Responsive Management™

TRAP USE, FURBEARERS TRAPPED, AND TRAPPER CHARACTERISTICS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 2015

Conducted for the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies

by Responsive Management

2015

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Regulated trapping in the United States remains important for managing numerous wildlife species and habitats, protecting public and private property, protecting endangered and threatened wildlife, and restoring wildlife populations. Regulated trapping also is a legal, state-sanctioned sustainable use of wildlife resources. This study was conducted for the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (AFWA) to collect updated information and trend data regarding the use of traps nationally, regionally, and by state.

The results of this study are built upon a set of probability-based random samples of United States trappers from 48 states (one state does not have trapping licenses or hunting licenses with furbearer privileges, and one state could not participate in the study). A multi-modal data collection method was used to allow trappers to complete the survey in the way most convenient to them. Contacts were made by letter on AFWA letterhead, by email, and by telephone. In this manner, complete coverage was achieved because all trappers in the database had either a postal address, an email address, or telephone number. Note that only after a probability-based random sample was selected were attempts made at contacting those people who had been selected. The sample was designed to ensure a 95% confidence level and a low sampling error for the total population of licensed trappers in each region. The survey was administered from August to October 2015. (A full discussion of the contact procedures and the administration of the survey can be found in the body of the report.)

The analysis of data was performed using SPSS as well as proprietary software developed by Responsive Management. For the entire sample of 6,668 trappers, the unweighted sampling error is at most plus or minus 1.18 percentage points.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF TRAPPERS

- Through a combination of data provided by the states and data provided by the survey, Responsive Management estimates that there were 176,573 trappers in the United States in the 2014-2015 seasons. The tabulation shows the estimates in the regions; the Midwest leads the nation in number of trappers.
  - This number of trappers estimated in this study is higher than the number estimated in the 2004 report (142,287).

Executive Summary Table 1. Estimated Number of Trappers

Region	Estimated Number of Trappers (2014-2015)
National	*176,573
Alaska	6,560
West	22,652
Midwest	95,318
South	29,894
Northeast	*22,149

*Excludes Delaware.

GENERAL TRAPPING INFORMATION

- Respondents were asked how many days they trapped during the 2014-2015 season: a little more than a third (38%) did so for less than 30 days (but at least 1 day); meanwhile, 24% did so for 60 or more days. The mean number of days trapped was 36.7 days. Note that 10% of respondents did not trap during the 2014-2015 season.
  - Trappers in the West and the South had the highest mean days of trapping (44.9 and 43.5 days, respectively).

- During the past 15 years, just under half of respondents (49%) trapped no more than 5 of the 15 years. The mean number of years trapped in the past 15 years is 7.4 years.
  - The Alaska region's trappers were the most avid over the past 15 years, with a mean of 9.0 years trapping; 23% had trapped in all 15 years.

- Trappers were asked about trapping in their home state and outside their home state.
  - Nearly all (99.6%) of trappers responded that they trap in their home state during a typical trapping season; only 0.3% of trappers responded that they do *not* trap in their home state during a typical trapping season.
  - A small percentage of trappers trap outside their home state (3%).
    - Out-of-state trapping is most common among South region trappers (5%).

- Private land predominates in trapping: 64% use private land primarily, compared to 11% who use public land primarily (note that 25% use both about equally).
  - In the Alaska region, public land predominates, with 61% using public land mostly and 94% using public land at least half the time. On the other hand, private land use is highest in the South (74% use private land mostly, and 96% use it at least half the time) and the Midwest (72% use private land mostly, and 93% use it at least half the time).

- Respondents were asked to indicate the number of traps and the number of snares they have out each day during a typical trapping season.
  - Just under half (46%) have fewer than 20 traps out. The mean number of traps used each day is 27.6.
  - The majority of trappers do not typically have snares out (63%). Otherwise, 23% say that they typically have fewer than 20 snares out. The mean number of snares used each day is 26.4.
    - Alaska region's trappers had the highest mean number of traps and snares used each day (30.8 traps, 35.3 snares).

- A majority of trappers (60%) had been contacted by a landowner to trap nuisance wildlife.
  - Another question asked about the proportion of each trapper's activity that involves removal of nuisance wildlife: for 70% of trappers, removal of nuisance wildlife plays some part in their trapping, although typically only about a quarter of their trapping (in the question regarding what percent of their trapping they attributed to nuisance wildlife removal, the mean of trappers' responses is 26.8 percent—in other words, just over a quarter of their trapping involves nuisance wildlife removal). Nonetheless, 18% of trappers in the survey gave a response of more than half—in other words, for this 18% of trappers, *most* of their trapping involves nuisance wildlife removal.
    - Trappers in the Alaska region are quite different from their peers in the lower 48 states regarding trapping of nuisance wildlife: only 30% of Alaska trappers say that removal of nuisance wildlife plays some part in their trapping, compared to 68% to 74% in the regions in the lower 48 states.

TRAPPING INCOME

- Just under a quarter of trappers (21%) responded that their trapping has been a *very* or *somewhat* important source of income over the past 3 years. The large majority of them (78%) say it has not been at all important.
  - Trappers in the Alaska and West regions were the most reliant on trapping income.

- Trappers most often said they sell furs using a local fur dealer (48%), at a Canadian auction (17%), or at an in-state auction (13%); note that 23% have not sold furs.
  - Local fur traders were the most commonly used means of selling furs in every region.

TRAPPING EXPENDITURES

- Trappers were asked about their expenses in the previous 12 months. The data show the overall results (i.e., all expenses together) and the results for four categories of expenses: 1) traps and lures; 2) other trapping equipment, such as tools, skinning knives, chest or hip waders, trap baskets, wires, and boots; 3) travel expenses, such as gasoline, oil, vehicle repairs, lodging, and trapping licenses; and 4) major trapping-related purchases, such as 4-wheelers, snowmobiles, boats, and motors.
  - Overall, the mean of expenditures is $1,694.24.
    - Mean expenditures were highest in the Alaska and West regions (both at over $2,000) and were lowest in the Midwest region ($1,273).
  - In the previous 12 months, 77% of trappers reported spending on traps and lures. The mean spent on traps and lures is $246.36.
    - The West had the highest mean expenditures for traps and lures ($319.90).
  - About two-thirds of trappers (65%) spent on other equipment, such as tools, skinning knives, and so forth, in the previous 12 months. The mean spent is $149.24.
    - The West had the highest mean expenditures for other equipment ($171.14).
  - A large percentage of trappers (83%) spent on travel expenses for trapping in the previous 12 months. The mean spent on travel is $344.86.
    - The Alaska region and the West had the highest mean travel expenditures ($845.63 and $700.81, respectively).
  - Finally, 15% of trappers spent on major trapping-related items, such as 4-wheelers, snowmobiles, boats, and motors. The mean spent on this category is $730.85.
    - The Alaska region and the West had the highest mean expenditures for major trapping-related items ($1,241.35 and $1,015.96, respectively).

