

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

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Progress Report



WATERFOWL PRODUCTION AND SUMMER BANDING

Study II, Job 2

April 1, 2003 to September 30, 2003

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**PROGRESS REPORT
SURVEYS AND INVENTORIES**

STATE:	<u>Idaho</u>	JOB TITLE:	<u>Waterfowl Production and</u>
PROJECT:	<u>W-170-R-27</u>		<u>Summer Banding</u>
SUBPROJECT:	<u>1-7</u>	STUDY NAME:	<u>Upland Game and Waterfowl</u>
STUDY:	<u>II</u>		<u>Population Status and Trends</u>
JOB:	<u>2</u>		
PERIOD COVERED:	<u>April 1, 2003 to September 30, 2003</u>		

ABSTRACT

Data collected on resident ducks, Canada geese, sandhill cranes, trumpeter swans, and tundra swans from 1 April through 30 September 2003 are reported. Data were collected and analyzed by Idaho Department of Fish and Game personnel stationed in the state's seven regions and one sub-region. Data are presented in regional reports prepared by regional personnel and compiled by Bureau of Wildlife personnel.

In 2003, the thirteenth year of a Pacific Flyway pre-season mallard and pintail banding program, Idaho banded 2,043 mallards. To date, 32,032 mallards have been banded in Idaho. Active nests of Pacific Population (PP) Canada geese counted on man-made structures on five survey areas in north Idaho totaled 305 in 2003. Indicated breeding pairs of PP Canada geese on survey areas in southern Idaho totaled 1,371 in 2003. Waterfowl Management Plan (WMP) active nest or indicated breeding pair objectives are based upon three-year averages (2001-2003). Indicated breeding pairs of Rocky Mountain Population (RMP) Canada geese counted on 22 survey areas totaled 1,741 in 2003. Of 14 RMP Canada geese flocks with objectives, six are meeting or exceeding the WMP indicated breeding pair objectives based upon three-year averages (2001-2003). Ninety-five geese (45 goslings and 50 adults) were transplanted in 2003 in attempts to minimize property damage complaints and prevent growth of the urban goose population in the Southwest Region. To help understand the movements of geese involved with depredation problems in the Upper Snake Region, 128 geese (71 local and 57 adult) were captured and relocated from the Gem Lake area in 2003. All (223) geese were leg-banded in those two regions prior to transplanting. The early Canada goose season in Nez Perce County was eliminated in 2003. Data collection continued in 2003 on RMP greater sandhill cranes in three southern regions to provide information on recruitment rates, arrival dates of sub-adults and family groups into pre-migration areas, whooping crane use periods, and total sandhill cranes present in mid-September. Eight thousand two hundred twenty-three sandhill cranes were counted during September aerial surveys of staging areas. Controlled hunts were held in early September on sandhill cranes in three areas to help reduce crop damage; 146 were harvested. Tundra swans, American coots, and common snipe received little management emphasis; these species benefit from statewide programs aimed at other species. The Department's management area descriptions; duck, goose, and sandhill crane hunting season structures; and bag and possession limits for the previous season are provided.

STUDY OBJECTIVES

1. Determine production and trends of resident waterfowl.
2. Determine movements, distribution, and survival rates of resident waterfowl.

PROCEDURES

1. Conduct Canada goose breeding pair aerial surveys and nest searches for specific survey areas and implement a triggering mechanism for determining when to reduce the goose harvest.
2. Band locally produced waterfowl and monitor movements and survival rates.
3. Trap Canada goose goslings and transplant them into areas where new flocks may be started or to supplement existing low populations.

RESULTS

DUCKS (ALL SPECIES)

1991-1995 MANAGEMENT PLAN GOALS

1. Reverse the decline in the number of duck hunters.
2. Reverse the decline in duck harvest.
3. Determine duck nesting success at least twice (every other year) on all Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) where waterfowl production is a priority.
4. Maintain a 30% nest success for upland nesting ducks on WMAs where waterfowl production is a priority.
5. Develop and implement a predator management strategy for priority WMAs where nest success is less than 30%.
6. Establish duck production surveys in at least one region in cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).

MANAGEMENT AREAS

Management Area One

Description, Season, and Limits: See Appendix A.

Background and Management Philosophy: Management Area One was established in 1985 by emergency order of the Fish and Game Commission. This order came as a result of a 1985 USFWS regulation which allowed Indian tribes to have hunting seasons for non-tribal members which differ from the remainder of the state. The first boundaries of Area One included only part of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation and were arrived at after negotiations between the Department, USFWS, and the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes. The Department did not object to the Tribes' request for a special hunt area because impacts to resident and migrant ducks and law enforcement problems were expected to be minimal.

Area One was enlarged after the 1985-1986 hunting season to include the entire Fort Hall Indian Reservation and portions of adjacent counties. The purpose was to place the entire reservation under one set of rules to avoid disputes between the Tribes and the state over Reservation boundaries. Area One has retained the same boundaries since then.

Management Area Two

Description, Season, and Limits: See Appendix A.

Background and Management Philosophy: Management Area Two was established in 1991-1992 as a result of the USFWS lifting its moratorium on zone changes and included those counties which generally freeze up early. Beginning with the 1997-1998 season, Area Two and Area Three were combined and renamed Area Two to simplify the hunting brochure.

Management Area Three

Background and Management Philosophy: Management Area Three was established in 1991-1992 as a result of the USFWS lifting its moratorium on zone changes. This area included those counties which normally freeze up later than those in Area Two. Beginning with the 1997-1998 season, Area Three was combined with Area Two and renamed Area Two to simplify the hunting brochure and the state was left with only two duck management areas.

REGIONAL REPORTS

Panhandle Region

Population Surveys: Approximately 85% of over 1,000 wood duck nest boxes in the five northern counties were available for nesting in 2003. Cavity nesting ducks (wood ducks, common goldeneye, and hooded mergansers) used 41% of the 124 boxes checked. Documented nest success was 21% for waterfowl using the nest boxes.

Breeding pair/brood duck production surveys were conducted on the Boundary Creek, McArthur Lake, Pend Oreille, and Coeur d'Alene River WMAs in 2003. Two breeding pair surveys were conducted in May, followed by brood counts conducted in June (twice) and July (once). These dates are within the suggested time window for surveys in northern Idaho.

At Boundary Creek WMA, 71 of 179 duck pairs produced broods (40% success). On McArthur Lake WMA, 49 of 149 duck pairs produced broods (33% success). On the Pend Oreille WMA, 39 of 74 duck pairs produced broods (53% success). On the Coeur d'Alene River WMA, 38 of 80 duck pairs produced broods (48% success). The majority of breeding pairs observed throughout the Panhandle Region were mallards and wood ducks.

Documented duck production in the Panhandle Region exceeded expectations this year at 0.41 broods per pair.

Trapping and Transplanting: A total of 2,142 ducks were trapped and banded by Department personnel in the Panhandle Region during the summer of 2003 (Tables 1 and 2). Mallards comprised 95% of the sample. Banding occurred at the Coeur d'Alene River, Pend Oreille, McArthur Lake, and Boundary Creek WMAs. No transplanting projects were conducted.

Management Studies: Since 1991, a total of 9,219 locally produced ducks have been banded during the breeding season at the Boundary Creek, McArthur Lake, Pend Oreille, and Coeur d'Alene River WMAs.

Waterfowl check stations were operated at the Boundary Creek, Pend Oreille, and Coeur d'Alene River WMAs on Saturday and Sunday of the 2003 duck season opener. A total of 161 hunters were checked and 181 ducks were harvested (1.12 ducks/hunter).

Management Implications: The installation of nest boxes in appropriate wetland habitat throughout the Panhandle Region has significantly increased production of cavity-nesting ducks. Although wood ducks are the target species for this effort, common goldeneye and hooded mergansers are also frequent users of these boxes. Through the Habitat Improvement Program (HIP), many of these nest boxes are now placed on private lands and contribute to the overall improvement in duck production throughout the Region.

Wetland restoration efforts were completed on Boundary Creek WMA in 2002 and water levels attained the maximum possible elevation for the second time in 2003. Completion of wetland developments on the area resulted in the addition of a significant waterfowl breeding area to the Panhandle.

Clearwater Region

Population Surveys: The number of ducks present in the Clearwater Region is so small that little active management is possible. No population surveys for ducks are conducted within the Region.

A small breeding population of wood ducks nest in the Clearwater Region. Since 1988, in an attempt to enhance this species' presence, nest boxes have been erected in conjunction with the Department's HIP program. Seventy nest boxes were available in 2003. A poor return on data cards required estimating that 14% were used by wood ducks by those cooperators responding to the survey. Use of these wood duck nest boxes has been commonly shared with other nongame species.

Trapping and Transplanting: No ducks were banded in the Clearwater Region during this reporting period (Tables 1 and 2).

Management Implications: The development of ponds and shallow water areas through the HIP program has improved local duck nesting in the Region, though no production surveys are conducted to monitor this. Future production surveys may be worthwhile at trapping sites if numbers increase.

Southwest (Nampa) Region

Population Surveys: No surveys for estimating upland duck nesting success and production were conducted on WMAs during the reporting period.

Trapping and Transplanting: No ducks were banded in the Southwest (Nampa) Region during this reporting period (Tables 1 and 2).

Habitat Conditions: Precipitation in the Southwest Region was below normal during the winter and below average during the spring and summer. Because no regional wetland surveys are conducted, the exact extent of wetlands is unknown. The waterfowl production from these wetlands is also unknown.

The Southwest Region did not inventory wood duck nest boxes in 2003.

Management Implications: As the Department implements the statewide HIP program, it is anticipated that the number of acres of wetland will increase, contributing to the goal of increasing Idaho's resident and wintering duck populations.

Prescribed fire and herbicide is being used on the WMAs to open up dense stands of vegetation. Opening these stands will make them more attractive and productive to waterfowl broods.

Southwest (McCall) Region

Population Surveys: No population surveys are conducted for ducks in the McCall sub-region. Ducks are numerous and mostly associated with the Cascade Reservoir ecosystem.

Various local groups such as the Boy Scouts and Reservoir Association erect wood duck nest boxes. No effort was made to monitor the number of boxes installed by these private organizations. Maintenance of these boxes is encouraged annually.

Trapping and Transplanting: No ducks were banded in the Southwest (McCall) Region during this reporting period (Tables 1 and 2).

Management Implications: The HIP program and other programs will be utilized to enhance duck nest production. Priority will be placed on projects that stabilize water levels and enhance nest production on Cascade Reservoir.

Magic Valley Region

Population Surveys: Breeding pair and brood surveys were not conducted in the Magic Valley Region during the 2003 reporting period.

Habitat Conditions: Precipitation during the 2002-2003 winter and spring was well below average in all major watersheds in the Magic Valley Region; however, extensive early summer rains did provide some needed moisture. Nesting conditions near ponds, reservoirs, and canals was poor as many of these areas soaked up the precipitation and did not provide much in the way of additional habitat. Snake River flows, as usual, fluctuated widely during the nesting season.

