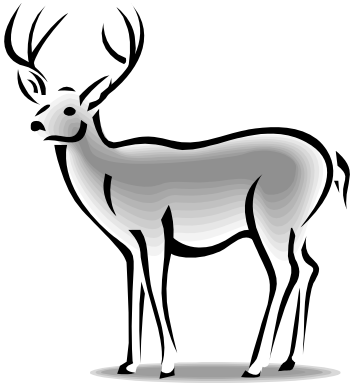
IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

Rod Sando, Director

Project W-170-R-24

Progress Report



WHITE-TAILED DEER

Study I, Job 3

Prepared By:

Jim Hayden, David Spicer .....Panhandle Region

Jay Crenshaw, Jim White.....Clearwater Region

Compiled and Edited By: Lonn Kuck and Dale Toweill

July 1, 1999 to June 30, 2000

April 2001

Boise, Idaho

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PROJECT:	W-170-R-24		
SUBPROJECT:	1-7	**STUDY NAME:**	Big Game Population Status, Trends, Utilization, and Associated Habitat Studies
STUDY:	I		
JOB:	3		

PERIOD COVERED: July 1, 1999 to June 30, 2000

WHITE-TAILED DEER

OVERVIEW

White-tailed deer are found primarily in the 10 northern counties of Idaho. This area corresponds roughly to that portion of the state north of the Salmon River and encompasses the Idaho Department of Fish and Game's administrative Panhandle and Clearwater Regions. A few small, localized populations are found throughout the remainder of the state. This plan establishes criteria and objectives for white-tailed deer populations in north-central and northern Idaho. Management efforts in the remainder of the state will be incidental to mule deer.

Whitetails are primarily browsers. The fall and winter diets consist primarily of shrubs and evergreens. Western redcedar and western yew are often utilized. Preferred shrubs include red-osier dogwood, red-stem ceanothus, serviceberry, maple, and chokecherry. The spring and summer diets consist largely of grasses and forbs, or agricultural crops if available.

Winter conditions in northern Idaho can be severe, especially in the Clearwater Region. Snow depths reach 3 feet on low elevation winter ranges, restricting whitetails to closed canopy timber stands where they are forced to concentrate in "deer yards" under mature forest canopies. In the best whitetail habitats, the major limiting factor on population growth appears to be the severity of the winter.

Due to their secretive behavior and ability to use dense cover for concealment, white-tailed deer often live close to human habitation. Consequently, whitetails may suffer a higher mortality rate from poaching, free-ranging dogs, and vehicle collisions than other big game species in Idaho.

White-tailed deer frequently inflict damage on vegetable gardens, orchards, nurseries, and field crops. Depredation control is, therefore, an important aspect of Idaho's white-tailed deer management program.

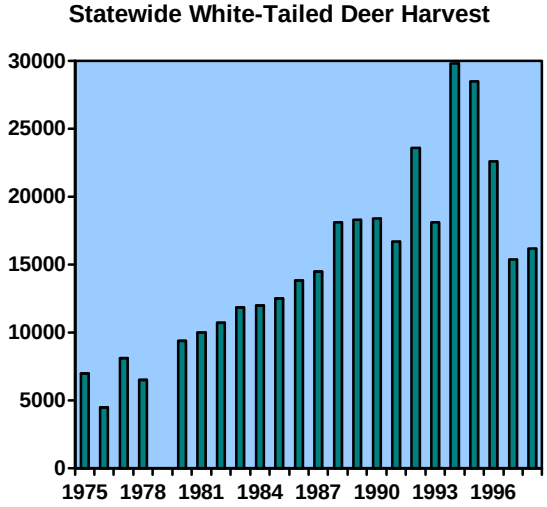
The effect of harvest mortality is highly variable in white-tailed deer. Generally, the majority of the annual mortality is not hunter-harvest related. Factors such as predation, malnourishment over winter, accidents, and disease are responsible for the majority of deaths in whitetail

populations. Therefore, population response tends to be independent of harvest. Exceptions to this rule include extremely liberal antlerless opportunity designed to reduce populations and effects of hunter harvest on buck age structure. Hunting seasons designed to offer much more opportunity for antlered deer than antlerless deer or during periods when bucks are vulnerable (rut, winter range) can reduce the proportion of bucks and particularly older bucks in the population. Throughout much of Idaho, white-tailed deer habitat provides high amounts of security cover; thus, the effects of harvest tend to be extremely limited.

Proper harvest management for white-tailed deer, given their relative independence to harvest effects, is to adequately monitor populations annually and be responsive to population changes. Liberal seasons can be applied during most periods and conservative seasons applied when environmental factors are limiting population growth.

Because of their secretive behavior and habitats used, management information on white-tailed deer is difficult to collect. Consequently, no population estimates are provided in this plan. Some limited aerial survey data have been collected periodically, but how that information relates to actual population size and herd composition cannot be determined at the present time.

Other data collection efforts have included tabulating numbers of harvested animals and collection of antler point and spread data at check stations, jaw collections for age analyses, obtaining reproductive information from road-killed does, determining habitat use and mortality rates, and the telephone harvest survey.



The telephone harvest survey provides management information available on whitetails. However, this information is limited to an estimate of total harvest by unit and corresponding antler point data of bucks harvested. These data will be monitored as indices of population status. Criterion for the minimum percent of bucks with 4+ and 5+ antler points in the harvest have been established for each of the 7 Analysis Areas (grouping of Game Management Units). Antler point criteria were established as minimums the general public would accept, and are believed above that necessary to maintain healthy, productive populations. Minimum criteria do not ensure "trophy" animals.

Beginning in 1998, a statewide mandatory report card system was implemented. If compliance is adequate, more precise data on harvest and antler point information will be possible. The development of a technique to estimate population size and composition would allow for considerable refinement of whitetail management in Idaho.

Overall, white-tailed deer populations are healthy in Idaho and are probably near all-time highs for the state. Heavy snows during the 1996-1997 winter impacted most populations throughout northern Idaho. Given high quality habitat, populations impacted by the winter should rebound relatively quickly.

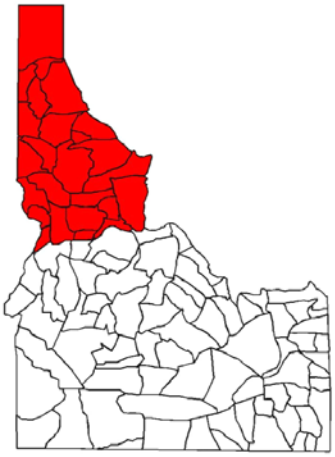
A differential change in hunting pressure has occurred between south and north Idaho since the early 1990s. While southern Idaho mule deer hunter numbers have remained relatively stable, hunter numbers in north-central and north Idaho have increased. It is unknown whether restrictive mule deer seasons combined with a mule deer population decline in parts of southern Idaho following the 1992-1993 winter has shifted some pressure northward, or a change in human demographics has led to this differential change.

Concurrent with the increasing hunter numbers in northern Idaho has been a general decline in both percent 4+ and percent 5+ points in the harvest since 1993. Antler ratio data is not a direct reflection of harvest exploitation because it can be influenced by a broad array of factors including: population changes, changing age structures, differential cohort demographics, hunting season frameworks, and/or harvest exploitation. However, given the increasing hunter numbers and declining antler point count data; the Department will continue to monitor these parameters and recommend appropriate action to ensure that 3-year-average antler point criteria do not fall below minimum.

White-Tailed Deer Status & Minimum Criterion Statewide

Buck Status & Minimum Criterion

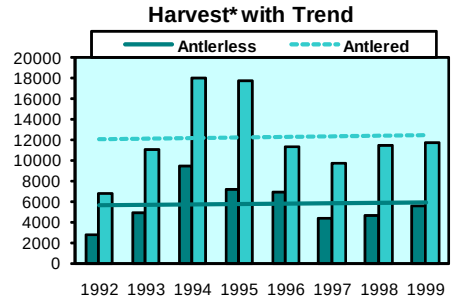
	Survey Years	Current Status	Minimum Criterion
% 4+ Points In The Harvest	1997-99		30
% 5+ Points In The Harvest	1997-99		7



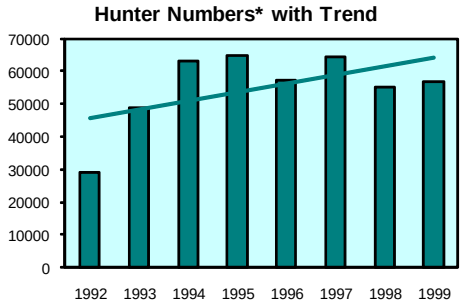
Analysis Area Harvest Statistics

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Antlerless Harvest	2741	4843	9508	7204	6980	4352	4675	5623
Antlered Harvest	6828	11060	18059	17725	11401	9667	11484	11757
% 4+ Points		65	60	52	57	49	49	46
% 5+ Points		25	24	20	22	19	19	15
Hunter Numbers	28988	48764	63333	64662	57180	64303	55345	56761

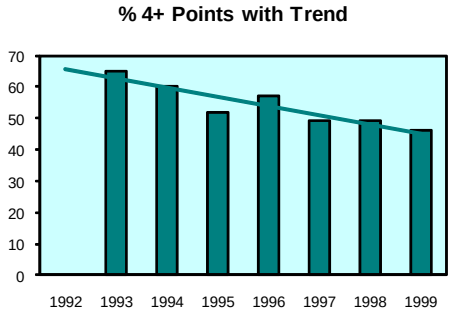
Note: Telephone survey harvest data prior to 1998 does not include general primitive weapons season data. Hunter numbers include all deer hunters. No antler class data for 1992.

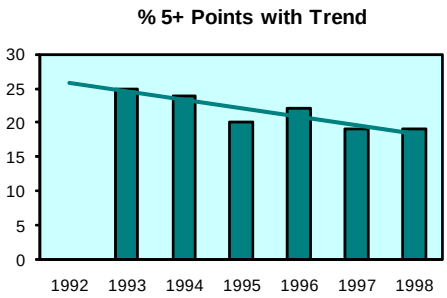


* Note: Harvest prior to 1998 data does not include general primitive weapons season data.



* Note: Hunter numbers include all deer hunters.





ANALYSIS AREA 1 (UNIT 1)

Management Objectives

Buck survival will be managed to maintain a minimum of 30% of bucks with four or more antler points per side, and a minimum 7% with five or more antler points per side.

Historical Perspective

Prior to the 1900s, deer were apparently relatively scarce, existing along the rivers and edges of mature conifer stands, and within younger stands created by fire, disease, and insects. As mining, logging, and the railroads entered the picture around the turn of the century, deer habitat began to change slowly. The period from 1910 to 1931 included five major fires, each creating hundreds of thousands of acres of younger forests beneficial to white-tailed deer. The newly-created habitat, and a major predator control program allowed deer numbers to continue this growth, even through five major die-offs: 1927, 1932, 1946, 1948, and 1949.

Concern about "overbrowsed winter ranges" and "too many deer" prompted liberal hunting seasons in an effort to reduce deer numbers in the early 1950s. Long seasons were the rule from 1954 through 1974. By the early 1970s, deer numbers had come down substantially from the peak numbers in the 50s and 60s. Hunting seasons were shortened, but no major habitat-creating fires had occurred for over 40 years.

Habitat Issues

This analysis area can be broadly described as heavily timbered, with very little agricultural land. Habitat security is high, with heavy vegetative cover, and access restrictions through mid-November to protect grizzly bears. Timber harvest in portions of this Analysis Area has improved whitetail summer range. However, research in this area has demonstrated the closed canopies of low-elevation, mature timber is important to deer during severe winters. Loss of this habitat component to logging and development affecting winter range is probably the major habitat issue in the Analysis Area. Grazing is negligible.

Biological Issues

The management criteria are easily met in this Analysis Area. Research in the Priest River drainage from 1986 through 1995 indicated hunting-related mortality was 7% for does and 18% for bucks. Natural mortality was the major factor influencing total mortality rates of both sexes. In terms of effect, the 1996-1997 winter was probably one of the three or four most severe winters during the last century. Research adjacent to this Analysis Area in Montana indicated 99% of fawns died, as did 26% of adult females.

Interspecific Issues

Other wild ungulates within the Analysis Area include mule deer, elk, moose, mountain goats, and woodland caribou. None are believed to be limiting white-tailed deer numbers, and white-tailed deer are not believed to be in competition with any of these species for forage or space.

As the most abundant ungulate in the Analysis Area, white-tailed deer do have an indirect influence on other species in the ecosystem. In those years when white-tailed deer numbers change rapidly in response to environmental factors, the resultant effect on predation will be reflected within the population dynamics of alternate prey species. For example, it is hypothesized that whitetail numbers are maintaining enough mountain lions that caribou numbers may be affected.

