

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

Cal Groen, Director

Project W-170-R-33

Progress Report



WHITE-TAILED DEER

Study I, Job 3

July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009

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PROGRESS REPORT SURVEYS AND INVENTORIES

STATE: <u>Idaho</u>	JOB TITLE: <u>White-tailed Deer Surveys and</u>
PROJECT: <u>W-170-R-33</u>	<u>Inventories</u>
SUBPROJECT: <u>1-7</u>	STUDY NAME: <u>Big Game Population Status,</u>
STUDY: <u>I</u>	<u>Trends, Use, and Associated</u>
JOB: <u>3</u>	<u>Habitat Studies</u>
PERIOD COVERED: <u>July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009</u>	

STATEWIDE

Summary

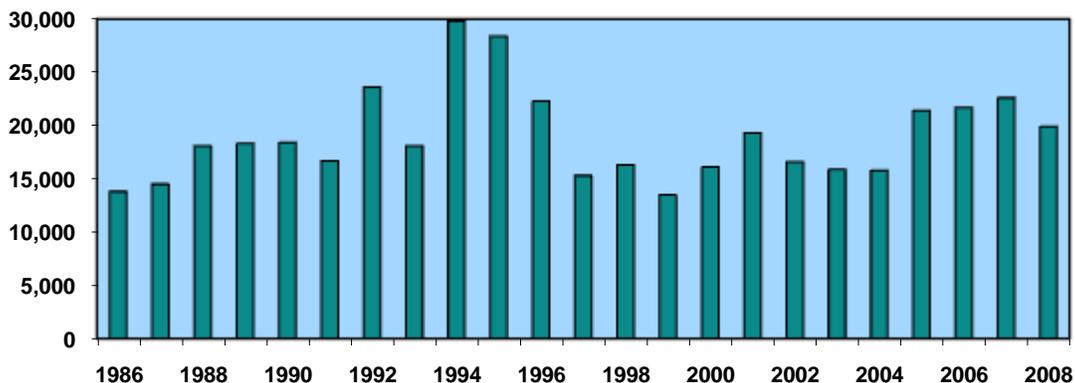
In Idaho, white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus ochrourus*) are most abundant north of the Salmon River. South of the Salmon River, whitetails are primarily restricted to riparian habitats associated with major river systems. Anecdotal information suggests white-tailed deer have increased in numbers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

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

Beginning in 1975 harvest of mule deer and white-tailed deer were monitored separately. However, hunter effort was not differentiated between mule deer and white-tailed deer hunts. The Department began species-specific monitoring of hunter participation in 2005.

During 2008, 68,920 hunters harvested 19,903 white-tailed deer during 424,779 recreation days (Fig. 2). In 2007, 56,228 hunters harvested 22,186 white-tailed deer during 241,059 recreation days; and in 2006, 48,429 hunters harvested 21,629 white-tailed deer during 300,272 recreation days.

Statewide White-Tailed Deer Harvest



Management Objectives

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

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

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

Population Monitoring

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

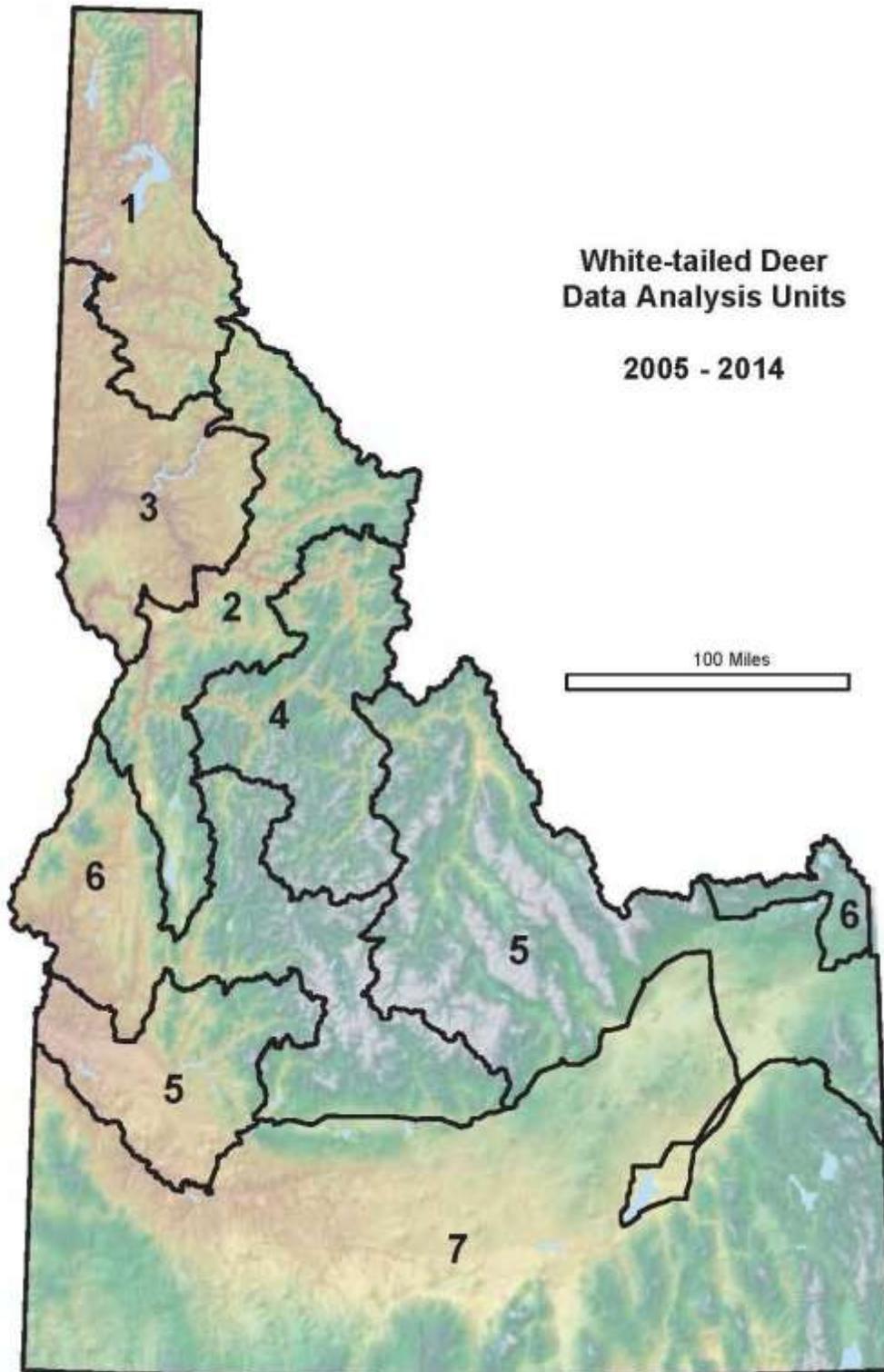
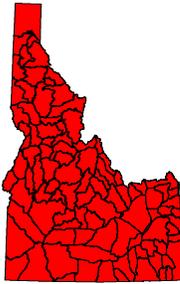


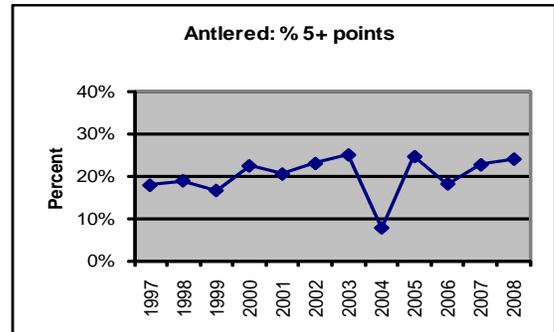
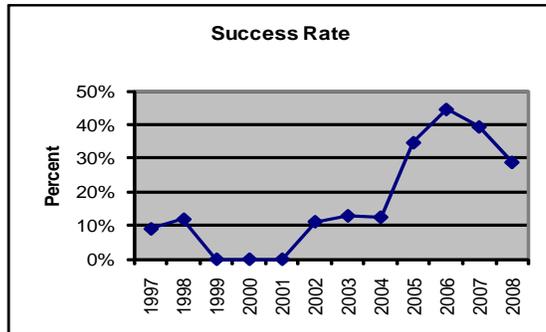
Figure 1. White-tailed deer Data Analysis Units.



Statewide

All Units

3-Year Averages		Hunters per square mile:	0.69
		Harvest per square mile:	0.25
Square Miles:	83,471	Success Rate:	36%
		Hunter-days/Whitetail	15
		Antlered: % 5+ points	22%



Regular Deer Tags	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Hunters	163541	136250	NA	NA	NA	144493	120508	125408	24571	25153	24189	31439
Hunter Days	921479	803055	NA	NA	NA	753316	556810	622165	151983	163008	109097	202202
Whitetail Harvest												
Total	14884	16058	13263	15296	18346	15224	14837	14445	8425	9494	8875	7950
Male	10526	11478	9021	10615	12047	10359	10334	10899	5937	6398	6204	5645
Female	4358	4580	4242	4681	6299	4865	4503	3546	2488	2932	2626	2241
Success Rate	9%	12%	NA	NA	NA	11%	12%	12%	34%	38%	37%	25%
Antlered: % 5+ points	18%	19%	17%	22%	20%	23%	25%	0%	26%	19%	24%	24%
Whitetail Deer Tags	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Hunters										21207	29306	34264
Hunter Days										125271	118879	201341
Harvest												
Total										10877	11662	10543
Male										7713	8548	7823
Female										2941	3017	2635
Success Rate										51%	40%	31%
Antlered: % 5+ points										20%	22%	25%
Controlled Hunt Tags	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Permits Issued	775	450	450	994	1391	3040	1529	0	3525	2069	2733	3217
Hunter Days												
Total						8535	8224	0	14244	11993	13083	21236
Harvest												
Total	0	228	193	777	896	1293	976	1275	1337	1258	1649	1410
Male		0	0	491	462	564	151	285	195	153	133	139
Female		228	193	286	434	729	825	990	1142	1105	1516	1271
Success Rate		51%	43%	78%	64%	43%	64%		38%	61%	60%	44%
Antlered: % 5+ points												
All Deer Tags	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Hunters	164316	136700	NA	NA	NA	147533	122037	125408	28096	48429	56228	68920
Hunter Days	921479	803055	NA	NA	NA	761851	565034	625493	327385	300272	241059	424779
White-tailed Deer Harvest												
Total	14884	16286	13456	16073	19242	16517	15813	15720	9762	21629	22186	19903
Male	10526	11478	9021	11106	12509	10923	10485	11184	6132	14264	14885	13607
Female	4358	4808	4435	4967	6733	5594	5328	4536	3630	6978	7159	6147
Success Rate	9%	12%	NA	NA	NA	11%	13%	13%	35%	45%	39%	29%
Antlered: % 5+ points	18%	19%	17%	22%	20%	23%	25%	8%	25%	18%	23%	24%

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

Figure 2. Statewide White-tailed Deer Harvest.

DATA ANALYSIS UNIT 1 – NORTHERN FOREST

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

Summary

Hunter densities in Data Analysis Unit 1 (DAU 1) are relatively high, success rates are moderate, and the opportunity to harvest a mature buck white-tailed deer is high (Fig 3). The 2008 hunting season in the Northern Forest opened 10 October for both the Regular and White-tailed Deer Tag for any white-tailed deer. Season length was 52 days, including a muzzleloader-only season in Game Management Unit (GMU) 4 the last 21 days of the season.