Trapping and Transplanting: No ducks were banded in the Magic Valley Region during this reporting period (Tables 1 and 2).

Management Implications: Although ducks are produced annually on Hagerman, Niagara, Billingsley Creek, Centennial Marsh, and Carey Lake WMAs, most of the Region's duck production occurs on canals, small lakes, and stock ponds. Without average to above average precipitation during the winter of 2003-2004, duck production in 2004 along canals, small lakes, and stock ponds will be very limited. At WMAs, where duck production is a priority, breeding pair and brood surveys may be conducted when personnel and budget constraints allow.

Southeast Region

Population Survey: In an effort to increase nesting success at the Sterling WMA, mammalian nest predators have been trapped and removed from the American Game, Johnson, and Fingal segments annually since the mid-1990s. These segments have been part of a treatment program (Russian olive removal) to improve nest success. Twenty-seven predators were removed after 1,188 trap nights between 1 February and 1 June 2003. Department staff also removed predator den sites when practical.

No ground nests were located during the report period. Twenty-four wood duck nest boxes are located in the region. No boxes were checked during this report period.

Climatic Conditions: Precipitation during winter and spring 2003 were below average. During the nesting period, precipitation was significantly below normal. Ponds and other wetlands available for waterfowl nesting and rearing were less than average.

Trapping and Transplanting: No ducks were banded in the Southeast Region during this reporting period (Tables 1 and 2).

Management Implications: The 1991-1995 WMP identified a goal of increasing resident duck populations in the Southeast Region. Since no surveys are being conducted to monitor overall resident population, it is unknown whether this goal has been met. In prior years, waterfowl mortalities due to botulism have been noted within the region.

Upper Snake Region

Population Surveys: Limited nest searches were conducted at Market Lake and Mud Lake WMAs during 2004.

On Market Lake WMA, the Triangle Marsh and East Springs Marsh was searched. A total of six duck nests and two northern harrier nests were located. The sample size was too small to do a Mayfield estimate of nest success. However, apparent nest success was 100% for the five duck nests where hatching success was determined. The fate of one duck nest and the two harrier nests was undetermined.

On Mud Lake WMA, the North Point area and islands in this vicinity were searched. Twenty-six nests were located (ten mallard, three pintail, four cinnamon teal and nine gadwall). Sample size was small and data were not collected in a way to develop Mayfield estimates because of other work responsibilities. Eleven of the 26 nests hatched successfully for an apparent nest success of 42.3%.

No other production surveys were conducted during the 2003 reporting period.

Climatic Conditions: Climatic conditions during the 2003 nesting season were dry and hot from spring throughout summer. These conditions provide only marginal nesting and brooding conditions for both over-water and upland nesters.

Habitat Conditions: Most ducks in the Region are produced on Market Lake and Mud Lake WMAs and Camas NWR. Duck production on all of these areas is influenced by water levels. Abnormally wet or dry years can reduce production.

Numerous other areas of duck habitat, ranging from small beaver ponds and potholes to riparian communities along the Snake River, occur throughout the Region. Some areas are severely impacted by livestock grazing while other areas are impacted by irrigation withdrawal, invasive noxious weeds, or housing development. The Region is working with private landowners, local weed control areas, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) to improve the quality of nesting habitat through HIP.

The best wood duck habitat in the Region is on the North Fork of the Snake River below St. Anthony, the South Fork of the Snake River below Burns Creek, and the Snake River above Roberts. These areas have excellent cottonwood riparian communities and numerous slow-flowing and backwater sloughs. Except for the Cartier Slough WMA, the Deer Parks Wildlife Mitigation Area, and the Warm Slough Access Area, the land ownership is a mix of private and BLM. Market Lake, Mud Lake, and Sand Creek WMAs have limited wood duck nesting habitat around the edges of marshes and ponds.

Habitat Improvements: On Market Lake WMA, 100 acres of Marsh 4, 60 acres of Marsh 3, and 160 acres of the Triangle Marsh were burned during this reporting period. In addition to the burning projects, eight acres of wheat was planted on the North Ag. Lands for waterfowl habitat. Rocks were removed and a culvert lowered on the I-15 ditch to provide improved spring water-level management. Russian olive removal was begun on approximately ten acres of the old VanLeuven property to reduce predator habitat.

Trapping and Transplanting: No ducks were banded in the Upper Snake Region during this reporting period (Tables 1 and 2).

Waterfowl Die-offs:

No other waterfowl die-offs were noted in the Region during summer 2003.

Depredations: The Region received one duck depredation complaint from a landowner adjacent to Mud Lake WMA in September 2003. The complaint involved 500-1,000 ducks feeding on new seeded and emerging grain. A zon gun was provided to the landowner to address the problem.

Predator Control: The Department contracted with a private trapper to reduce predator numbers on Market Lake and Mud Lake WMAs. Trapping was conducted from 16 February through 11 May 2003. The trapper spent 363 trap nights on Market Lake WMA capturing five magpie, two raccoon, and one coyote; and 504 trap nights at Mud Lake WMA capturing one skunk, one coyote, one raccoon, and one feral cat. The trapper was paid \$1,386.16 for his services at Market Lake WMA and \$1,030.18 for his services at Mud Lake WMA. No surveys were done to determine the impact of the predator removal on waterfowl populations or nest success.

Management Implications: Management direction in the 1991-1995 WMP is to maintain at least 30% duck nesting success on important duck-producing WMAs and increase duck production by improving nesting habitat on WMAs and through HIP. Production surveys are to be used on WMAs where duck production is a priority to monitor production and measures taken to increase production where it is low.

Mayfield nest success estimates at Market Lake WMA have been around 20% each year that surveys have been done. This is below the objective of 30% for the WMA. Nest predation appeared to be caused by both avian and mammalian predators. Mammalian predation appeared higher on nests in large *Juncus* habitat blocks while avian predation appeared higher in fragmented cattail and hardstem habitat patches.

Results from the nest searches and nest success estimates on Market Lake suggest that ducks are not using some plant communities for nesting. Very few nests were found in the old *Juncus* meadows. Reseeding at least some of these communities to cover providing more structure (e.g., a rank bunchgrass) should be considered and the areas then monitored for nest attempts and success.

Duck nest surveys conducted on Mud Lake WMA have generally indicated above 30% nesting success.

The Region has some excellent wood duck habitat along the Snake River, but has lacked nesting boxes. Adopt-A-Wetland groups and habitat biologists have placed some nesting boxes along the Snake River. Incidental observations suggest a wood duck nesting population is established along the Snake River.

Salmon Region

Population Surveys: No population surveys are conducted for ducks in the Salmon Region.

Trapping and Transplanting: No ducks were banded in the Salmon Region during this reporting period (Tables 1 and 2).

GEESE (ALL SPECIES)

1991-1995 WATERFOWL MANAGEMENT PLAN GOALS

1. Increase Idaho's breeding Canada goose populations and wintering populations.
2. Increase the annual goose harvest to 50,000 birds.
3. Maintain the average number of geese harvested per hunter per season above 3.0.
4. Increase hunter days to 130,000 annually.

MANAGEMENT AREAS

Management Area One

Description, Season, and Limits: See Appendix A.

Background and Management Philosophy: Management Area One contains both PP and RMP Canada geese (Figure 1). Area One was originally created in 1990 to implement changes in seasons, limits, and hunt area boundaries identified in the 1991-1995 WMP and included Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai, and Shoshone counties. In 1993, Clearwater, Idaho, Latah, Lewis, and Nez Perce counties were added to Area One. Beginning in 1998, Bear Lake, Bonneville, Butte, Caribou, Clark, Custer, Franklin, Fremont, Jefferson, Lemhi, Madison, Oneida, and Teton counties were included in Area One to simplify the hunting brochure. The harvest of light geese has been closed in Fremont and Teton counties for a number of years to reduce the accidental shooting of trumpeter swans.

Management Area Two

Description, Season, and Limits: See Appendix A.

Background and Management Philosophy: Management Area Two contains PP Canada geese (Figure 1). The area was created for the 1991-1992 hunting season to take advantage of increasing numbers of geese in southwestern Idaho and was combined with the rest of central Idaho to create the new Area Two. In 1992-1993, Area Two was reduced slightly in size to simplify the boundaries. In 1993-1994, Area Two was reduced further by moving five northern counties (Clearwater, Idaho, Latah, Lewis, and Nez Perce) to the more liberal Area One to take advantage of an increasing local flock of Canada geese.

For the 1998-1999 to 2001-2002 seasons, the Department combined Area Two and Area Three (south-central Idaho) to simplify the hunting rules and hunting brochure. For the 2002-2003 season, the Department split Area Two back into two separate areas (Area Two and Area Four).

Management Area Three

Description, Season, and Limits: See Appendix A.

Background and Management Philosophy: Management Area Three (Area Five from 1990-1991 to 1997-1998) was originally created to conform with Area One for ducks. This was made necessary because the Shoshone-Bannock Indian Tribes requested a goose hunting season for non-tribal members which differed from the rest of the state. See “Ducks, Management Area One” for additional information. Management Area Three contains RMP Canada geese (Figure 1).

Management Area Four

Description, Season, and Limits: See Appendix A.

Background and Management Philosophy: Management Area Four was created in 1991-1992 to take advantage of increased limits on dark geese due to increasing numbers of geese throughout the population. In 1998-1999, Area One (north Idaho) and Area Four (central and eastern Idaho) were combined to simplify the hunting brochure. The number designation for the area was changed to Area One and the state was left with only three goose management areas through the 2001-2002 season. For the 2002-2003 season, the Department split Area Two into two separate areas and designated south-central Idaho as Area Four. The current Management Area Four contains both PP and RMP Canada geese (Figure 1).

EARLY SEPTEMBER SEASONS

The early Canada goose season in Nez Perce County was eliminated in 2003. Interest in the separate early goose hunt has declined with longer statewide goose seasons.

REGIONAL REPORTS

Panhandle Region

Population Surveys: Nest surveys on PP Canada geese were conducted on the McArthur Lake, Pend Oreille, and Coeur d'Alene River WMAs in 2003 (Figure 2). A total of 227 nests were located.

Historically, McArthur Lake WMA produced the greatest number of geese in the Panhandle Region, peaking at 117 nests in 1982. By 1987, this number had declined to 55 nests, attributable primarily to raven depredation. Predator control efforts were implemented and helped to stabilize production. During dam reconstruction, the reservoir was drained from September 1994 to March 1995, and the number of goose nests declined to 24 and stayed suppressed. In 2001, only 12 nests were observed. A goose pasture renovation was completed in 2001 to stimulate production. Production subsequently increased to 33 nests in 2003 (Table 3).

The Coeur d'Alene River WMA began with few nests in 1979 and, after an aggressive gosling transplant program, coupled with erecting nest structures, the population increased dramatically. During normal runoff years, successful ground nesting in this area is impossible due to spring flooding. In April 1997, severe flooding on the Coeur d'Alene River damaged or swept away 50% of the elevated nest structures on the WMA for the second consecutive year. The number of nests declined from 86 in 1997 to 77 in 1998. The nest platforms were replaced during the summer of 1998 and the number of nests increased to 92 in 1999, 104 in 2000, 94 in 2001, and 108 in 2003 (Table 4).