Predation Issues

The Priest River research indicated natural causes, primarily predation, were the primary cause of mortality of adult deer. Twenty-three percent of adult males and ten percent of adult females died annually to natural mortality, primarily predation. No information is available on the effect on fawn deer, or to the population as a whole.

White-tailed deer have the highest intrinsic rate of increase among Idaho's ungulates. Although predation may be a major influence in their population dynamics, predation has not been identified as limiting hunting opportunity for whitetails in northern Idaho. Between 1995 and 1998, mountain lion numbers are believed to have increased substantially, while white-tailed deer numbers dropped substantially due to the severe 1996-1997 winter. It is possible that the influence of predation is greater now than when evaluated during the Priest River study.

Winter Feeding Issues

The Department has undertaken emergency winter feeding about once every ten to fifteen years in this Analysis Area. The most recent feeding occurred during the 1996-1997 winter, when about 3,000 whitetails were fed at department-sanctioned sites, primarily in the Bonner's Ferry and Priest River locales. Extrapolating harvest and telemetry data to calculate a crude population estimate of 29,000 deer, it appears approximately 10% of the population in the Analysis Area was fed.

Information Requirements

Only harvest data are currently available for white-tailed deer management in Analysis Area 1. Success rates and the percentage of females in the harvest are used to index population trend, but the long seasons and variable weather influence makes interpretation difficult. Antler point summaries from harvested bucks index adult buck survival.

Given the relatively minor effect of harvest measured on Priest River whitetails, detailed population information is not needed for setting hunting regulations. Better indices of population size (trend) should be developed to better understand changes in harvest information. Development of techniques to monitor recruitment is desirable as well.

White-Tailed Deer
Analysis Area 1 (Unit 1)

Buck Status & Minimum Criterion

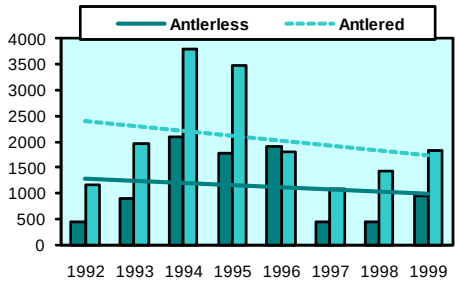
	Survey Years	Current Status	Minimum Criterion
% 4+ Points In The Harvest	1997-99	41	30
% 5+ Points In The Harvest	1997-99	17	7

Analysis Area Harvest Statistics

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Antlerless Harvest	451	914	2109	1778	1913	461	459	962
Antlered Harvest	1159	1977	3805	3489	1801	1088	1431	1834
% 4+ Points		55	62	52	52	56	51	41
% 5+ Points		24	30	25	26	21	23	17
Hunter Numbers	4659	7576	10348	10741	10324	9733	10670	9984

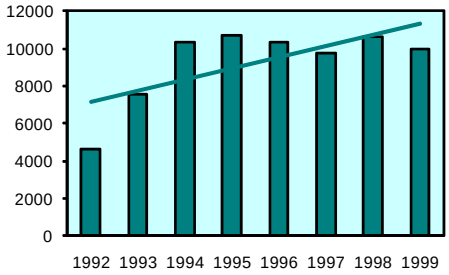
Note: Telephone survey harvest data prior to 1998 does not include general primitive weapons season data.
Hunter numbers include all deer hunters. No antler class data for 1992.
Low 1992 hunter numbers due to omission of lifetime license and deer-bear-elk package buyers.

Harvest* with Trend



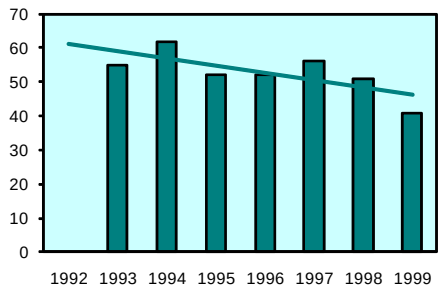
* Note: Harvest prior to 1998 data does not include general primitive weapons season data.

Hunter Numbers* with Trend

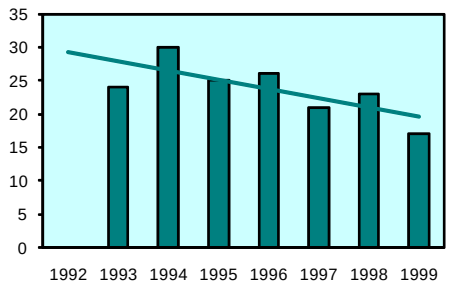


* Note: Hunter numbers include all deer hunters.

% 4+ Points with Trend



% 5+ Points with Trend



ANALYSIS AREA 2 (UNIT 2, 3, 4A)

Management Objectives

Buck survival will be managed to maintain a minimum of 30% of bucks with four or more antler points per side, and a minimum 7% with five or more antler points per side.

Historical Perspective

Prior to the 1900s, deer were apparently relatively scarce, existing along the rivers and edges of mature conifer stands, and within younger stands created by fire, disease, and insects. As mining, logging, and the railroads entered the picture around the turn of the century, deer habitat began to change slowly.

Concern about "overbrowsed winter ranges" and "too many deer" prompted liberal hunting seasons in an effort to reduce deer numbers in the early 1950s. Long seasons were the rule from 1954 through 1974.

By the early 1970s, deer numbers had come down substantially from the peak numbers in the 1950s and 1960s. Hunting seasons were shortened, but no major habitat-creating fires had occurred for over 40 years. Since shorter seasons began in the mid-1970s, the number of whitetails killed by hunters in the Panhandle rose from 3,000 per year to 10,000 per year.

Habitat Issues

This analysis area can be broadly described as heavily timbered, with very little agricultural land. Habitat security is good, with heavy vegetative cover. This Analysis Area includes substantial development associated with the Coeur d'Alene area. The primary impact with the one- to ten-acre parcels common in the areas surrounding urban development is the loss of range critical during severe snow accumulations. Timber harvest in portions of this Analysis Area has improved whitetail summer range substantially. Grazing is negligible.

Biological Issues

The management criteria are easily met in this Analysis Area. As indexed by antler point information from the harvest, buck survival is very good in this Analysis Area despite the human population of the area. The 1996-1997 winter was probably one of the three or four most severe winters during the last century in this Analysis Area.

Interspecific Issues

Other wild ungulates within the Analysis Area include mule deer, elk, and moose. None are believed to be limiting white-tailed deer numbers, and white-tailed deer are not believed to be in competition with any of these species for forage or space. As the most abundant ungulate in the Analysis Area, white-tailed deer do have an indirect influence on other species in the ecosystem. In those years when white-tailed deer numbers change rapidly in response to environmental

factors, the resultant effect on predation will be reflected within the population dynamics of alternate prey species.

Predation Issues

White-tailed deer have the highest intrinsic rate of increase among Idaho's ungulates. Although predation may be a major influence in their population dynamics, predation has not been identified as limiting hunting opportunity for whitetails in northern Idaho. Between 1995 and 1998, mountain lion numbers are believed to have increased substantially, while white-tailed deer numbers dropped substantially due to the severe 1996-1997 winter.

Winter Feeding Issues

The Department has undertaken emergency winter feeding about once every ten to fifteen years in this Analysis Area. The most recent feeding occurred during the 1996-1997 winter, when about 200 whitetails were fed at department-sanctioned sites, primarily in the Spirit Lake area. Many private individuals feed small herds of 10 to 20 deer.

Information Requirements

Only harvest data are currently available for white-tailed deer management in Analysis Area 2. Success rates and the percentage of females in the harvest are used to index population trend, but the long seasons and variable weather influence makes interpretation difficult. Antler point summaries from harvested bucks index adult buck survival.

Given the relatively minor effect of harvest measured in adjacent Analysis Area 1 whitetails, and similar buck survival (as indexed by antler point data), detailed population information is not needed for setting hunting regulations. Better indices of population size (trend) should be developed to better understand changes in harvest information. Development of techniques to monitor recruitment is desirable as well.

White-Tailed Deer

Analysis Area 2 (Units 2, 3, 4A)

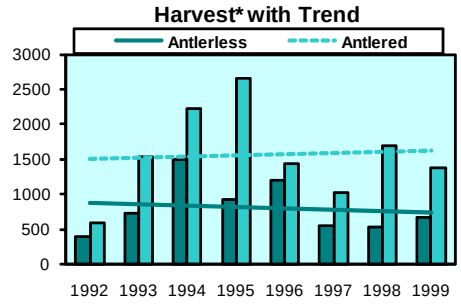
Buck Status & Minimum Criterion

	Survey Years	Current Status	Minimum Criterion
% 4+ Points In The Harvest	1997-99	47	30
% 5+ Points In The Harvest	1997-99	17	7

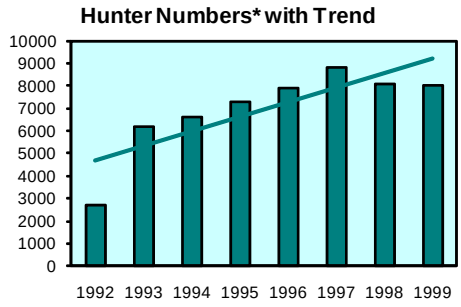
Analysis Area Harvest Statistics

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Antlerless Harvest	390	731	1497	933	1207	562	525	674
Antlered Harvest	588	1547	2223	2662	1448	1033	1700	1374
% 4+ Points		61	60	59	48	50	49	47
% 5+ Points		29	21	22	23	21	21	17
Hunter Numbers	2689	6180	6599	7319	7901	8838	8111	8037

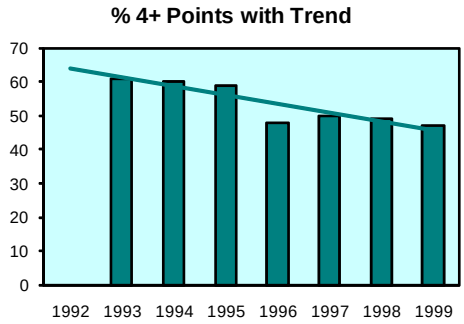
Note: Telephone survey harvest data prior to 1998 does not include general primitive weapons season data.
Hunter numbers include all deer hunters. No antler class data for 1992.
Low 1992 hunter numbers due to omission of lifetime license and deer-bear-elk package buyers.

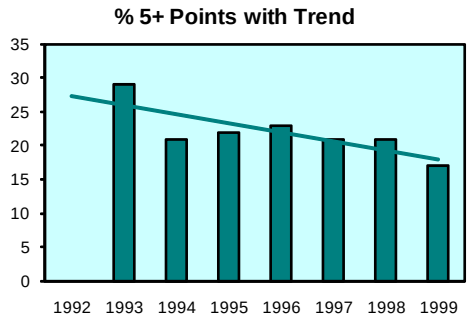


* Note: Harvest prior to 1998 data does not include general primitive weapons season data.



* Note: Hunter numbers include all deer hunters.





ANALYSIS AREA 3 (UNIT 5, 6)

Management Objectives

Buck survival will be managed to maintain a minimum of 30% of bucks with four or more antler points per side, and a minimum 7% with five or more antler points per side.

Historical Perspective

Prior to the 1900s, deer were apparently relatively scarce, existing along the rivers and edges of mature conifer stands, and within younger stands created by fire, disease, and insects. As mining, logging, and the railroads entered the picture around the turn of the century, deer habitat began to change slowly.

Concern about "overbrowsed winter ranges" and "too many deer" prompted liberal hunting seasons in an effort to reduce deer numbers in the early 1950s. Long seasons were the rule from 1954 through 1974.

By the early 1970s, deer numbers had come down substantially from the peak numbers in the 1950s and 1960s. Hunting seasons were shortened, but no major habitat-creating fires had occurred for over 40 years. Since shorter seasons began in the mid-1970s, the number of whitetails killed by hunters in the Panhandle rose from 3,000 per year to 10,000 per year.

Habitat Issues

This analysis area can be broadly described as heavily timbered to the east, but with abundant agricultural land to the west. Habitat security is variable. This Analysis Area includes most of the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation. Timber harvest in portions of this Analysis Area has improved whitetail summer range substantially. Loss of low elevation, closed canopy stands important during deep-snow winters is the primary habitat issue in this Analysis Area. Grazing is negligible.

Biological Issues

The management criteria are easily met in this Analysis Area. As indexed by antler point information from the harvest, buck survival is very good in this Analysis Area. This Analysis Area did not experience high winter mortality during the 1996-1997 winter as did the eastern portion of the Area.