TRAPPER EDUCATION AND ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP

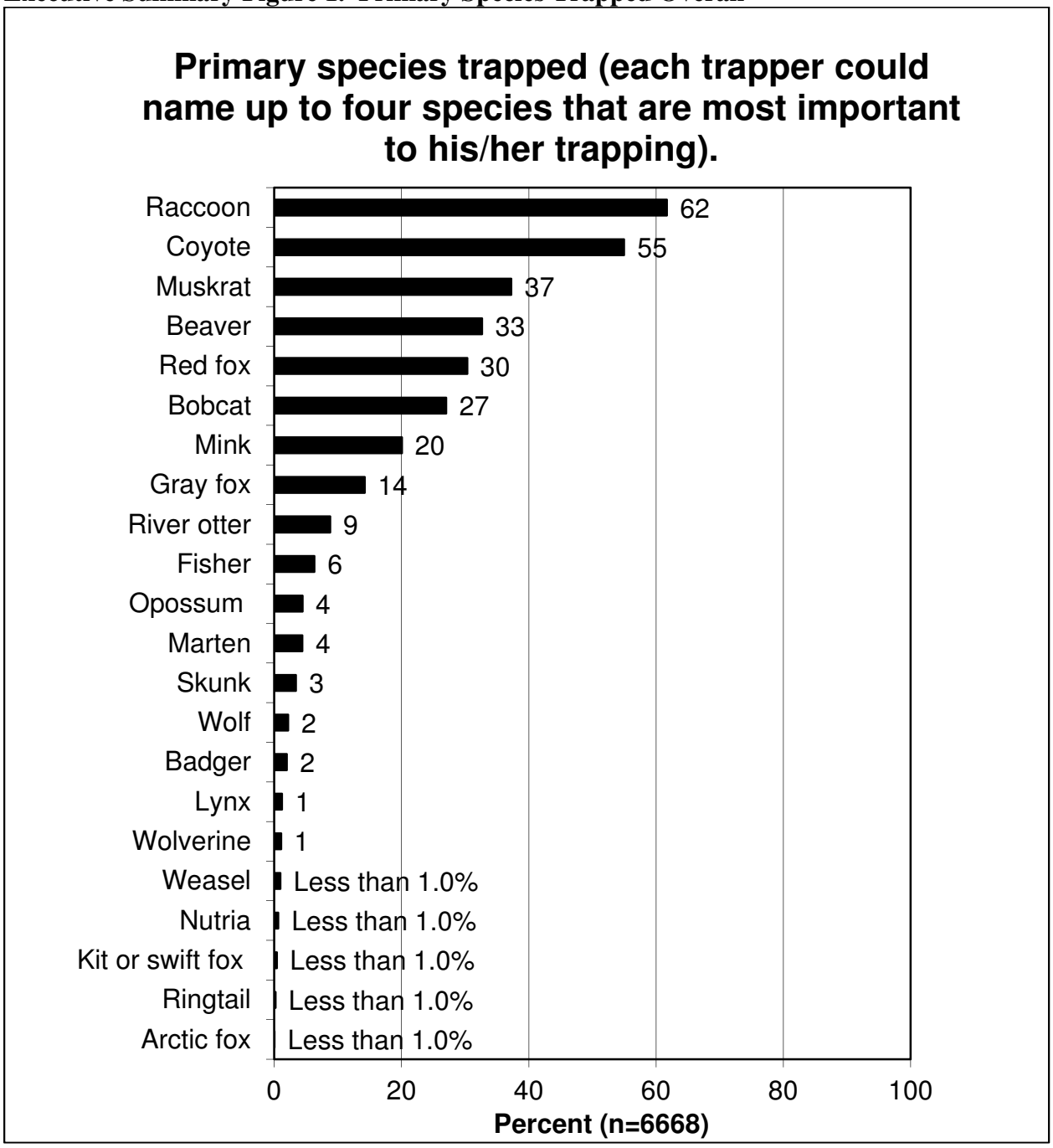
- Well over a third (39%) of respondents have taken a trapper education course.
  - Just under half (49%) took a course sponsored by a state agency, 35% took one sponsored by a state trapper association, and 7% took one sponsored by AFWA.
    - Respondents most often took trapper education courses in the Northeast region: 79% did so, which far exceeds any other region (which range from 20% to 37%).

- Nationwide, 32% of trappers belong to a trapper organization: 26% belong to a state trapper association in their state of residence (and 2% belong to a state trapper association that is not in their state of residence), 11% belong to the National Trappers Association, and 4% belong to Fur Takers of America.
  - Trapper organization membership rates are highest in the Northeast region (42%) and the West region (37%) and are lowest in the Alaska region (24%).

PRIMARY TARGET SPECIES

- When asked to name the top four species most important to their trapping, trappers most often selected raccoon (62%), coyote (55%), muskrat (37%), beaver (33%), red fox (30%), and bobcat (27%). (Hereinafter, these top four species are referred to as "primary species.")

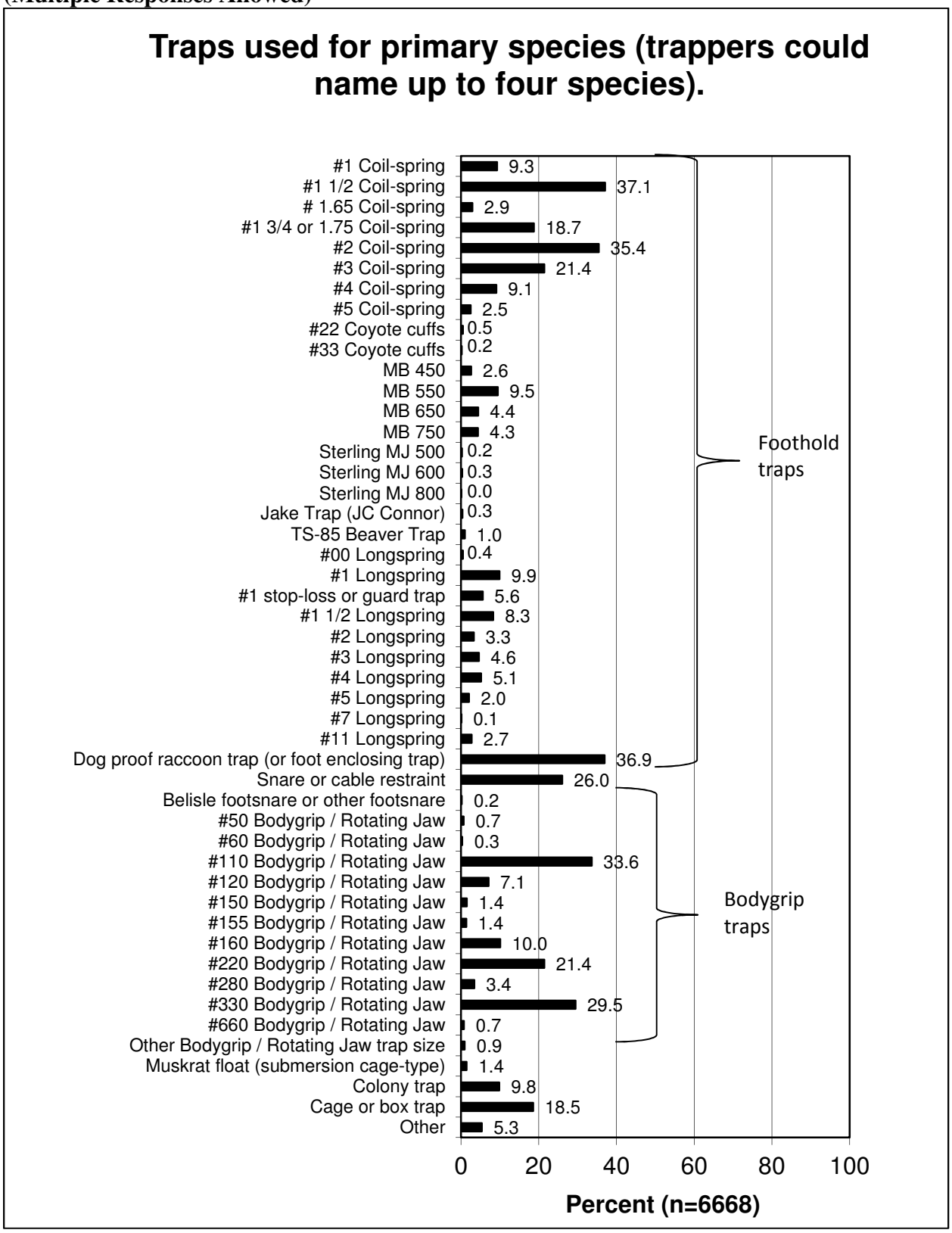
Executive Summary Figure 1. Primary Species Trapped Overall