Eighty-eight percent of the hunters who reported hunting in the Northern Forest DAU indicated they were primarily pursuing white-tailed deer. The harvest success rate for hunters indicating they were hunting whitetails was 26%. This success rate is lower than the recent past although the management criteria for hunters, hunter-days and buck harvest are well within objectives.

Extreme weather during the winters of 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 impacted white-tailed deer in some areas of the Northern Forest DAU, affecting both deer populations and harvest strategies.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

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

Criterion	Minimum	Three-year average
Hunters	14,000	22,743
Hunter-days of recreation	85,000	138,827
Buck harvest	2,700	5,329
%5+ points in the harvest	17%	24%

Management Plan Goals

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

Hunting seasons were expanded throughout this DAU during 2005 with the inception of the 2005-2014 White-tailed Deer Management Plan. Recently, deer seasons in GMUs 1, 2, 3, 4A, and 5 ran from 1 November - 1 December. Twenty-two days were added to the start of the 2005 season which allowed hunters to pursue antlered white-tailed deer 10 October - 1 December. Either-sex opportunity remained the same, 1 November - 1 December. The recent hunting season in GMU 4 ranged from 10 October - 3 November, which helped to accommodate a muzzleloader season in that GMU 10-29 November. The GMU general either-sex deer hunt was extended six days during 2006 to end 9 November, the day prior to muzzleloader season. In

2007, 650 Extra antlerless tags were added in GMU 1 (300 permits), GMU 2 (150 permits), GMU 3 on private lands north of Interstate 90 (100 permits) and GMU 5 (100 permits). This was an attempt to reduce over-population concerns and provide more hunter opportunity (Appendix A).

Weather

The winter of 2007-2008 was a significant, difficult winter that impacted white-tailed and other big game animals in the Panhandle. The weather was fairly mild until it began to snow on January 27, 2008. It continued to snow heavily for over a month creating extreme conditions. Official weather stations in Coeur d'Alene reported in excess of 127 inches of snowfall by late February. The average for a winter is 67 inches of snow. Many deer were observed during snowmobile surveys at the valley bottoms in tree wells or creek beds. These conditions persisted until the first week of March when snow storms subsided. By mid-March snow conditions on many winter range areas had experienced enough settling or crusting to allow deer to move about, including up in elevation to winter range brush fields. The onset of spring like conditions was delayed by reoccurring snow storms and below average temperatures well into April. While no significant additional snow accumulations were noted late in the winter, the slow arrival of spring was a concern for winter survival of deer in the Panhandle.

The winter of 2008-2009 began in fashion that caused considerable concern among area sportsmen and wildlife managers alike. December 2008 was reported as "the snowiest month on record" by local weather reporters. Over 50 inches of snow fell in the city of Coeur d'Alene during the month. The record breaking snow falls of December were followed by more mild conditions for the remainder of the winter, although significant reductions in white-tailed deer numbers were suspected in some areas.

Habitat Management

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

Depredation Management

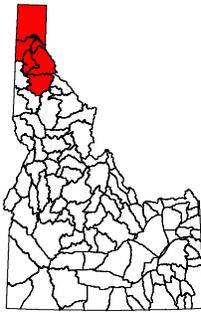
The primary complaint regarding white-tailed deer was of too many deer in towns or urban areas without hunting. Areas at the periphery of Coeur d'Alene and Hayden produced the most calls. During this report period, the city of Fernan Village passed a city ordinance to disallow feeding of deer within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

Disease Monitoring

Since 2001, over 250 white-tailed deer have been tested for CWD in this DAU. None have had the disease.

Emergency Winter Feeding

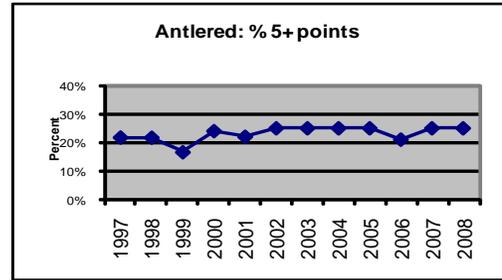
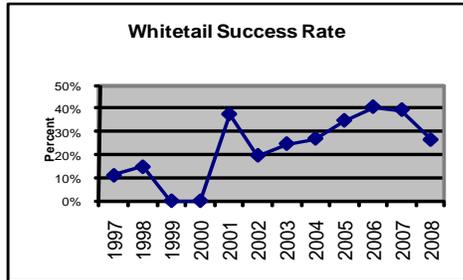
In response to extremely heavy snows in 2008 and January 2009, a big game winter feeding program was initiated for the Panhandle Region. Emergency feed (pellets) were purchased and stored at the Regional office and distributed where needed. Regardless, higher than normal over-winter mortality of white-tailed deer likely occurred in some areas.



DAU 1: Northern Forest

GMUs 1, 2, 3, 4, 4A, 6

3-Year Averages		Hunters per square mile:	3.61
		Harvest per square mile:	1.24
Square Miles:	6,299	Success Rate:	34%
		Hunter-days/Whitetail	18
		Antlered: % 5+ points	24%



Regular Deer Tags		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Hunters		32137	27299	NA	NA	16028	22989	20906	17867	16520	17547	16711	22564
Hunter Days		190208	160019	NA	NA	93040	146394	121217	106371	106350	115806	79431	157657
Whitetail Harvest	Total	3504	3977	4174	4778	5961	4478	5123	4765	5683	6879	6332	5922
	Male	2324	2993	2697	3074	3779	3057	3419	3489	4014	4599	4443	4190
	Female	1180	984	1477	1704	2182	1421	1704	1276	1669	2174	1867	1704
Whitetail Success Rate		11%	15%	NA	NA	37%	19%	25%	27%	34%	39%	38%	26%
Antlered: % 5+ points		22%	22%	17%	24%	22%	25%	25%		29%	20%	26%	25%
Whitetail Deer Tags		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Hunters										4572	3121	3803	4333
Hunter Days										27043	17742	15811	26699
Harvest	Total									1608	1472	1392	1112
	Male									1112	1021	949	743
	Female									454	426	436	353
Whitetail Success Rate										35%	47%	37%	26%
Antlered: % 5+ points										30%	23%	21%	24%
Controlled Hunt Tags		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Permits Issued					31	35	50	21		52	50		99
Hunter Days						144	407	178		143	210	2488	636
Harvest	Total				9	13	18	7	14	7	11	294	48
	Male				8	13	18	7	12	7	11	20	11
	Female				1	0	0	0	2	0	0	274	36
Success Rate				29%	37%	36%	33%						
Antlered: % 5+ points										57%	55%	15%	44%
All Deer Tags		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Hunters		32137	27299	NA	NA	16063	23039	20927	17867	21144	20718	20514	26996
Hunter Days		190208	160019	NA	NA	93184	146801	121395	106371	133536	133758	97730	184992
Whitetail Harvest	Total	3504	3977	4174	4787	5974	4496	5130	4779	7298	8362	8018	7082
	Male	2324	2993	2697	3082	3792	3075	3426	3501	5133	5631	5412	4944
	Female	1180	984	1477	1705	2182	1421	1704	1278	2123	2600	2577	2093
Success Rate		11%	15%	NA	NA	37%	20%	25%	27%	35%	40%	39%	26%
Antlered: % 5+ points		22%	22%	17%	24%	22%	25%	25%	25%	25%	21%	25%	25%

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

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

DATA ANALYSIS UNIT 2 – CENTRAL FOREST

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

Summary

The majority of DAU 2 (Figs. 2, 4) consists of coniferous forest habitat with moderate to high road densities. A large percentage of the land in this DAU is under U.S. Forest Service (USFS) ownership. In general, the northern and western portions of the DAU provide good white-tailed deer habitat, while the heavily forested and higher elevation eastern portion supports whitetails at much lower densities. Hunter densities, success rates, and the opportunity to harvest a mature buck white-tailed deer are all moderate. Current general any-weapon deer hunting seasons for antlered whitetails run from 10 October to 20 November (42 days) for most of the GMUs in this DAU (10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, and 23) and are open for antlerless whitetails either season long (GMUs 10, 12, 15, and 16) or 10-16 October (GMUs 14, 18, and 23) (Appendix A). GMUs 7 and 9 have a 31-day (10 Oct-9 Nov) antlered whitetail season and a 9 day antlerless season (1-9 Nov). GMU 24 season runs from 10-31 October (27 days) for either-sex white-tailed deer. Additionally, an extra antlerless controlled hunt is held in portions of GMUs 14, 15, 16 and 23 to address crop depredations on private property.

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

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

Management Objectives

An opinion survey conducted during the development of the 2005-2014 White-tailed Deer Management Plan revealed that hunter satisfaction was high for the number of days of white-tailed deer hunting opportunity offered under existing hunting seasons, the opportunity to harvest a white-tailed deer, and the opportunity to harvest a mature white-tailed deer buck. Therefore, management emphasis will be to maintain white-tailed deer populations that support hunting recreation and hunter satisfaction at recent or higher levels. Additionally, management actions designed to maintain adequate harvest pressure on antlerless whitetails will be a priority in order to address depredation concerns. Objectives for minimum hunter numbers, hunter-days of recreation, buck harvest, and percent ≥ 5 points in the buck harvest were easily met during this reporting period as illustrated in the table below.

Criterion	Minimum	Three-year average
Hunters	5,200	7,750
Hunter-days of recreation	25,500	37,260
Buck harvest	1,500	1,975
%5+ points in the harvest	10%	18%

Population Monitoring

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

Habitat Monitoring

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

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

Management Plan Goals

Habitat Management

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

Depredation Management

Depredation complaints involving white-tailed deer occur in the privately-owned portions of this DAU. Cash crops that receive damage from whitetails include wheat, barley, oats, peas, lentils, rapeseed, and irrigated alfalfa. Unfenced fruit orchards along the Salmon River also experience damage caused by whitetails. Standard depredation control techniques are employed, beginning with hazing techniques and often culminating with depredation hunts as a last resort. Additionally, a controlled hunt for extra antlerless deer is conducted in portions of GMUs 14, 15, 16 and 23 as a population control measure.

Disease Monitoring

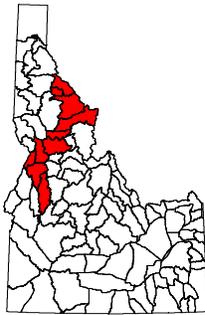
While some deer were lost to Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease (EHD) in 2003, this DAU was not impacted as heavily as DAU 3. No outbreaks have been detected since 2003.