The Pend Oreille WMA consists of scattered parcels along Pend Oreille Lake and the Pend Oreille River. A total of 86 goose nests were located in 2003, down from 153 nests in 2002. The decline is attributed to altered survey methods in 2003; the situation will be corrected in 2004.

The Boundary Creek WMA was not surveyed for Canada goose production in 2003, but production was evident. A gang brood of 40+ goslings fledged from the site. Production on the area is expected to increase as nesting patterns are established and more nesting structures are installed.

Trapping and Transplanting: No Canada goose goslings were trapped or transplanted in the Panhandle Region in 2003.

Management Studies: No Canada goose-related management studies were conducted in the Panhandle Region in 2003.

Management Implications: Canada goose nesting has increased in the Panhandle Region due to the placement of man-made nest structures and transplanting goslings. On two WMAs where there were few nesting geese, populations are now established. The placement of nest

structures will continue in areas of favorable habitat, primarily where flooding prevents successful ground nesting.

HIP has significantly increased the number of nest structures erected on private property since 1988. There are more structures on private land than there are on Department property.

From 1973 through 1996, Canada geese goslings were banded each summer at McArthur Lake WMA, as well as all goslings transplanted to the Coeur d'Alene River WMA. This program was terminated in 1997, as the Region's banding efforts are now concentrated on ducks.

Slightly over half (55%) of the band returns from hunter-harvested geese came from the five-county area of the Panhandle Region. Locally produced geese winter primarily in eastern Washington and the Tri-cities area along the Columbia River, besides Pend Oreille and Coeur d'Alene Lakes in the Panhandle Region. The mean (unadjusted for non-reporting bias) direct recovery rate for Canada geese banded in the Panhandle Region for 23 years was 11.2%.

The number of active nests on the Coeur d'Alene River and Pend Oreille WMAs currently meets the Department's 1991-1995 WMP objective; active nests on the McArthur Lake WMA are below objective (Connelly and Wackenhut 1990).

Clearwater Region

Population Surveys: An established flock of PP Canada geese nest in the Clearwater Region. These birds nest along the lower 22 miles of the Clearwater River, primarily from Lewiston upstream to Peck (Figure 2). Their nesting success has been enhanced in this area with man-made nest structures placed on islands in the 1980s. Numbers of active nests in this area have been counted consistently since 1981, with improvements in data quality beginning in 1985. Use of man-made nest structures was observed in 17 (46%) of the 37 available structures. An estimated 90 goslings were produced from structures in 2003. The total number of nest structures has slowly declined, as those found unserviceable have been removed. These structures were in proximity to Lewiston and will not be replaced. Natural ground nesting on the islands will be encouraged. The 31 active nests on the lower Clearwater River in 2003 were below the minimum 1991-1995 WMP objective; the previous three-year average was 36 active nests (Table 3). However, six years of summer goose counts conducted in the Lewiston/Clarkston valley indicate a stable local goose population.

Additional areas were surveyed for nests beginning in 1992. These included farm ponds in the Region where nesting structures were issued to landowners, and Manns Lake, Middle Fork Clearwater River, Palouse River, Potlatch River, and Red River. Forty-seven active nests were located in 2003 in these areas, a decrease of 10% from 2002 (Table 4). A lower return rate on data cards was observed this year, possibly affecting this number.

Consistent data collection of goose nest structure use in the Clearwater Region did not begin until 1988. The number of structures available to geese has increased dramatically since that

time, due primarily to the influence of the Department's HIP program and cooperating landowners. Over 70 nest structures issued are still available for geese. Use of available structures was comparable from 2002 to 2003, with landowners reporting 52% use.

Depredations: Number of goose complaints has decreased over the reporting period. Only one call was taken involving Canada Geese. This was a report of a large winter flock grazing in newly seeded winter wheat near Tolo Lake in the Grangeville area. The landowner was provided cracker shells and Mylar ribbons were set up in the field as a deterrent. The lack of complaints reported around the Mann Lake area are likely a result of the Department's reduction in the size of the waterfowl hunting closure in 2001.

Management Studies: Continued problems associated with large numbers of geese at local parks, golf courses, and the Lewiston airport have subsided somewhat due to favorable habitat conditions and dispersal of birds. No trapping operations were conducted this year.

To address concerns about the increasing Canada goose numbers in the Lewiston-Clarkston area, the Urban Goose Task Force continues working together to apply management options available to control local goose numbers. The managed goose hunts have helped with harvesting some locally raised geese and hazing geese out of these problem areas, while providing a unique hunting opportunity for sportsmen. Deterrent measures such as hazing and vegetation manipulation have been conducted by private businesses, state, and federal agencies in the area.

The Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation (IDPR) allowed a Special Permit goose hunt in the southern portion of Hell's Gate State Park during the regular 2002-2003 season. Access and permit issuance was administered by IDPR and hunting was limited to one party of six hunters per day. The hunt was allowed from 25 November 2002 to 10 January 2003. No harvest data was provided, but hunter participation and success was reported to be low.

During the 2002-2003 season, several managed goose hunts were initiated to target urban geese and areas of chronic crop damage. The Department administered 4 one-day supervised goose hunts in December and January along portions of the Clearwater and Snake Rivers within Lewiston and Clarkston city limits. One hunt day was dedicated for youth waterfowl hunting. Approximately 210 geese were harvested within these areas traditionally closed to hunting. The hunting pressure resulted in additional goose harvest in other areas open to hunting in the valley.

The early September goose hunts that include all of Nez Perce County were discontinued in the Region in 2003.

Southwest (Nampa) Region

Population Surveys: The breeding pair survey for geese was flown in April 2003. The pair count is above the minimum goal of 900 pairs, with an increase from the last several years. A total of 2,241 Canada geese and 1,009 breeding pairs were seen (Tables 3 and 4) plus large flocks of white front geese and several flocks of snow geese.

Climatic Conditions: Precipitation in the Southwest Region was below normal during the winter of 2002-2003.

Trapping and Transplanting: During summer 2003, local geese (goslings and adults) were moved out of the urban area of Boise to the Payette River near New Plymouth in attempts to minimize property damage complaints and prevent growth of the urban goose population. Fifty adult geese and 45 goslings were banded and neck-collared. Surveys of the parks have been done regularly to determine the rate of return on these geese.

Management Implications: The current three-year average (of highest counts) of indicated Canada goose breeding pairs, when combined for the Payette and Snake Rivers, exceeds minimum pair objectives identified in the 1991-1995 WMP (Connelly and Wackenhut 1990; Figure 2). Therefore, the Southwest Region will continue with liberalized seasons and limits.

Southwest (McCall) Region

Population Surveys: Widely fluctuating water levels and insufficient personnel in the McCall sub-region precluded conducting population surveys on Lake Cascade and the Snake River reservoirs (Brownlee, Oxbow, and Hells Canyon; Figure 2) during the reporting period. These radically fluctuating reservoir water levels and high watercraft use on the Snake River reservoirs during the spring breeding/nesting season may be causing some geese to abandon the reservoirs. The most recent three-year average of monitoring criteria for the Snake River is below minimum objectives listed in the 1991-1995 WMP (Connelly and Wackenhut 1990).

Nesting survey and nest structure use data were not collected during the reporting period (Tables 3 and 4). Distribution of existing goose nest structures is coordinated Region-wide through HIP.

Management Implications: The 1991-1995 WMP directs the Department to reduce the harvest when the three-year average falls below minimum objectives. Monitoring criteria for the McCall sub-region was developed for the plan without baseline data. Management objectives for these areas should be refined, using the available data, before recommendations are made to reduce the harvest. These refined objectives should be incorporated into any updates to the 1991-1995 WMP. Population survey data collection will be continued according to guidelines in the 1991-1995 WMP.

Magic Valley Region

Population Surveys: A fixed-wing aerial survey of Canada goose breeding pairs was conducted on 1 May 2003. The number of indicated pairs of PP geese on the Camas Prairie (Survey Area 12; Figure 2) decreased 53% from the 2002 level while the Snake River below U.S. Highway 93 (Survey Area 13; Figure 2) increased 25% (Tables 3 and 4). Total geese counted on the Camas Prairie and Snake River increased 17% over 2002 levels.

For the RMP geese between American Falls Dam and U.S. Highway 93 (Survey Areas 14 and 15; Figure 2) on the Snake River, indicated pairs increased 34% while total geese was similar to 2002 levels.

No survey area in the Magic Valley Region met both the minimum breeding pair and total geese objectives as outlined in the 1991-1995 WMP. The Camas Prairie was the only survey area that met the breeding pair objective for the Region. Data for the American Falls Dam to U.S. Highway 93 survey area indicate both breeding pair and total geese objectives are not being met (Connelly and Wackenhut 1990). The remaining survey area of the Snake River, State Highway 51 to U.S. Highway 93, met total geese objectives but was below objective for breeding pairs (Table 3).

Use of man-made nest structures by Canada geese is monitored during the annual breeding pair survey. During the May 2003 survey, geese were observed to be using 26 of 238 structures. The lack of use of man-made structures in 2003 may have been due to poor precipitation during the nesting period and the aerial survey not being conducted until in May 2003.

Habitat Conditions: Precipitation during the 2002-2003 winter and spring was well below average in all major watersheds in the Magic Valley Region; however, extensive early summer rains did provide some needed moisture. Nesting conditions near ponds, reservoirs, and canals was poor as many of these areas soaked up the precipitation and did not provide much in the way of additional habitat. Snake River flows, as usual, fluctuated widely during the nesting season.

Depredations: The Region continued work with the City of Burley to minimize damage caused by geese to the Burley Golf Course.

Management Implications: Only one survey area in the Region met both minimum breeding pair and total geese criteria in 2003. Increased bag limits in 1998; poor nesting conditions in 2001, 2002, and 2003; and reduced availability of artificial nesting structures have contributed to the survey areas not meeting objective. Goose breeding pair and total geese objectives can be met in the Region if goose limits are reduced and goose nest structures are maintained. Many of the Region's structures were constructed in the late 1970s and are no longer functional or are located in areas that are no longer suitable. Current budget constraints and personnel shortages will negatively affect maintenance and monitoring of goose nest structures in the Region.

Southeast Region

Population Surveys: Spring aerial surveys (Figure 2) of RMP Canada geese found a 6% increase from 2002 to 2003 in the number of breeding pairs counted (Tables 3 and 4). Current surveys appear similar in both pairs and total counts to the averages from previous years (Table 3). Current three-year averages for breeding pair counts and total geese are generally below management objectives (Table 3).

Early September controlled hunts were held in 1996 and 1997 to address sandhill crane and goose depredation in areas around Chesterfield, Grays Lake, and Blackfoot Reservoir. Because the Blackfoot Reservoir sandhill crane permits were available, and goose numbers were generally below objectives, no early September hunts for geese have been offered since 1998.

Trapping and Transplanting: No Canada goose goslings were trapped or transplanted in the Southeast Region in 2003.