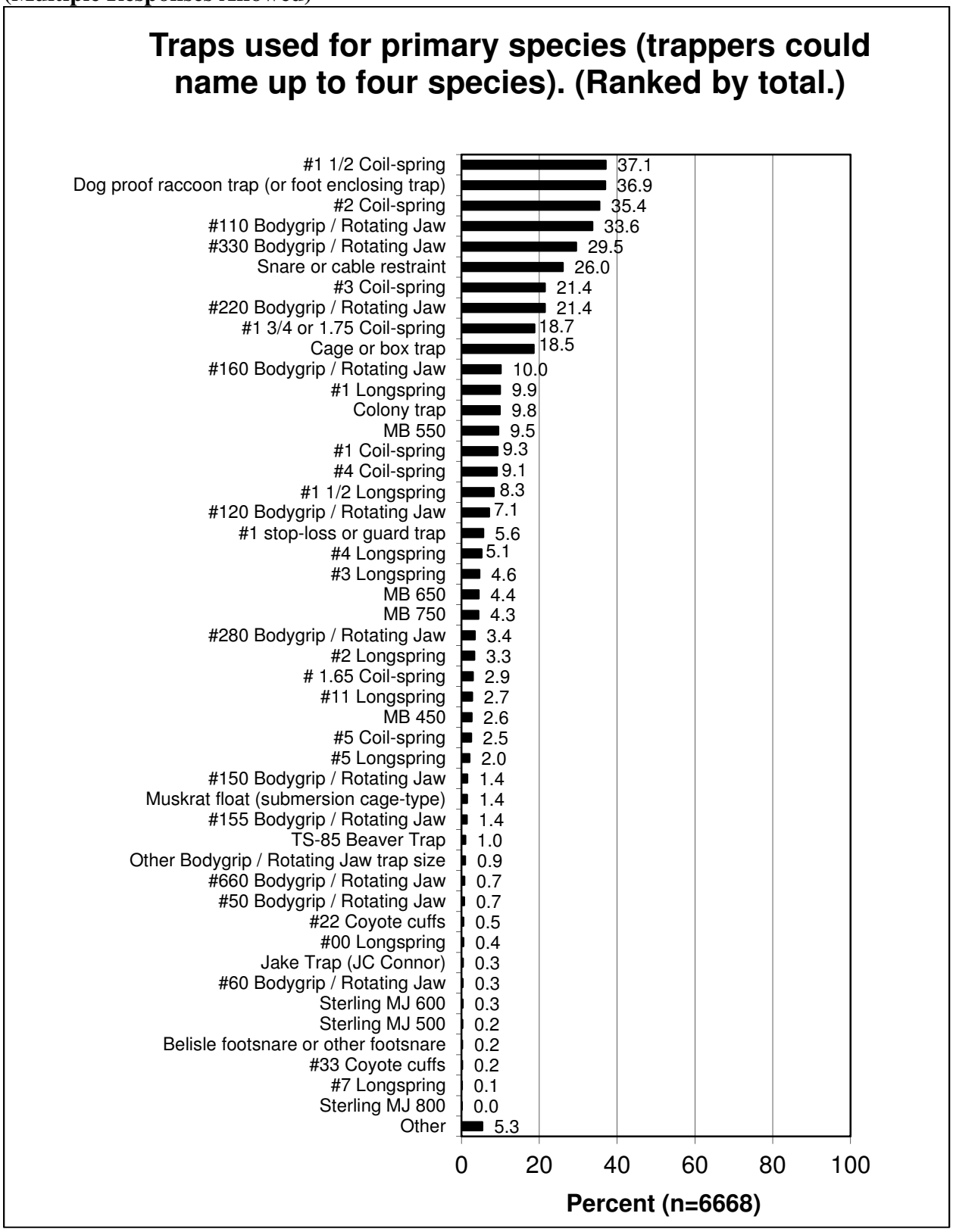
TRAP TYPES USED

- The trap types most often used by respondents for their primary species nationwide are the #1 1/2 coil-spring (37%), the dog proof raccoon trap (37%), the #2 coil-spring (35%), the #110 bodygrip (34%), #330 bodygrip (30%), and the snare or cable restraint (26%). All other traps are used by less than a quarter of trappers. Note that multiple responses were allowed.
  - The categories of traps (or trap families) are shown, as well. Foothold are used by 86% of trappers, and bodygrip are used by 60% of them. Again, note that multiple traps could be named and so, therefore, multiple responses were allowed.

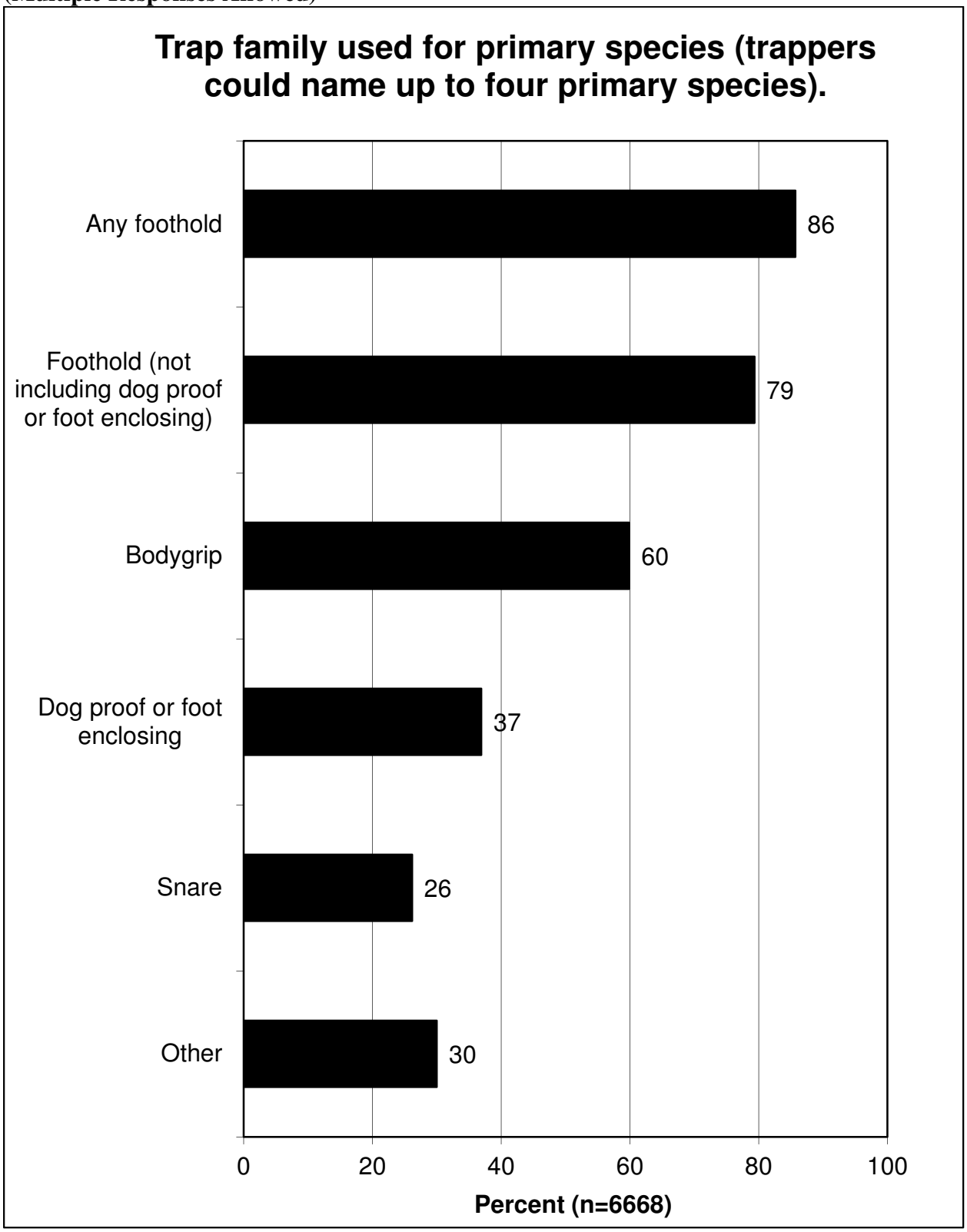
Executive Summary Figure 2. Traps Used for Primary Species (Multiple Responses Allowed)