Interspecific Issues

Other wild ungulates within the Analysis Area include mule deer, elk, and moose. None are believed to be limiting white-tailed deer numbers, and white-tailed deer are not believed to be in competition with any of these species for forage or space. As the most abundant ungulate in the Analysis Area, white-tailed deer do have an indirect influence on other species in the ecosystem. In those years when white-tailed deer numbers change rapidly in response to environmental

factors, the resultant effect on predation will be reflected within the population dynamics of alternate prey species.

Predation Issues

White-tailed deer have the highest intrinsic rate of increase among Idaho's ungulates. Although predation may be a major influence in their population dynamics, predation has not been identified as limiting hunting opportunity for whitetails in northern Idaho. Between 1995 and 1998, mountain lion numbers are believed to have increased substantially, while white-tailed deer numbers dropped substantially.

Winter Feeding Issues

The Department has not fed deer in this Analysis Area in recent years. Many private individuals feed small herds of 10 to 20 deer.

Information Requirements

Only harvest data are currently available for white-tailed deer management in Analysis Area 3. Success rates and the percentage of females in the harvest are used to index population trend, but the long seasons and variable weather influence makes interpretation difficult. Antler point summaries from harvested bucks index adult buck survival.

Given the relatively minor effect of harvest measured in Analysis Area 1 whitetails, and similar buck survival (as indexed by antler point data), detailed population information is not needed for setting hunting regulations. Better indices of population size (trend) should be developed to better understand changes in harvest information. Development of techniques to monitor recruitment is desirable as well.

White-Tailed Deer

Analysis Area 3 (Units 5, 6)

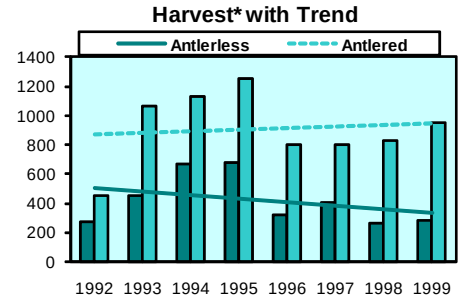
Buck Status & Minimum Criterion

	Survey Years	Current Status	Minimum Criterion
% 4+ Points In The Harvest	1997-99	55	30
% 5+ Points In The Harvest	1997-99	16	7

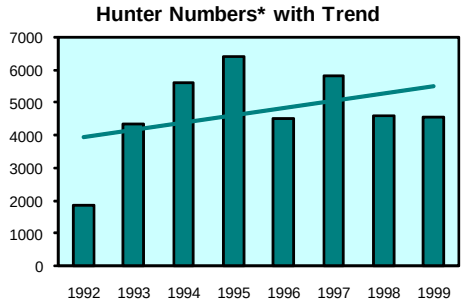
Analysis Area Harvest Statistics

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Antlerless Harvest	275	451	670	677	316	406	262	286
Antlered Harvest	448	1064	1126	1255	799	801	827	947
% 4+ Points		61	64	62	55	58	56	55
% 5+ Points		27	32	25	22	32	31	16
Hunter Numbers	1875	4320	5602	6390	4513	5815	4580	4566

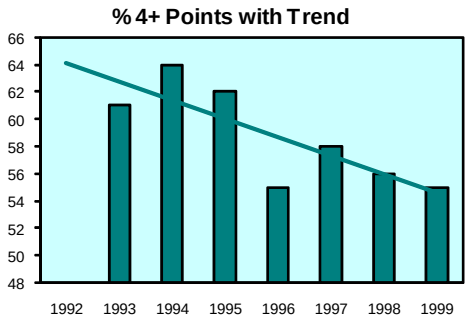
Note: Telephone survey harvest data prior to 1998 does not include general primitive weapons season data.
Hunter numbers include all deer hunters. No antler class data for 1992.
Low 1992 hunter numbers due to omission of lifetime license and deer-bear-elk package buyers.

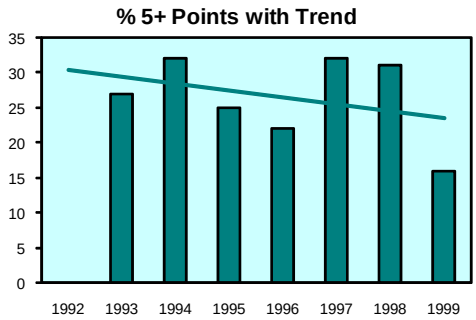


* Note: Harvest prior to 1998 data does not include general primitive weapons season data.



* Note: Hunter numbers include all deer hunters.





ANALYSIS AREA 4 (UNITS 4, 7, 9)

Management Objectives

Buck survival will be managed to maintain a minimum of 30% of bucks with four or more antler points per side, and a minimum 7% with five or more antler points per side.

Historical Perspective

Prior to the 1900s, deer were apparently relatively scarce, existing along the rivers and edges of mature conifer stands, and within younger stands created by fire, disease, and insects. As mining, logging, and the railroads entered the picture around the turn of the century, deer habitat began to change slowly. The period from 1910 to 1931 included five major fires, each creating hundreds of thousands of acres of younger forests beneficial to white-tailed deer. The newly-created habitat, and a major predator control program, allowed deer numbers to continue this growth, even through five major die-offs: 1927, 1932, 1946, 1948, and 1949.

Concern about "overbrowsed winter ranges" and "too many deer" prompted liberal hunting seasons in an effort to reduce deer numbers in the early 1950s. Long seasons were the rule from 1954 through 1974. By the early 1970s, deer numbers had come down substantially from the peak numbers in the 50s and 60s. Hunting seasons were shortened, but no major habitat-creating fires had occurred for over 40 years.

Habitat Issues

This analysis area can be broadly described as heavily timbered to the east, but with abundant agricultural land to the west. Habitat security is variable. Timber harvest in portions of this Analysis Area has improved whitetail summer range substantially. Loss of low elevation, closed canopy stands important during deep-snow winters is the primary habitat issue in this Analysis Area. Grazing is negligible.

Biological Issues

The management criteria are easily met in this Analysis Area. As indexed by antler point information from the harvest, buck survival is very good in this Analysis Area. Deer densities appear lower in this Area than adjacent Areas, particularly at the southern end.

Interspecific Issues

Other wild ungulates within the Analysis Area include mule deer, elk, moose, and mountain goats. None are believed to be limiting white-tailed deer numbers, and white-tailed deer are not believed to be in competition with any of these species for forage or space. As the most abundant ungulate in the Analysis Area, white-tailed deer do have an indirect influence on other species in the ecosystem. In those years when white-tailed deer numbers change rapidly in

response to environmental factors, the resultant effect on predation will be reflected within the population dynamics of alternate prey species.

Predation Issues

White-tailed deer have the highest intrinsic rate of increase among Idaho's ungulates. Although predation may be a major influence in their population dynamics, predation has not been identified as limiting hunting opportunity for whitetails in northern Idaho. Between 1995 and 1998, mountain lion numbers are believed to have increased substantially, while white-tailed deer numbers dropped substantially due to the severe 1996-1997 winter.

Winter Feeding Issues

The Department has fed deer about once every 20 years in this Analysis Area. Many private individuals feed small herds of 10 to 20 deer.

Information Requirements

Only harvest data are currently available for white-tailed deer management in Analysis Area 4. Success rates and the percentage of females in the harvest are used to index population trend, but the long seasons and variable weather influence makes interpretation difficult. Antler point summaries from harvested bucks index adult buck survival.

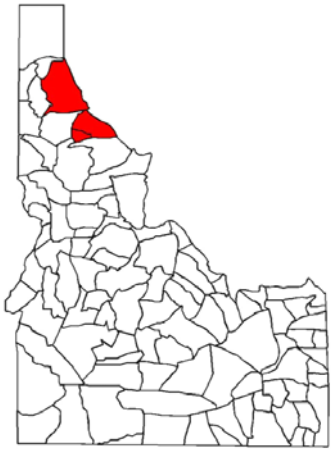
Given the relatively minor effect of harvest measured in Analysis Area 1 whitetails, and similar buck survival (as indexed by antler point data), detailed population information is not needed for setting hunting regulations. Better indices of population size (trend) should be developed to better understand changes in harvest information. Development of techniques to monitor recruitment is desirable as well.

White-Tailed Deer

Analysis Area 4 (Units 4, 7, 9)

Buck Status & Minimum Criterion

	Survey Years	Current Status	Minimum Criterion
% 4+ Points In The Harvest	1997-99	34	30
% 5+ Points In The Harvest	1997-99	10	7

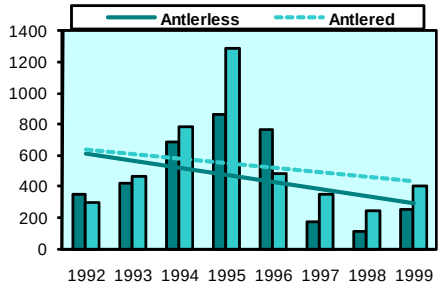


Analysis Area Harvest Statistics

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Antlerless Harvest	353	419	684	864	762	175	111	254
Antlered Harvest	298	463	783	1288	483	351	243	400
% 4+ Points		50	51	33	44	42	49	34
% 5+ Points		16	18	9	22	13	22	10
Hunter Numbers	3413	6405	10233	12064	6810	12525	6641	8218

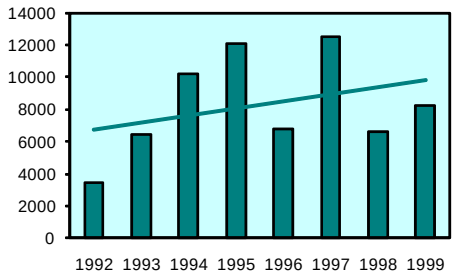
Note: Telephone survey harvest data prior to 1998 does not include general primitive weapons season data.
Hunter numbers include all deer hunters. No antler class data for 1992.
Low 1992 hunter numbers due to omission of lifetime license and deer-bear-elk package buyers.

Harvest* with Trend



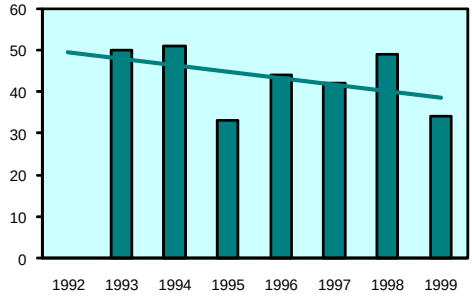
* Note: Harvest prior to 1998 data does not include general primitive weapons season data.

Hunter Numbers* with Trend

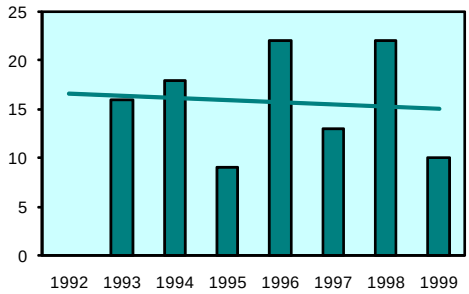


* Note: **Hunter numbers include all deer hunters.**

% 4+ Points with Trend



% 5+ Points with Trend



ANALYSIS AREA 5 (UNITS 8, 8A, 10A, 11, 11A, 13)

Management Objectives

Given the current inability to efficiently census population parameters of white-tailed deer, management objectives will be limited to not falling below 50% 4+ points and 17% 5+ points in the harvest. Although the population size is unknown, efforts will be made to maintain current status.

Historical Perspective

White-tailed deer populations in this Analysis Area were historically low. Accounts from Lewis and Clark during the 1800s suggested that very few animals were found throughout the Clearwater River country. Populations probably did not change much until the early 1900s when large fires and settlement by humans, including grazing of domestic livestock and clearing of land for agricultural purposes, changed the landscape. Logging also converted dense coniferous forests into a mosaic of vegetation-succession types. Populations probably peaked around the 1940-1950s, followed by a decline. Currently, populations are high.

Historically, white-tailed deer and mule deer were managed as a "single species": a single general season harvest framework was established for both species. In 1973, the Department began to offer species-specific seasons in the Clearwater Region.

These units have either-sex hunting seasons in October. During the mid-1980s most units extended the antlered white-tailed deer hunting season into mid-November. In 1990, most November white-tailed deer seasons became either-sex. In 1997, an extra doe tag was established in the southern portion of Unit 10A and the southeastern portion of 11A. The 11A hunt was expanded to include the entire unit in 2000 and to include antlerless mule deer. In 1998, the Clearwater Deer Tag was established.

