



Part II (Land Trapping)

- What we will review:
 - Species Targeted
 - Trap types
 - Set types
 - Set examples
 - Fur Handling
 - Fur Uses
 - Meat Uses

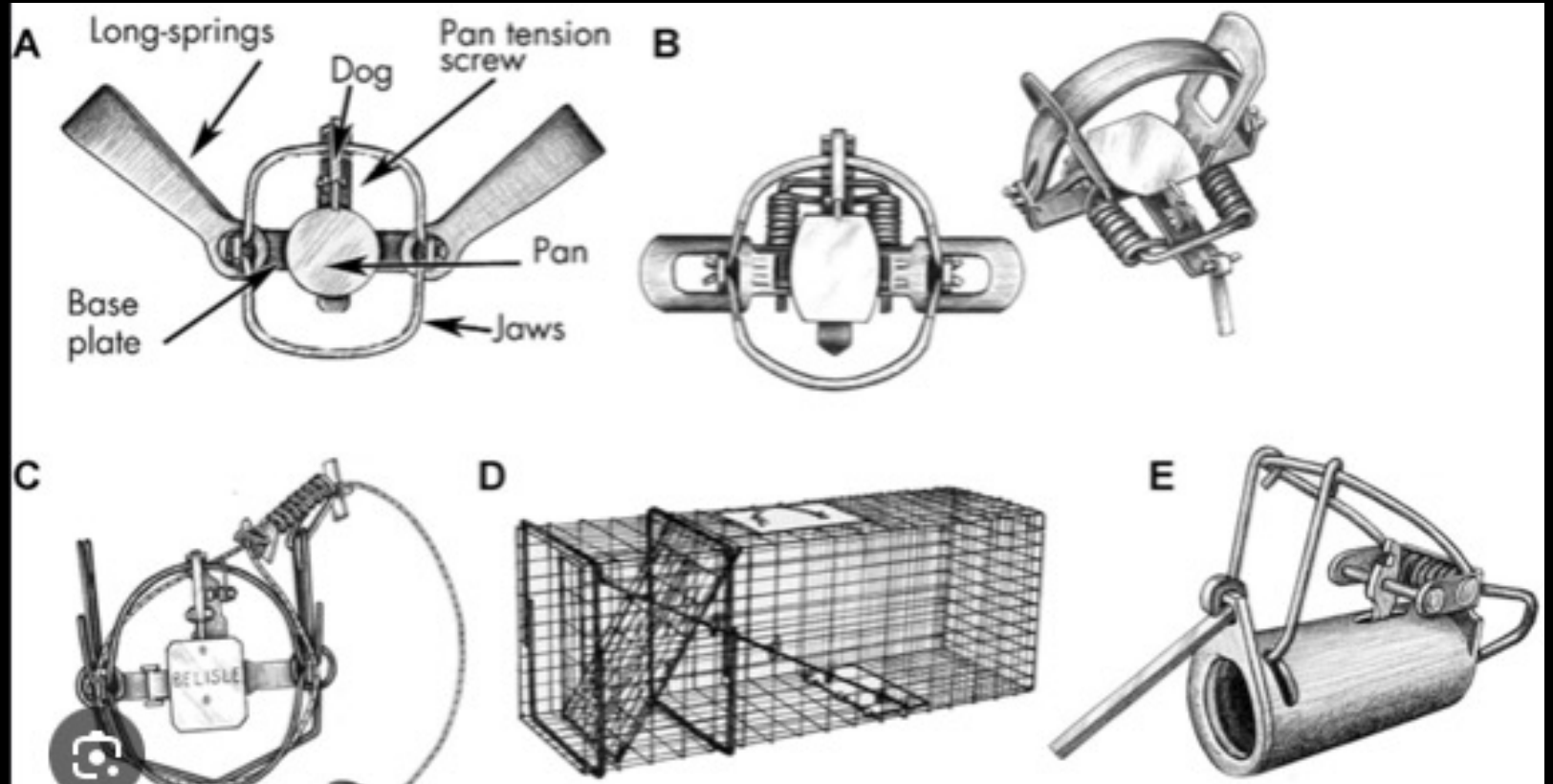
Legal Disclaimer

Always follow your local wildlife agency's regulations or ask the local warden or wildlife officer if you are not sure