Executive Summary Figure 3. Traps Used for Primary Species, Ranked by Total (Multiple Responses Allowed)



Executive Summary Figure 4. Traps Family Used for Primary Species (Multiple Responses Allowed)



TRAP USE FOR PRIMARY SPECIES

The body of the report contains detailed data for various species, including traps used for the species and extensive follow-up questions that depended on the type of trap.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)

- More than two-fifths of trappers (42%) have heard of BMPs for trapping; of those who have heard of them, 64% know a *great deal* or *moderate amount* about them.

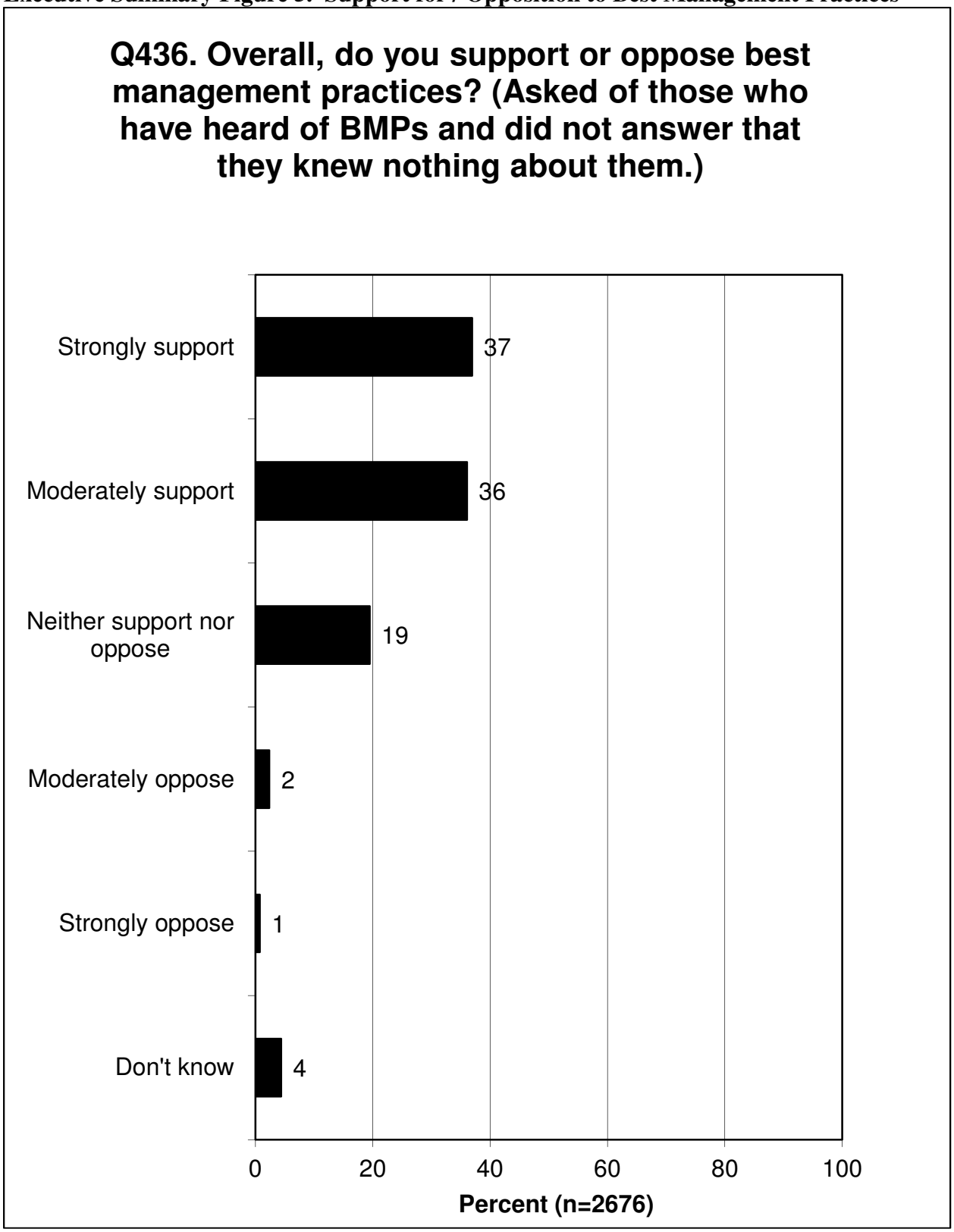
- Of those who know a great deal, a moderate amount, or a little about BMPs, a strong majority (73%) support BMPs, with 37% expressing *strong* support. Only 3% oppose BMPs.

- Among trappers who support BMPs, the most common reasons given for this support (in an open-ended question) are for humane / ethical / animal welfare reasons (34% stated this), that it is good for animal populations (24%), that it is good for the future of trapping (20%), that it is good to have guidelines (20%), and that it is good to educate the public / improve the image of trapping (17%). (The question allowed multiple responses to be given.)

- Among trappers who oppose BMPs, the most common reason given for this opposition (in an open-ended question) is that there is too much regulation or the regulation is too universal (51%)—by far the top response. (The question allowed multiple responses to be given.)

- Among trappers who have heard of BMPs, 66% currently use them and plan to continue using them.

Executive Summary Figure 5. Support for / Opposition to Best Management Practices



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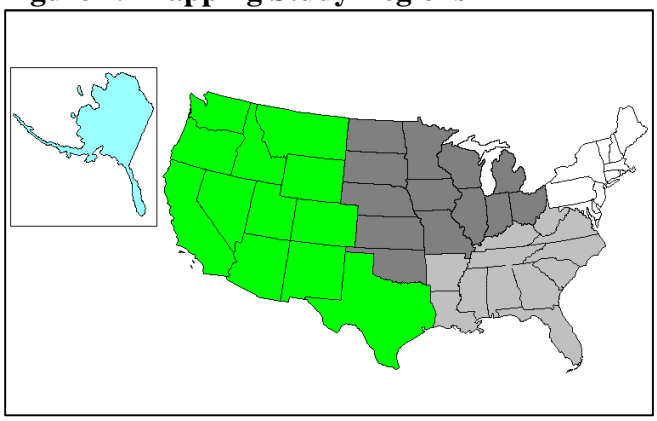
INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

Regulated trapping in the United States remains important for managing numerous wildlife species and habitats, protecting public and private property, protecting endangered and threatened wildlife, and restoring wildlife populations. Regulated trapping also is a legal, state-sanctioned sustainable use of wildlife resources. This study was conducted for the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (AFWA) to collect updated information and trend data regarding the use of traps nationally, regionally, and by state. The regions are shown below.