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

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

Emergency Winter Feeding

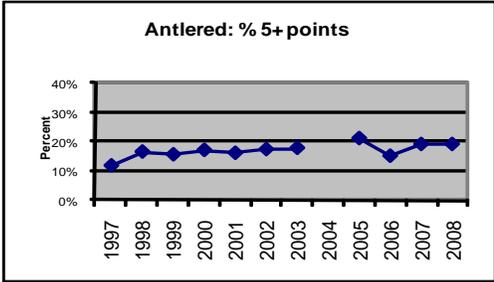
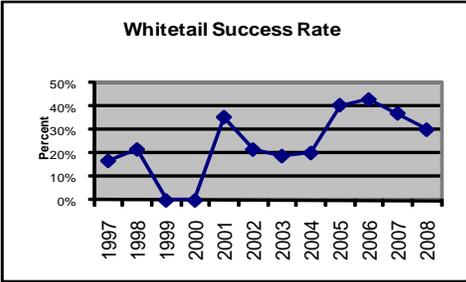
Emergency feeding of white-tailed deer by the Department has not occurred in recent years.



DAU 2: Central Forest

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

3-Year Averages		Hunters per square mile:	1.13
		Harvest per square mile:	0.41
Square Miles:	6,879	Success Rate:	36%
		Hunter-days/Whitetail	13
		Antlered: % 5+ points	18%



Regular Deer Tags		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Hunters		18202	13172	NA	NA	8446	12263	10860	11948	1963	1652	1555	1903
Hunter Days		87399	72227	NA	NA	40746	65091	53927	64521	11448	9806	6321	10302
Whitetail Harvest	Total	3004	2828	1910	2505	2858	2494	1954	2399	539	442	508	380
	Male	2128	1926	1393	1846	2023	1759	1401	1925	366	268	316	225
	Female	876	902	517	659	835	735	553	474	173	161	191	143
Whitetail Success Rate		17%	21%	NA	NA	34%	20%	18%	20%	27%	27%	33%	20%
Antlered: % 5+ points		12%	16%	15%	17%	16%	17%	18%	20%	17%	7%	22%	12%
Whitetail Deer Tags		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Hunters										5812	4571	6177	6559
Hunter Days										29839	23600	23090	35009
Harvest	Total									2585	2157	2333	2116
	Male									1843	1605	1846	1635
	Female									742	500	473	462
Whitetail Success Rate										44%	47%	38%	32%
Antlered: % 5+ points										22%	20%	18%	19%
Controlled Hunt Tags		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Permits Issued		225	100	100	325	472	761	241		1163	255	281	298
Hunter Days						1706	1910	1026		1403	1466	766	1420
Harvest	Total	104	55	58	267	306	329	144	165	169	184	130	142
	Male	0	0	0	172	196	211	20	54	22	9	7	13
	Female	104	55	58	95	110	118	124	111	147	174	120	126
Success Rate		46%	55%	58%	82%	65%	43%	60%		15%		46%	
Antlered: % 5+ points										20%	0%	0%	15%
All Deer Tags		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Hunters		18427	13272	NA	NA	8918	13024	11101	12691	8118	6478	8013	8760
Hunter Days		87399	72227	NA	NA	42452	67001	54953	67849	42930	34872	30177	46731
White-tailed Deer Harve Total	Total	3108	2883	1968	2772	3164	2823	2098	2564	3293	2783	2971	2638
	Male	2128	1926	1393	2018	2219	1970	1421	1979	2231	1882	2169	1873
	Female	980	957	575	754	945	853	677	585	1062	835	784	731
Success Rate		17%	22%	NA	NA	35%	22%	19%	20%	41%	43%	37%	30%
Antlered: % 5+ points		12%	16%	15%	17%	16%	17%	18%		21%	15%	19%	19%

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

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

DATA ANALYSIS UNIT 3 – NORTHERN AGRICULTURE

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

Summary

Most of DAU 3 (Figs. 2, 5) consists of private property (approximately 74%) and is nearly equally split between dryland agriculture and coniferous forest habitats. Hunter densities, success rates, and the opportunity to harvest a mature buck white-tailed deer are amongst the highest in the state. The large private property component of this DAU has led to a number of management challenges including: depredations on agricultural crops, achieving adequate antlerless harvest, and tensions between landowners and sportsmen over access/trespass issues. Current hunting seasons for white-tailed deer range from a 53-day either-sex season in GMUs 8, 8A, 10A, 11, and 11A, down to a 25-day season for antlered deer with a 7-day antlerless season in GMU 13 (Appendix A). All seasons open on 10 October, except for GMU 5 which has a 1 November opener. Additionally, controlled hunts for extra antlerless deer are held in GMUs 8, 8A, 10A, and 11A as a population control measure.

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

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

Management Objectives

An opinion survey conducted during the development of the 2005-2014 White-tailed Deer Management Plan revealed that hunter satisfaction was high for the number of days of white-tailed deer hunting opportunity offered under existing hunting seasons, the opportunity to harvest a white-tailed deer, and the opportunity to harvest a mature white-tailed deer buck. Therefore, management emphasis will be to maintain white-tailed deer populations that support hunting recreation and hunter satisfaction at recent or higher levels. Additionally, management actions designed to maintain adequate harvest pressure on antlerless whitetails will be a priority in order to address depredation concerns. Objectives for minimum hunter numbers, hunter-days of recreation, buck harvest, and percent ≥ 5 points in the buck harvest were easily met during this reporting period as illustrated in the table below.

Criterion	Minimum	Three-year average
Hunters	12,700	20,956
Hunter-days of recreation	81,000	113,128
Buck harvest	4,300	5,951
%5+ points in the harvest	10%	23%

Population Monitoring

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

Habitat Monitoring

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

Management Plan Goals

Habitat Management

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

Depredation Management

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

Disease Monitoring

A large-scale Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease (EHD) outbreak started in the Kamiah area in late July 2003. Previously, EHD had been confirmed only once in the region, that being a small-scale outbreak in 2000 near Peck. The 2003 outbreak ended with a hard frost that interrupted the *Culicoides* spp. gnat life cycle in October. While centered on the Kamiah and Kooskia area, whitetail deaths caused by EHD were observed in lower elevations along the Clearwater, South

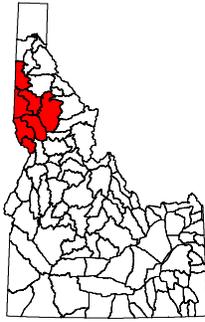
Fork Clearwater, and Salmon rivers. While actual losses will never be known, localized losses were high (likely 20-80% in some areas). It is likely that several thousand white-tailed deer died. No outbreaks have been detected since 2003.

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

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

Emergency Winter Feeding

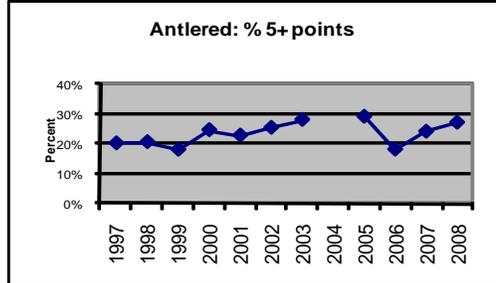
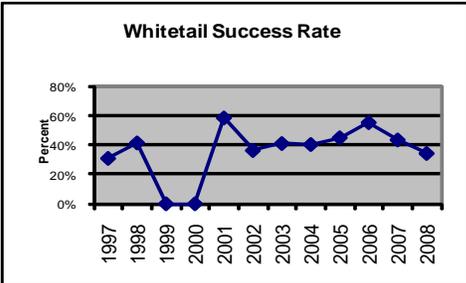
Emergency feeding of white-tailed deer by the Department has not occurred in recent years.



DAU 3: Northern Agriculture

GMUs 5, 8, 8A, 10A, 11, 11A, 13

3-Year Averages		Hunters per square mile:	3.68
		Harvest per square mile:	1.57
Square Miles:	5,698	Success Rate:	43%
		Hunter-days/Whitetail	13
		Antlered: % 5+ points	23%



Regular Deer Tags		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Hunters		24019	19754	NA	NA	14252	20727	18240	17133	2799	2801	2954	3412
Hunter Days		155040	131659	NA	NA	82442	128448	106058	104244	16334	16800	12659	19509
Whitetail Harvest	Total	7307	8160	6404	7212	8265	7377	7176	6320	1223	1257	1299	1108
	Male	5104	5580	4360	5066	5421	4896	5067	4775	825	821	877	808
	Female	2203	2580	2044	2146	2844	2481	2109	1545	398	419	407	295
Whitetail Success Rate		30%	41%	NA	NA	58%	36%	39%	37%	44%	45%	44%	32%
Antlered: % 5+ points		20%	20%	18%	25%	23%	25%	28%		30%	19%	23%	24%
Whitetail Deer Tags		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Hunters										16042	12190	17298	20583
Hunter Days										97308	75958	71261	124267
Harvest	Total									6983	6790	7311	6755
	Male									5041	4779	5350	5061
	Female									1942	1875	1904	1659
Whitetail Success Rate										44%	56%	42%	33%
Antlered: % 5+ points										29%	20%	24%	28%
Controlled Hunt Tags		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Permits Issued		550	350	350	638	884	2229	1267		1139	889	1404	1337
Hunter Days						3673	6218	7020		5710	4449	5435	9046
Harvest	Total	284	173	135	501	577	946	825	588	771	724	806	813
	Male	0	0	0	311	253	335	124	84	73	64	40	52
	Female	284	173	135	190	324	611	701	504	698	656	756	757
Success Rate		52%	49%	39%	79%	65%	42%	65%		68%		57%	
Antlered: % 5+ points										16%	2%	3%	8%
All Deer Tags		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Hunters		24569	20104	NA	NA	15136	22956	19507	17133	19980	15880	21656	25332
Hunter Days		155040	131659	NA	NA	86115	134666	113078	104244	119352	97207	89355	152822
White-tailed Deer Harve Total	Total	7591	8333	6539	7713	8842	8323	8001	6908	8977	8771	9416	8676
	Male	5104	5580	4360	5377	5674	5231	5191	4859	5939	5664	6267	5921
	Female	2487	2753	2179	2336	3168	3092	2810	2049	3038	2950	3067	2711
Success Rate		31%	41%	NA	NA	58%	36%	41%	40%	45%	55%	43%	34%
Antlered: % 5+ points		20%	20%	18%	25%	23%	25%	28%		29%	18%	24%	27%

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

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

DATA ANALYSIS UNIT 4 – BACKCOUNTRY

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

Summary

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

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

Management Objectives

Mule deer are more abundant than white-tailed deer in this DAU. Management emphasis will be to maintain the “single species” approach. White-tailed deer populations will be maintained to support hunting recreation and hunter satisfaction at recent or higher levels. The harvest survey system was modified in 2005, in conjunction with adoption of a separate whitetail tag, so that species-specific hunter effort could be quantified. Based on data from the 2008 season, harvest objectives were nearly met or exceeded in DAU 4. However, the prevalence of whitetail hunter effort and harvest may be overestimated in GMUs south of Salmon River where whitetails are extremely rare or nonexistent.

Criterion	Minimum	Three-year average
Hunters	700	692
Hunter-days of recreation	3,500	4,014
Buck harvest	Not established	190
%5+ points in the harvest	10%	21%

Population Monitoring

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

Habitat Monitoring

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

Management Plan Goals

Habitat Management

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

Depredation Management

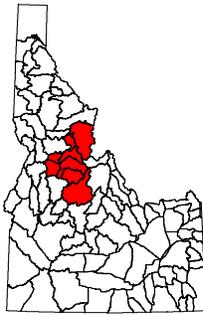
Depredations are not an issue in this wilderness DAU.