This is a general overview and does not certify you as a trapper in any state

Trap Types

- Footholds
- Dog Proofs
- Conibear
- Cable Restraint
- Cage traps



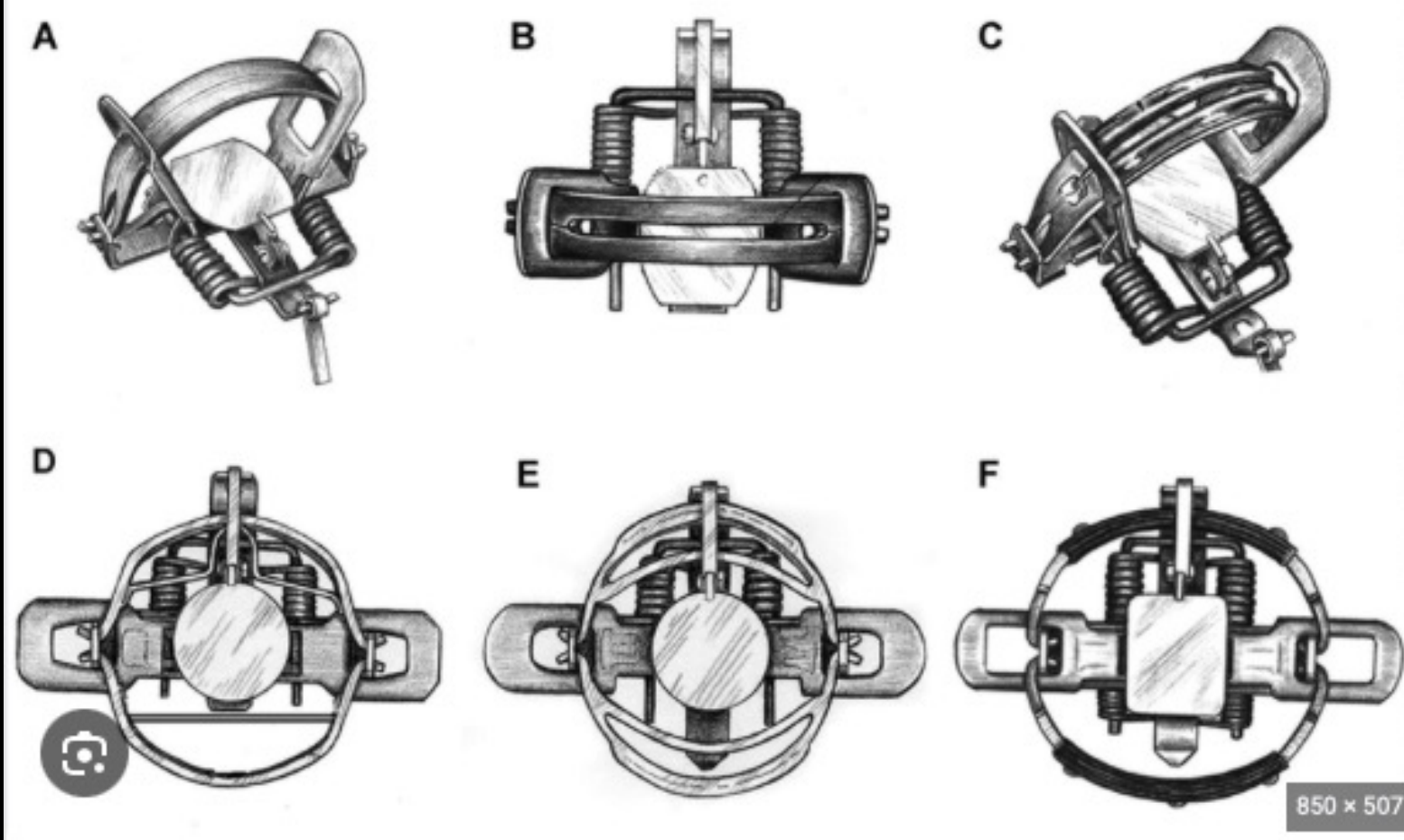
Footholds

- **Jaw Type**

- Off-set
- Standard
- Rubber
- Laminated

- **Sizes of Foothold Traps**

- #1 for muskrat, nutria, mink, skunk, and weasel
- #1½ for nutria, raccoon, mink, American marten, fisher, opossum, and fox
- #2 for fisher, northern river otter, and fox (although #1½ is recommended for all fox trapping)
- #3 and #4 for beaver, coyote, and bobcat
- #11 for muskrat, nutria, raccoon, mink, skunk, opossum, and fox
 - In submersion sets, #1½ traps are recommended when seeking strong, active furbearers such as raccoons and mink.



Footholds
(Dog Proof)



Conibear

Bodygrip traps are useful and efficient. They generally are used in submersion sets for mink, muskrat, and beaver.