Figure 1. Trapping Study Regions



The regions consist of:

- Alaska (by itself)
- West (AZ, CA, CO, ID, MT, NV, NM, OR, TX, UT, WA, WY)
- Midwest (IL, IN, IA, KS, MI, MN, MO, NE, ND, OH, OK, SD, WI)
- South (AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, VA, WV)
- Northeast (CT, DE, ME, MD, MA, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT)

(Hawaii is not included in the study because the state does not issue trapping licenses or furbearer privileges; Delaware was not included in the study because the state could not provide a sample of trappers.)

The results of this study are built upon a set of probability-based random samples of United States trappers from 48 states (one state does not have trapping licenses or hunting licenses with furbearer privileges, and one state could not participate in the study). A multi-modal data collection method was used to allow trappers to complete the survey in the way most convenient to them. Contacts were made by letter on AFWA letterhead, by email, and by telephone. In this manner, complete coverage was achieved because all trappers in the database had either a postal address, an email address, or telephone number. Note that only after a probability-based random sample was selected were attempts made at contacting those people who had been selected. The sample was designed to ensure a 95% confidence level and a low sampling error for the total

population of licensed trappers in each region. Specific aspects of the research methodology are discussed below.

SAMPLE ACQUISITION

Bryant White, Wildlife Biologist and Trapping Policy Program Manager of AFWA, first notified each state furbearer/trapping coordinator that AFWA was updating its 2004 study, *Ownership and Use of Traps by Trappers in the United States*. AFWA requested a database of resident trappers 16 years or older holding a trapping license during the 2014-2015 trapping season. The initial database request resulted in receipt of about half of all files needed to complete the study. Responsive Management continued contacting each state representative over a 4-month period to follow up with the initial request and to develop alternatives to enable as many states as possible to participate in the study. In many cases a confidentiality agreement guaranteeing responsible data use was drawn up and signed between Responsive Management and the state agency. Many follow-up emails and telephone calls resulted in creative, alternative options and a higher number of states being able to participate in the study.

A few states were not able to legally approve the data request despite having a signed confidentiality agreement; however, Responsive Management continued to work with state contacts to find methods of contacting trappers without needing the state to directly release trapper data. For example:

- The Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency (TWRA) shipped Responsive Management letterhead and envelopes; Responsive Management printed and assembled the mailing, shipped the mailing back to TWRA, and the TWRA applied the trapper mailing labels. Because the only method of contact in Tennessee would be through a hard copy mailing, the letter was then sent to every resident trapper in Tennessee to ensure the highest number of completed surveys as possible.
- The Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) could not release its data but received special administrative approval to prepare its own mailing and send a letter to trappers; the TPWD preferred to do everything in-house and use its own print shop, so Responsive Management reimbursed the agency for the cost of printing and postage.
- The New Hampshire Fish and Game Department could not release its database; however, the Department agreed to prepare and send a mailing to a random sample of trappers and mailed the letter on AFWA letterhead as well as its own agency letter to 200 randomly selected trappers.
- The Idaho Department of Fish and Game required a confidentiality agreement signed by the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies' President.
- Other states in which these types of special measures were made include California, Delaware, Louisiana, and West Virginia.

- Note that Hawaii does not issue trapping licenses or furbearer privileges and Delaware could not supply a sample of trappers. Those states did not participate in the study.

QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN

The survey questionnaire was developed cooperatively by Responsive Management and AFWA, based on the research team's experience and expertise with trapping studies; the questionnaire incorporated some content from similar trapper surveys conducted in 1992 and 2004. Responsive Management conducted pre-tests of the questionnaire to ensure proper wording, flow, and logic in the survey. After completing an internal review, Responsive Management pre-tested the survey with a representative sample of licensed trappers and recommended revisions based on pre-test results. Bryant White of AFWA and other furbearer coordinators monitored pre-test calls and made suggested changes to the survey instrument as well. Final approval of the methodology and survey was obtained from AFWA prior to implementation.

CONTACT PROCEDURES

A multi-modal data collection method was used for this study. Contacts were made by letter, email, and telephone. Note that only after a probability-based random sample was selected were attempts made at contacting those people who had been selected. The sample was designed to ensure a 95% confidence level and a low sampling error for the total population of trappers in each region.

All those in the selected random sample with an email address were sent an email with the link to the online survey. Those in the selected random sample with telephone numbers but not email addresses were contacted by telephone; at the time of the telephone contact, they could either complete the survey with an interviewer at that time or to set up a time for a scheduled callback. If neither an email address nor a telephone number was available, trappers in the selected random sample were sent hard copy letters that included a toll-free telephone number as well as a web address to the survey site. The toll-free number allowed those who had been contacted by letter to call in to the Survey Center where they could take the survey at that time, schedule another time for the interview, receive a link to the web-based survey through email, or be sent a paper copy of the survey (note that no trappers chose the postal mail/paper copy mode of the survey).

Specifically, the emails explained the purpose of the study, included a link to a web-based version of the questionnaire, and provided a deadline for survey completion. The hard copy

letters included both a link to the online questionnaire and a toll-free number, giving recipients the option to either complete the survey online or by telephone with a professional interviewer; a deadline for completion was included. Both the email and the letter included information on AFWA, which enhanced the credibility of the survey. The templates for the outgoing emails and letters are shown in Appendix A.

SURVEY INTERVIEWING FACILITIES

A central polling and data collection site at Responsive Management allowed for rigorous quality control over the interviews and data collection. Responsive Management maintains its own in-house facilities, staffed by interviewers and data managers with experience conducting multi-modal surveys on natural resources and wildlife-associated recreation.

To ensure the integrity of the telephone survey data, Responsive Management has interviewers who have been trained according to the standards established by the Council of American Survey Research Organizations. Methods of instruction included lecture and role-playing. The Survey Center Managers and other professional staff conducted a project briefing with the interviewers prior to the administration of this survey. Interviewers were instructed on type of study, study goals and objectives, handling of survey questions, interview length, termination points and qualifiers for participation, interviewer instructions within the survey questionnaire, reading of the survey questions, skip patterns, and probing and clarifying techniques necessary for specific questions on the survey questionnaire.

SURVEYING DATES AND TIMES

Online surveys can be taken at the time and place of most convenience to respondents. For the telephone component, Responsive Management's telephone surveying times are Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., Saturday from noon to 5:00 p.m., and Sunday from 5:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., local time. A five-callback design was used to maintain the representativeness of the sample, to avoid bias toward people easy to reach by telephone, and to provide an equal opportunity for all to participate. When a respondent could not be reached on the first call, subsequent calls were placed on different days of the week and at different times of the day. Similarly, those notified by email were contacted at least three times (the original contact plus reminder emails to those who did not respond initially). As noted earlier, respondents notified by email or hard copy letter had the option to complete the online

questionnaire online at their convenience or to call Responsive Management for a telephone interview. The survey was administered from August to October 2015.

SURVEY DATA COLLECTION AND QUALITY CONTROL

The software used for collection of data by telephone was Questionnaire Programming Language (QPL). The survey questionnaire was programmed so that QPL branched, coded, and substituted phrases in the survey based on previous responses to ensure the integrity and consistency of the data collection. The online collection of data was through proprietary software of the contracted surveying company. The logic, branching, and wording of the survey questionnaire were identical between the telephone and web-based platforms. Paper surveys were processed through QPL. The data collected from the surveys were exported to Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) for data analyses.