Disease Monitoring

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

Emergency Winter Feeding

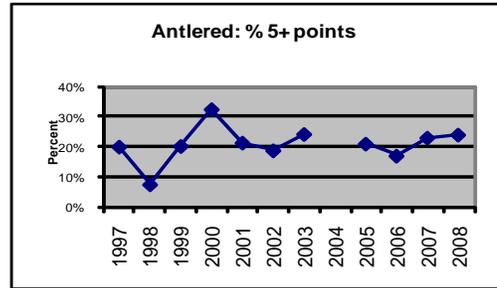
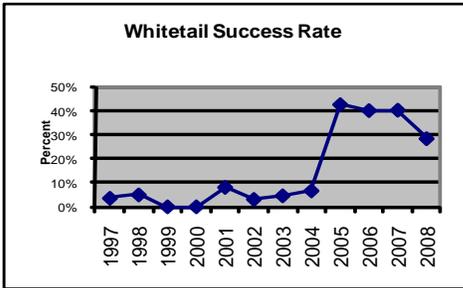
Emergency winter feeding is not a consideration in this wilderness DAU.



DAU 4: Backcountry

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

3-Year Averages		Hunters per square mile:	0.12
		Harvest per square mile:	0.04
Square Miles:	5,873	Success Rate:	36%
		Hunter-days/Whitetail	16
		Antlered: % 5+ points	21%



Regular Deer Tags		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Hunters		7013	6491	NA	NA	2581	4671	3587	2660	447	460	352	378
Hunter Days		77700	37639	NA	NA	14188	29592	19483	16065	3092	3493	1485	2258
Whitetail Harvest	Total	248	321	122	204	208	144	164	163	196	184	161	105
	Male	230	280	98	158	156	107	125	129	177	161	129	76
	Female	18	41	24	46	52	37	39	34	19	20	32	26
Whitetail Success Rate		4%	5%	NA	NA	8%	3%	5%	6%	44%	40%	46%	28%
Antlered: % 5+ points		20%	7%	20%	32%	21%	19%	24%		22%	20%	16%	36%
Whitetail Deer Tags		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Hunters										243	245	274	352
Hunter Days										1397	1543	1218	1937
Harvest	Total									97	85	91	97
	Male									67	43	65	74
	Female									30	41	24	20
Whitetail Success Rate										40%	35%	33%	28%
Antlered: % 5+ points										22%	12%	38%	11%
Controlled Hunt Tags		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Permits Issued										14		16	0
Hunter Days										72	13	39	58
Harvest	Total									13	5	12	5
	Male									12	5	12	5
	Female									1	0	0	0
Success Rate													
Antlered: % 5+ points										25%	33%	0%	25%
All Deer Tags		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Hunters		7013	6491	NA	NA	2581.4	4671	3587	2660	704	705	642	730
Hunter Days		77700	37639	NA	NA	14188	29592	19483	16065	4561	5049	2742	4253
White-tailed Deer Harve Total	Total	248	321	122	204	208	144	164	176	298	281	257	206
	Male	230	280	98	158	156	107	125	141	249	216	199	154
	Female	18	41	24	46	52	37	39	35	49	61	56	46
Success Rate		4%	5%	NA	NA	8%	3%	5%	7%	42%	40%	40%	28%
Antlered: % 5+ points		20%	7%	20%	32%	21%	19%	24%		21%	17%	23%	24%

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

Figure 6. White-tailed Deer Data Analysis Unit 4 – Backcountry.

DATA ANALYSIS UNIT 5 – RANGELAND-RIPARIAN HABITAT

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

Summary

Historical accounts for DAU 5 (Figs. 2, 7) indicate that white-tailed deer were native to the area. At the turn of the century, white-tailed deer were relatively scarce, most likely over-hunted by early settlers. White-tailed deer were apparently reintroduced in the river bottoms of the South Fork and North Fork of the Snake River in 1957. Since the early 1980s, white-tailed deer have expanded and grown in number. They have moved farther up the South Fork and Henrys Fork of the Snake River. Currently, they exist along rivers and creeks and have spread into thick conifer and aspen stands in some areas.

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

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

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

Management Objectives

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

Criterion	Minimum	Three-year average
Hunters	900	3720
Hunter-days of recreation	4,700	19,330
Buck harvest	Not established	614
%5+ points in the harvest	10%	21%

Population Monitoring

Population monitoring is difficult in the broken habitats found in this DAU. Deer abundance and density are difficult to sample due to the isolated and dispersed habitats and the difficulty of

estimating white-tailed deer numbers. Research activities on white-tailed deer are a low priority in southern Idaho and no work was done during this reporting period.

Only harvest data is currently available for white-tailed deer management in DAU 5. Success rates could be used to index population trend, but the inconsistent seasons and variable weather influence makes interpretation difficult. Antler-point summaries from harvested bucks can be used to index adult buck survival. Spotlight surveys could be conducted in this DAU to assess herd composition but are of low priority. Harvest data and season structure is becoming standardized and will likely produce good information in the future.

Habitat Monitoring

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

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

Management Plan Goals

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

Habitat Management

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

Depredation Management

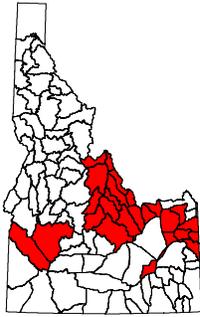
White-tailed deer habitat in this DAU is almost entirely private land. White-tailed deer frequently cause damage to vegetable gardens, orchards, nurseries, haystacks, and field crops. Depredation control is, therefore, an important aspect of managing white-tailed deer in this DAU. White-tailed deer eating haystacks in the winter and requiring haystack paneling is the most common problem in the area. During winter of 2006-2007 the Department provided panels to 25 landowners for stored crop protection in GMUs 60, 60A, 62, 63A, 64, 65, 67.

Disease Monitoring

Disease has not been a major issue in this DAU due to relatively low deer densities. Testing for CWD is done on many harvested and road-killed deer when possible, and the disease has not been found at this time. Thirty-two deer were tested for CWD from GMUs 51, 60, 60A, 63, 63A, 64, 65, 67, and 68A during this reporting period. At this point, this area does not appear to have high enough densities of white-tailed deer to result in large winterkills or disease die-offs.

Emergency Winter Feeding

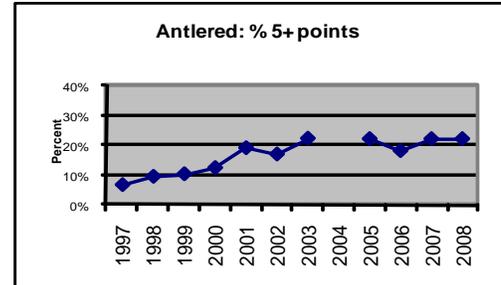
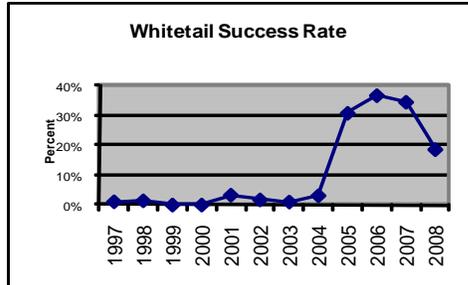
Winter feeding has not been a large issue for white-tailed deer in this DAU. The only place the Department has undertaken emergency winter feeding for white-tailed deer in the area was in the Teton Basin. During winter 2006-2007, white-tailed deer were fed at 3 sites in GMU 62. Winter feeding is discouraged except for when emergency winter feeding criteria are met.



DAU 5: Rangeland-Riparian Habitat

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

3-Year Averages	Hunters per square mile:	1.08
	Harvest per square mile:	0.03
Square Miles: 17,859	Success Rate:	3%
	Hunter-days/Whitetail	2
	Antlered: % 5+ points	21%



Regular Deer Tags		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Hunters		29001	23815	NA	NA	18611	27004	21934	25854	1523	1424	1300	1893
Hunter Days		146993	126826	NA	NA	74340	123816	88165	119198	8573	10281	4514	7178
Whitetail Harvest	Total	318	339	283	351	618	469	223	455	463	476	392	256
	Male	273	293	197	272	383	358	182	377	313	402	291	222
	Female	45	46	86	79	235	111	41	78	150	65	100	33
Whitetail Success Rate		1%	1%	NA	NA	3%	2%	1%	2%	30%	33%	30%	14%
Antlered: % 5+ points		7%	9%	10%	12%	19%	17%	22%		21%	27%	19%	20%
Whitetail Deer Tags		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Hunters										722	755	1258	1706
Hunter Days										3855	4491	5601	9869
Harvest	Total									223	298	433	381
	Male									142	221	304	252
	Female									81	72	114	119
Whitetail Success Rate										31%	39%	34%	22%
Antlered: % 5+ points										24%	18%	25%	24%
Controlled Hunt Tags		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Permits Issued										845	582	760	1483
Hunter Days										5444	4502	3610	7943
Harvest	Total									354	268	323	311
	Male									89	56	47	39
	Female									265	212	271	266
Success Rate										32%	42%	43%	
Antlered: % 5+ points										18%	11%	18%	18%
All Deer Tags		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Hunters		29001	23815	NA	NA	18611	27004	21934	25854	3090	2761	3318	5082
Hunter Days		146993	126826	NA	NA	74340	123816	88165	119198	17872	19274	13725	24990
White-tailed Deer Harve Total	Total	318	339	283	351	618	469	223	809	954	1017	1148	948
	Male	273	293	197	272	383	358	182	466	511	668	642	513
	Female	45	46	86	79	235	111	41	343	443	329	485	418
Success Rate		1%	1%	NA	NA	3%	2%	1%	3%	31%	37%	35%	19%
Antlered: % 5+ points		7%	9%	10%	12%	19%	17%	22%		22%	18%	22%	22%

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

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

DATA ANALYSIS UNIT 6 – DRYLAND FOREST

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

Summary

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

Management Objectives

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

Criterion	Minimum	Three-year average
Hunters	1,000	930
Hunter-days of recreation	2,100	4,470
Hunter harvest	Not established	
%5+ Points in the harvest	10%	7%

Population Monitoring

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

Habitat Monitoring

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

Management Plan Goals

Strategies outlined in the 2005-2014 White-tailed Deer Management Plan and pertinent to this DAU are establishing the statewide White-tailed Deer Tag, providing standardized white-tailed deer seasons; exploring additional opportunities to reduce deer numbers in areas sustaining high

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

Depredation Management

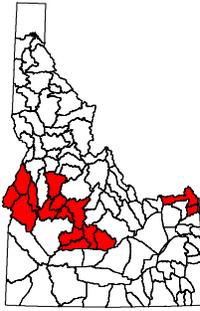
Although white-tailed deer are considered low in numbers in this DAU, they are often found concentrated around agricultural fields. Damage to crops occurs in some cases. Areas with chronic white-tailed deer depredations are often managed with controlled hunts for an extra antlerless deer.