Habitat Issues

This Analysis Area includes the highly productive Palouse and Camas prairies, the timbered mountainous terrain of the Lower North Fork Clearwater River, and the drier ponderosa pine uplands and deep canyons along the Snake and Salmon rivers. In Units 8 and 8A, dryland agriculture began in the 1880s and currently nonforested land is tilled and only small patches of perennial vegetation remain. Timber harvest began in Unit 10A during the early 1900s and increased dramatically in the 1970s. In 1971, Dworshak Reservoir flooded approximately 45 miles of the North Fork Clearwater River in Unit 10A and permanently removed thousands of acres of prime low elevation big game winter range. Historically, the canyon lands in Units 11, 11A, and 13 were homesteaded by sheep and cattle ranchers, while prairie land was settled by farmers. Around the turn of the century, northern Unit 11 and the prairie land in Unit 11A were under intensive use for dryland agriculture and numerous orchards were planted in the Lewiston area. As settlement increased, the forested portions of the area were intensively logged,

especially on private land. In addition, past improper grazing practices degraded many meadow areas and canyons, allowing invasion of noxious weed species in drier areas.

This Analysis Area contains large tracts of privately owned land. Units 8, 11, and 11A are mostly private lands except for the Craig Mountain Wildlife Management Area along the Snake and Salmon rivers. Unit 13 has been mostly under private ownership since settlement, and is managed for agriculture and livestock. Units 8A and 10A contain a mixed ownership of private acreage, private timber companies, and public land owned by either the Idaho Department of Lands or the US Forest Service (USFS).

Farmland in Units 8 and 8A has provided high-quality forage for deer. Depredations have occurred mostly along timbered edges and canyon lands. The flat, low elevation areas, abundance of meadows, and high productivity of the land make Units 8 and 8A highly productive for wildlife, but with a high likelihood of conflict with humans. Cash crops that receive damage from white-tailed deer 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.

Units 8A and 10A have both been heavily logged with large tracts of land in seedtree cuts or clearcuts. This early successional forest intermixed with meadows and thousands of acres of brush fields has created excellent white-tailed deer summer and winter range. The habitat in this Analysis Area can support high white-tailed deer populations. Habitat productivity varies widely throughout with steep, dry, river canyon grasslands having low annual precipitation, to higher elevation forests having good habitat productivity and greater precipitation. Late successional forest cover types have become fragmented within the area. Many grassland cover types have been disturbed by various weeds and nonnative grasses including cheat grass and yellow star thistle. Open road densities are high within the Analysis Area except along the Snake River and Salmon River below White Bird. Construction of new home sites have decreased available white-tailed deer winter ranges and limited hunter access.

Biological Issues

White-tailed deer numbers have increased dramatically in this Analysis Area during the past several decades. The increase was not as dramatic during the mid-1990s, although in some areas, such as Unit 11, the herd is still expanding. As deer herds have expanded and white-tailed deer hunting in Idaho has become more popular, hunter numbers increased 24% in this Analysis Area from 1991 to 1996. Similarly, harvest increased 37% during the same time period. Due to increased hunter densities in Units 8A, 10A, and 11A there are concerns about hunter interactions, landowner trespass, and mature buck survival. Percent of bucks 4-point or better averaged 59% from 1993 to 1996. Since 1998 harvest has stabilized and hunter numbers have decreased slightly. Some units, such as Unit 10A, have high doe densities surrounding agricultural fields and town sites.

Interspecific Issues

Increasing white-tailed deer populations within this Analysis Area may have had a negative impact on mule deer populations. Mountain lion populations tend to fluctuate in response to changes in white-tailed deer populations due to deer being a major food source for mountain lions.

Predation Issues

Mountain lion numbers have increased in this Analysis Area during the past decade, especially in Unit 10A, probably due to the dramatic increase in white-tailed deer populations. Black bear numbers have remained static throughout most of this area for the past decade. Increases in road densities during the past several decades due to logging have contributed to increased predator hunting opportunities. Wolves have recently begun to establish themselves in Unit 10A due to reintroduction efforts by the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).

Winter Feeding Issues

Emergency winter feeding of white-tailed deer has not occurred in the recent past.

Information Requirements

Population statistics are needed for white-tailed deer. An improved telephone harvest survey and/or the mandatory harvest report should help improve harvest data. Better harvest information is needed concerning mature buck status. There is currently no aerial survey technique perfected for white-tailed deer in North Idaho. Census methodologies are needed to assess population parameters such as fawn:doe:buck ratios, total numbers, and mature buck status.

1999 Harvest

Total harvest in Analysis Area 5 units during 1999 was estimated at 7,074 white-tailed deer, according to the 1999 telephone harvest survey. This represents a 1% decrease in harvest from 1998. The Analysis Area 5 harvest accounted for 74% of the white-tailed deer taken in the Clearwater Region during 1999. Hunter numbers in the Analysis Area 5 units was estimated at 17,834 hunters with an average success rate of 40%. Hunter numbers in 1999 increased 8% from 1998 while success rates decreased by 4%. These trends indicate relatively stable harvest and stable hunter numbers for the past two years. Hunter numbers in Analysis Area 5 units have decreased 9% since the mid-1990s (1996), while harvest has remained relatively stable.

Controlled hunts were offered in Units 10A and 11A to alleviate depredations and increase harvest opportunities for antlerless deer. According to the 1999 telephone harvest survey, 77 does were harvested in 10A with a success rate of 59%. In Unit 11A, 58 does were harvested with a success rate of 62%.

According to telephone harvest survey information, buck quality has remained stable in all units for the past 7 years. Using 1999 telephone harvest information, all Analysis Area 5 units except Unit 13 exceeded the 4-point or greater buck objective of 50%. All Analysis Area 5 units except Unit 11A exceeded the 5-point or greater buck objective of 17%.

Aerial Surveys

There are currently no aerial survey techniques developed for white-tailed deer in Idaho. Observed white-tailed deer are recorded while performing sightability surveys for mule deer and elk. In Unit 10A, 1,192 white-tailed deer were observed while performing elk sightability surveys during January 1999. While performing sightability surveys for mule deer and elk on Craig Mountain in Unit 11, 257 white-tailed deer were observed during December 1999.

Climatic Conditions

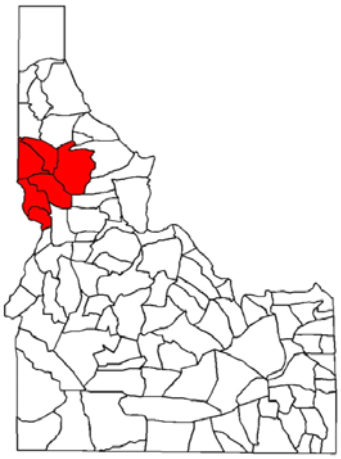
During the 1999 hunting season, snowfall was light with warmer than average temperatures throughout the fall until late November. Clearwater Region weather was considered "normal" for 1999-2000. Snowpack was 102% of average, while dry snow conditions resulted in 82% of average snow water equivalent. Winter conditions for big game were favorable throughout the region. A drier than normal spring (67% of average precipitation) initiated early snow melt and green-up.

White-Tailed Deer

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

Buck Status & Minimum Criterion

	Survey Years	Current Status	Minimum Criterion
% 4+ Points In The Harvest	1997-99	53	50
% 5+ Points In The Harvest	1997-99	18	17

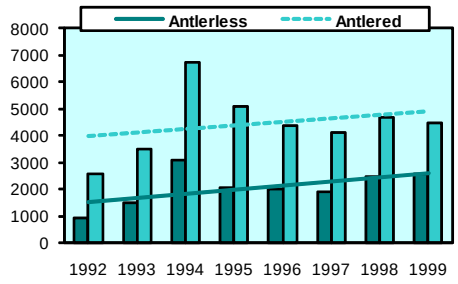


Analysis Area Harvest Statistics

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Antlerless Harvest	945	1517	3108	2054	2006	1900	2498	2584
Antlered Harvest	2558	3479	6757	5097	4379	4119	4673	4490
% 4+ Points		56	58	57	66	49	53	52
% 5+ Points		28	23	24	22	19	19	18
Hunter Numbers	8747	13551	18375	14584	16300	18007	16438	17834

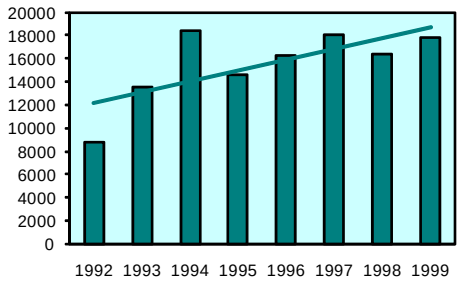
Note: Telephone survey harvest data prior to 1997 does not include general primitive weapons season data.
Hunter numbers prior to 1996 include all deer hunters. No antler class data for 1992.
Antlered and antlerless data does not include primitve weapons.

Harvest* with Trend



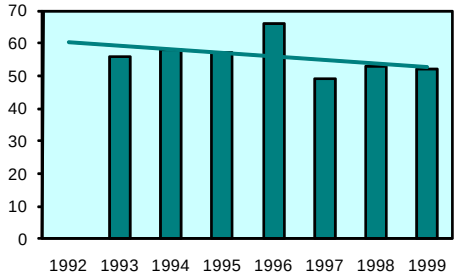
* Note: Harvest prior to 1997 data does not include general primitive weapons season data.

Hunter Numbers* with Trend

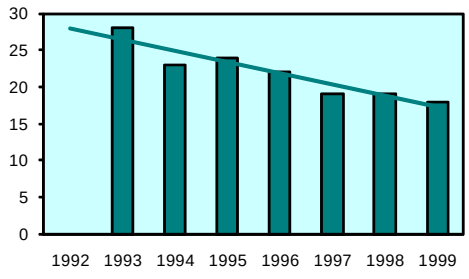


* Note: Hunter numbers prior to 1996 include all deer hunters.

% 4+ Points with Trend



% 5+ Points with Trend



ANALYSIS AREA 6 (UNITS 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18)

Management Objectives

Given the current inability to efficiently census population parameters of white-tailed deer, management objectives will be limited to not falling below 50% 4+ points and 17% 5+ points in the harvest. Although the population size is unknown, efforts will be made to maintain current status.

Historical Perspective

White-tailed deer populations in this Analysis Area were historically low. Accounts from Lewis and Clark during the 1800s suggested that very few animals were found throughout the Clearwater River country. Populations probably did not change much until the early 1900s when fires converted large expanses of dense coniferous forest into a mosaic of vegetation succession types. Logging also contributed to creating a mosaic of brush fields and uneven-aged forest stands. Populations probably peaked around the 1940-1950s, followed by a slight decline. Currently, populations are high.

Historically, white-tailed deer and mule deer were managed as a "single species": a single general season harvest framework was established for both species. In 1973, the Department began to offer species-specific seasons in the Clearwater Region.

These units have either-sex hunting seasons in October. During the mid-1980s, the white-tailed deer hunting season was extended into mid-November. In 1990, most November white-tailed deer seasons became either-sex. In 1997, an extra doe tag was established in Unit 16 south of the Selway River. In 1998, the Clearwater Deer Tag was established.

Habitat Issues

Units 10, 12, 15, and 16 are predominately timber intermixed with brush or grass. The majority of land is public in USFS ownership. Most private ownership is on lower elevation ground located along the Clearwater River. Units 14 and 18 are mixed ownership with private land being located at lower elevations along the Salmon River and mostly USFS-owned ground at higher elevations. Private land in Units 14 and 18 consists of summer resort homes and large cattle ranches with limited access. Past logging activities have created high road densities and young successional forests in the western portions of the Analysis Area and throughout most of Unit 15. These areas provide excellent white-tailed deer habitat along with high vulnerability to hunters. The eastern portion of this Analysis Area is characterized by rough terrain and limited access except for trails and a few major roads and is generally too high in elevation to sustain good white-tailed deer populations. In general, the western portions of the Analysis Area provide good white-tailed deer habitat, especially at lower elevations along the Clearwater and Salmon rivers. Construction of new home sites has increased white-tailed deer depredation problems and limited hunter access. Noxious weeds such as yellow star thistle and spotted knapweed are out-competing native vegetation on white-tailed deer spring and winter ranges.

Until the 1930s, wildfire was the primary habitat disturbance mechanism in Units 10, 12, and 16. Between 1900 and 1934, approximately 70% of the Lochsa River drainage was burned by wildfires. From the 1920s to 1990, thousands of miles of road were built for timber harvest in Units 10, 12, 14, 15, and 16. In 1964, most of the southern portion of Unit 12 was designated as part of the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness. Historically, sheepherders ran their flocks in the canyons of Units 14 and 18 and logging occurred in the forested areas. Units 14 and 18 are two-thirds public lands with the remaining private land at lower elevations along the Salmon River. The majority of the Hells Canyon Wilderness Area, designated in 1975, is in Unit 18.