The Survey Center Managers and statisticians monitored the data collection, including monitoring some of the telephone interviews without the interviewers' knowledge, to evaluate the performance of each interviewer and ensure the integrity of the data. Online surveys could not be monitored, of course, but were reviewed for outliers. The survey questionnaire itself (both online and by telephone) contained error checkers, computation statements, and branching logic to ensure quality and consistent data. At the conclusion of the data gathering, the Survey Center Managers and/or statisticians checked each completed survey to ensure clarity and completeness.

Responsive Management obtained a total of 6,675 completed surveys overall, apportioned to the states as shown in the tabulation that follows.

Table 1. Number Sampled in Each State

State	Completed Surveys	State	Completed Surveys	State	Completed Surveys
Alabama	76	Maine	118	Ohio	144
Alaska	105	Maryland	102	Oklahoma	122
Arizona	53	Massachusetts	57	Oregon	103
Arkansas	101	Michigan	186	Pennsylvania	152
California	113	Minnesota	195	Rhode Island	22
Colorado	89	Mississippi	108	South Carolina	121
Connecticut	106	Missouri	241	South Dakota	323
Florida	60	Montana	103	Tennessee	63
Georgia	117	Nebraska	107	Texas	7
Idaho	120	Nevada	61	Utah	454
Illinois	124	New Hampshire	64	Vermont	113
Indiana	116	New Jersey	163	Virginia	104
Iowa	180	New Mexico	223	Washington	113
Kansas	156	New York	244	West Virginia	104
Kentucky	257	North Carolina	326	Wisconsin	267
Louisiana	107	North Dakota	154	Wyoming	131
				Total	6,675*

*In the analyses, Texas was removed from National and Regional results because it had too few respondents; therefore, most graphs and tables show a total of 6,668.

The total sample size on some questions is less than the total because the survey asked some questions only of specific respondents in the survey. In particular, this was done when a follow-up question did not apply to some respondents. For instance, only those who used snares were asked follow-up questions about snares.

DATA ANALYSIS

The analysis of data was performed using SPSS as well as proprietary software developed by Responsive Management.

On questions that asked respondents to provide a number (e.g., number of days trapping), the graphs/tables may show ranges of numbers rather than the precise numbers. Nonetheless, in the survey each respondent provided a precise number, and the dataset includes this precise number, even if only ranges of numbers are shown. Note that the calculation of means and medians used the precise numbers that the respondents provided.

WEIGHTING METHODOLOGY

All national and regional results in this report are weighted, whereas all n-values are reported unweighted. In other words, each n-value reflects the actual number of trappers who responded to the question, not to their weighted value shown in the analysis.

Weighting was applied to each state to reapportion sampled data to match the population of trappers within the United States as a whole. This also produced regional proportions that matched actual regional proportions of trappers. Note that Delaware and Hawaii were not included because neither state participated in the survey; furthermore, Texas was not included because not enough trappers from that state were contacted.

Table 2. Weighting Applied To Each State

Region	State	n	Weighting	Region	State	n	Weighting
Alaska	Alaska	105	2.3764	South	Alabama	76	0.1714
West	Arizona	53	0.338		Arkansas	101	1.7113
	California	113	0.2898		Florida	60	0.2168
	Colorado	89	0.1485		Georgia	117	0.4701
	Idaho	120	0.7319		Kentucky	257	0.381
	Montana	103	2.0148		Louisiana	107	0.8709
	Nevada	61	0.7975		Mississippi	108	0.2941
	New Mexico	223	0.2744		North Carolina	326	0.3729
	Oregon	103	0.4184		South Carolina	121	0.1881
	Utah	454	0.2317		Tennessee	63	0.233
	Washington	113	0.1579		Virginia	104	0.9575
	Wyoming	131	0.5186		West Virginia	104	3.8629
Midwest	Illinois	124	2.6481	Northeast	Connecticut	106	0.333
	Indiana	116	1.8684		Maine	118	0.7868
	Iowa	180	0.9399		Maryland	102	0.8006
	Kansas	156	1.4634		Massachusetts	57	0.4584
	Michigan	186	3.1427		New Hampshire	64	0.0689
	Minnesota	195	0.5647		New Jersey	163	0.3038
	Missouri	241	1.143		New York	244	1.8892
	Nebraska	107	2.1785		Pennsylvania	152	0.3158
	North Dakota	154	0.6013		Rhode Island	22	0.2351
	Ohio	144	3.1342		Vermont	113	0.3403
	Oklahoma	122	0.2787	Delaware and Hawaii did not participate in the study; Texas had too few respondents to be included in the analyses.			
	South Dakota	323	0.2687				
	Wisconsin	267	3.0526				

SAMPLING ERROR

Throughout this report, findings of the survey are reported at a 95% confidence interval. For the entire sample of 6,668 trappers, the sampling error is at most plus or minus 1.18 percentage points. Sampling errors and population sizes are shown regionally in the tabulation that follows. (Population sizes were estimated based on data from the state agencies.)

Table 3. Sampling Errors, Nationally and by Region

Region	Sample Size	Population Size	Sampling Error
National	*6,668	*172,407	1.18
Alaska	105	6,560	9.49
West	1,563	18,486	2.37
Midwest	2,315	95,318	2.01
South	1,544	29,894	2.43
Northeast	1,141	22,149	2.83

*In the analyses, Texas was removed from national and regional results because it had too few respondents; therefore, the total sample is 6,668 and the total population is 172,407 for the sampling error equation.

Sampling error was calculated using the formula described below.

Figure 2. Sampling Error Equation

$$B = \left(\sqrt{\frac{\frac{N_P(.25)}{N_s} - .25}{N_P - 1}} \right)(1.96)$$

Where: B = maximum sampling error (as decimal)
N_P = population size (i.e., total number who could be surveyed)
N_S = sample size (i.e., total number of respondents surveyed)

Derived from formula: p. 206 in Dillman, D. A. 2000. *Mail and Internet Surveys*. John Wiley & Sons, NY.

Note: This is a simplified version of the formula that calculates the maximum sampling error using a 50:50 split (the most conservative calculation because a 50:50 split would give maximum variation).

METHODS OF TRAPPER ESTIMATES

The number of trappers in each state was estimated from data provided by the state fish and wildlife agencies. Most states gave estimates based on trapping licenses alone, which includes both active and inactive trappers. Because of a lack of available data, no adjustments were made to the estimates provided by the states for licensing exemptions (which could result in underestimating the number of trappers) or for licensed trappers who do not typically trap (which

could result in overestimating the number of trappers). In cases where state agencies provided databases of furbearer privileges rather than trapping licenses, the proportion of license holders who trapped were derived from the survey (the survey asked if they had trapped at least once in the previous 3 years), and that proportion was used to estimate the number of trappers in the state.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE PRESENTATION OF RESULTS IN THE REPORT

In examining the results, it is important to be aware that the questionnaire included several types of questions:

- Open-ended questions are those in which no answer set is read to the respondents; rather, they can respond with anything that comes to mind from the question.
- Closed-ended questions have an answer set from which to choose.
- Single or multiple response questions: Some questions allow only a single response, while other questions allow respondents to give more than one response or choose all that apply. Those that allow more than a single response are indicated on the graphs with the label, "Multiple Responses Allowed."
- Scaled questions: Many closed-ended questions (but not all) are in a scale, such as excellent-good-fair-poor.
- Series questions: Many questions are part of a series, and the results are primarily intended to be examined relative to the other questions in that series (although results of the questions individually can also be valuable). Typically, results of all questions in a series are shown together.