- On land, large bodygrip traps may capture or kill pets or non-target wildlife. For this reason, some states and provinces allow large traps to be used only in submersion sets. Smaller traps may be permitted on land, but must be used with great care to prevent the death of non-target animals.
- When using large bodygrip traps, it is best not to trap alone. It can be difficult to release a trap if you accidentally close one on your hand or arm. Trap with a partner whenever possible.
- Bodygrip traps come in many sizes. Some of the most commonly used are:
 - #110 for muskrat, weasel, and mink
 - #120 for muskrat, raccoon, mink, skunk, American marten, and opossum
 - #220 for nutria, beaver, raccoon, skunk, American marten, fisher, northern river otter, and opossum
 - #330 for beaver and northern river otter
- Some states and provinces limit jaw spread on bodygrip traps. Before setting traps, check local regulations to avoid acting unlawfully.
 - For dry land sets, 4½" is the usual jaw spread limit.
 - For submersion sets, jaw spread greater than seven inches is illegal in most areas, except during beaver season.
 - During beaver season, some areas require traps with a jaw spread greater than seven inches to be submerged completely.
 - See Setting and Releasing Traps for instructions on how to measure the jaw spread.

Conibear Pictures

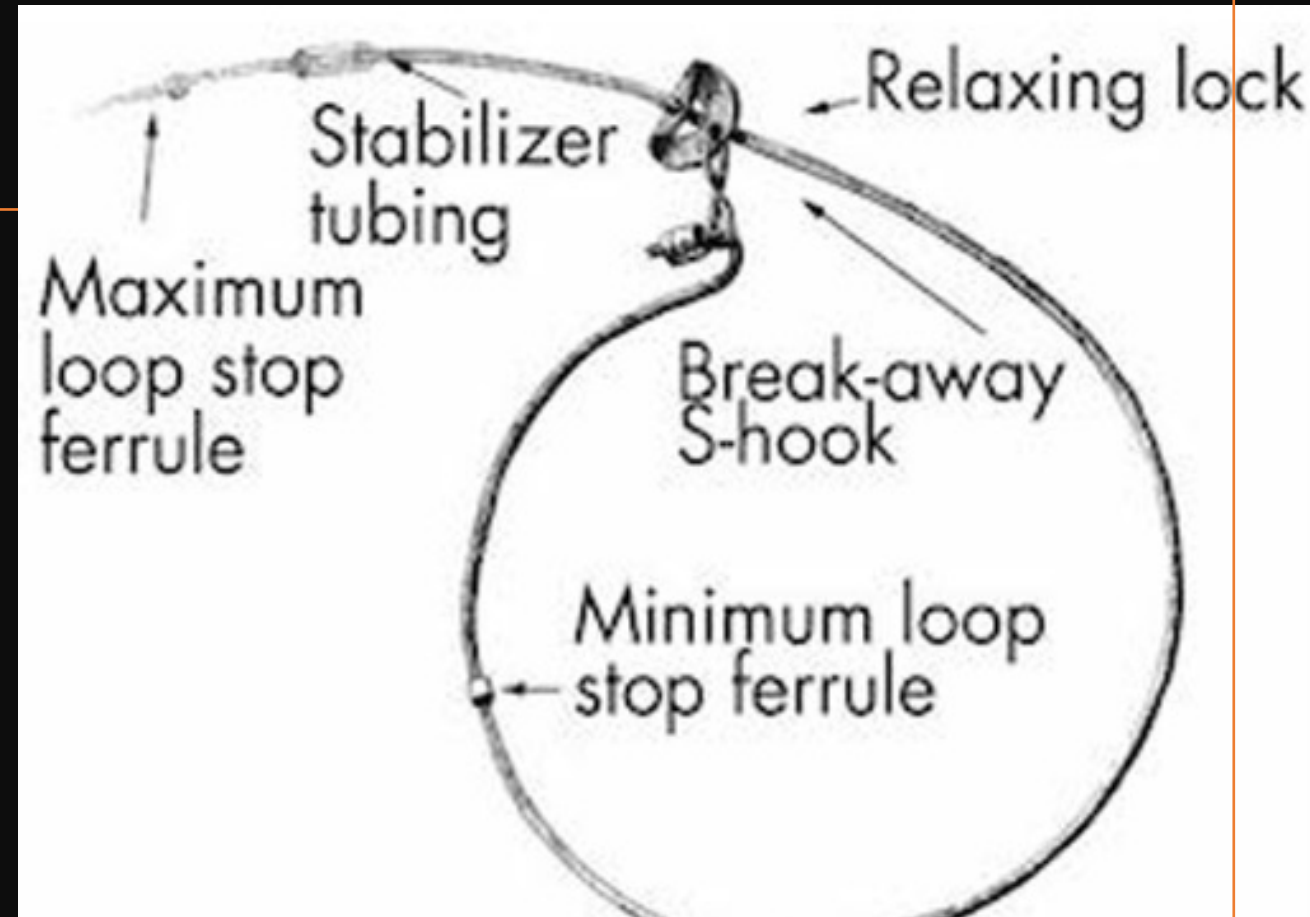


Dog in a Conibear Trap!