Management Implications: Goose populations, as measured by breeding pair counts and total counts, are generally below the 1991-1995 WMP objectives (Connelly and Wackenhut 1990; Table 3). No formal depredation complaints were filed with the Department during this reporting period; however, WS personnel normally deal with waterfowl depredations.

Upper Snake Region

Population Surveys: Two surveys (counts of indicated pairs and total geese) are conducted annually on the RMP Canada Geese to estimate breeding population trends (Tables 3 and 4). Indicated pairs are below management plan objective for Market Lake WMA, the Teton Basin, and the North Fork of the Snake River.

Climatic Conditions: Climatic conditions during 2003 were dry throughout the spring and summer. These conditions provide only marginal goose nesting conditions.

Habitat Conditions: Most goose nesting on Department WMAs occurs on nesting structures. Nesting on the South Fork of the Snake River occurs on islands, while nesting at Camas NWR, in the Teton Basin, and the North Fork of the Snake River and Island Park Reservoir occurs primarily on the ground.

Habitat on the South Fork of the Snake River and lower Henrys Fork of the Snake River is being impacted by the invasion of noxious weeds. The Department is a cooperating partner with local weed control areas to address this problem.

Habitat in the Teton Basin is being lost to summer home development. The Department's HIP program has the potential to reduce this loss if landowner cooperation can be obtained.

Goose production along the South Fork is dependent upon water releases from Palisades Reservoir. The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and the Department jointly researched river flows for optimal goose production during the early to mid-1970s. This study indicated that flows between 8,000 and 16,000 cfs during the nesting season were optimal for goose production. However, releases are scheduled to meet irrigation water rights and fisheries needs, which reduces goose production due to nest flooding most years.

Depredations: The Region again received one chronic complaint of geese depredating on malt barley around Gem Lake in 2003. This complaint has no easy solution. Much of the damage to the barley occurs before the adult geese are flightless and the goslings are large

enough to handle. Also, it is difficult to get a harvest on these geese because they use the greenbelt in Idaho Falls during the hunting season. To help understand the movements of geese involved with depredation problems, the Department neck-collared geese captured and relocated from this area in 2003. Local geese collared received collars with a 03AJ numeric/alpha code while adult geese collared received collars with a 03AX numeric/alpha code. The purpose of the marking was to help determine movements and harvest locations of both local and adult geese.

One hundred twenty-eight geese (71 local and 57 adult) were captured and relocated from the Gem Lake area in June 2003. All geese were leg-banded and 87 (31 local and 56 adult) were neck-collared. The local geese were released at Mud Lake WMA and the adult geese at McTucker Slough three miles east of Sterling in Bingham County, Idaho.

By 16 July, one of the adult collared geese had already returned to Gem Lake. On 25 July, eight adult collared geese were observed at Gem Lake and on 29 July, one local collared goose was observed on Gem Lake. Eight collared geese were observed on the greenbelt on 12 September. On 16 October, 12 days after the goose season had opened, 16 collared geese were observed with 487 un-collared geese on the green belt.

Management Implications: Goose pair counts were conducted on seven production areas in 2003 (Figure 2). Of the seven areas monitored for indicated breeding pairs, three were below 1991-1995 WMP objectives (Connelly and Wackenhut 1990; Table 3). Those that were below objective include Mud Lake WMA, Teton Basin, and the North Fork of the Snake River above Ashton.

Canada goose production can be increased in the Region by erecting additional nest structures on the South Fork, Island Park Reservoir, and Teton River. Maintenance of structures on the South Fork was discontinued a few years ago and most have fallen into disrepair. Annual maintenance of structures on other non-WMA areas of the Region is not being done as needed for goose nesting.

Geese produced around Gem Lake cause annual depredations on malt barley. Goose platforms were erected around Gem Lake as mitigation for the Idaho Falls hydropower project; however, no brood habitat was included in the mitigation plan. The Department should pursue the possibility of obtaining goose forage agreements with private landowners in the area.

Salmon Region

Population Surveys: The Salmon River (U.S. Highway 93 bridge at Challis to North Fork; Figure 2) was surveyed from the ground for indicated breeding pairs and total geese in mid-April to estimate breeding population trends of RMP Canada geese in 2003. A total of 227 indicated pairs and 799 total geese were counted (Tables 3 and 4). Total geese counted decreased by 7% and indicated pairs counted decreased by 32% from 2002, decreasing the three-year average.

Habitat Conditions: Custer and Lemhi counties contain very limited wetlands associated primarily with the Salmon, Lemhi, and Pahsimeroi Rivers. Goose nesting is closely associated with cliffs, islands, and man-made nest structures along these rivers. When the broods fledge, these geese often move to nearby private and public lands (small grain, alfalfa, or pasture fields) to graze.

Twenty-six Department-supplied nest structures exist in the Region (ten along the Lemhi River, nine along the Pahsimeroi River, and seven along the Salmon River). Nesting structure placement and mapping is through the HIP program. A few additional private and USFS structures also exist along the Lemhi and Salmon Rivers. Structure use was not evaluated for this reporting period.

Depredations: A few depredation complaints are serviced each year - typically on newly-seeded grain, alfalfa fields, or pastures. Most complaints are handled by scaring the birds off with propane cannons, firecrackers, or shotguns.

Management Implications: The Salmon River nesting population is currently above objective (Table 3). Goose production could be enhanced in the Region by establishing more artificial nest structures. Although many suitable sites exist, the number of nest structures is currently constrained by limited manpower and cooperators available to construct and maintain the structures. It should also be recognized that more nest structures may be undesirable since they could eventually lead to increased depredation complaints.

SANDHILL CRANE

The Department's goals and objectives for the sandhill crane are the same as those for the Pacific Flyway (Subcommittee on Rocky Mountain Greater Sandhill Cranes 1997). Management goals for RMP greater sandhill cranes are:

1. Maintain current sandhill crane breeding populations and their distribution.
2. Maintain current sandhill crane migrations through Idaho.
3. Meet the demand for non-consumptive uses.

The RMP sandhill crane populations continued to receive increased management emphasis during the reporting period in the Magic Valley, Southeast, and Upper Snake regions because of continuing landowner concerns over crop damage. Surveys of RMP greater sandhill cranes in these three regions were initiated in 1995 to document total sandhill crane numbers, arrival dates, distribution, and age ratios.

MANAGEMENT AREAS

Description, Season, and Limits: See Appendix A.

Background and Management Philosophy: RMP greater sandhill cranes have been damaging crops in eastern Idaho for decades. Early season crop damage occurs primarily in spring and summer, but the most significant sandhill crane crop damage occurs during the late summer and early fall when the sandhill cranes begin staging for fall migration. Fields damaged are those generally closest to night roosts and they are damaged repeatedly year after year.

In 1996, the Commission adopted rules that changed the classification of sandhill cranes from migratory nongame birds to migratory game birds and directed the Department to obtain Pacific Flyway Council and USFWS approval for an experimental controlled hunt in three areas. The Council approved a 20-bird harvest allocation for Idaho and controlled hunts by “sportsmen only” using a random method of issuing permits. The Commission subsequently adopted rules establishing controlled hunts in three areas (Grays Lake Outlet area in Bonneville County, Blackfoot Reservoir area in Caribou County, and the Teton River area in Teton County) with a total of 30 permits.

In 1997, the Commission adopted rules establishing seven controlled hunts in the same hunt areas created in 1996 (Grays Lake Outlet, three hunts, 15 permits in each; Blackfoot Reservoir area, three hunts, 40 permits in each; Teton River, one hunt, 50 permits). The 215 permits were expected to harvest 148 sandhill cranes, the entire Idaho harvest allocation authorized by the Pacific Flyway and USFWS.

In 1998, the Commission adopted rules that abolished the hunt in the Grays Lake Outlet area, created seven hunts with 30 permits each in the Blackfoot Reservoir area and enlarged the area to include new damage complaints, and reauthorized the Teton County hunt with 50 permits. The 260 permits were expected to harvest 170 sandhill cranes, the entire allocation for Idaho.

In 1999, the Commission authorized seven hunts with 47 permits each in the Blackfoot Reservoir area and enlarged it again to include a portion of Bear Lake County (Hunt Area One). They also reauthorized the Teton County hunt with 75 permits (Hunt Area Two), and created one new hunt with 50 permits in a portion of Fremont County (Hunt Area Three). Of the 454 permits available to hunters in 1999, 121 permits were left after the drawing, and an unknown number of permits were purchased as leftovers.

In 2000, the Commission reauthorized seven hunts with 50 permits each in Hunt Area One, two hunts with 50 permits each in Hunt Area Two, and two hunts with 50 permits each in Hunt Area Three. There were 550 permits available in 2000; 299 permits were left after the drawing, and only 95 of those were purchased as leftovers.

In 2001, the Commission authorized five hunts in Hunt Area One including two hunts with 100 permits each and three hunts with 50 permits each. They also reauthorized two hunts with 50 permits each in Hunt Area Two and two hunts with 50 permits each in Hunt Area Three. Of the 550 permits available in 2001, 255 permits were left over. Due to the decline of hunters in 2000 and 2001, the Commission authorized the sale of leftover permits to include those who had already drawn a permit and raised the season limit per hunter from one crane to nine cranes with a limit of two per day. As a result, 215 of the 255 leftover permits were purchased in 2001.

In 2002, the Commission enlarged Hunt Area One to include all of Bear Lake County and authorized two hunts with 80 permits each, two hunts with 35 permits each, and one hunt with 33 permits. The Commission enlarged Hunt Area Two to include all of Teton County and authorized one hunt with 40 permits and one hunt with 35 permits. They also enlarged Hunt Area Three to include all of Fremont County and authorized one hunt with 40 permits and one hunt with 35 permits. There were 413 permits available in 2002 with 154 permits left after the drawing; 122 of those permits were purchased as leftovers and/or extras. The daily limit per hunter was two cranes with a season limit of nine cranes.

In 2003, the Commission authorized five hunts in Hunt Area One including one hunt with 65 permits, one hunt with 60 permits, one hunt with 35 permits, and two hunts with 25 permits each. They also authorized two hunts with 30 permits each in Hunt Area Two and two hunts with 30 permits each in Hunt Area Three. Of the 330 permits available in 2002, 120 permits were left after the drawing; 55 of those were purchased as leftovers and/or extras. The limit remained two cranes per day per hunter with a season limit of nine cranes.

REGIONAL REPORTS

Southwest (McCall) Region

Breeding pairs of sandhill cranes occur in the Lake Cascade, North Fork Payette River, and Little Salmon River drainages. No management data are collected on these birds.

Magic Valley Region

Population Surveys: A ground-based vehicle survey for RMP greater sandhill cranes was conducted on 29 September and 1 October 2003 on the Camas Prairie, Silver Creek Valley, and Carey Lake areas in conjunction with the Idaho Falls Staging Survey coordinated by the USFWS. The number of cranes observed on the survey fluctuates widely from year to year. Four hundred sixty-six cranes were observed in 2003, a 42% increase from 2002 (Table 5).