Some graphs/tables show an average, either the mean or median (or both). The mean is simply the sum of all numbers divided by the number of respondents. Because outliers (extremely high or low numbers relative to most of the other responses) may skew the mean, the median may be shown. The median is the number at which half the sample is above and the other half is below. In other words, a median of 35 years means that half the sample gave an answer of more than 35 years and the other half gave an answer of less than 35 years.

Most graphs/tables show results rounded to the nearest integer; however, all data are stored in decimal format, and all calculations are performed on unrounded numbers. For this reason, some results may not sum to exactly 100% because of this rounding. Additionally, rounding may cause apparent discrepancies of 1 percentage point between the graphs/tables and the reported results of combined responses (e.g., when "strongly support" and "moderately support" are summed to determine the total percentage in support).

Finally, some results sum to more than 100% on a graph/in a table for some questions for two reasons. The first is that sometimes multiple responses are allowed. The second reason occurs when a single-response question might be repeated for the respondent for other types of traps he/she uses. For instance, for the question, "Can you adjust pan tension on this trap?", respondents could say "yes" regarding some traps and "no" regarding other traps. This could result in the sum of "yes" and "no" being greater than 100%. This happens in the Alaska region, where 80% are in the "yes" response, 20% are in the "no" response, and 10% are in the "don't know" response. What this shows is that 80% of respondents who got the question use traps at least some of the time for which pan tension can be adjusted, 20% use traps at least some of the time for which pan tension cannot be adjusted, and 10% do not know. Obviously, there is a little bit of overlap wherein some trappers who got the question use both traps that have pan tension that can be adjusted and traps that have pan tension that cannot be adjusted. (Only those who used traps for which the pan tension question applies would have gotten the question.)

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF TRAPPERS

- Through a combination of data provided by the states and data provided by the survey, Responsive Management estimates that there were 176,572 trappers in the United States in the 2014-2015 seasons. The tabulation shows the estimates in the regions; the Midwest leads the nation in number of trappers. (Note that the national and Northeast region numbers exclude Delaware, which did not participate in the study. Also note that Hawaii does not have a trapping license or trapping privileges available to residents.)
  - This number of trappers estimated in this study is higher than the number estimated in the 2004 report (142,287).

Table 4. Estimated Number of Trappers

Region	Estimated Number of Trappers (2014-2015)
National	*176,573
Alaska	6,560
West	22,652
Midwest	95,318
South	29,894
Northeast	*22,149

*Excludes Delaware.

TRAPPING ACTIVITIES

GENERAL TRAPPING INFORMATION

- Respondents were asked how many days they trapped during the 2014-2015 season: a little more than a third (38%) did so for less than 30 days (but at least 1 day); meanwhile, 24% did so for 60 or more days. The mean number of days trapped was 36.7 days. Note that 10% of respondents did not trap during the 2014-2015 season.
  - Trappers in the West and the South had the highest mean days of trapping (44.9 and 43.5 days, respectively).
  - The nationwide mean number of days trapped was 44 in 1991-1992 and 34 in 2003-2004, compared to 37 days in 2014-2015.

- During the past 15 years, just under half of respondents (49%) trapped no more than 5 of the 15 years. The mean number of years trapped in the past 15 years is 7.4 years.
  - The Alaska region's trappers were the most avid over the past 15 years, with a mean of 9.0 years trapping; 23% had trapped in all 15 years.
  - The mean number of years trapping out of the previous 15 years was 10.5 in the 1992 study and 9.1 in the 2004 study, compared to 7.4 years in the current study.

- Trappers were asked about trapping in their home state and outside their home state.
  - Nearly all (99.6%) of trappers responded that they trap in their home state during a typical trapping season; only 0.3% of trappers responded that they do *not* trap in their home state during a typical trapping season. (Note that the use of the decimal point is not meant to suggest that the data is statistically accurate to the tenth decimal place; rather, it was done because rounding to the integer would have shown 100% for "Yes" and 0% for "No.")
  - A small percentage of trappers trap outside their home state (3%).
    - Out-of-state trapping is most common among South region trappers (5%).

- Private land predominates in trapping: 64% use private land primarily, compared to 11% who use public land primarily (note that 25% use both about equally).
  - In the Alaska region, public land predominates, with 61% using public land mostly and 94% using public land at least half the time. On the other hand, private land use is

highest in the South (74% use private land mostly, and 96% use it at least half the time) and the Midwest (72% use private land mostly, and 93% use it at least half the time).

- Respondents were asked to indicate the number of traps and the number of snares they have out each day during a typical trapping season.
  - Just under half (46%) have fewer than 20 traps out. The mean number of traps used each day is 27.6.
  - The majority of trappers do not typically have snares out (63%). Otherwise, 23% say that they typically have fewer than 20 snares out. The mean number of snares used each day is 26.4.
    - Alaska region's trappers had the highest mean number of traps and snares used each day (30.8 traps, 35.3 snares).

- A majority of trappers (60%) had been contacted by a landowner to trap nuisance wildlife.
  - Another question asked about the proportion of each trapper's activity that involves removal of nuisance wildlife: for 70% of trappers, removal of nuisance wildlife plays some part in their trapping, although typically only about a quarter of their trapping (in the question regarding what percent of their trapping they attributed to nuisance wildlife removal, the mean of trappers' responses is 26.8 percent—in other words, just over a quarter of their trapping involves nuisance wildlife removal). Nonetheless, 18% of trappers in the survey gave a response of more than half—in other words, for this 18% of trappers, *most* of their trapping involves nuisance wildlife removal.
    - Trappers in the Alaska region are quite different from their peers in the lower 48 states regarding trapping of nuisance wildlife: only 30% of Alaska trappers say that removal of nuisance wildlife plays some part in their trapping, compared to 68% to 74% in the regions in the lower 48 states.
    - About the same percentage of trappers had been contacted by a landowner to trap nuisance wildlife in the 1992 study (63%) and the 2004 study (60%).