Cash crops that receive damage from white-tailed deer include wheat, barley, oats, and irrigated alfalfa and hay. Some orchards along the Salmon River in Units 14 and 18 experience damage from white-tailed deer if fences are absent.

Biological Issues

White-tailed deer numbers have increased dramatically in this Analysis Area during the past several decades. The increase was not as dramatic during the mid-1990s. Due to increased hunter densities since the late-1980s in the southern units such as 14, 15, and 18, some sportsmen and landowners have been concerned about hunter interactions, landowner trespass, and mature buck survival. From 1991 through 1995 white-tailed deer numbers and hunter numbers stabilized within this Analysis Area. Percent of bucks 4-points or better averaged 51% from 1993 to 1996. Since 1998 this Analysis Area has been below the 50% objective for percent of bucks 4-points or better.

Interspecific Issues

Increasing white-tailed deer populations within this Analysis Area may have a negative impact on mule deer populations. Mountain lion populations tend to fluctuate in response to changes in white-tailed deer populations due to deer being a major food source for mountain lions.

Predation Issues

Mountain lion numbers have increased in this Analysis Area during the past decade, probably due to a dramatic increase in white-tailed deer numbers. Black bear numbers have remained static throughout most of this area for the past decade, with Units 10, 12, and 16 having an increase within the past 5 years due to reductions in season length limiting backcountry access. Increases in road densities during the past several decades have contributed to increased predator hunting opportunities. Wolves have recently begun to establish themselves in Units 10, 12, and 15 due to reintroduction efforts by the USFWS.

Winter Feeding Issues

Emergency winter feeding of white-tailed deer has not occurred in the recent past.

Information Requirements

Population statistics are needed for white-tailed deer. An improved telephone harvest survey and/or the mandatory harvest report should help improve harvest data. Better harvest information is needed concerning mature buck status. There is currently no aerial survey technique perfected for white-tailed deer in north Idaho. Census methodologies are needed to assess population parameters such as fawn:doe:buck ratios, total numbers, and mature buck status.

1999 Harvest

Total harvest in Analysis Area 6 units during 1999 was estimated at 2,369 white-tailed deer according to the 1999 telephone harvest survey. This represents a 2% increase in harvest from 1998. The Analysis Area 6 harvest accounted for 25% of the white-tailed deer taken in the Clearwater Region during 1999. Hunter numbers in Analysis Area 6 units were estimated at 6,854 hunters with an average success rate of 35%. Hunter numbers in 1999 increased 2% from 1998 while success rates decreased by 5%. Hunter numbers and total harvest in Analysis Area 6 units have remained stable since 1996, however, they have both decreased dramatically when compared to 1993-1995.

A controlled hunt was offered in Unit 16 during 1999 to alleviate depredations and increase harvest opportunities for antlerless deer. According to the 1999 telephone harvest survey, 58 does were harvested with a success rate of 65%.

According to telephone harvest survey information, buck quality has decreased slightly in this Analysis Area during the past 5 years. Using 1999 telephone harvest information, Analysis Area 6 units are currently 5% below the 4-point or greater buck objective of 50%. Specific units that are below include Units 15, 16, and 18. All Analysis Area 5 units except Unit 11A exceeded the 5-point or greater buck objective of 17%.

A check station is conducted in Unit 15 each year during the November white-tailed deer season. Check station data in 1999 indicated a total white-tailed deer harvest of 141. This harvest was similar to 1998. Previous to 1998, the majority of the deer hunters stopping at the check station were residents from outside the region. Since 1998 the majority of the deer hunters have been from within the region.

Aerial Surveys

There are currently no aerial survey techniques developed for white-tailed deer in Idaho. Observed white-tailed deer are recorded while performing sightability surveys for mule deer and elk. In Unit 14, 325 white-tailed deer were observed while performing elk and mule deer sightability surveys during December 1999. In Unit 15, 633 white-tailed deer were observed during elk surveys in January 2000 compared to 803 in January 1998. In Unit 16, 141 white-tailed deer were observed during elk surveys in January 2000.

Climatic Conditions

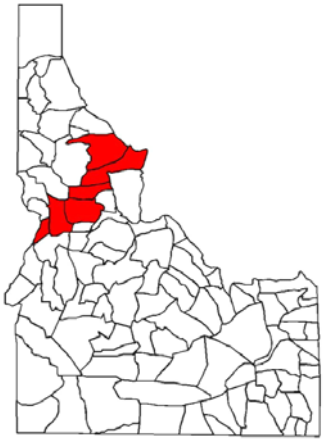
During the 1999 hunting season, snowfall was light with warmer than average temperatures throughout the fall until late November. Clearwater Region weather was considered "normal" for 1999-2000. Snowpack was 102% of average, while dry snow conditions resulted in 82% of average snow water equivalent. Winter conditions for big game were favorable throughout the region. A drier than normal spring (67% of average precipitation) initiated early snow melt and green-up.

White-Tailed Deer

Analysis Area 6 (Units 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18)

Buck Status & Minimum Criterion

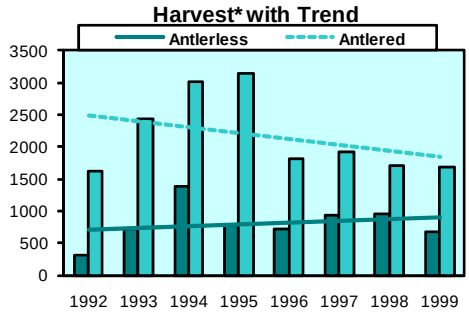
	Survey Years	Current Status	Minimum Criterion
% 4+ Points In The Harvest	1997-99	45	50
% 5+ Points In The Harvest	1997-99	14	17



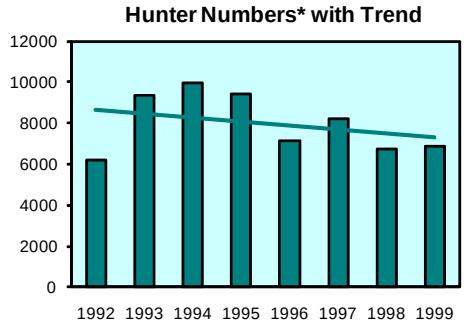
Analysis Area Harvest Statistics

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Antlerless Harvest	314	715	1383	796	717	937	961	686
Antlered Harvest	1622	2433	3008	3138	1808	1916	1704	1683
% 4+ Points		47	59	45	55	43	48	46
% 5+ Points		19	21	13	16	11	18	14
Hunter Numbers	6191	9345	9991	9396	7107	8208	6707	6854

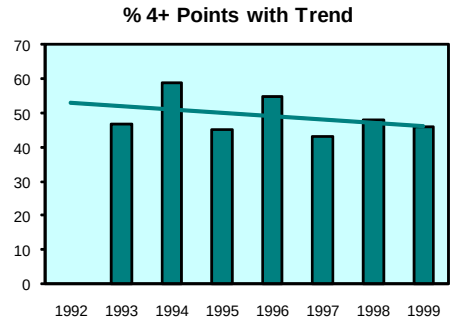
Note: Telephone survey harvest data prior to 1997 does not include general primitive weapons season data.
Hunter numbers prior to 1996 include all deer hunters. No antler class data for 1992.
Antlered and antlerless data does not include primitive weapons.

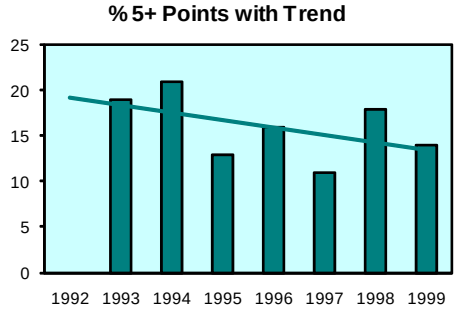


* Note: Harvest prior to 1997 data does not include general primitive weapons season data.



* Note: Hunter numbers prior to 1996 include all deer hunters.





ANALYSIS AREA 7 (UNITS 16A, 17, 19, 20)

Management Objectives

Given the current inability to efficiently census population parameters of white-tailed deer, management objectives will be limited to not falling below 30% 4+ points and 7% 5+ points in the harvest. Although the population size is unknown, efforts will be made to maintain current status.

Historical Perspective

White-tailed deer populations in this Analysis Area were probably historically low. Accounts from Lewis and Clark during the 1800s suggested that very few animals were found throughout the Clearwater River country. Populations probably did not change much until the early 1900s, when fires converted large expanses of dense coniferous forest into a mosaic of vegetation succession types. Logging also contributed to creating a mosaic of brush fields and uneven-aged forest stands. Populations probably peaked around the 1940-1950s, followed by a slight decline. Currently, populations are high.

Historically, white-tailed deer and mule deer were managed as a "single species": a single general season harvest framework was established for both species. In 1973, the Department began to offer species-specific seasons in the Clearwater Region. Deer seasons in these units have historically been general season, either-sex, and either species. In 1998, the Clearwater Deer Tag was established.

Habitat Issues

Habitat productivity varies throughout the Analysis Area from high precipitation forested areas along the Lower Selway River to dry, steep, south-facing ponderosa pine and grassland habitat along the Salmon River. Many areas along the Salmon River have a good mixture of successional stages due to frequent fires within the wilderness areas. Fire suppression within portions of the Selway River drainage has led to decreasing forage production for deer. Road densities are low, contributing to low vulnerability for deer. Noxious weeds such as spotted knapweed are out-competing native grasses and vegetation throughout deer habitat, especially on drier sites at lower elevations.

Due to the rugged and remote nature of this area, human impacts have been very limited. In 1964, almost all of Unit 17 and a small portion of Unit 16A were included in the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness. Most of Unit 19 became part of the Gospel Hump Wilderness in 1978, and, in 1980, part of Unit 20 was included in the Frank Church River-of-No-Return Wilderness.

Biological Issues

White-tailed deer numbers are believed to be increasing within this Analysis Area, especially at lower elevations where they can better survive severe winter weather. As deer have expanded and white-tailed deer hunting in Idaho has become more popular, hunter numbers in this

Analysis Area have increased 38% from 1991 to 1996. Similarly, harvest increased 36% during the same time period. Percent of bucks 4-points or better averaged 51% from 1993 to 1996.

Interspecific Issues

Increasing white-tailed deer populations within this Analysis Area may have a negative impact on mule deer populations. Mountain lion populations tend to fluctuate in response to changes in white-tailed deer populations due to deer being a major food source for mountain lions.

Predation Issues

Mountain lion harvest has remained static in this area for several decades, but has increased since the 1970s. Harvest is usually between 10 and 20 mountain lions per year. Bear numbers are also stable, as the small amount of harvest on these species has little impact on populations. Harvest rates of bears and mountain lions are probably reflective of access difficulty due to snow accumulation and few roads. Mountain lion numbers may impact white-tailed deer densities, however, bears have limited impact on deer populations. Wolves have established themselves in this area and grizzly bears may be reintroduced within the next decade into some of these units.

Winter Feeding Issues

Emergency winter feeding of white-tailed deer has not occurred in the recent past.

Information Requirements

As white-tailed deer densities increase within this Analysis Area, reliable population statistics will become more important for management purposes. Currently, without an estimate for the total white-tailed deer population and improved harvest estimates, it is difficult to assess whether or not to manage these units specifically for white-tailed deer. An improved telephone harvest survey and/or the mandatory harvest report should help improve harvest data. Better harvest information is needed concerning mature buck status. There is currently no aerial survey technique perfected for white-tailed deer in North Idaho. Census methodologies are needed to assess population parameters such as fawn:doe:buck ratios, total numbers, and mature buck status.

1999 Harvest

Total harvest in Analysis Area 7 units during 1999 was estimated at 138 white-tailed deer according to the 1999 telephone harvest survey. This represents a 46% decrease in harvest from 1998. Harvest estimates and success rates tend to fluctuate for this Analysis Area, probably due to low sample sizes for white-tailed deer harvest. The Analysis Area 6 harvest accounted for 1% of the white-tailed deer taken in the Clearwater Region during 1999. Hunter numbers in the Analysis Area 6 units was estimated at 759 hunters with an average success rate of 18%. Hunter numbers in 1999 decreased 35% from 1998 while success rates decreased by 4%. White-tailed deer hunter numbers in Analysis Area 6 units have decreased 61% since the mid-1990s (1996),

and harvest has decreased 65%. There are no controlled hunts offered for white-tailed deer in these units.

Estimates for management objectives in Analysis Area 6 are difficult to obtain due to low sample sizes. Using 1999 telephone harvest information, units 16A and 19 did not meet the 4-point or greater buck objective of 30%. All Analysis Area 5 units exceeded the 5-point or greater buck objective of 7%.