Southeast Region

Population Surveys: Greater sandhill cranes nest in several areas in the Southeast Region. Large concentrations of cranes are present in several areas in the eastern part of the region prior to migration in the fall. Sandhill cranes are counted incidental to spring goose breeding pair surveys; however, the value of that data as an index to population is unknown (Table 6).

Department personnel in 1995-1997 began collecting data at Chesterfield, Blackfoot Reservoir, and Grays Lake to provide information on sandhill crane abundance, juvenile recruitment rates in fall pre-migration flocks, arrival dates of subadults and family groups into pre-migration areas, and whooping crane use periods. These same data were collected for the Bear River Valley between Soda Springs and Montpelier beginning in 1996 (Table 5). Beginning in 1996, USFWS personnel collected the sandhill crane information at Grays Lake NWR for the Department. Personnel for the USFWS and a private contractor collected aerial

survey information to determine total sandhill crane abundance during September in selected areas of the Southeast Region; this survey was coordinated by the Pacific Flyway (Table 5).

Harvest Characteristics: Sandhill crane harvest within the Southeast Region was estimated at 74 birds by 107 hunters (69% success rate) in 169 hunter days (Table 7). Hunters were not required to comply with a mandatory check requirement in 2003.

Climatic Conditions: Precipitation during winter and spring 2003 was below average. Summer and fall precipitation was significantly below normal.

Management Implications: Concerns expressed by grain producers during the mid-1990s prompted the Department to collect baseline information that could be used to identify strategies to reduce depredation. Chesterfield Reservoir, Blackfoot Reservoir, Bear River Valley, and Grays Lake were identified as primary sites due to a history of depredation concerns. However, sandhill cranes stage and use grain fields throughout the Region including Marsh Valley, Malad Valley, Swan Lake/Oxford Slough area, Bear Lake Valley, American Falls Reservoir, and Thomas Fork Valley. Future ground surveys may need to be conducted in some or all of these areas.

Upper Snake Region

Population Surveys: No ground counts of sandhill crane were conducted in 2003 (Table 6). The combination fixed-wing and ground count of sandhill cranes in September was again conducted by the USFWS and cooperators.

One thousand one hundred eighty-eight sandhill cranes were counted in the Ashton-St. Anthony area on the fixed-wing September RMP sandhill crane survey coordinated by the Pacific Flyway and the USFWS and paid for by the Department (Table 5).

One thousand five hundred forty-three sandhill cranes were counted in the Teton Basin on the September RMP sandhill crane survey by fixed-wing aircraft.

Whooping Crane Use Periods: No whooping cranes were reported in the hunt areas in 2003.

Harvest Characteristics: A mail-in card survey with a follow-up telephone survey of non-respondents was used to estimate hunter participation and harvest of sandhill cranes for each hunt. Non-responders were contacted by telephone in November. Two hunts with 30 permits each were available for both the Fremont County area and Teton County area. Each hunter was allowed to purchase up to nine permits for the season and the daily bag limit was two cranes. Fifty-seven permits were actually picked up by hunters for the two Fremont County hunts and 56 permits were picked up by hunters for the two Teton County hunts. Controlled hunts in the Fremont County area had an estimated 53 hunters participate in the sandhill crane hunt with an estimated 63% success rate per permit issued (Table 7). The estimated harvest for the Fremont County area was 36 sandhill cranes. Adults made up 81% of the total known-age harvest (Table 8).

The Teton County area had an estimated 47 hunters participate in the sandhill crane hunt with an estimated 63% success rate per permit issued. The estimated harvest for the Fremont County area was 36 sandhill cranes (Table 7). Adults made up 92% of the total known-age harvest (Table 8).

Climatic Conditions: Weather conditions were dry and hot throughout the summer in 2003.

Depredation Complaints: The Region received no depredation complaints for sandhill cranes during 2003.

Management Implications: Sandhill crane composition surveys were conducted in the Upper Snake Region for the first time since 1995. Baseline data that could be used to help identify strategies to reduce depredation concerns were collected on pre-migration staging areas in the Fremont County area and the Teton County area. Two controlled hunts with a total of 60 permits were authorized in the Teton County area in 2003, resulting in an estimated harvest of 36 sandhill cranes. Two controlled hunts with a total of 60 permits were also authorized for the Fremont County area in 2003, resulting in an estimated harvest of 36 sandhill cranes.

Salmon Region

Sandhill cranes occur as scattered breeding pairs in the Lemhi, Pahsimeroi, and Salmon River valleys from Salmon to Stanley. No management data are collected on these birds.

TRUMPETER SWAN

The trumpeter swan is included in the 1991-1995 Nongame Species Plan; the Department's goals and objectives are the same as those of the Pacific Flyway. The 1991-1995 WMP contains no goals for this species. Data for trumpeter swans are included in this report for the historical record because the Department's annual nongame report does not include all available data.

REGIONAL REPORTS

Magic Valley Region

In 1994, 1995, and 1996, a pair of trumpeter swans successfully nested at White Arrow Ponds north of Bliss in Gooding County. Since then, the trumpeter swans have made no attempt to nest at that site or the attempt was brief and unsuccessful.

Successful nesting by trumpeter swans was also documented in 1995 and 1996 at the IDFG Highway 46 Pond near Fairfield in Camas County. During 2002, one adult trumpeter utilized this pond for the entire summer. Also in 2002, a pair of trumpeter swans successfully nested and reared three juveniles on a private pond approximately six miles southeast of the IDFG Highway 46 Pond.

In 2003, no nesting attempts were observed in the Magic Valley Region.

Upper Snake Region

Aerial surveys were conducted in the Upper Snake Region to monitor nesting trumpeter swans and wetlands. During 2003, there were 27 occupied nesting territories, but only 23 verified nesting pairs. Fifteen of the 23 nests were successful (hatching at least one young), and eleven nests successfully fledged cygnets (27 cygnets were fledged). September surveys (USFWS) over southeast Idaho again counted fewer swans than average (September survey report not available at this time.)

TUNDRA SWAN

The Department's 1991-1995 WMP goals for the tundra swan are the same as those of the Pacific Flyway (Connelly and Wackenhut 1990). However, during the reporting period, this species received little management emphasis in Idaho. This is because the tundra swan is not classified by the state as a game bird and the species benefits indirectly from other wildlife management programs.

REGIONAL REPORTS

Magic Valley Region

Tundra swans migrate through the Region in spring and fall, and some winter on the Snake River, but none are known to nest in the Region. The Region does no monitoring of tundra swans.

Upper Snake Region

Tundra swans migrate through the Region in spring and fall, and some winter on the North Fork of the Snake River and Teton River, but none are known to nest in the Region. The Region does no monitoring of tundra swans during the summer. Counts are made incidental to other waterfowl during the mid-winter waterfowl count and the mid-winter tri-state trumpeter swan survey; these counts are reported in the winter waterfowl progress report.

AMERICAN COOT

The Department's 1991-1995 WMP goals for the American coot are to 1) maintain the Idaho population, 2) increase the harvest, and 3) provide maximum recreational opportunity (Connelly and Wackenhut 1990). However, during the reporting period, this species received little management emphasis. This is because the American coot is not an important game bird in Idaho and because it benefits indirectly from other wildlife management programs.

COMMON SNIPE

The Department's 1991-1995 WMP goals for the common snipe are to 1) maintain Idaho's common snipe population, and 2) maintain the harvest (Connelly and Wackenhut 1990). However, during the reporting period, this species received little management attention. This is

because the common snipe is not an important game bird in Idaho and because it benefits indirectly from other wildlife management programs.

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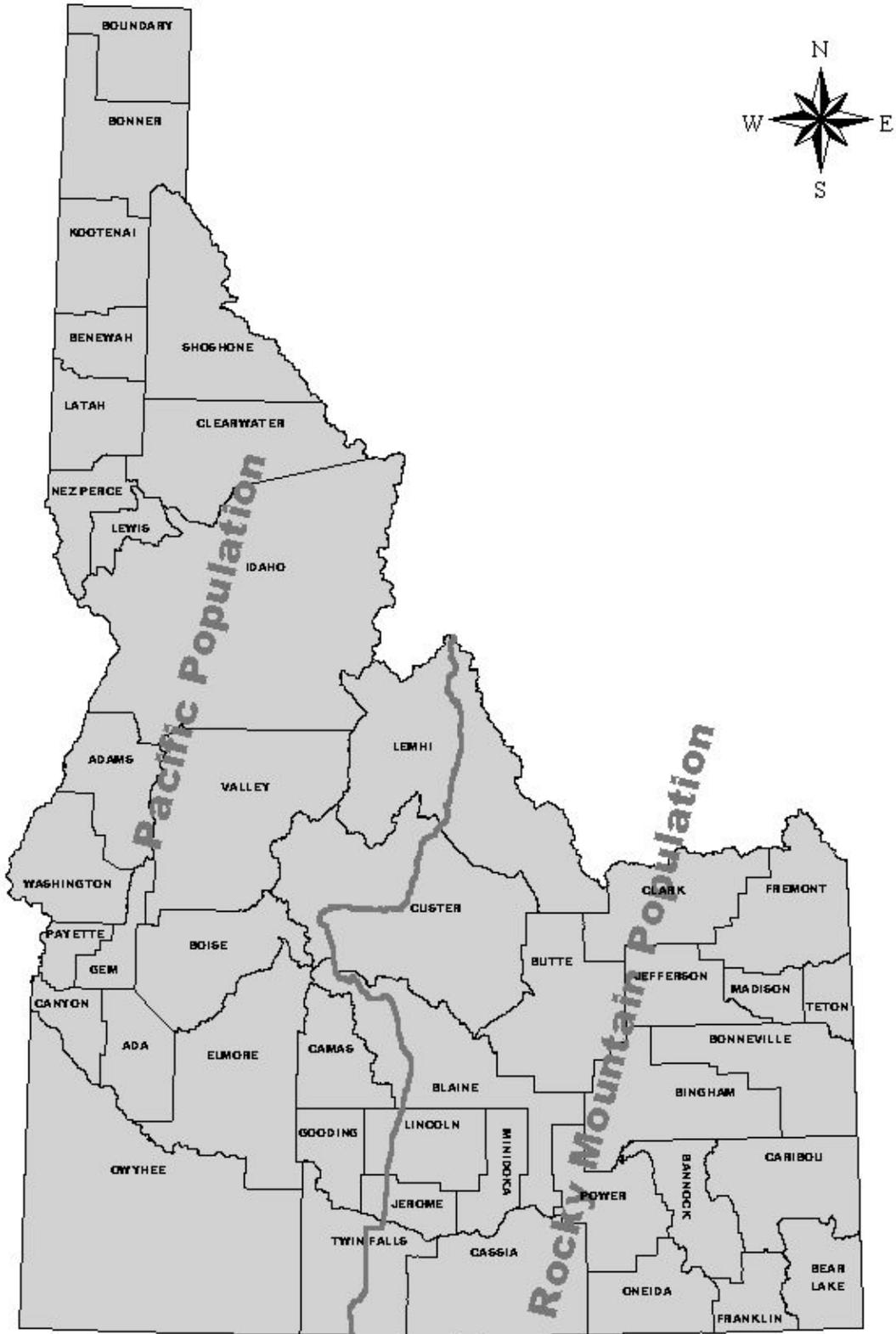


Fig. 1. Distribution of Pacific and Rocky Mountain Canada geese populations within Idaho.