- How to avoid this
 - BMP
 - Courtesy for your fellow sportsmen
- How to get a dog out
 - Turn Trap
 - Use knee to compress spring
 - Use a leash
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w1jBgwOdW4c>.

Cable Restraint

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bmp6X2nLXfA>
- One time use
- Has relaxing lock
- Has breakaway attachment
- Can carry a lot with little effort
- Can not be anchored with a drag must use cross stake or earth anchor
- Use a Chin Lift
 - Canine run with nose to ground
 - Stick on trail to raise head of target animal



Cable restraint cont.

These devices may be used to catch larger furbearers such as the beaver, fox, or coyote. The animal is caught by the neck or body.

A sliding lock is used to form the loop of cable. This lock is either relaxing or non-relaxing.

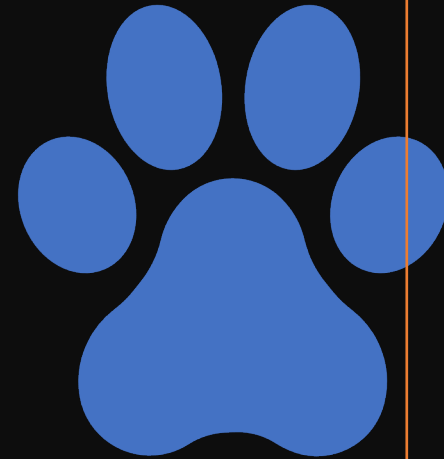
- Relaxing locks slide in both directions along the cable. If a trapped animal pulls, the loop gets tighter. When the animal relaxes, the loop stops tightening.
- Non-relaxing locks slide only in one direction. If a trapped animal pulls, the loop only gets tighter. The loop does not relax if the animal relaxes.

These devices should include a swivel that allows the loop to turn in the same direction as the animal. This prevents the cable from twisting or kinking.

The device should be placed in an area where a trapped animal will have freedom of movement. Make sure the animal cannot tangle the cable on brush, fences, or other objects. The animal should not be able to reach anything it can climb over and then be suspended with its feet off the ground.

Cable devices must be used very carefully as they can trap livestock, deer, or other non-target animals. Devices with loop stops or break-away locks can help avoid this problem.

- Loop stops can be used to prevent the loop from opening or closing more than a certain amount. A maximum stop prevents the loop from opening enough to accommodate the head or body of a large non-target animal. A minimum stop prevents the loop from closing enough to hold the foot of a non-target animal.
- A break-away lock can be used to allow larger animals (such as deer) to break free.



Cage Traps

- Cage traps are made of wire mesh, come in different lengths, and have doors that vary in size.
- Several different kinds are popular for trapping muskrats.
- Trap size varies with a muskrat-sized opening on each end.
- The trap is placed underwater in a runway. The muskrat swims through the one-way swinging trap door. Mink sometimes swim into these traps as well.
- Several muskrats can be captured at one time.
- Trapped animals cannot escape through the one-way door. The animal soon suffocates.
- Cage traps also may be used on land as live-restraining devices.
- Raccoons, skunks, opossums, and weasels can be caught in box traps. Foxes and coyotes may avoid box traps.
- Their large size can make these traps difficult to use. However, cage traps may be a good choice if you need to trap near buildings or in areas where pets may wander.