Disease Monitoring

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

Emergency Winter Feeding

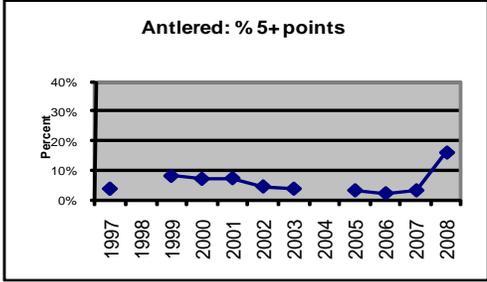
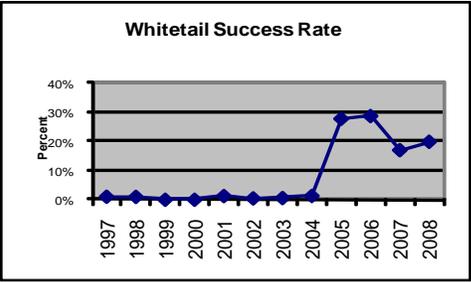
Occasionally, white-tailed deer are fed incidental to feeding implemented in severe winters to prevent catastrophic loss of mule deer.



DAU 6: Dryland Forest

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

3-Year Averages		Hunters per square mile:	0.09
		Harvest per square mile:	0.02
Square Miles: 10,609		Success Rate:	22%
		Hunter-days/Whitetail	22
		Antlered: % 5+ points	7%



Regular Deer Tags		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Hunters		26248	24791	NA	NA	18855	27569	22673	23844	620	625	596	485
Hunter Days		124126	134419	NA	NA	68894	123201	86755	104676	2884	3707	2130	2453
Whitetail Harvest	Total	274	246	235	131	239	133	130	230	159	153	90	101
	Male	256	226	171	106	165	99	91	123	92	82	67	61
	Female	18	20	64	25	74	34	39	107	67	66	22	29
Whitetail Success Rate		1%	1%	NA	NA	1%	0%	1%	1%	26%	24%	15%	21%
Antlered: % 5+ points		4%		8%	7%	7%	4%	4%		3%	3%	2%	7%
Whitetail Deer Tags		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Hunters										231	194	259	459
Hunter Days										983	848	1097	2286
Harvest	Total									50	56	35	61
	Male									26	37	6	40
	Female									24	17	28	19
Whitetail Success Rate										22%	29%	14%	13%
Antlered: % 5+ points										0%	4%	8%	28%
Controlled Hunt Tags		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Permits Issued										111	84	89	0
Hunter Days										431	300	284	305
Harvest	Total								82	57	49	35	25
	Male								11	16	3	6	7
	Female								71	41	45	28	18
Success Rate										51%	58%	39%	
Antlered: % 5+ points										7%	0%	0%	31%
All Deer Tags		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Hunters		26248	24791	NA	NA	18855	27569	22673	23844	962	903	944	944
Hunter Days		124126	134419	NA	NA	68894	123201	86755	104676	4298	4855	3511	5044
White-tailed Deer Harve Total	Total	274	246	235	131	239	133	130	312	266	258	160	187
	Male	256	226	171	106	165	99	91	134	134	122	79	108
	Female	18	20	64	25	74	34	39	178	132	128	78	66
Success Rate		1%	1%	NA	NA	1%	0%	1%	1%	28%	29%	17%	20%
Antlered: % 5+ points		4%		8%	7%	7%	4%	4%		3%	2%	3%	16%

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

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

DATA ANALYSIS UNIT 7 – SOUTHERN IDAHO

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

Summary

White-tailed deer populations in DAU 7 (Figs. 2, 9) have historically been low to nonexistent. There are no accounts of white-tailed deer in Osborne Russell’s (1914) “Journal of a Trapper” during the 1800s. White-tailed deer populations remained, for the most part, nonexistent until human settlement, which brought grazing and land clearing for agricultural purposes. These practices provided water and forage suitable for white-tailed deer.

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

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

Management Objectives

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

Criterion	Minimum	Three-year average
Hunters	800	1,067
Hunter-days of recreation	1,600	5,008
Hunter harvest	Not established	97
%5+ Points in the harvest	10%	16%

Population Monitoring

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

Habitat Monitoring

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

Management Plan Goals

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

Habitat Management

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

Depredation Management

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

Disease Monitoring

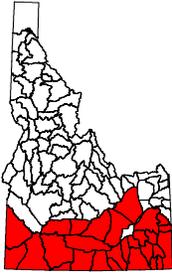
There is currently no disease monitoring program designed specifically for white-tailed deer. White-tailed deer are sampled on occasion at Department checks stations incidental to mule deer and elk sampling.

Emergency Winter Feeding

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

Literature Cited

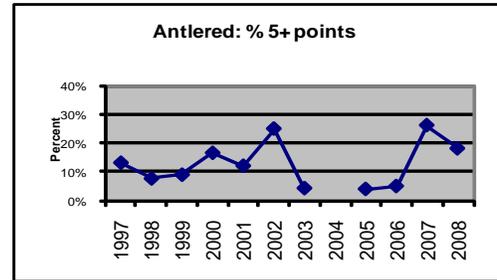
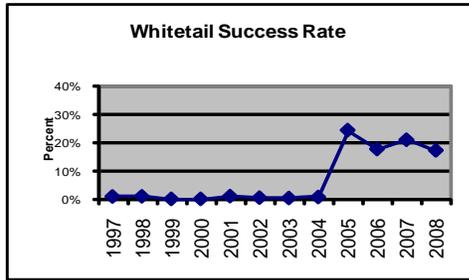
Russell, O. 1914. Journal of a Trapper, 1834-1843. Syms-York, Boise, Idaho.



DAU 7: Southern Idaho

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

3-Year Averages		Hunters per square mile:	0.04
		Harvest per square mile:	0.01
Square Miles:	30,255	Success Rate:	18%
		Hunter-days/Whitetail	26
		Antlered: % 5+ points	16%



Regular Deer Tags		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Hunters		26921	20928	NA	NA	20365	29270	22308	26102	699	644	721	804
Hunter Days		140013	140266	NA	NA	76088	136774	81205	107090	3302	3115	2557	2845
Whitetail Harvest	Total	229	187	135	115	197	129	67	113	162	103	93	78
	Male	211	180	105	93	120	83	49	81	150	65	81	63
	Female	18	7	30	22	77	46	18	32	12	27	7	11
Whitetail Success Rate		1%	1%	NA	NA	1%	0%	0%	0%	23%	16%	13%	10%
Antlered: % 5+ points		13%	8%	9%	16%	12%	25%	4%		3%	6%	25%	23%
Whitetail Deer Tags		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Hunters										94	131	237	272
Hunter Days										493	1089	801	1274
Harvest	Total									16	19	67	21
	Male									10	7	28	18
	Female									6	10	38	3
Whitetail Success Rate										17%	15%	28%	8%
Antlered: % 5+ points										0%	11%	34%	17%
Controlled Hunt Tags		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Permits Issued										201	209	183	0
Hunter Days										1041	1053	461	1828
Harvest	Total									59	60	49	75
	Male									23	16	9	8
	Female									36	44	38	67
Success Rate										30%	23%	41%	
Antlered: % 5+ points										17%	0%	25%	0%
All Deer Tags		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Hunters		26921	20928	NA	NA	20365	29270	22308	26102	994	984	1141	1076
Hunter Days		140013	140266	NA	NA	76088	136774	81205	107090	4836	5257	3819	5947
White-tailed Deer Harve Total	Total	229	187	135	115	197	129	67	172	238	171	235	182
	Male	211	180	105	93	120	83	49	104	176	81	117	94
	Female	18	7	30	22	77	46	18	68	62	75	112	82
Success Rate		1%	1%	NA	NA	1%	0%	0%	1%	24%	17%	21%	17%
Antlered: % 5+ points		13%	8%	9%	16%	12%	25%	4%		4%	5%	26%	18%

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

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

APPENDIX A
IDAHO
2008 SEASON
WHITE-TAILED DEER RULES

2008 Big Game Seasons & Rules



Photo courtesy Jim and Holly Akenson



**Deer, Elk,
Pronghorn**
August 2008 -
January 2009

**Bear,
Mountain
Lion**
August 2008 -
July 2009

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



2007 DEER HUNTING SEASONS

REGULAR
DEER

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EVIDENCE OF SEX — See page 11.

WASTE OF GAME — See page 16.

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

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

NONRESIDENT DEER TAG - USE FOR BLACK BEAR OR MOUNTAIN LION

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

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

ARCHERY & MUZZLELOADER PERMITS

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

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



Online Hunt Planner

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

<http://fishandgame.idaho.gov>

DEER

Characteristics of a mule deer

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

Characteristics of a white-tailed deer

Definitions

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

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

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

2008 Regular Deer Tag General Any Weapon Seasons			
Unit(s)	Antlered	Antlerless	Notes
1	Oct 10 - Oct 31 <i>(White-tailed deer only)</i>	Nov 1 - Dec 1 <i>(White-tailed deer only)</i>	
	Nov 1 - Dec 1		
2, 3, 4A, 5, 6	Oct 10 - Nov 9	Nov 1 - Dec 1 <i>(White-tailed deer only)</i>	
	Nov 10 - Dec 1 <i>(White-tailed deer only)</i>		
4, 7, 9	Oct 10 - Nov 9	Oct 10 - Nov 9 <i>(White-tailed deer only)</i>	
8, 8A, 10, 10A, 12, 15, 16	Oct 10 - Nov 3	Oct 10 - Nov 3	
11, 11A	Oct 10 - Nov 3 <i>(White-tailed deer only)</i>	Oct 10 - Nov 3 <i>(White-tailed deer only)</i>	
13, 14, 18	Oct 10 - Nov 3 <i>(White-tailed deer only)</i>	Oct 10 - Oct 16 <i>(White-tailed deer only)</i>	<i>Unit 13 has limited access</i>
16A, 17, 19, 20	Sep 15 - Nov 18	Sep 15 - Nov 18	
19A	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31 <i>(Youth hunt only)</i>	
20A, 26, 27	Sep 15 - Oct 31	None	

Notes:

1. Short-range weapons only in that portion of Unit 24 within the following boundary: Beginning in McCall at the junction of State Highway 55 and Boydston Street, then south on Boydston Street to West Valley Road, then west and south along West Valley Road and West Mountain Road to Cabarton Road, then north on Cabarton Road to State Highway 55, then north on State Highway 55 to Farm-To-Market Road, then north on Farm-To-Market Road to Elo Road, then west on Elo Road to State Highway 55, then north on State Highway 55 to the point of beginning.
2. Short-range weapons **only** on the islands in the Snake River.
3. Short-range weapons **only** on C.J. Strike and Chester Wetlands Wildlife Management Areas.
4. Short-range weapons **only** in that portion of Unit 60A south and east of the North (Henry's) Fork Snake River, and that portion within one mile north and west of the North Fork Snake River.
5. Short-range weapons **only** in that portion of Unit 67 south and west of State Highway 26.
6. Motorized vehicle use as an aid to hunting for wildlife is restricted to established roadways open to motorized vehicle traffic capable of travel by full-sized automobiles – any motorized vehicle with a gross vehicle weight in excess of 1,500 pounds. See Page 68.
7. Youth Hunt Area: Only that portion of Units 40 and 41 within the following boundary are open to youth antlerless hunting - starting at the Oregon border on the Snake River then upstream to the C.J. Strike Dam Road then south on C.J. Strike Dam Road to Highway 78 at Rim Rock High School, then east on Highway 78 to Highway 51, then south on Highway 51 to the Shoofly Cut-off Road, then west on the Shoofly Cut-off Road to the Mudflat Road, then north on the Mudflat Road to Highway 78, continue west on Highway 78 to the powerline that crosses the Snake River about three miles south of the Walter's Ferry Bridge at the 22.5 mile marker, then west along the powerline to the Oregon border, then north along the Oregon border to the Snake River, the point of beginning; **and** on cultivated fields in that portion of Unit 40 no more than five miles south or west of Highway 78. Map available at Southwest Region office and the Fish and Game Website at <http://fishandgame.idaho.gov>.