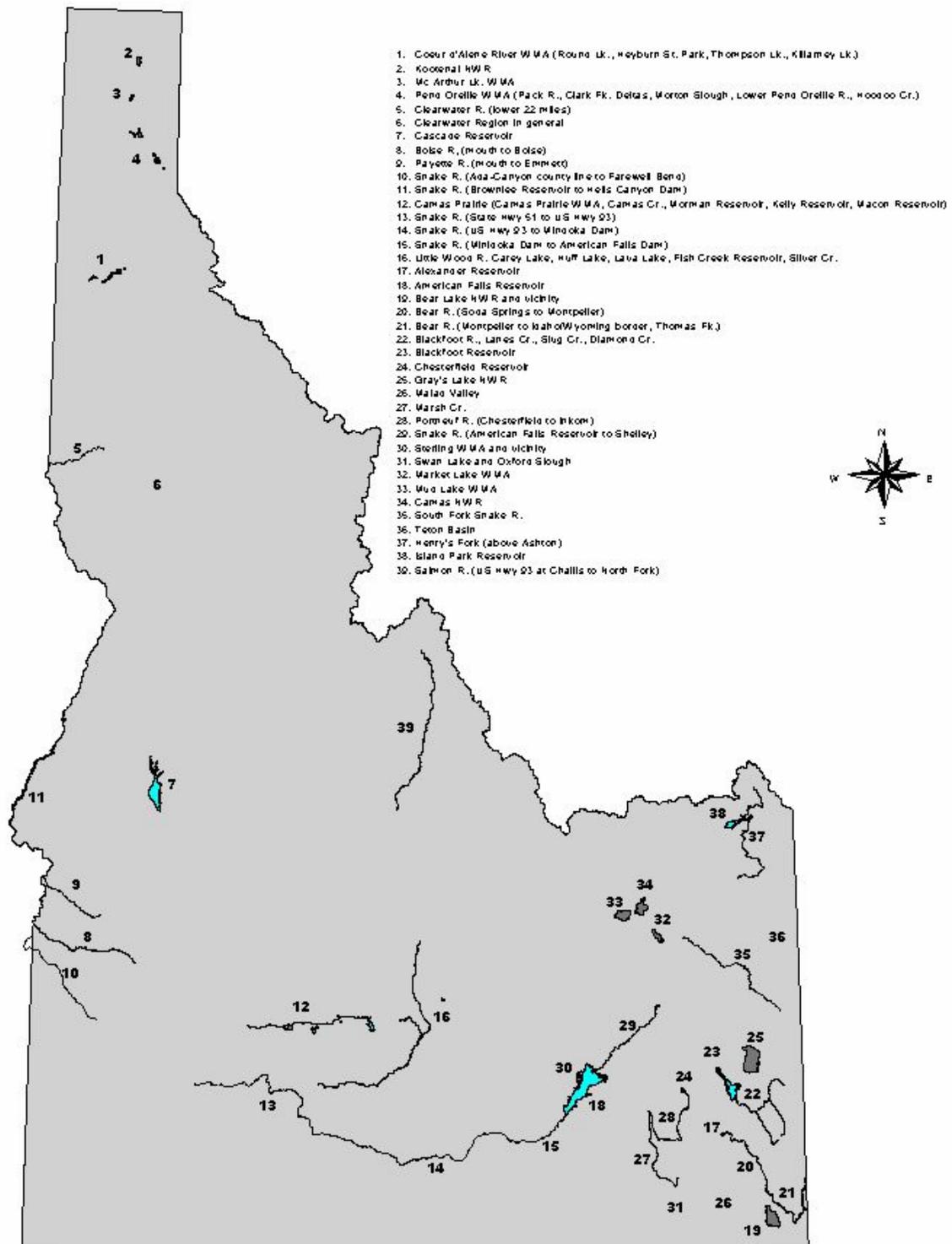


Fig. 2. Idaho Canada goose survey areas.

Table 1. Ducks banded in Idaho by IDFG and USFWS personnel, 2003.

Species	Panhandle	Clearwater	Southwest	Magic Valley	Southeast	Upper Snake	Salmon	Total
Mallard	2,043	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,043
Wood Duck	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	89
Ring-necked	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Redhead	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Pintail	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Widgeon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teal	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Gadwall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2,142	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,142

Table 2. Mallards banded in Idaho by IDFG and USFWS personnel, 1991-2003.

IDFG Region	1991-1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Total
Panhandle	4,518	688	187	294	809	2,043	8,539
Kootenai NWR	1,365	0	0	0	0	0	1,365
Clearwater	98	0	0	0	0	0	98
Southwest	2,156	0	0	192	0	0	2,348
Deer Flat NWR	2,497	228	181	161	254	0	3,321
Magic Valley	1,226	0	0	0	0	0	1,226
Minidoka NWR	822	0	0	0	0	0	822
Southeast	31	0	0	0	0	0	31
Grays Lake NWR	5,887	404	331	614	0	0	7,236
Bear Lake NWR	3,316	144	0	0	0	0	3,460
Upper Snake	1,257	0	0	0	0	0	1,257
Camas NWR	775	0	0	0	0	0	775
Tribal	1,554	0	0	0	0	0	1,554
Salmon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	25,502	1,464	699	1,261	1,063	2,043	32,032

Table 3. Idaho goose population survey areas (RMP in gray), 2003 counts, three-year averages, and management objectives.

Region/Survey Area ^b	2003 Counts			Average 2001-2003			Objectives ^a (min.)		
	Nests	Pairs	Total	Nests	Pairs	Total	Nests	Pairs	Total
Panhandle									
1 Coeur d'Alene River WMA	108	-	-	^c 101	-	-	35	-	-
2 Kootenai NWR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 McArthur WMA	33	-	-	25	-	-	70	-	-
4 Pend Oreille WMA	86	-	-	129	-	-	85	-	-
Clearwater									
5 Clearwater River	31	-	138	34	-	-	70	-	-
6 Remainder of Region (farm ponds etc.)	47	-	282	64	-	-	-	-	-
Southwest									
7 Cascade Reservoir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	225
8 Boise River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-
9 Payette River	-	149	336	-	^c 182	^c 388	-	200	450
10 Snake River South	-	860	1,905	-	^c 936	^c 1,974	-	700	1,800
11 Snake River North	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	100
Magic Valley									
12 Camas Prairie	-	185	465	-	290	567	-	285	700
13 Snake River (Hwy 51 to Hwy 93)	-	177	326	-	157	370	-	175	350
14 Snake River (Hwy 93 to Minidoka)	-	135	232	-	87	169	-	60	120
15 Snake River (Minidoka to American Falls)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	275
16 Little Wood River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southeast^c									
17 Alexander Reservoir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 American Falls Reservoir	-	40	87	-	30	66	-	-	-
19 Bear Lake NWR	-	359	751	-	404	853	-	640	1,400
20 Bear River(Soda Springs-Montpelier)	-	84	175	-	65	141	-	-	-
21 Bear River(Montpelier-ID/WY border)	-	27	50	-	63	143	-	-	-
22 Blackfoot Reservoir(upper)	-	67	152	-	119	337	-	150	375
23 Blackfoot Reservoir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24 Chesterfield Reservoir	-	3	16	-	^c 2	^c 12	-	-	-
25 Grays Lake NWR	-	46	92	-	83	185	-	350	840
26 Malad Valley	-	11	17	-	9	32	-	-	-
27 Marsh Creek	-	58	200	-	27	99	-	190	380
28 Portneuf River(Chesterfield-Inkom)	-	41	90	-	22	57	-	-	-
29 Snake River(American Falls-Shelley)	-	52	83	-	42	79	-	-	-
30 Sterling WMA	-	18	32	-	15	31	-	-	-
31 Swan Lake and Oxford Slough	-	58	175	-	34	101	-	100	250
Upper Snake									
32 Market Lake WMA	-	67	99	-	75	117	-	85	-
33 Mud Lake WMA	-	114	255	-	112	212	-	95	-
34 Camas NWR	-	104	230	-	138	313	-	130	-
35 South Fork Snake River	-	20	43	-	23	54	-	-	-
36 Teton Basin	-	32	95	-	31	69	-	90	-
37 North Fork Snake River	-	11	34	-	33	29	-	15	-
38 Island Park Reservoir	-	167	1,073	-	175	996	-	60	-
Salmon									
39 Salmon River	-	227	799	-	313	827	-	175	-

^a Connelly and Wackenhut (1990).

^b See Figure 2.

^c Two-year average.

Table 4. Active nests, indicated pairs, and total number of Canada geese (RMP in gray) in Idaho, 1999-2003.

Survey Area ^a	1999			2000			2001			2002			2003		
	N	P	T	N	P	T	N	P	T	N	P	T	N	P	T
1	92	-	-	104	-	-	94	-	-	-	-	-	108	-	-
2	31	63	387	30	68	315	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	27	-	-	26	-	-	12	-	-	31	-	-	33	-	-
4	97	-	-	102	-	-	147	-	-	153	-	-	86	-	-
5	43	-	-	37	-	-	38	-	-	34	-	187	31	-	138
6	92	-	-	89	-	-	71	-	-	74	-	407	47	-	282
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	202	452	-	264	528	-	-	-	-	215	440	-	149	336
10	-	889	1,812	-	935	1,932	-	-	-	-	1,011	2,043	-	860	1,905
11	-	-	-	-	35	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	77	377	1,055	-	376	741	-	296	618	-	390	617	-	185	465
13	42	154	309	-	132	375	-	152	448	-	141	336	-	177	326
14	9	59	235	-	47	129	-	63	126	-	63	148	-	135	232
15	4	42	184	-	27	143	-	51	95	-	38	76	-	-	-
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-	35	103	-	28	47	-	37	79	-	14	32	-	40	87
19	-	868	1,606	-	534	789	-	475	1,011	-	377	797	-	359	751
20	-	120	209	-	117	198	-	55	127	-	56	120	-	84	175
21	-	135	292	-	128	206	-	75	188	-	86	191	-	27	50
22	-	-	-	-	179	462	-	194	605	-	97	254	-	67	152
23	-	151	365	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	-	20	44	-	23	41	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	3	16
25	-	213	354	-	254	411	-	125	299	-	78	164	-	46	92
26	-	29	78	-	20	51	-	7	62	-	9	18	-	11	17
27	-	61	112	-	52	94	-	22	97	-	0	0	-	58	200
28	-	64	66	-	28	67	-	24	79	-	1	2	-	41	90
29	-	47	73	-	95	202	-	19	47	-	54	108	-	52	83
30	-	41	48	-	27	48	-	12	24	-	16	36	-	18	32
31	-	75	135	-	34	75	-	17	75	-	27	54	-	58	175
32	-	26	76	-	95	169	-	71	122	-	86	129	-	67	99
33	-	36	199	-	82	164	-	127	214	-	94	167	-	114	255
34	-	73	260	-	109	273	-	207	355	-	104	355	-	104	230
35	-	11	35	-	66	122	-	33	87	-	16	31	-	20	43
36	-	22	39	-	65	161	-	27	40	-	34	73	-	32	95
37	-	9	14	-	10	27	-	7	24	-	17	29	-	11	34
38	-	112	753	-	120	252	-	197	1,125	-	160	791	-	167	1,073
39	-	238	662	-	346	909	-	379	824	-	333	857	-	227	799

^a See Figure 2. N = # of active nests; P = # of indicated pairs; T = total # of geese.