Aerial Surveys

There are currently no aerial survey techniques developed for white-tailed deer in Idaho. Observed white-tailed deer are recorded while performing sightability surveys for mule deer and elk, however, to date the observed numbers are extremely low for this group of units.

Climatic Conditions

During the 1999 hunting season, snowfall was light with warmer than average temperatures throughout the fall until late November. Clearwater Region weather was considered "normal" for 1999-2000. Snowpack was 102% of average, while dry snow conditions resulted in 82% of average snow water equivalent. Winter conditions for big game were favorable throughout the region. A drier than normal spring (67% of average precipitation) initiated early snow melt and green-up.

White-Tailed Deer

Analysis Area 7 (Units 16A, 17, 19, 20)

Buck Status & Minimum Criterion

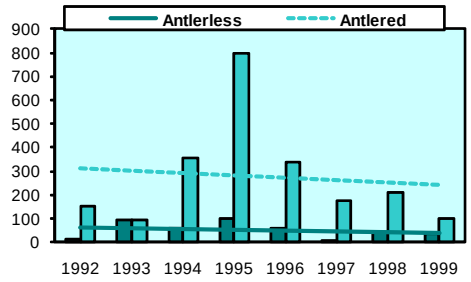
	Survey Years	Current Status	Minimum Criterion
% 4+ Points In The Harvest	1997-99	50	30
% 5+ Points In The Harvest	1997-99	17	7

Analysis Area Harvest Statistics

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Antlerless Harvest	13	96	57	102	60	9	45	39
Antlered Harvest	155	97	357	796	338	175	213	99
% 4+ Points		42	77	38	46	58	37	61
% 5+ Points		8	23	12	29	21	9	27
Hunter Numbers	1414	1387	3185	4168	1926	1244	1172	759

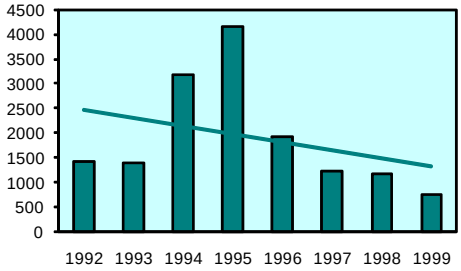
Note: Telephone survey harvest data prior to 1997 does not include general primitive weapons season data.
Hunter numbers prior to 1996 include all deer hunters. No antler class data for 1992.
Antlered and antlerless data does not include primitive weapons.

Harvest* with Trend



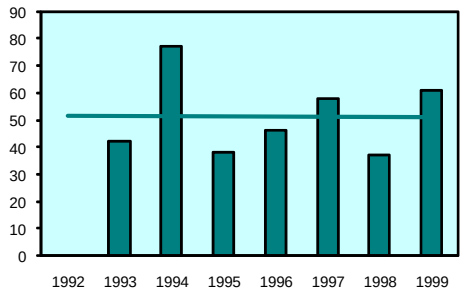
* Note: Harvest prior to 1997 data does not include general primitive weapons season data.

Hunter Numbers* with Trend

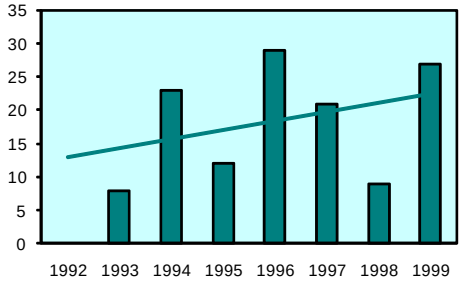


* Note: Hunter numbers prior to 1996 include all deer hunters.

% 4+ Points with Trend



% 5+ Points with Trend



APPENDICES

Appendix A

A history of white-tailed deer harvest and hunter activity in Idaho, 1975-2001.

Season	Year	Estimated Values			
		Number of Hunters	Harvest	Percent Success	Days Hunted
	1975		7,000		
	1976		4,500		
	1977		8,100		
	1978		6,500		
	1979				
	1980		9,400		
	1981		10,000		
	1982		10,700		
	1983		11,850		
	1984		11,970		
	1985		12,500		
	1986		13,800		
	1987		14,500		
	1988		18,100		
	1989		18,300		
	1990		18,400		
	1991		16,700		
	1992		23,600		
	1993	60,400	18,100	30	410,000
	1994	78,000	29,800	38	525,000
	1995	79,300	28,500	36	533,000
	1996	68,100	22,600	33	530,700
	1997	57,600	15,400	27	399,200
	1998	55,350	16,200	29	337,000
	1999	56,750	17,400	31	364,300
	2000		16,200		
	2001	114,500	18,900	17	732,000

Appendix B

Estimated White-tailed Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 01

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1994	3,805	2,109	10,348	59	111,357	0	0	0			3,805	2,109	5,914
1995	3,489	1,778	10,741	50	117,816	0	0	0			3,489	1,778	5,267
1996	1,926	2,204	10,324	41	79,116	0	0	0			1,926	2,204	4,130
1997	1,088	460	9,733	26	59,474	0	0	0			1,088	460	1,548
1998	1,431	446	10,670	28	60,608	1	0	30			1,432	446	1,878
1999	1,834	962	9,984	28	57,678	0	0	0			1,834	962	2,796
2000	1,258	668	0	0	0	8	1	31	0%	0	1,258	668	1,931
2001	1,551	813	5,263	0	34,432	13	0	35	42%	144	1,564	813	2,381

Unit: 02

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1994	641	584	2,038	45	18,429	0	0	0			641	584	1,225
1995	1,033	322	2,420	43	23,711	0	0	0			1,033	322	1,355
1996	675	794	3,375	45	25,174	0	0	0			675	794	1,469
1997	452	202	3,060	29	21,087	0	0	0			452	202	654
1998	591	151	3,189	29	20,684	0	0	0			591	151	742
1999	587	307	3,172	33	23,221	0	0	0			587	307	894
2000	526	316	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	526	316	844
2001	555	316	2,273	0	13,978	0	0	0	0%	0	555	316	871

Appendix B

Estimated White-tailed Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 03

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1994	1,311	827	3,791	44	36,630	0	0	0			1,311	827	2,138
1995	1,374	543	4,018	39	39,319	0	0	0			1,374	543	1,917
1996	695	734	3,871	38	32,341	0	0	0			695	734	1,429
1997	507	313	4,783	24	29,640	0	0	0			507	313	820
1998	584	217	4,292	25	24,871	0	0	0			584	217	801
1999	660	327	4,072	30	27,713	0	0	0			660	327	987
2000	646	317	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	646	317	969
2001	684	351	3,147	0	16,501	0	0	0	0%	0	684	351	1,039

Unit: 04

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1994	641	556	7,910	17	84,063	0	0	0			641	556	1,197
1995	967	745	8,930	20	102,035	0	0	0			967	745	1,712
1996	338	794	5,341	22	50,765	0	0	0			338	794	1,132
1997	203	101	9,631	8	52,478	0	0	0			203	101	304
1998	210	98	5,670	9	31,853	0	0	0			210	98	308
1999	380	220	7,111	14	46,401	0	0	0			380	220	600
2000	180	164	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	180	164	345
2001	186	215	3,265	0	16,771	0	0	0	0%	0	186	215	401

Appendix B

Estimated White-tailed Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit:04A

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1994	271	86	770	49	7,240	0	0	0			271	86	357
1995	255	68	881	39	8,658	0	0	0			255	68	323
1996	179	59	655	36	5,102	0	0	0			179	59	238
1997	74	46	995	20	5,539	0	0	0			74	46	120
1998	105	52	630	36	3,668	0	0	0			105	52	157
1999	127	40	793	36	4,412	0	0	0			127	40	167
2000	64	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	64	28	93
2001	57	37	406	0	1,800	0	0	0	0%	0	57	37	95

Unit: 05

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1994	613	342	1,625	50	14,994	0	0	0			613	342	955
1995	747	305	2,016	43	18,578	0	0	0			747	305	1,052
1996	337	199	1,526	35	11,039	0	0	0			337	199	536
1997	359	157	1,862	38	14,765	0	0	0			359	157	516
1998	525	125	1,732	43	12,252	0	0	0			525	125	650
1999	460	133	1,740	40	10,990	0	0	0			460	133	593
2000	420	179	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	420	179	602
2001	415	216	1,264	0	7,703	0	0	0	0%	0	415	216	632

Appendix B

Estimated White-tailed Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 06

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1994	1,126	670	3,977	46	39,181	0	0	0			1,126	670	1,796
1995	1,255	677	4,374	48	50,370	0	0	0			1,255	677	1,932
1996	854	417	2,987	44	26,485	0	0	0			854	417	1,271
1997	442	249	3,953	35	21,990	0	0	0			442	249	691
1998	302	125	2,848	24	18,335	0	0	0			302	125	427
1999	487	153	2,826	37	17,782	0	0	0			487	153	640
2000	400	211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	400	211	614
2001	482	290	1,673	0	9,559	0	0	0	0%	0	482	290	775

Unit: 07

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1994	128	114	1,810	21	16,277	0	0	0			128	114	242
1995	186	85	2,592	17	24,592	0	0	0			186	85	271
1996	119	60	1,112	18	8,815	0	0	0			119	60	179
1997	120	27	2,433	16	14,138	0	0	0			120	27	147
1998	26	7	814	9	4,377	0	0	0			26	7	33
1999	20	27	900	11	4,939	0	0	0			20	27	47
2000	25	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	25	12	37
2001	17	19	507	0	2,371	0	0	0	0%	0	17	19	35

Appendix B

Estimated White-tailed Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 08

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1994	884	456	2,494	49	20,410	0	0	0			884	456	1,340
1995	732	356	2,307	45	17,116	0	0	0			732	356	1,088
1996	357	298	1,787	39	15,426	0	0	0			357	298	655
1997	479	194	1,788	38	12,359	0	0	0			479	194	673
1998	655	225	2,112	42	15,558	0	0	0			655	225	880
1999	601	257	1,829	47	13,451	0	0	0			601	257	858
2000	513	205	0	0	0	0	8	0	0%	0	513	213	728
2001	626	233	1,829	0	10,372	0	42	60	72%	178	626	275	902

Unit:08A

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1994	1,839	884	5,288	51	46,221	0	0	0			1,839	884	2,723
1995	1,392	560	4,537	43	40,564	0	0	0			1,392	560	1,952
1996	854	496	3,852	39	31,527	0	0	0			854	496	1,350
1997	912	406	4,074	32	31,612	0	0	0			912	406	1,318
1998	1,099	775	4,442	42	33,341	0	0	0			1,099	775	1,874
1999	1,248	733	4,431	45	35,545	0	0	0			1,248	733	1,981
2000	1,008	532	0	0	0	0	1	0	0%	0	1,008	533	1,547
2001	1,261	594	3,640	1	22,572	0	39	54	74%	111	1,261	633	1,897

Appendix B

Estimated White-tailed Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 09

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1994	14	14	513	9	5,630	0	0	0			14	14	28
1995	135	34	542	40	4,957	0	0	0			135	34	169
1996	59	20	357	25	2,799	0	0	0			59	20	79
1997	28	46	461	40	2,820	0	0	0			28	46	74
1998	7	7	157	19	1,181	0	0	0			7	7	14
1999	0	7	207	8	1,140	0	0	0			0	7	7
2000	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	4	4
2001	3	0	89	0	426	0	0	0	0%	0	3	0	3

Unit: 10

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1994	470	214	2,124	32	14,609	0	0	0			470	214	684
1995	424	169	1,898	32	11,138	0	0	0			424	169	593
1996	199	99	1,290	23	10,562	0	0	0			199	99	298
1997	212	111	1,281	25	7,161	0	0	0			212	111	323
1998	166	99	881	30	5,416	0	0	0			166	99	265
1999	119	39	581	27	3,506	0	0	0			119	39	158
2000	54	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	54	28	82
2001	97	37	559	0	3,280	0	0	0	0%	0	97	37	134

Appendix B

Estimated White-tailed Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit:10A

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1994	2,623	1,254	8,010	49	67,672	0	0	0			2,623	1,254	3,877
1995	1,768	849	6,112	44	46,028	0	0	0			1,768	849	2,617
1996	2,144	794	6,591	47	55,510	0	0	0			2,144	794	2,938
1997	1,659	498	5,631	38	43,013	0	218	350			1,659	716	2,375
1998	1,615	802	5,151	47	36,321	0	105	150			1,615	907	2,522
1999	1,499	957	5,949	41	44,248	0	77	150			1,499	1,034	2,533
2000	1,706	685	0	0	0	19	82	131	0%	0	1,722	765	2,494
2001	1,563	721	4,314	1	26,763	30	152	311	64%	1,690	1,593	873	2,478