2008 Regular Deer Tag General Archery Only Seasons Archery Permit Required			
Unit(s)	Antlered	Antlerless	Notes
1	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30 <i>(White-tailed deer only)</i>	
	Dec 10 - Dec 23	Dec 10 - Dec 23 <i>(White-tailed deer only)</i>	
2	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30 <i>(White-tailed deer only)</i>	<i>See note 1, Page 13</i>
	Nov 1 - Dec 1	Nov 1 - Dec 1 <i>(White-tailed deer only)</i>	<i>See note 2, Page 13</i>
	Dec 10 - Dec 23	Dec 10 - Dec 23 <i>(White-tailed deer only)</i>	<i>See note 1, Page 13</i>
3, 4, 4A, 5, 6, 7, 9	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30 <i>(White-tailed deer only)</i>	
	Dec 10 - Dec 23	Dec 10 - Dec 23 <i>(White-tailed deer only)</i>	
8, 8A, 10, 10A, 11A, 12, 15, 19A, 21, 21A	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	
22	Aug 30 - Sep 30 <i>(Two-point deer only)</i>	Aug 30 - Sep 30	
29, 30, 30A, 36A, 37, 37A	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction. See note 5, Page 13</i>

**REGULAR
DEER**

Unit(s)	Antlered	Antlerless	Notes
23, 24, 25, 36, 36B	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	
28	Dec 1 - Dec 31	Dec 1 - Dec 31	
31, 32, 32A, 33, 34, 35	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction Units 32 & 32A, See note 5, Page 13</i>
38	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	<i>See note 3, Page 13</i>
39	Nov 10 - Nov 30	Nov 10 - Nov 30	<i>See note 6, Page 13 Part of unit closed.</i>
40, 41, 42	Aug 30 - Sep 30 <i>(Two-point deer only)</i>	Aug 30 - Sep 30	
43, 46, 52A	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	
47, 48, 49, 50, 51	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 5, Page 13</i>
53	Aug 30 - Dec 19	Aug 30 - Dec 19	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 5, Page 13</i>
54	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	
55	Nov 25 - Dec 19	Nov 25 - Dec 19	
56, 57, 58, 59, 59A	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 5, Page 13</i>
60, 60A, 62, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, Units 66 & 69, See note 5, Page 13</i>
	Nov 1 - Dec 19 <i>(White-tailed deer only)</i>	Nov 1 - Dec 19 <i>(White-tailed deer only)</i>	
61, 62A, 63A	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	
63	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	
	Nov 1 - Dec 19	Nov 1 - Dec 19	
66A, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 73A, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, Units 70, 73, 75, 77, 78, See note 5, Page 13</i>

2008 Regular Deer Tag General Muzzleloader Only Seasons Muzzleloader Permit Required			
Unit(s)	Antlered	Antlerless	Notes
4, 7, 9	Nov 10 - Dec 1	Nov 10 - Dec 1 <i>(White-tailed deer only)</i>	
39	None	Sep 8 - Sep 30	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 5, Page 13</i>

2008 Regular Deer Tag General Deer Short Range Weapons Seasons			
Unit(s)	Antlered	Antlerless	Notes
38	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Nov 24	See note 3, Page 13
53	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	See note 7, Page 13 Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 5, Page 13
63	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31 (Youth hunt only)	

Notes:

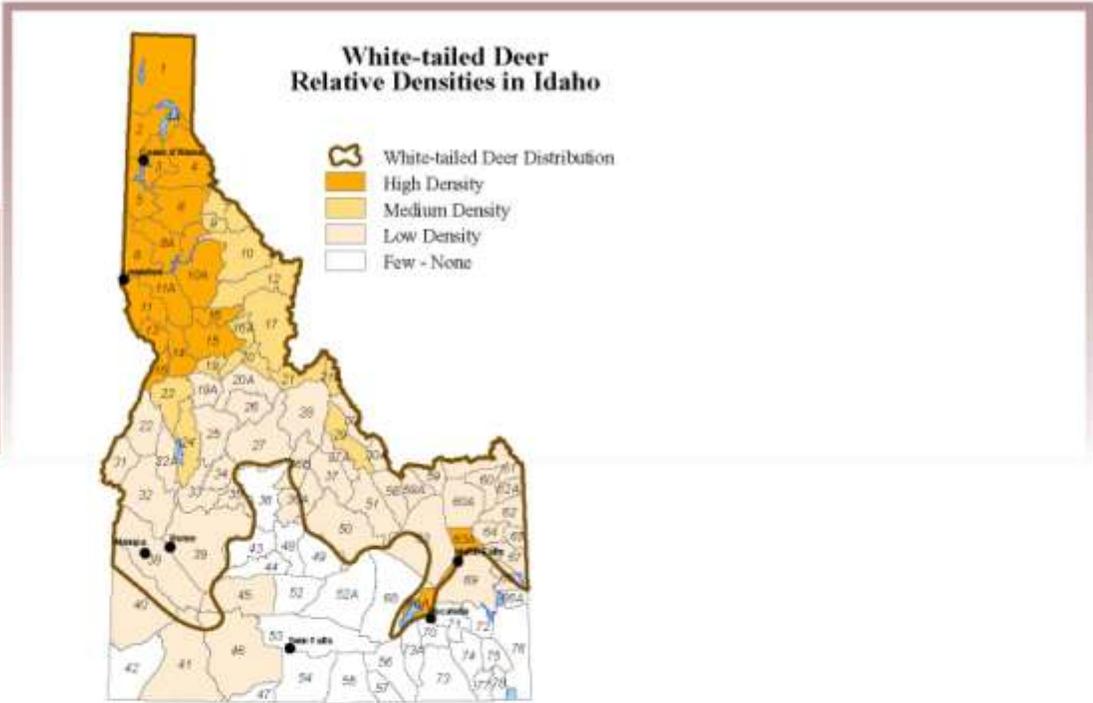
1. Farragut State Park and Farragut Wildlife Management Area are **closed**.
2. Farragut State Park and Farragut Wildlife Management Area **only**.
3. That portion of Unit 38 within the Lake Lowell Sector of the Deer Flat National Wildlife Refuge is **closed**.
4. That portion of Unit 53 east of U.S. Highway 93 is **open**.
5. Motorized vehicle use as an aid to hunting for wildlife is restricted to established roadways open to motorized vehicle traffic capable of travel by full-sized automobiles – any motorized vehicle with a gross vehicle weight in excess of 1,500 pounds. See Page 68.
6. **Area Closure:** That portion of Unit 39 within Ada County, **and** that portion of Unit 39 within the following boundary: Beginning at the intersection of State Highway 21 and the Middle Fork Boise River Road (Forest Road 268), east on Forest Road 268 to Cottonwood Creek-Thom Creek Road (Forest Road 377), north and west on Forest Road 377 to State Highway 21, south and west on Highway 21 to the point of beginning is **closed**.
7. Short-range weapons **only** in that portion of Unit 53 west of U. S. Highway 93. Archery only east of U.S. Highway 93.

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2008 White-tailed Deer Tag General Any Weapon Seasons			
Unit(s)	Antlered	Antlerless	Notes
1, 2, 3, 4A, 5, 6	Oct 10 - Dec 1	Nov 1 - Dec 1	
4, 7, 9	Oct 10 - Nov 9	Oct 10 - Nov 9	
8, 8A, 10A, 11, 11A	Oct 10 - Dec 1	Oct 10 - Dec 1	
10, 12, 15, 16	Oct 10 - Nov 20	Oct 10 - Nov 20	
13	Oct 10 - Nov 3	Oct 10 - Oct 16	<i>Very limited access</i>
14, 18	Oct 10 - Nov 20	Oct 10 - Oct 16	
16A, 17, 19, 20, 20A, 26, 27	Sep 15 - Nov 18	Sep 15 - Nov 18	
19A	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	
21, 21A, 28, 36B	Oct 10 - Oct 31	None	
29, 30, 30A, 36A, 37, 37A	Oct 10 - Oct 31	None	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 7, Page 15</i>
22, 25	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	
23	Oct 10 - Nov 20	Oct 10 - Oct 16	
24	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	<i>See note 1, Page 15</i>

Unit(s)	Antlered	Antlerless	Notes
31, 32, 32A	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	See note 2, Page 15 Motorized Vehicle Restriction Units 32 & 32A, See note 7, Page 15
33, 34, 35	Oct 10 - Nov 8	Oct 10 - Nov 8	
39, 43	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	
38	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Nov 24	See note 3, Page 15.
40, 41	Oct 10 - Oct 24 (Two-point deer only)	Oct 10 - Nov 24 (Youth hunt only. Only in a small portion of these units)	Youth Hunt Area Restrictions: See notes 4 & 8, Page 15. Only a small portion of Units 40 & 41 are open for harvest of antlerless deer. Antlerless hunt is Youth only.
46	Oct 10 - Oct 31	None	See note 2, Page 15
50, 51, 58, 59, 59A	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 7, Page 15
	Nov 10 - Dec 9	Nov 10 - Dec 9	
60, 62, 64, 65	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	See note 4, Page 15
60A	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	See note 5, Page 15.
61, 62A	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	
	Nov 10 - Dec 9	Nov 10 - Dec 9	
66, 69	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 7, Page 15
67	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	See note 6, Page 15

Notes:

- Short-range weapons **only** in that portion of Unit 24 within the following boundary: Beginning in McCall at the junction of State Highway 55 and Boydston Street, then south on Boydston Street to West Valley Road, then west and south along West Valley Road and West Mountain Road to Cabarton Road, then north on Cabarton Road to State Highway 55, then north on State Highway 55 to Farm-To-Market Road, then north on Farm-To-Market Road to Elo Road, then west on Elo Road to State Highway 55, then north on State Highway 55 to the point of beginning.
- Short-range weapons **only** on the islands in the Snake River.
- Short-range weapons **only. Except** that portion of Unit 38 within the Lake Lowell Sector of the Deer Flat National Wildlife Refuge is **closed**.
- Short-range weapons **only** on C.J. Strike and Chester Wetlands Wildlife Management Areas.
- Short-range weapons **only** in that portion of Unit 60A south and east of the North (Henrys) Fork Snake River, and that portion within one mile north and west of the North Fork Snake River.
- Short-range weapons **only** in that portion of Unit 67 south and west of State Highway 26.
- Motorized vehicle use as an aid to hunting for wildlife is restricted to established roadways open to motorized vehicle traffic capable of travel by full-sized automobiles – any motorized vehicle with a gross vehicle weight in excess of 1,500 pounds. See Page 68.
- Youth Hunt Area: Only that portion of Units 40 and 41 within the following boundary are open to youth antlerless hunting - starting at the Oregon border on the Snake River then upstream to the C.J. Strike Dam Road then south on C.J. Strike Dam Road to Highway 78 at Rim Rock High School, then east on Highway 78 to Highway 51, then south on Highway 51 to the Shoofly Cut-off Road, then west on the Shoofly Cut-off Road to the Mudflat Road, then north on the Mudflat Road to Highway 78, continue west on Highway 78 to the powerline that crosses the Snake River about three miles south of the Walter's Ferry Bridge at the 22.5 mile marker, then west along the powerline to the Oregon border, then north along the Oregon border to the Snake River, the point of beginning; **and** on cultivated fields in that portion of Unit 40 no more than five miles south or west of Highway 78. Map available at Southwest Region office and the Fish and Game Website (<http://fishandgame.idaho.gov>).