Table 5. September aerial counts of RMP greater sandhill cranes in eastern Idaho, 1996-2003.

Region/Area	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Magic Valley								
Camas Prairie	-	-	-	25	17	137	0	0
Carey Lake	-	-	-	8	0	6	2	0
Silver Creek	-	-	-	115	524	385	327	466
Southeast								
American Falls Reservoir	8	-	44	74	97	104	66	168
Bear Lake Valley	476	403	416	439	444	217	253	401
Bear River Valley	617	668	760	734	823	598	790	1,188
Blackfoot Reservoir	1,388	1,232	1,626	1,188	1,168	698	441	773
Chesterfield Reservoir	249	273	218	355	149	170	86	38
Grays Lake	606	747	1,156	1,144	1,529	1,734	1,467	1,430
Marsh Valley	45	172	244	324	284	192	277	202
Oxford Slough	47	316	52	418	94	143	242	93
Upper Snake								
Ashton-St. Anthony	1,659	1,844	987	1,516	1,405	1,485	1,876	1,180
Camas NWR	212	418	268	192	429	257	331	347
Henry's Lake Flats	633	539	532	695	436	31	102	21
Island Park Reservoir	0	4	5	2	0	0	13	2
Kilgore	0	17	2	0	0	0	0	-
Market Lake WMA	2	0	0	0	2	2	2	0
Mud Lake WMA	50	50	130	62	105	94	172	371
Teton Basin	2,186	1,036	1,048	1,470	1,831	907	1,504	1,543
Total	8,178	7,719	7,488	8,761	9,337	7,160	7,951	8,223

Table 6. Sandhill cranes counted during ground-based surveys in eastern Idaho, 1996-2003.

Area	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Ashton								
Pre-season	-	-	-	425	504	570	149	-
Mid-season	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post-season	-	-	-	542	1,128	531	126	-
Teton Basin								
Pre-season	190	-	-	177	317	528	117	-
Mid-season	739	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post-season	2,953	-	-	728	1,477	1,972	828	-
Blackfoot Reservoir Vicinity								
Pre-season	529	247	344	409	-	-	-	0
Mid-season	992	541	506	-	-	-	-	0
Post-season	787	423	318	968	1,168	-	-	0

Table 7. Sandhill crane permit levels, estimated hunter participation and harvest based on mail and telephone surveys, 1999-2003.

Hunt Area	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Blackfoot Reservoir-Chesterfield					
Permits Available	329	350	350	263	210
Permits Issued	221	239	323	231	152
Total Hunters	197	186	246	124	107
Days Hunted	275	281	369	247	169
% Success	60	61	63	47	69
Harvest	118	114	156	109	74
Ashton-St. Anthony					
Permits Available	50	100	100	75	60
Permits Issued	-	38	91	75	57
Total Hunters	39	37	65	^a 47	53
Days Hunted	62	57	115	85	93
% Success	88	95	73	64	63
Harvest	34	35	66	48	36
Teton Basin					
Permits Available	75	100	100	75	60
Permits Issued	75	69	96	75	56
Total Hunters	59	61	80	^a 44	47
Days Hunted	130	101	149	94	63
% Success	64	72	58	49	64
Harvest	38	44	56	37	36

^a Known minimum number of hunters; not extrapolated for non-respondents.

Table 8. Age composition of sandhill crane harvest based on mail and telephone surveys, 1999-2003.

Hunt Area	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Blackfoot Reservoir-Chesterfield					
Juvenile	10	15	34	25	0
Adult	108	99	122	84	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	74
Ashton-St. Anthony					
Juvenile	-	5	11	5	7
Adult	-	30	55	43	29
Unknown	-	0	0	^a 0	^b 0
Teton Basin					
Juvenile	-	5	13	7	3
Adult	-	38	43	30	33
Unknown	-	1	0	^a 0	^b 0

^a All harvested birds were categorized as juveniles or adults based on rates reported in mail and telephone surveys.

^b Birds not classified as adult were assumed to be juvenile.

APPENDIX A

IDAHO

2002-2003 SEASON

WATERFOWL RULES

Waterfowl Seasons & Rules

Idaho
Department of
Fish & Game



REGULATIONS
2002-2003



photo by Sharon Watson

Waterfowl Seasons

Including: **COMMON
SNIPE AND
AMERICAN COOT**

- Federal Migratory Game Bird Harvest Information Program Validation—REQUIRED
- Nontoxic Shot—REQUIRED
- Federal Migratory Bird Stamp—REQUIRED (All hunters 16 or older)

GOOSE SEASONS AND HUNT AREA DESCRIPTIONS

(Including: DARK GEESE — Canada and White-fronted;
LIGHT GEESE — Ross' and Snow)

AREA 1

Area 1 includes the following counties or portions of counties:

Bear Lake; Benewah; Bingham within the Blackfoot Reservoir drainage; Bonner; Bonneville; Boundary; Butte; Caribou EXCEPT the Fort Hall Indian Reservation; Clark; Clearwater; Custer; Franklin; Fremont; Idaho; Jefferson; Kootenai; Latah; Lemhi; Lewis; Madison; Nez Perce; Oneida; Shoshone; and Teton counties. EXCEPT, Fremont and Teton counties are CLOSED to the taking of light geese.

OPEN SEASON: OCTOBER 19, 2002 THROUGH JANUARY 24, 2003

AREA 2

Area 2 includes the following counties or portions of counties:

Ada; Adams; Boise; Canyon; Elmore west and north of State Highway 20 and west of State Highway 51; Gem; Owyhee west of State Highway 51; Payette; Valley; and Washington counties.

OPEN SEASON: OCTOBER 19, 2002 THROUGH JANUARY 24, 2003

AREA 3

Area 3 includes the following counties or portions of counties:

Bannock; Bingham EXCEPT that portion within the Blackfoot Reservoir drainage; Power east of State Highway 37 and State Highway 39; and all lands, including private holdings, within the Fort Hall Indian Reservation.

OPEN SEASON: OCTOBER 5, 2002 THROUGH JANUARY 10, 2003

AREA 4

Area 4 includes the following counties or portions of counties:

Blaine; Camas; Cassia; Elmore east and south of State Highway 20 and east of State Highway 51; Gooding; Jerome; Lincoln; Minidoka; Owyhee east of Highway 51; Power west of State Highway 37 and State Highway 39; and Twin Falls counties.

OPEN SEASON: OCTOBER 19, 2002 THROUGH JANUARY 24, 2003

SPECIAL YOUTH WATERFOWL HUNTING DAYS

- Duck (including merganser and pintails), goose, and coot hunting open for two days only, on September 28 and 29, 2002, to youth 12 through 15 years of age.
- Hunting license — **REQUIRED**.
- Federal migratory game bird harvest information program validation — **REQUIRED**.
- Federal migratory bird stamp — **NOT REQUIRED**.
- **Daily duck (including merganser), goose, and coot bag limits:** Same limits statewide that are in effect during regular seasons.
- At least one adult 18 years of age or older having a valid hunting license, must accompany each youth hunting party into the field at all times. **ADULTS ARE NOT AUTHORIZED TO HUNT.**
- All other state rules and federal regulations pertaining to the taking of migratory game birds are in effect for this hunt.

**HELP PRESERVE THE TRADITION —
TAKE A KID WATERFOWL HUNTING!**

**STATEWIDE DUCK (Including merganser),
COMMON SNIPE AND AMERICAN COOT
SEASONS AND LIMITS**

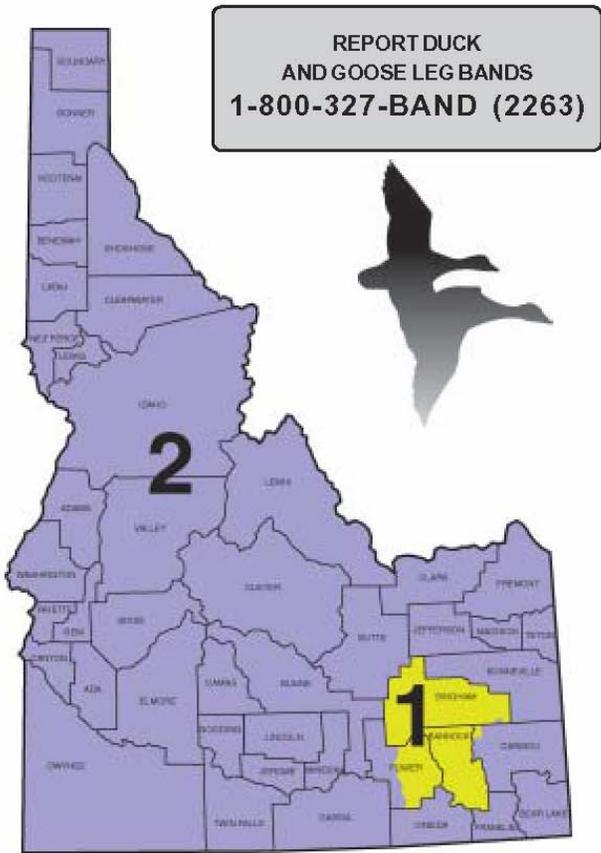
CANVASBACK SEASON IS CLOSED—PINTAIL SEASON IS 60 DAYS ONLY

AREA 1

Area 1 includes the following counties or portions of counties:
 Bannock; Bingham EXCEPT that portion within the Blackfoot Reservoir drainage; Power east of State Highway 37 and State Highway 39; and all lands, including private holdings, within the Fort Hall Indian Reservation.
REGULAR SEASON: OCTOBER 5, 2002 THROUGH JANUARY 17, 2003
PINTAIL SEASON: OCTOBER 5, 2002 THROUGH DECEMBER 3, 2002

AREA 2

Area 2 includes all parts of the state NOT included in Area 1.
OPEN SEASON: OCTOBER 12, 2002 THROUGH JANUARY 24, 2003
PINTAIL SEASON: OCTOBER 12, 2002 THROUGH DECEMBER 10, 2002



YOUTH WATERFOWL SEASON
see page 11.

