

# Falconry

## Hunting Season:

Upland game birds and upland game animals may be taken by falconry during firearms seasons established for those species and during extended falconry seasons (see table below). During firearm season, falconers may take firearm season bag and possession limits. During extended falconry seasons, special limits apply.

Migratory game birds may be taken by falconry during firearms seasons established for those species. However, during firearms seasons special bag and possession limits apply.

Falconers are now required to have state permits for raptor captive breeding, falconry, falconry capture (nonresidents only), falconry in-state transfer, and field meet (nonresidents only). A falconry training permit is required when training with released upland game birds and waterfowl. Permits can be purchased at Fish and Game Regional Offices.

There are special requirements regarding the capture, possession, transfer and use of birds of prey in Idaho. Complete rules are available from: Idaho Department of Fish and Game, P.O. Box 25, Boise, ID 83707.

## Species from the following families may be used for falconry (dependent on class of permit):

- *Accipitridae* (except the bald eagle)
- *Falconidae*
- *Strigidae*

## Special Restrictions On Hunting With Birds Of Prey

Anytime a hunting bird of prey kills quarry that may not be taken under established rules, seasons, bag limits, or license requirements, the falconer must leave the dead quarry where it lies. Except that the bird of prey may feed upon the quarry before leaving the kill site.

All Idaho residents hunting by falconry must have in their possession a valid Idaho falconry permit, a valid hunting license and all necessary validations.

All nonresidents hunting by falconry must have in their possession a valid Idaho hunting license, all necessary validations and a valid falconry permit from their state of residence.

## Extended Falconry Seasons, Bag and Possession Limit

Species	Open and Closed Areas	Season Dates	Daily Bag Limit	Possession Limit (After 1st day of season)
Forest grouse: dusky (blue), ruffed & spruce; California and bobwhite quail; chukar & gray partridge; sage- & sharp-tailed grouse; pheasants (all varieties)	All counties or parts of counties which have a firearms season are open to hunting by falconry.	August 15, 2016 - March 15, 2017 August 15, 2017 - March 17, 2018	3 of any kind and shall not include more than 1 pheasant (male or female), 1 sage-grouse, or 1 sharp-tailed grouse except during firearm seasons when those seasons' limits apply.	9 of any kind and shall not include more than 3 pheasant (male or female), 3 sage-grouse, or 3 sharp-tailed grouse
Crows	Open statewide.	October 1, 2016 - January 31, 2017 October 1, 2017 - January 31, 2018	No daily bag or possession limits	
Migratory game birds (ducks, coots, mergansers, Wilson's snipe, mourning dove)	Open statewide.	These seasons shall coincide with the regular firearms seasons for these species.	3 of any kind	6 of any kind
Cottontail rabbits	Open statewide.	March 1, 2016 - August 31, 2016 March 1, 2017 - August 31, 2017	2 of any kind	6 of any kind
Snowshoe hares	Open statewide.	April 1, 2016 - August 31, 2016 April 1, 2017 - August 31, 2017		

# LEARN ABOUT LEAD

## Hunter Information:

- Lead can be toxic if ingested, and the toxicity level depends on the level and frequency of exposure.
- People can ingest lead particles from bullets or shot in hunter harvested game animals.
- Lead particles in game meat may be too small to detect by sight, feel or taste.
- Lead shot is banned in U.S. for waterfowl hunting, but is still used for other purposes.
- Wildlife can be poisoned from ingesting lead.



## Reduce Your Risk:

- Use non-lead, copper or other high-weight retention ammunition.
- Liberally trim around the wound channel.
- Discard meat that is bruised, discolored or contains hair or feathers, dirt, bone fragments, or plant material.
- Use caution when rinsing the carcass to avoid spreading lead fragments.
- Ground game meat has more lead fragments than steaks and chops.
- Ask commercial processors not to combine meat from other hunters with yours.
- Avoid cooking game meat with acidic substances like vinegar or wine.
- Practice good marksmanship.
- Practice clean field handling techniques.



## NOXIOUS WEEDS ARE A SERIOUS THREAT TO IDAHO'S LANDS & WILDLIFE

THESE NOXIOUS WEEDS MAY BE DESTROYING YOUR FAVORITE HUNTING LOCATIONS!

Leafy Spurge



Yellow Starthistle



Spotted Knapweed



Rush Skeletonweed



Please join Idaho in the fight against noxious weeds!  
For more information about Idaho's noxious weeds and how you can help stop their spread, log on to the Idaho Weed Awareness Campaign's website at:

[WWW.IDAHOWEEDAWARENESS.COM](http://WWW.IDAHOWEEDAWARENESS.COM)