2008 White-tailed Deer Tag General Archery Only Seasons Archery Permit Required			
Unit(s)	Antlered	Antlerless	Notes
1	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	
	Dec 10 - Dec 23	Dec 10 - Dec 23	
2	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	See note 1, Page 16
	Nov 1 - Dec 1	Nov 1 - Dec 1	See note 2, Page 16
	Dec 10 - Dec 23	Dec 10 - Dec 23	See note 1, Page 16
3, 4, 4A, 5, 6, 7, 9	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	
	Dec 10 - Dec 23	Dec 10 - Dec 23	
8, 8A, 10, 10A, 11A, 12, 19A, 22, 23, 24, 25	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	
15	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	
	Dec 5 - Dec 20	Dec 5 - Dec 20	
21, 21A, 29, 30, 30A, 36A, 36B, 37, 37A	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Very Limited Access Motorized Vehicle Restriction, Units 29, 30, 30A, 36A, 37, 37A See note 4, Page 16
28	Dec 1 - Dec 31	Dec 1 - Dec 31	Very limited access
31, 32, 32A, 33, 34, 35	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Motorized Vehicle Restriction Units 32 & 32A, See note 4, Page 16
38	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	See note 3, Page 16
39	Nov 10 - Nov 30	Nov 10 - Nov 30	See note 5, Page 16
40, 41	Aug 30 - Sep 30 (Two-point deer only)	Aug 30 - Sep 30	
43, 46	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	
50, 51, 58, 59, 59A	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 4, Page 16
60, 60A, 62, 63, 63A, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Motorized Vehicle Restriction, Units 66 & 69, See note 4, Page 16
	Nov 1 - Dec 19	Nov 1 - Dec 19	
61, 62A	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	
68A	Aug 30 - Dec 19	Aug 30 - Dec 19	

Notes:

1. Farragut State Park and Farragut Wildlife Management Area are **closed**.
2. Farragut State Park and Farragut Wildlife Management Area **only**.
3. That portion of Unit 38 within the Lake Lowell Sector of the Deer Flat National Wildlife Refuge is **closed**.
4. Motorized vehicle use as an aid to hunting for wildlife is restricted to established roadways open to motorized vehicle traffic capable of travel by full-sized automobiles – any motorized vehicle with a gross vehicle weight in excess of 1,500 pounds. See Page 68.
5. **Area Closure:** That portion of Unit 39 within Ada County **and** that portion of Unit 39 within the following boundary: Beginning at the intersection of State Highway 21 and the Middle Fork Boise River road (Forest Road 268), east on Forest Road 268 to Cottonwood Creek-Thorn Creek Road (Forest Road 377), north and west on Forest Road 377 to State Highway 21, south and west on Highway 21 to the point of beginning, is **closed**.

2008 White-tailed Deer Tag General Muzzleloader Only Seasons			
Muzzleloader Permit Required			
Unit(s)	Antlered	Antlerless	Notes
4, 7, 9	Nov 10 - Dec 1	Nov 10 - Dec 1	
8A	None	Dec 2 - Dec 14	<i>See note 1, Page 17</i>
10A	None	Dec 2 - Dec 14	
16	Nov 21 - Dec 9	Nov 21 - Dec 9	

2008 White-tailed Deer Tag Short Range Weapon Seasons			
Unit(s)	Antlered	Antlerless	Notes
21, 21A, 28, 29, 30, 30A, 36A, 36B, 37, 37A	Nov 10 - Dec 9	Nov 10 - Dec 9	<i>Very limited access. Motorized Vehicle Restriction, Units 29, 30, 30A, 36A, 37, 37A See note 4, Page 16</i>
24	Nov 1 - Nov 20	None	
63	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31 <i>(Youth hunt only)</i>	
63A	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	

WHITE-TAILED DEER

Notes:

- Hunt Area 8A: That portion of Unit 8A east of State Highway 6 and State Highway 9 and north of the following line: Beginning at the boundary of Unit 8A at its junction with State Highway 8 at Deary, then east on Highway 8 to Forest Service Road 1963 at Helmer, then south and east on Forest Service Road 1963 to Long Meadow Creek, then southeast on Long Meadow Creek to Dworshak Reservoir, then east along the shoreline of Dworshak Reservoir to the Unit 8A boundary at Dent Bridge.

 2008 Controlled Deer Hunts (15,131 Permits Plus Unlimited Permits) Antlered Deer				
Hunt No.	Controlled Hunt Areas	Permits	Season Dates	Notes
1001	1* (see pg 24)	35	Aug 30 - Dec 1	
1002	6	20	Aug 30 - Dec 1	
1003	11	74	Oct 10 - Nov 3	<i>Mule deer only</i>
1004	11	35	Nov 10 - Nov 24	<i>Mule deer only</i>
1005	11A	63	Oct 10 - Nov 3	<i>Mule deer only, Limited Access</i>
1006	13	200	Oct 10 - Nov 3	<i>See note 1, Page 23, Mule deer only</i>
1007	14	180	Oct 10 - Nov 3	<i>Mule deer only</i>
1008	18	120	Oct 10 - Nov 3	<i>Mule deer only</i>
1009	19A	10	Oct 10 - Nov 24	
1010	20A	Unlimited	Nov 1 - Nov 18	
1011	22	40	Nov 1 - Nov 24	
1012	23	25	Oct 10 - Nov 24	
1013	25	10	Oct 10 - Nov 24	
1014	26	Unlimited	Nov 1 - Nov 18	
1015	27	Unlimited	Nov 1 - Nov 18	<i>3-point or larger deer only</i>
1016	30A	30	Oct 10 - Oct 31	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1017	31	30	Oct 10 - Nov 24	
1018	32	40	Oct 10 - Nov 24	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1019	32A	30	Oct 10 - Nov 24	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1020	36A	Unlimited	Oct 25 - Oct 31	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1021	39-1	199	Aug 15 - Sep 30	
1022	40-1	195	Nov 1 - Nov 24	
1023	41	100	Nov 1 - Nov 24	<i>See note 4, Page 23</i>
1024	42	74	Nov 1 - Nov 24	
1025	44-1	225	Sep 15 - Nov 9	
1026	45	75	Oct 15 - Oct 31	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1027	47-1	90	Oct 5 - Oct 31	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1028	47-2* (see pg 25)	10	Nov 15 - Nov 30	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1029	48	10	Nov 10 - Nov 24	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1030	49	10	Nov 10 - Nov 24	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1031	50-1	10	Oct 10 - Nov 30	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1032	52	75	Oct 15 - Oct 31	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1033	54	600	Oct 5 - Oct 31	
1034	54	20	Nov 15 - Nov 30	
1035	55	25	Aug 15 - Sep 24	
1036	55	450	Oct 5 - Oct 31	
1037	57	109	Oct 5 - Oct 31	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1038	57	10	Nov 15 - Nov 30	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1039	58* (see pg 25)	10	Oct 10 - Nov 30	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1040	60-1* (see pg 25)	50	Oct 10 - Nov 30	<i>See note 4, Page 23</i>
1041	62	30	Oct 10 - Nov 30	
1042	66	10	Oct 10 - Nov 30	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1043	67	40	Oct 10 - Nov 30	
1044	69	10	Oct 10 - Nov 30	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1045	70	175	Oct 10 - Oct 31	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1046	78	200	Oct 10 - Oct 31	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>

CONTROLLED DEER

CONTROLLED DEER

 2008 Controlled Hunts Antlerless Deer				
Hunt No.	Controlled Hunt Areas	Permits	Season Dates	Notes
1047	22	350	Oct 10 - Oct 24	
1048	28-1	30	Sep 15 - Oct 31	
1049	31	350	Oct 10 - Oct 24	
1050	32	350	Oct 10 - Oct 24	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1051	32A	150	Oct 10 - Oct 24	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1052	39-2	1200	Oct 10 - Oct 31	
1053	43	250	Oct 10 - Oct 31	
1054	44-1	250	Oct 15 - Nov 9	
1055	45	250	Nov 15 - Nov 30	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1056	48	50	Oct 10 - Oct 31	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1057	49	300	Oct 10 - Oct 31	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1058	50-2	300	Nov 15 - Nov 30	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1059	52	100	Nov 15 - Nov 30	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1060	55	30	Aug 15 - Sep 30	<i>Landowner Permission Required, Private land only</i>
1061	55	100	Nov 1 - Nov 14	
1062	60-1* (see pg 25)	50	Nov 1 - Nov 30	<i>See note 4, Page 23</i>

 2008 Controlled Hunts Either Sex Deer				
Hunt No.	Controlled Hunt Areas	Permits	Season Dates	Notes
1063	60-2* (see pg 25)	400	Oct 5 - Nov 17	<i>See note 4, Page 23</i>
1064	62	100	Oct 5 - Nov 8	
1065	63A	50	Oct 5 - Nov 8	<i>Mule deer only, Short range weapons only</i>
1066	67	75	Oct 5 - Nov 8	

 2008 Controlled Hunts Archery Only Deer - Archery Permit Required				
Hunt No.	Controlled Hunt Areas	Permits	Season Dates	Notes
1067	22	25	Aug 30 - Sep 30	<i>Either sex</i>
1068	39-3	125	Nov 16 - Dec 16	<i>Either sex, See note 3, Page 23 Roads on Boise River WMA closed to Motorized Travel</i>
1069	40-2* (see pg 24)	25	Aug 15 - Sep 30	<i>Either sex</i>
1070	68A	Unlimited	Aug 30 - Dec 19	<i>Either sex</i>
	72		Dec 1 - Dec 19	<i>Antlered only, Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>

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

 2008 Controlled Hunts Youth Only Deer				
Hunt No.	Controlled Hunt Areas	Permits	Season Dates	Notes
1071	11A	25	Oct 10 - Dec 31	<i>Either sex</i>
1072	28-1	10	Sep 15 - Oct 31	<i>Antlerless only</i>
1073	44-2* (see pg 24)	400	Nov 15 - Nov 30	<i>Antlerless only, Motorized Vehicle Restriction Units 45 & 52, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1074	46* (see pg 24)	400	Oct 5 - Oct 31	<i>Either sex, Motorized Vehicle Restriction Unit 47, 56, 57, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1075	66A* (see pg 25)	500	Oct 10 - Oct 31	<i>Either sex in Units 66A, 71, 72, 73A, 74, 75, 76, 77 Antlerless only in Units 70 & 78, Antlered deer limited to 4-point or larger in Unit 73, Unit 73 only open Oct 10 - Oct 16, Motorized Vehicle Restriction Units 70, 73, 75, 77, 78 See note 2, Page 23</i>