DUCKS (INCLUDING MERGANSERS)

Daily Bag Limit:
7 of any kind.
Shall not include more than the following:
 2 female mallards
 1 pintail
 2 redheads
 4 scaup (lesser or greater in the aggregate)

CANVASBACK CLOSED

Possession Limit After First Day of Season:
14 of any kind.
Shall not include more than the following:
 4 female mallards
 2 pintails
 4 redheads
 8 scaup (lesser or greater in the aggregate)

CANVASBACK CLOSED

COOTS

Daily Bag Limit: 25
Possession Limit After First Day of Season:
25

COMMON SNIPE

Daily Bag Limit: 8
Possession Limit After First Day of Season:
16

SANDHILL CRANE SEASONS, LIMITS AND PERMITS

HUNT AREA	HUNT NO.	SEASON	PERMITS
1	9501	September 1-3	65
1	9502	September 4-6	60
1	9503	September 7-9	35
1	9504	September 10-12	25
1	9505	September 13-15	25
2	9506	September 1-7	30
2	9507	September 8-15	30
3	9508	September 1-7	30
3	9509	September 8-15	30

Note: Daily limit is 2 for all hunts. The season limit is 9

On August 30, 2003, any controlled hunt permits that remain unsold after the controlled hunt drawing may be sold on a first-come, first-serve basis. In 2003, hunters may purchase as many as 9 permits and tags to hunt cranes. Each additional permit to harvest a crane will cost \$14.50.

The purpose of these hunts is to help reduce crop damage by sandhill cranes. Check with local landowners or Department offices for information on crane use areas and remember: always—
“Ask First to Hunt on Private Property.”

CONTROLLED HUNT WORKSHEET

Applications can be submitted electronically at any IDFG license vendor. Applications can be made using your credit card by calling 1-800-554-8685 or on the Fish and Game website under “What’s New” (www2.state.id.us/fishgame). Controlled hunt worksheets can be mailed with proper fees to: IDFG License Section, P.O. Box 25, Boise, ID 83707. Use this worksheet to speed up the application process. Fill in the blanks with your hunting license and controlled hunt numbers before you apply. **Group Applicants:** Two hunters may apply on the same application.

HOW MANY HUNTERS ARE APPLYING?

DESIGNATE \$1 OF FEE TO C.A.P.?
 (CITIZENS AGAINST POACHING)

(Single application for deer, elk, antelope, bear, moose, goat, sheep, Canada goose, sandhill crane or turkey)

NAME #1

Date of birth

LICENSE NUMBER

(Group application for deer, elk, antelope, bear, moose, goat, sheep, Canada goose, sandhill crane or turkey)

NAME #2

Date of birth

LICENSE NUMBER

YES

NO

IDAHO 2003

**SANDHILL CRANE
 Controlled Hunt Season and
 Application Information**



Crane hunters must have a \$1.50 Federal Migratory Game Bird Harvest Information Program (HIP) validation on their licenses. This validation is available at any license vendor.

CONTROLLED CRANE HUNTS

Permit Requirements: No person shall hunt sandhill cranes without having in possession the appropriate hunting license, controlled hunt permit, sandhill crane tag and federal HIP validation.

FEES

Application Fee	\$6.50 (non refundable)
Controlled Hunt Permit	\$6.50
Sandhill Crane Tag	\$1.50
Federal HIP Validation	\$1.50

Note: Only the Application Fee is required during the application process. Successful applicants must then purchase permit, tag and federal HIP validation. The HIP validation is required with the first permit only.



Application Dates: June 15, 2003 to July 15, 2003. Applications may be submitted electronically at any Fish & Game license vendor, by telephone (1-800-554-8685), by mail or on the Fish and Game website under "What's New" (www2.state.id.us/fishgame). Mail applications must be received at IDFG Headquarters Office and postmarked no later than the last day of the application period.

Applications will be taken no earlier than the first day of the application period. Applications must comply with the following requirements:

- Only one application form per person or group will be accepted. Additional application forms will result in all applicants being declared ineligible.
- Each applicant for controlled hunts must submit a \$6.50 nonrefundable application fee with their application. One dollar of this fee may be designated for the Citizens Against Poaching program.
- A single payment (either cashier's check, money order, certified check or personal check) may be submitted to cover fees for all applications in the same envelope. If a check or money order is insufficient to cover the fees, all applications will be voided.
- Visa, MasterCard and Discover cards may be used to make telephone or internet applications. Those using the credit card system will pay the \$6.50 fee in addition to a service charge for completing and processing the computerized application and delivering it to Fish and Game. Charges will be explained upon request. To apply by credit card, dial 1-800-554-8685, 24 hours a day. Or look under "What's New" on the IDFG Website.

Group Application is defined as two hunters applying for the same controlled hunt on the same application.

Second Choice Drawing: Single or group applications which are not drawn for the first choice hunt will automatically be entered into a second choice drawing provided the second choice hunt applied for has not been filled.

Notification: It is your responsibility to find out if you were successful in drawing a controlled hunt permit. Applicants can check drawing results under "What's New?" on the Fish and Game website, www2.state.id.us/fishgame by August 10. Successful applicants will be sent a postcard by August 10 informing them of their success. These applicants may go to any vendor and purchase a controlled hunt permit. Controlled hunt permits may also be purchased on the Internet.

Nonresident Permit Limitations: On 2003 controlled hunts, not more than 10 percent of the permits may be issued to nonresidents.

Information in this brochure summarizes the rules and is the official proclamation of the Idaho Fish and Game Commission for the hunting of sandhill cranes in calendar year 2003. Further explanation is available in the current Upland Game Seasons brochure. The official rules are available from the Division of Statewide Administrative Rules, Department of Administration, Statehouse Mail, Boise, ID 83720.



Ask First—For Permission to Hunt on Private Property

The Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) adheres to all applicable state and federal laws and regulations related to discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, sex, or handicap. If you feel you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility of IDFG, or if you desire further information, please write to: Idaho Department of Fish and Game, P.O. Box 23, Boise, ID 83717; OR The Office of Human Resources, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240.

Costs associated with this publication are available from IDFG in accordance with section 60-202, Idaho Code. 12-02/75,000/41918

Sandhill Crane Controlled Hunt Areas include the following:

Area 1 — Includes all of Bear Lake County and all of Caribou County EXCEPT that portion downstream from the dam at Alexander Reservoir south of U.S. Highway 30, and that portion lying within the Grays Lake Basin.

Area 2 — Includes all of Teton County.

Area 3 — Includes all of Fremont County.

No mandatory check required for cranes in 2003.

Take a Kid Hunting!



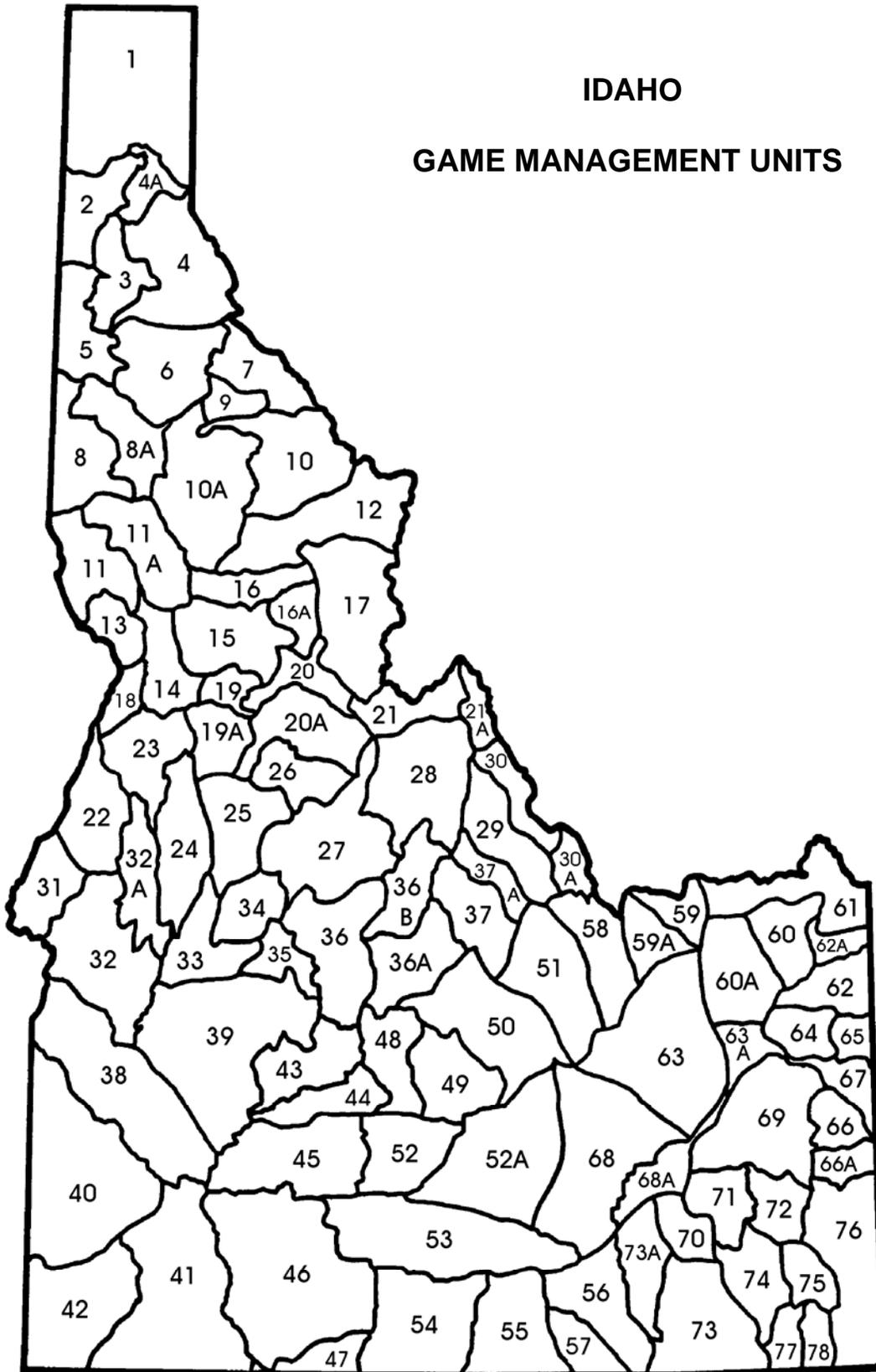
Appendix Table A-1. Idaho waterfowl management, season structure, and limits, 1990-2003.

Year	Duck			Goose		
	Management Areas	Season Length (days)	Daily Limit	Management Areas	Season Length (days)	Daily Limit ^a
1990/1991	2	59	4	5	93	3
1991/1992	3	59	4	5	93	3
1992/1993	3	59	4	5	93	3
1993/1994	3	59	4	5	93	4 (3)
1994/1995	3	59	4	5	93	4 (3)
1995/1996	3	93	6	5	100	4 (3)
1996/1997	3	107	7	5	100	4 (3)
1997/1998	2	107	7	5	100	4 (3)
1998/1999	2	107	7	3	100	4 (3)
1999/2000	2	107	7	3	100	4 (3)
2000/2001	2	107	7	3	100	4 (3)
2001/2002	2	107	7	3	100	4 (3)
2002/2003	2	107	7	4	100	4 (3)

^a Numbers in parenthesis indicate management areas had different daily limits. See Appendix A.

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.