Cage Trap on
land for live
catch



Set Types

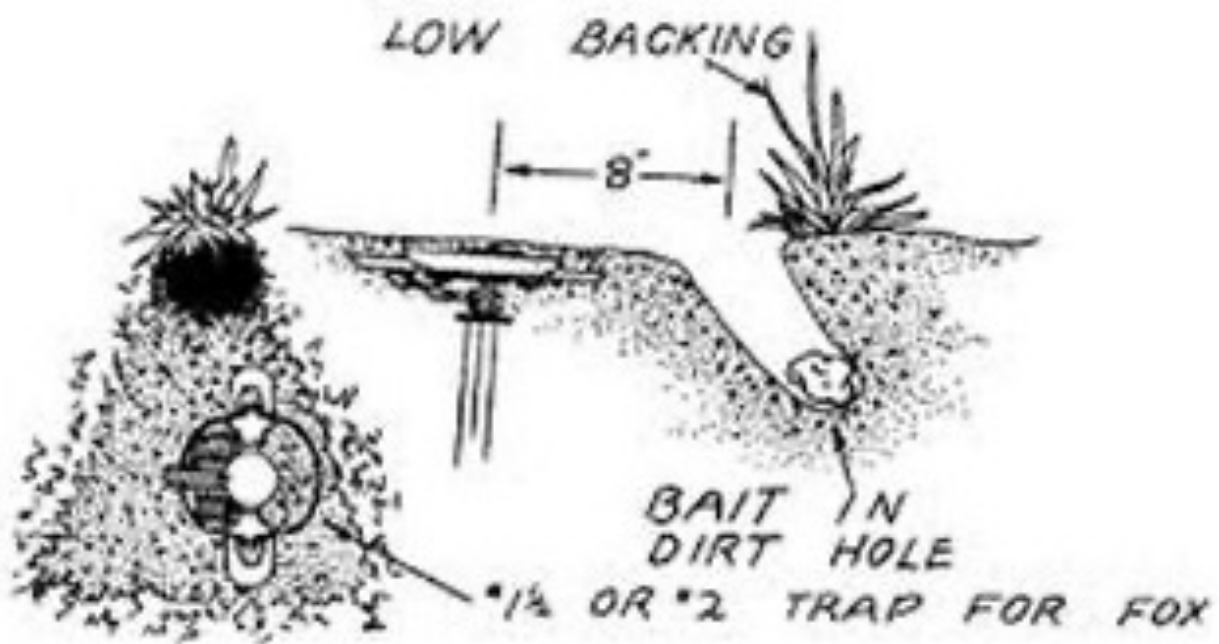
- Dirt Hole Set
- Cable restraint on dry land

Dirt Hole Set

- Fox, coyote, wolf, badger, Raccoon, skunk, opossum
- Get the Animal's Attention
 - Scent
 - Fence Post
 - Stone
- 2-3 in diameter hole
- 6 or more inches deep
- Bed trap directly in front of the hole
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kFGAuGF_UYI



Dirt hole set



Always sift dry dirt over trap in any dirt-hole set



Dirt Hole Set



Field Cable Restraint Set

- Set on Established Paths
- Canines travel with noses to the ground
- Must have Breakaway Device
- Bobcat, Fox, Coyote
- Cannot cause entanglement



Dry land
Cable
restraint



Dryland
Cable
restraint

Coyote



- **Characteristics**

- The Eastern coyote is a medium to large member of the canid family. Eastern coyotes are somewhat heavier than their western relatives, and adults average 30 to 38 pounds. Individuals weighing as much as 60 pounds have been recorded in some northeastern states. Adult males are generally larger than adult females. The scientific name is *Canis latrans*.

- **Range**

- Coyotes occur throughout North America from the edge of the northern tundra south to Central America.

- **Habitat**

- Originally an inhabitant of the open grasslands and prairies of the Western United States and southern Canada, the coyote has adapted to a wide range of habitat conditions from southern swamps to northern spruce-fir forests. They also occur in urban and suburban environments, including some of the largest cities in the United States.

- **Food Habits**

- Coyotes are opportunistic predators. They commonly prey upon small animals (mice, rabbits, reptiles, and insects), sometimes including pets, and often consume scavenged food items and carrion, as well as fruits, seeds, and other plant material. Coyotes can also kill large mammals such as white-tailed deer and livestock.

- **Reproduction**

- Breeding takes place during late January or February in the north and later in the south. Litters, which average three to six pups, are born about 60 days after breeding. Females normally do not breed until their second winter.

Trapping Coyotes

- **General Considerations When Trapping Eastern Coyotes**
- *Jaw-type Traps*
 - Many currently-used trap models meet specifications;
 - Pan-tension set to four pounds improves selectivity and foot placement in the trap;
 - Captures and holds animals alive, allowing for release.
- *Powered Cable Devices (foot capture)*
 - Pan-tension set to four pounds improves selectivity;
 - Can be used to capture several furbearer species;
 - Large cable-loop diameter minimizes capture of smaller species;
 - Cables require frequent replacement;
 - Captures and holds animals alive, allowing for release.
- *Non-Powered Cable Devices*
 - The use of loop stops and breakaway devices can improve selectivity;
 - Cables require frequent replacement;
 - Captures and holds animals alive, allowing for release.

Sets for
Coyote –
Dirt hole set





Sets for
Coyote –
Cage trap



Dry land
Cable
Restraint