 2008 Controlled Hunts Muzzleloader Only Deer - Muzzleloader Permit Required				
Hunt No.	Controlled Hunt Areas	Permits	Season Dates	Notes
1076	8A	25	Dec 2 - Dec 14	<i>Either sex, White-tailed deer only</i>
1077	10A	25	Dec 2 - Dec 14	<i>Either sex, White-tailed deer only</i>
1078	33* (see pg 24)	149	Nov 10 - Nov 30	<i>Antlered only</i>
1079	37* (see pg 24)	73	Nov 25 - Dec 9	<i>Antlered only Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1080	43	125	Oct 1 - Oct 9	<i>Either sex</i>
1081	45	30	Oct 1 - Oct 14	<i>Antlered only, Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1082	47-3* (see pg 25)	125	Nov 1 - Nov 14	<i>Either sex, Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1083	51* (see pg 25)	100	Nov 1 - Nov 30	<i>Either sex Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1084	52A	75	Nov 10 - Nov 24	<i>Either sex, Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1085	61	Unlimited	Nov 11 - Dec 9	<i>Either sex</i>
1086	64* (see pg 25)	50	Nov 1 - Nov 30	<i>Either sex</i>

**CONTROLLED
DEER**

CONTROLLED DEER

 2008 Controlled Hunts Extra Antlerless Deer				
Hunt No.	Controlled Hunt Areas	Permits	Season Dates	Notes
1087	3X* (see pg 24)	100	Aug 30 - Sep 30	<i>Archery only, White-tailed deer only</i>
			Oct 10 - Dec 1	<i>White-tailed deer only</i>
1088	8X	450	Aug 30 - Sep 30	<i>Archery only, White-tailed deer only</i>
			Oct 10 - Dec 31	<i>White-tailed deer only</i>
1089	8AX* (see pg 24)	450	Aug 30 - Sep 30	<i>Archery only, White-tailed deer only</i>
			Oct 10 - Dec 1	<i>White-tailed deer only</i>
			Dec 2 - Dec 14	<i>Muzzleloader only, White-tailed deer only</i>
			Dec 15 - Dec 31	<i>White-tailed deer only</i>
1090	10AX* (see pg 24)	400	Aug 30 - Sep 30	<i>Archery only, White-tailed deer only</i>
			Oct 10 - Dec 1	<i>White-tailed deer only</i>
			Dec 2 - Dec 14	<i>Muzzleloader only, White-tailed deer only</i>
			Dec 15 - Dec 31	<i>White-tailed deer only</i>
1091	11AX* (see pg 24)	750	Aug 30 - Sep 30	<i>Archery only, Unit 11A only</i>
			Oct 10 - Dec 31	<i>Mule Deer or White-tailed Deer</i>
1092	15X* (see pg 24)	200	Aug 30 - Sep 30	<i>Archery only, White-tailed deer only, Unit 15 portion only</i>
			Oct 10 - Nov 20	<i>White-tailed deer only</i>
			Nov 21 - Dec 9	<i>Muzzleloader only, White-tailed deer only, Unit 16 portion only</i>
			Dec 5 - Dec 20	<i>Archery only, White-tailed deer only, Unit 15 portion only</i>
1093	21X* (see pg 24)	300	Sep 1 - Dec 31	<i>Short range weapons only, Private land only, Limited Access</i>
1094	23X* (see pg 24)	100	Aug 15 - Sep 30	<i>Short range weapons only, White-tailed deer only</i>
			Oct 10 - Nov 3	<i>White-tailed deer only</i>
1095	60X* (see pg 25)	1,500	Aug 30 - Sep 30	<i>Archery only, White-tailed deer only, Motorized Vehicle Restriction in Units 66 & 69, See note 2, Page 23</i>
			Oct 10 - Oct 31	<i>White-tailed deer only, Motorized Vehicle Restriction in Units 66 & 69, See note 2, 4, 5, & 6, Page 23</i>
			Nov 1 - Dec 19	<i>Archery only, White-tailed deer only, Motorized Vehicle Restriction in Units 66 & 69, See note 2, Page 23</i>

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

 2008 Controlled Hunts Outfitter Allocation Deer - Antlered Deer Only				
Hunt No.	Controlled Hunt Areas	Permits	Season Dates	Notes
1096	1* (see pg 24)	1	Aug 30 - Dec 1	
1097	11	1	Oct 10 - Nov 3	<i>Mule deer only</i>
1098	11A	2	Oct 10 - Nov 3	<i>Mule deer only</i>
1099	13	37	Oct 10 - Nov 3	<i>Mule deer only</i>
1100	14	22	Oct 10 - Nov 3	<i>Mule deer only</i>
1101	18	9	Oct 10 - Nov 3	<i>Mule deer only</i>
1102	22	6	Nov 1 - Nov 24	
1103	33	1	Nov 10 - Nov 24	<i>Muzzleloader only</i>
1104	37* (see pg 24)	2	Nov 25 - Dec 9	<i>Muzzleloader only</i> <i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1105	39-1	1	Aug 15 - Sep 30	
1106	40-1	5	Nov 1 - Nov 24	
1107	42	1	Nov 1 - Nov 24	
1108	45	2	Oct 15 - Nov 5	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1109	46* (see pg 24)	1	Oct 5 - Oct 31	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction in Units 47, 56 & 57, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1110	47-1	3	Oct 5 - Oct 31	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1111	50-1	1	Oct 10 - Nov 30	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1112	55	1	Oct 5 - Oct 31	
1113	57	1	Oct 5 - Oct 31	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1114	70	1	Oct 10 - Oct 31	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1115	78	7	Oct 10 - Oct 31	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>

CONTROLLED DEER

Notes:

1. This hunt has very limited access because of few roads and private property.
2. Motorized vehicle use as an aid to hunting for wildlife is restricted to established roadways open to motorized vehicle traffic capable of travel by full-sized automobiles – any motorized vehicle with a gross vehicle weight in excess of 1,500 pounds. See Page 68.
3. Mandatory class required - Anyone drawing a deer controlled archery-only hunt permit for this hunt must satisfactorily complete a mandatory hunter education course. The course will be administered by the Southwest Region and will include the hunt boundaries and legal restrictions, and will emphasize proper hunter ethics. Bowhunter education required.
4. Short-range weapons **only** on CJ Strike, Chester Wetlands Wildlife Management Areas, and all of Units 63 and 63A.
5. Short-range weapons **only** in that portion of Unit 60A south and east of the North (Henry's) Fork Snake River, and that portion within one mile north and west of the North Fork Snake River.
6. Short-range weapons **only** in that portion of Unit 67 south and west of State Highway 26.

Outfitted controlled hunts:

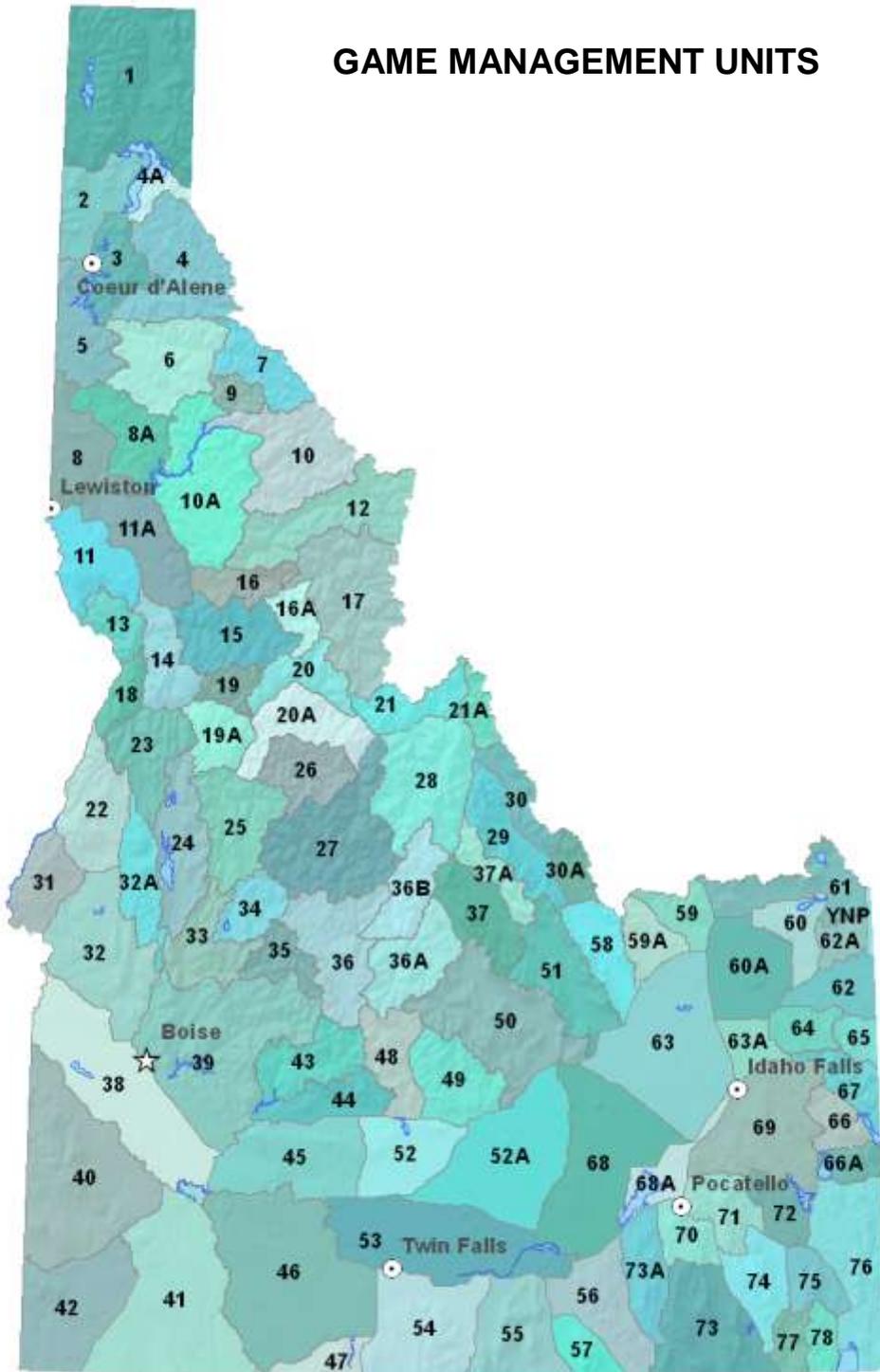
Before submitting an application for an outfitter-allocated controlled hunt, hunters must have a written agreement with an outfitter licensed in the hunt area. Successful applicants must hunt with an outfitter licensed for the hunt area. The outfitter must purchase the hunter's permit and tag by August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

For details on controlled hunt rules and restrictions, please see pages 70-73.

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

IDAHO

GAME MANAGEMENT UNITS



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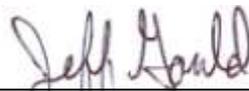
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Approved by: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME



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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.

