, Mud Lake, Chester Wetlands Wildlife Management Areas, and all of Unit 63A.
- 6 — Short-range weapons ONLY in that portion of Unit 60A south and east of the North (Henrys) Fork Snake River, and that portion within one mile north and west of the North Fork Snake River.
- 7 — Short-range weapons ONLY in that portion of Unit 67 south and west of State Highway 26.

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

DEER CONTROLLED HUNT AREA DESCRIPTIONS

Hunt Area 1 — All of Unit 1 EXCLUDING the Kootenai River drainage.

Hunt Area 1X — All of Unit 1.

Hunt Area 2X — All of Unit 2.

Hunt Area 3X — Private land within that portion of Unit 3 north of Interstate 90.

Hunt Area 5X — All of Unit 5.

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 — Within one mile of private land in the following areas: That portion of Unit 15 in the South Fork Clearwater River drainage downstream from and including the Earthquake Creek and Dump Creek drainages below milepost 12 on State Highway 14; and Unit 16 EXCLUDING the Selway River drainage.

Hunt Area 18 — All of Unit 18.

Hunt Area 19A — All of Unit 19A.

Hunt Area 20A — All of Unit 20A.

Hunt Area 21X — Private land within 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 portion of Unit 23 within the Little Salmon River drainage, upstream from and including the Big Creek drainage on the east side, and upstream from but EXCLUDING the Mud Creek drainage on the west side.

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 52.

Hunt Area 45 — All of Unit 45.

Hunt Area 46 — All of Units 46, 47, 54, 55, 56, 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 — All of Unit 49.

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 52-1 — That portion of Unit 52 west of State Highway 75.

Hunt Area 52-2 — That portion of Unit 52 east of State Highway 75.

Hunt Area 52-3 — 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 Units 64 and 65.

Hunt Area 66 — All of Unit 66.

Hunt Area 66A — All of Units 66A, 70, 71, 72, 73, 73A, 74, 75, 76, 77 and 78.

Hunt Area 67 — All of Unit 67.

Hunt Area 68A — All of Unit 68A.

Hunt Area 69 — All of Unit 69.

Hunt Area 72 — All of Unit 72.

CONTROLLED
DEER

Submitted by:

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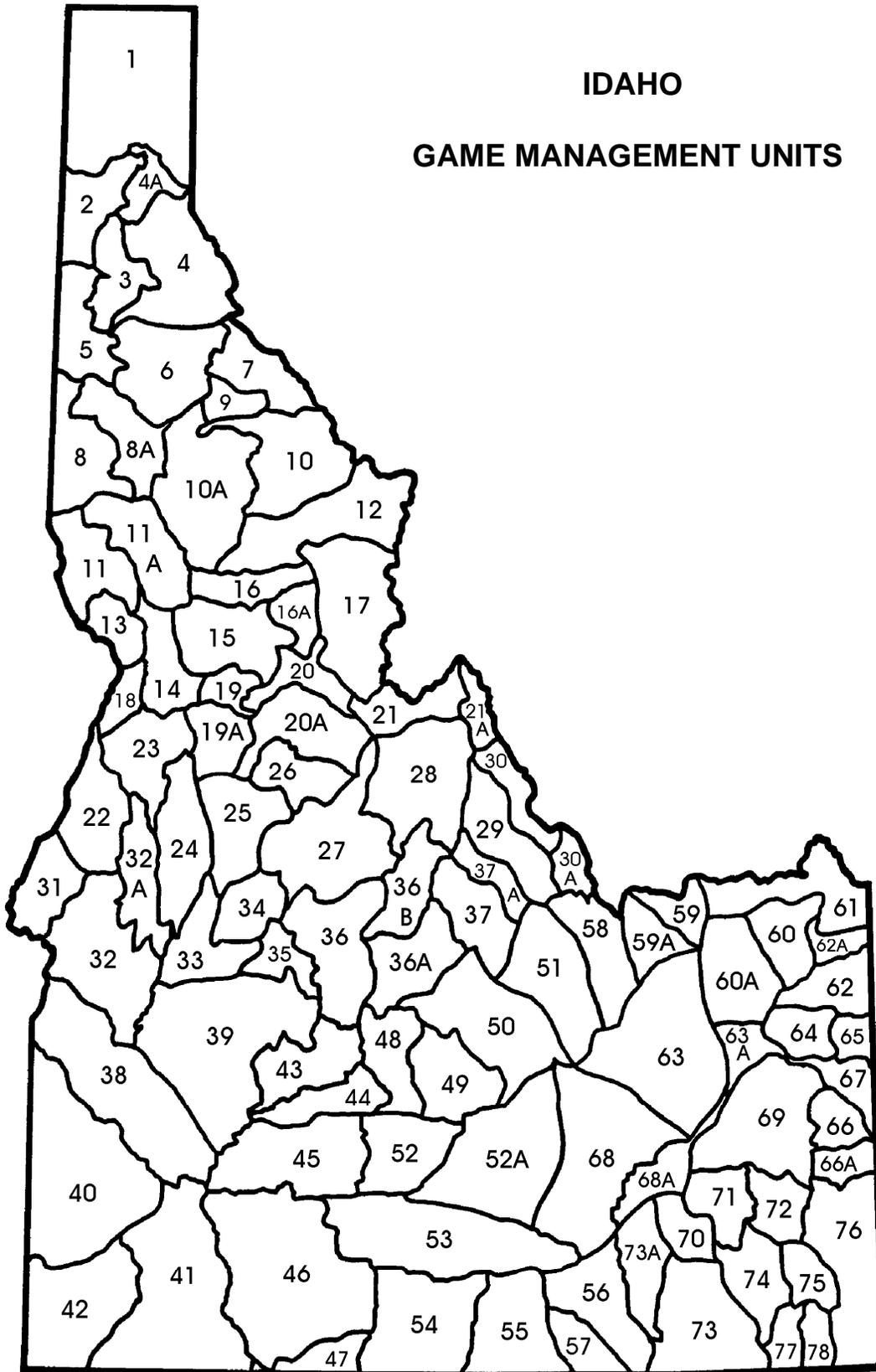
Approved by: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

Dale E. Towell
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Jeff Gould, Chief
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IDAHO

GAME MANAGEMENT UNITS



FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION

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