Unit: 11

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1994c	599	157	1,411	54	10,233	0	0	75			599	157	756
1995c	407	119	1,052	46	6,795	0	0	75			407	119	526
1996c	397	159	1,330	43	9,827	0	0	100			397	159	556
1997c	415	147	1,272	44	7,143	0	0	100			415	147	562
1998c	457	185	1,291	50	7,852	0	0	100			457	185	642
1999c	350	112	1,004	46	5,956	0	0	100			350	112	462
2000	404	105	0	0	0	78	1	97	0%	0	404	105	509
2001	416	118	1,179	0	5,302	73	3	98	79%	383	489	121	611

Appendix B

Estimated White-tailed Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit:11A

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1994	755	328	2,067	53	13,355	0	0	0			755	328	1,083
1995	662	119	1,616	48	11,977	0	0	0			662	119	781
1996	615	199	2,005	43	18,007	0	0	0			615	199	814
1997	654	305	2,009	48	12,101	0	66	100			654	371	1,025
1998	715	285	1,946	51	12,698	0	68	100			715	353	1,068
1999	693	364	1,935	55	12,936	0	58	100			693	422	1,115
2000	879	271	0	0	0	50	98	186	0%	0	893	348	1,246
2001	846	359	1,763	1	8,588	9	88	140	78%	480	855	447	1,307

Unit: 12

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1994	200	71	741	35	4,618	0	0	0			200	71	271
1995	152	34	1,068	18	5,244	0	0	0			152	34	186
1996	159	20	556	36	4,685	0	0	0			159	20	179
1997	138	56	562	34	3,041	0	0	0			138	56	194
1998	79	40	516	23	2,920	0	0	0			79	40	119
1999	66	20	297	29	2,120	0	0	0			66	20	86
2000	46	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	46	10	56
2001	54	15	225	0	1,223	0	0	0	0%	0	54	15	69

Appendix B

Estimated White-tailed Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 13

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1994	57	29	299	29	983	0	0	0			57	29	86
1995	136	51	374	48	1,978	0	0	0			136	51	187
1996	357	60	735	57	4,646	0	0	0			357	60	417
1997	184	74	544	47	1,806	0	0	0			184	74	258
1998	132	53	430	43	1,880	0	0	0			132	53	185
1999	99	26	291	43	1,492	0	0	0			99	26	125
2000	112	41	0	0	0	164	0	224	0%	0	112	41	155
2001	121	32	261	1	1,142	141	0	221	69%	831	262	32	300

Unit: 14

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1994c	485	128	1,953	32	9,406	14	0	50			499	128	627
1995c	799	34	2,160	39	8,513	29	0	29			828	34	862
1996	397	20	1,211	34	7,624	0	0	0			397	20	417
1997	313	74	1,410	27	5,843	0	0	0			313	74	387
1998	358	86	1,026	43	4,885	0	0	0			358	86	444
1999	297	40	1,017	33	5,223	0	0	0			297	40	337
2000	318	71	0	0	0	98	1	141	0%	0	318	72	392
2001	294	78	967	0	4,016	102	0	147	76%	639	396	78	477

Appendix B

Estimated White-tailed Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 15

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1994	983	656	3,563	46	22,106	0	0	0			983	656	1,639
1995	968	339	3,465	38	21,264	0	0	0			968	339	1,307
1996	536	338	2,482	36	15,704	0	0	0			536	338	874
1997	691	387	2,885	37	15,401	0	0	0			691	387	1,078
1998	596	331	2,112	44	12,434	0	0	0			596	331	927
1999	607	278	2,357	38	16,482	0	0	0			607	278	885
2000	640	295	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	640	295	934
2001	587	265	1,866	0	9,803	0	0	0	0%	0	587	265	855

Unit: 16

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1994	713	200	1,468	63	9,150	0	0	0			713	200	913
1995	374	203	1,409	41	10,557	0	0	0			374	203	577
1996	457	179	1,052	60	6,730	0	0	0			457	179	636
1997	350	83	1,115	39	6,120	0	104	225			350	187	537
1998	373	283	1,152	53	6,899	0	55	100			373	338	711
1999	462	218	1,274	53	6,676	0	58	100			462	276	738
2000	390	140	0	0	0	10	59	91	0%	0	400	198	604
2001	414	184	1,001	1	4,346	25	109	235	68%	706	439	293	741

Appendix B

Estimated White-tailed Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit:16A

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1994	86	0	371	23	2,551	0	0	0			86	0	86
1995	135	0	457	29	2,304	0	0	0			135	0	135
1996	60	40	258	46	2,303	0	0	0			60	40	100
1997	55	0	240	23	1,115	0	0	0			55	0	55
1998	60	19	245	32	1,410	0	0	0			60	19	79
1999	13	13	132	20	944	0	0	0			13	13	26
2000	30	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	30	14	43
2001	19	12	119	0	740	0	0	0	0%	0	19	12	31

Unit: 17

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1994	214	0	1,012	21	4,276	0	0	0			214	0	214
1995	492	85	1,812	32	6,709	0	0	0			492	85	577
1996	179	20	1,132	18	8,994	0	0	0			179	20	199
1997	74	9	608	14	3,419	0	0	0			74	9	83
1998	106	7	523	22	2,860	0	0	0			106	7	113
1999	59	0	416	14	2,305	0	0	0			59	0	59
2000	48	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	48	9	58
2001	63	10	330	0	2,344	0	0	0	0%	0	63	10	73

Appendix B

Estimated White-tailed Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 18

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1994c	143	114	855	31	3,121	0	0	50			143	114	257
1995c	358	17	950	38	4,656	34	0	50			392	17	409
1996	60	60	516	27	3,077	0	0	0			60	60	120
1997	212	18	949	24	3,806	0	0	0			212	18	230
1998	132	67	397	50	2,039	0	0	0			132	67	199
1999	132	33	350	47	1,902	0	0	0			132	33	165
2000	208	34	0	0	0	64	35	93	0%	0	209	34	243
2001	200	62	456	1	1,790	69	1	90	81%	361	269	63	334

Unit: 19

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1994	43	14	399	14	2,352	0	0	0			43	14	57
1995	68	17	373	25	1,440	0	0	0			68	17	85
1996	0	0	258	0	2,144	0	0	0			0	0	0
1997	28	0	267	10	1,226	0	0	0			28	0	28
1998	7	13	205	10	1,257	0	0	0			7	13	20
1999	7	6	79	16	416	0	0	0			7	6	13
2000	13	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	13	5	18
2001	10	4	210	0	1,326	0	0	0	0%	0	10	4	14

Appendix B

Estimated White-tailed Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 20

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1994	14	43	428	13	1,881	0	0	0			14	43	57
1995	101	0	271	35	1,303	0	0	0			101	0	101
1996	99	0	278	36	2,263	0	0	0			99	0	99
1997	18	0	129	14	1,281	0	0	0			18	0	18
1998	40	6	199	23	1,079	0	0	0			40	6	46
1999	20	20	132	30	878	0	0	0			20	20	40
2000	22	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	22	6	28
2001	12	7	145	0	895	0	0	0	0%	0	12	7	19

Appendix C

White-tailed Deer Antler Point Data Reported by Unit
(Telepone Survey Data 1993-99, Mandatory Harvest Report 2000-01)

Unit: 01

Year	# Antlers	Antler Points				
		1	2	3	>=4	% >= 4 Point
1993	184	24	22	37	101	55%
1994	266	20	36	44	166	62%
1995	193	16	28	41	108	56%
1996	104	12	19	19	54	52%
1997	116	11	20	19	66	57%
1998	217	27	35	44	111	51%
1999	263	46	53	55	109	41%
2000	1231	177	164	235	655	53%
2001	1568	264	251	235	817	52%

Unit: 02

Year	# Antlers	Antler Points				
		1	2	3	>=4	% >= 4 Point
1993	53	4	11	7	31	58%
1994	44	4	5	9	26	59%
1995	57	5	7	5	40	70%
1996	39	10	8	4	17	44%
1997	47	5	10	8	24	51%
1998	89	13	16	14	46	52%
1999	86	13	14	19	40	47%
2000	510	56	74	97	283	55%
2001	563	93	89	104	278	49%

Appendix C

White-tailed Deer Antler Point Data Reported by Unit
(Telepone Survey Data 1993-99, Mandatory Harvest Report 2000-01)

Unit: 03

		Antler Points				
Year	# Antlers	1	2	3	>=4	% >= 4 Point
1993	82	9	14	8	51	62%
1994	91	11	13	7	60	66%
1995	71	12	9	10	40	56%
1996	35	4	4	7	20	57%
1997	50	5	8	13	24	48%
1998	89	10	18	18	43	48%
1999	97	12	15	19	51	53%
2000	622	69	76	107	370	59%
2001	705	129	112	122	341	48%

Unit: 04

		Antler Points				
Year	# Antlers	1	2	3	>=4	% >= 4 Point
1993	37	3	6	8	20	54%
1994	45	3	9	10	23	51%
1995	35	6	6	6	17	49%
1996	18	4	4	4	6	33%
1997	16	2	7	2	5	31%
1998	31	8	4	4	15	48%
1999	55	12	12	11	20	36%
2000	179	22	38	27	92	51%
2001	273	42	40	41	151	55%

Appendix C

White-tailed Deer Antler Point Data Reported by Unit
(Telepone Survey Data 1993-99, Mandatory Harvest Report 2000-01)

Unit: 04A

		Antler Points				
Year	# Antlers	1	2	3	>=4	% >= 4 Point
1993	8	1	0	2	5	63%
1994	19	1	5	5	8	42%
1995	14	1	1	1	11	79%
1996	9	0	3	3	3	33%
1997	8	1	1	2	4	50%
1998	16	1	4	4	7	44%
1999	19	8	3	4	4	21%
2000	61	9	12	15	25	41%
2001	60	8	11	6	35	58%

Unit: 05

		Antler Points				
Year	# Antlers	1	2	3	>=4	% >= 4 Point
1993	40	5	3	5	27	68%
1994	43	2	7	4	30	70%
1995	42	1	4	5	32	76%
1996	17	1	3	4	9	53%
1997	39	6	6	4	23	59%
1998	79	8	4	20	47	59%
1999	69	12	10	8	39	57%
2000	402	50	38	52	262	65%
2001	419	59	45	76	238	57%

Appendix C

White-tailed Deer Antler Point Data Reported by Unit
(Telepone Survey Data 1993-99, Mandatory Harvest Report 2000-01)

Unit: 06

		Antler Points				
Year	# Antlers	1	2	3	>=4	% >= 4 Point
1993	58	12	6	7	33	57%
1994	78	12	9	9	48	62%
1995	67	10	7	10	40	60%
1996	43	6	6	7	24	56%
1997	45	11	4	3	27	60%
1998	46	8	5	12	21	46%
1999	72	14	10	10	38	53%
2000	383	58	41	49	235	61%
2001	471	76	59	56	280	59%

Unit: 07

		Antler Points				
Year	# Antlers	1	2	3	>=4	% >= 4 Point
1993	5	1	0	2	2	40%
1994	9	0	0	5	4	44%
1995	8	1	2	0	5	63%
1996	6	0	2	1	3	50%
1997	11	0	2	3	6	55%
1998	4	0	1	0	3	75%
1999	3	0	1	2	0	0%
2000	25	0	4	7	14	56%
2001	29	2	1	3	23	78%

Appendix C

White-tailed Deer Antler Point Data Reported by Unit
(Telepone Survey Data 1993-99, Mandatory Harvest Report 2000-01)

Unit: 08

		Antler Points				
Year	# Antlers	1	2	3	>=4	% >= 4 Point
1992	75	4	9	13	49	65%
1993	51	7	4	5	35	69%
1994	61	7	7	9	38	62%
1995	42	10	4	8	20	48%
1996	19	4	3	3	9	47%
1997	55	8	11	9	27	49%
1998	97	11	19	19	48	49%
1999	88	17	13	10	48	55%
2000	505	73	49	74	309	61%
2001	612	104	58	91	359	59%

Unit: 08A

		Antler Points				
Year	# Antlers	1	2	3	>=4	% >= 4 Point
1992	104	17	15	22	50	48%
1993	94	6	15	13	60	64%
1994	129	14	17	19	79	61%
1995	79	5	10	10	54	68%
1996	47	7	4	7	29	62%
1997	98	10	10	14	64	65%
1998	164	29	23	33	80	49%
1999	188	42	24	23	99	53%
2000	989	124	106	141	618	62%
2001	1275	176	139	175	785	61%

Appendix C

White-tailed Deer Antler Point Data Reported by Unit
(Telepone Survey Data 1993-99, Mandatory Harvest Report 2000-01)

Unit: 09

		Antler Points				
Year	# Antlers	1	2	3	>=4	% >= 4 Point
1993	1	0	1	0	0	0%
1994	1	0	0	0	1	100%
1995	7	1	1	2	3	43%
1996	3	0	0	0	3	100%
1997	3	0	0	1	2	67%
1998	1	0	1	0	0	0%
1999	0	0	0	0	0	
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0%
2001	4	0	1	0	3	75%

Unit: 10

		Antler Points				
Year	# Antlers	1	2	3	>=4	% >= 4 Point
1992	43	4	8	6	25	58%
1993	47	6	4	9	28	60%
1994	33	3	5	3	22	67%
1995	17	1	1	3	12	71%
1996	10	1	4	0	5	50%
1997	23	3	3	5	12	52%
1998	25	5	3	4	13	52%
1999	16	1	1	2	12	75%
2000	53	2	6	12	33	62%
2001	93	18	11	14	51	54%

Appendix C

White-tailed Deer Antler Point Data Reported by Unit
(Telepone Survey Data 1993-99, Mandatory Harvest Report 2000-01)

Unit: 10A

		Antler Points				
Year	# Antlers	1	2	3	>=4	% >= 4 Point
1992	139	11	14	28	86	62%
1993	171	16	29	32	94	55%
1994	183	17	22	24	120	66%
1995	97	6	14	13	64	66%
1996	112	12	16	18	66	59%
1997	166	27	28	24	87	52%
1998	242	33	30	42	137	57%
1999	224	46	32	32	114	51%
2000	1690	197	182	262	1049	62%
2001	1590	198	154	247	991	62%

Unit: 11

		Antler Points				
Year	# Antlers	1	2	3	>=4	% >= 4 Point
1992	17	1	3	3	10	59%
1993	31	3	5	11	12	39%
1994	42	2	9	9	22	52%
1995	21	2	1	2	16	76%
1996	21	2	1	2	16	76%
1997	48	10	7	9	22	46%
1998	67	5	14	13	35	52%
1999	52	7	8	9	28	54%
2000	399	37	36	50	276	69%
2001	414	41	39	66	269	65%

Appendix C

White-tailed Deer Antler Point Data Reported by Unit
(Telepone Survey Data 1993-99, Mandatory Harvest Report 2000-01)

Unit: 11A

		Antler Points				
Year	# Antlers	1	2	3	>=4	% >= 4 Point
1992	64	4	12	9	39	61%
1993	53	6	6	6	35	66%
1994	53	6	5	10	32	60%
1995	35	3	8	5	19	54%
1996	32	2	4	5	21	66%
1997	72	8	15	16	33	46%
1998	108	16	13	20	59	55%
1999	104	19	13	12	60	58%
2000	868	86	79	118	585	67%
2001	870	95	93	117	566	65%

Unit: 12

		Antler Points				
Year	# Antlers	1	2	3	>=4	% >= 4 Point
1992	29	6	5	8	10	34%
1993	9	1	2	3	3	33%
1994	11	0	3	2	6	55%
1995	8	0	0	3	5	63%
1996	7	0	3	0	4	57%
1997	14	4	2	2	6	43%
1998	12	2	0	8	2	17%
1999	10	0	2	1	7	70%
2000	45	6	4	14	21	47%
2001	55	7	14	5	29	52%

Appendix C

White-tailed Deer Antler Point Data Reported by Unit
(Telepone Survey Data 1993-99, Mandatory Harvest Report 2000-01)

Unit: 13

		Antler Points				
Year	# Antlers	1	2	3	>=4	% >= 4 Point
1992	43	2	9	17	15	35%
1993	7	0	2	2	3	43%
1994	4	1	0	1	2	50%
1995	5	0	0	1	4	80%
1996	18	0	1	2	15	83%
1997	19	1	4	6	8	42%
1998	20	1	6	2	11	55%
1999	14	2	3	2	7	50%
2000	110	7	12	26	65	59%
2001	120	6	18	30	67	55%

Unit: 14

		Antler Points				
Year	# Antlers	1	2	3	>=4	% >= 4 Point
1992	90	4	17	22	47	52%
1993	35	1	5	10	19	54%
1994	34	3	3	9	19	56%
1995	32	5	6	3	18	56%
1996	20	1	2	3	14	70%
1997	35	5	12	6	12	34%
1998	54	9	11	8	26	48%
1999	45	9	4	8	24	53%
2000	313	20	34	70	189	60%
2001	297	35	35	48	178	60%

Appendix C

White-tailed Deer Antler Point Data Reported by Unit
(Telepone Survey Data 1993-99, Mandatory Harvest Report 2000-01)

Unit: 15

		Antler Points				
Year	# Antlers	1	2	3	>=4	% >= 4 Point
1992	98	9	13	32	44	45%
1993	74	3	12	19	40	54%
1994	69	7	10	19	33	48%
1995	51	3	7	14	27	53%
1996	26	2	6	6	12	46%
1997	76	16	15	14	31	41%
1998	89	16	12	20	41	46%
1999	89	19	11	15	44	49%
2000	627	103	62	117	345	55%
2001	632	96	54	140	342	54%

Unit: 16

		Antler Points				
Year	# Antlers	1	2	3	>=4	% >= 4 Point
1992	44	5	3	11	25	57%
1993	43	2	10	10	21	49%
1994	50	2	8	10	30	60%
1995	18	2	1	3	12	67%
1996	23	5	1	4	13	57%
1997	36	2	8	11	15	42%
1998	53	8	7	10	28	53%
1999	68	16	7	17	28	41%
2000	391	49	41	77	224	57%
2001	496	73	59	85	278	56%

Appendix C

White-tailed Deer Antler Point Data Reported by Unit
(Telepone Survey Data 1993-99, Mandatory Harvest Report 2000-01)

Unit: 16A

		Antler Points				
Year	# Antlers	1	2	3	>=4	% >= 4 Point
1992	10	1	0	4	5	50%
1993	2	0	0	1	1	50%
1994	6	0	2	1	3	50%
1995	8	0	2	4	2	25%
1996	3	2	0	0	1	33%
1997	6	0	1	2	3	50%
1998	9	0	4	3	2	22%
1999	2	0	0	1	1	50%
2000	28	2	8	2	16	57%
2001	20	1	1	3	14	72%

Unit: 17

		Antler Points				
Year	# Antlers	1	2	3	>=4	% >= 4 Point
1992	56	4	5	17	30	54%
1993	4	1	0	1	2	50%
1994	15	1	2	0	12	80%
1995	17	1	0	1	15	88%
1996	9	1	1	1	6	67%
1997	8	1	1	2	4	50%
1998	16	3	2	3	8	50%
1999	9	2	1	0	6	67%
2000	47	2	2	12	31	66%
2001	62	11	3	8	40	63%

Appendix C

White-tailed Deer Antler Point Data Reported by Unit
(Telepone Survey Data 1993-99, Mandatory Harvest Report 2000-01)

Unit: 18

		Antler Points				
Year	# Antlers	1	2	3	>=4	% >= 4 Point
1992	35	2	4	10	19	54%
1993	16	1	2	3	10	63%
1994	70	5	8	17	40	57%
1995	15	1	3	6	5	33%
1996	4	1	1	0	2	50%
1997	24	1	3	9	11	46%
1998	20	3	4	8	5	25%
1999	20	1	4	4	11	55%
2000	202	14	32	50	106	52%
2001	199	20	22	59	98	49%

Unit: 19

		Antler Points				
Year	# Antlers	1	2	3	>=4	% >= 4 Point
1992	29	1	5	3	20	69%
1993	1	0	1	0	0	0%
1994	3	0	0	0	3	100%
1995	2	0	1	0	1	50%
1996	0	0	0	0	0	
1997	3	0	0	1	2	67%
1998	1	0	0	1	0	0%
1999	1	0	0	0	1	100%
2000	14	0	0	5	9	64%
2001	11	3	4	0	3	30%

Appendix C

White-tailed Deer Antler Point Data Reported by Unit
(Telepone Survey Data 1993-99, Mandatory Harvest Report 2000-01)

Unit: 20

Year	# Antlers	Antler Points				
		1	2	3	>=4	% >= 4 Point
1992	12	1	2	4	5	42%
1993	1	0	1	0	0	0%
1994	1	0	0	1	0	0%
1995	3	0	0	0	3	100%
1996	5	1	1	1	2	40%
1997	2	0	0	0	2	100%
1998	6	1	4	1	0	0%
1999	3	1	0	1	1	33%
2000	21	0	0	7	14	67%
2001	12	1	2	2	7	55%

Submitted by:

Jim Hayden
Regional Wildlife Manager

Jay Crenshaw
Regional Wildlife Manager

Approved by:

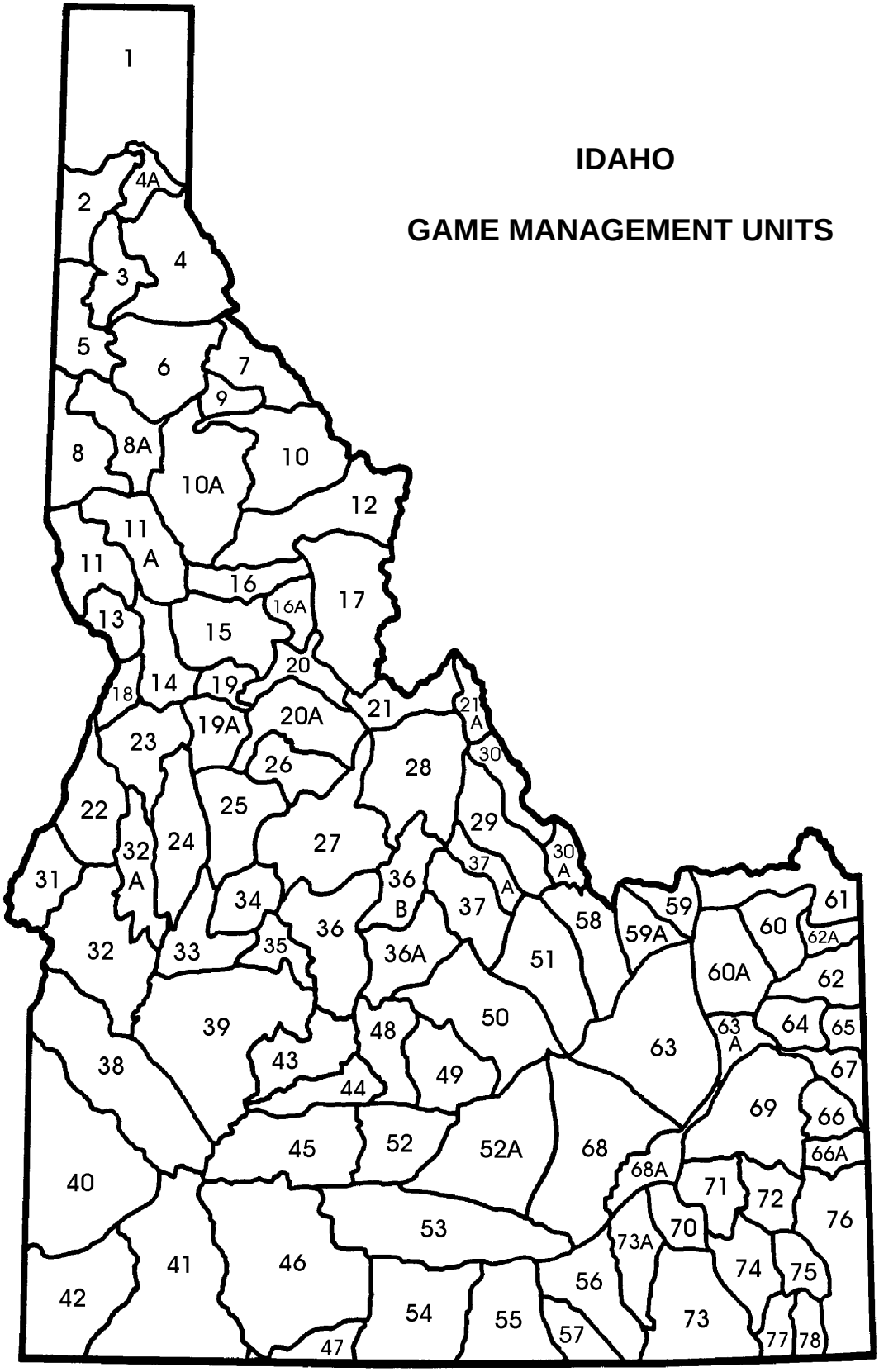
IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

Wayne Melquist
Wayne Melquist
Nongame Wildlife Manager
Federal Aid Coordinator

Steven M. Huffaker
Steven M. Huffaker, Chief
Bureau of Wildlife

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.