Figure 3. Days of Trapping Overall

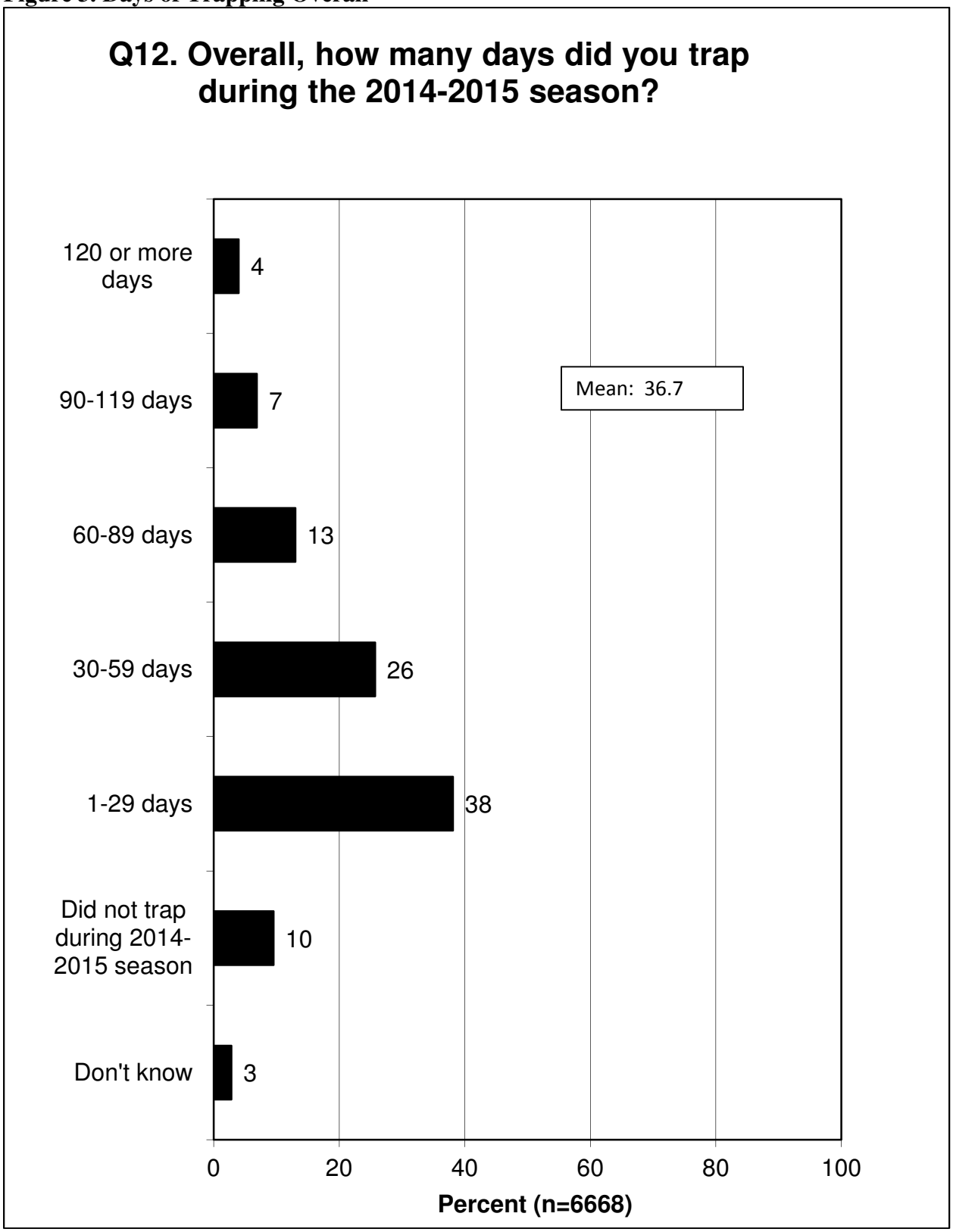


Figure 4. Days of Trapping Regionally

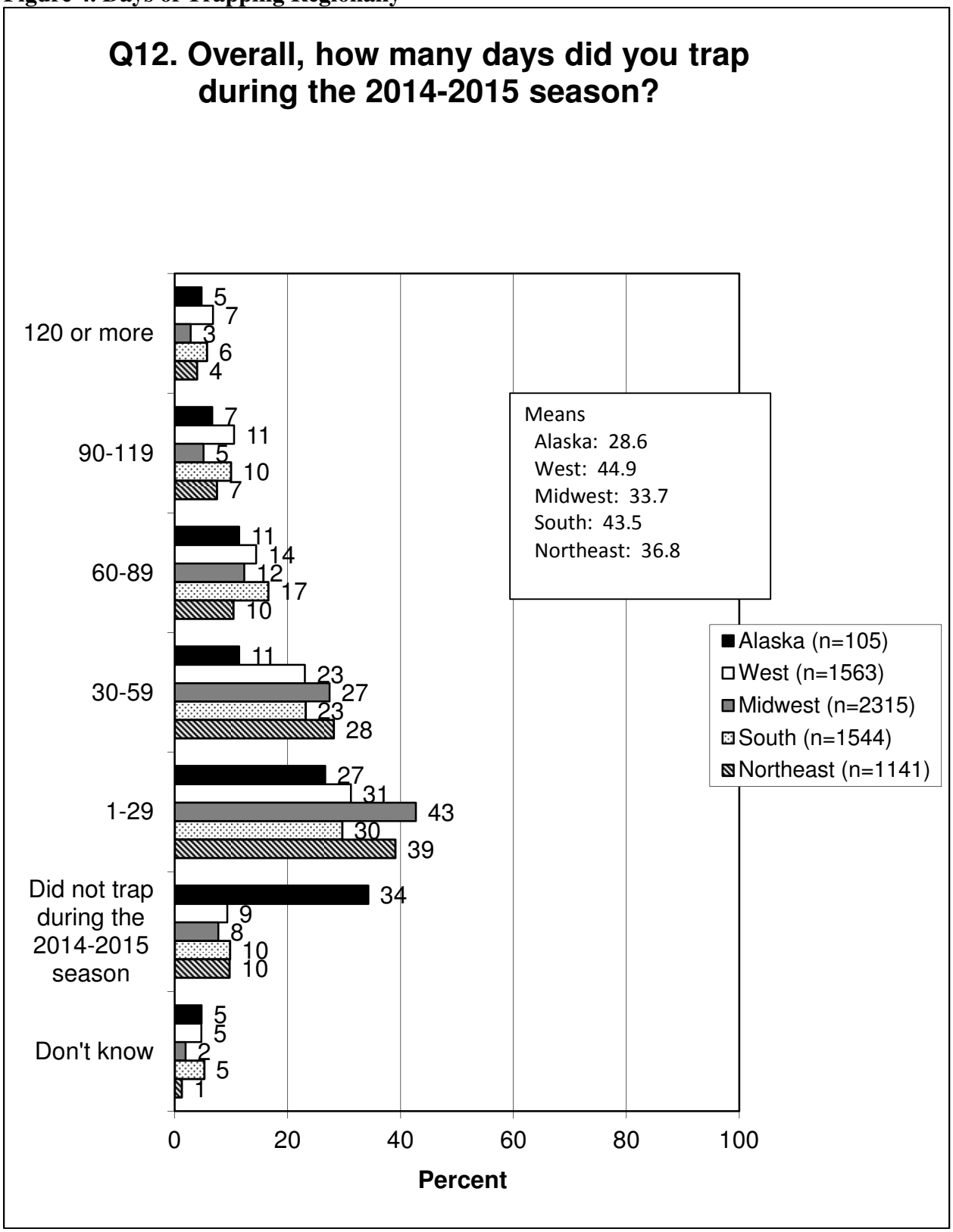


Table 5. Mean Days Trapped in the 2014-2015 Season, by State

	State of residence	Mean days trapped during the 2014-2015 season
	Alaska	28.6
West	Arizona	45.6
	California	54.0
	Colorado	44.7
	Idaho	45.5
	Montana	36.7
	Nevada	41.3
	New Mexico	47.4
	Oregon	36.5
	Texas	72.1
	Utah	50.6
	Washington	50.1
	Wyoming	58.1
Midwest	Illinois	28.5
	Indiana	38.9
	Iowa	28.9
	Kansas	26.8
	Michigan	38.5
	Minnesota	36.1
	Missouri	34.5
	Nebraska	36.3
	North Dakota	31.2
	Ohio	37.9
	Oklahoma	40.1
	South Dakota	39.0
	Wisconsin	29.9
South	Alabama	53.0
	Arkansas	29.3
	Florida	62.2
	Georgia	40.9
	Kentucky	38.1
	Louisiana	37.5
	Mississippi	40.4
	North Carolina	41.9
	South Carolina	53.3
	Tennessee	50.5
	Virginia	42.6
	West Virginia	52.4
Northeast	Connecticut	34.1
	Maine	45.8
	Maryland	32.9
	Massachusetts	44.0
	New Hampshire	48.5
	New Jersey	44.8
	New York	35.4
	Pennsylvania	35.5
	Rhode Island	51.7
	Vermont	27.5

Figure 5. Years Trapping Overall

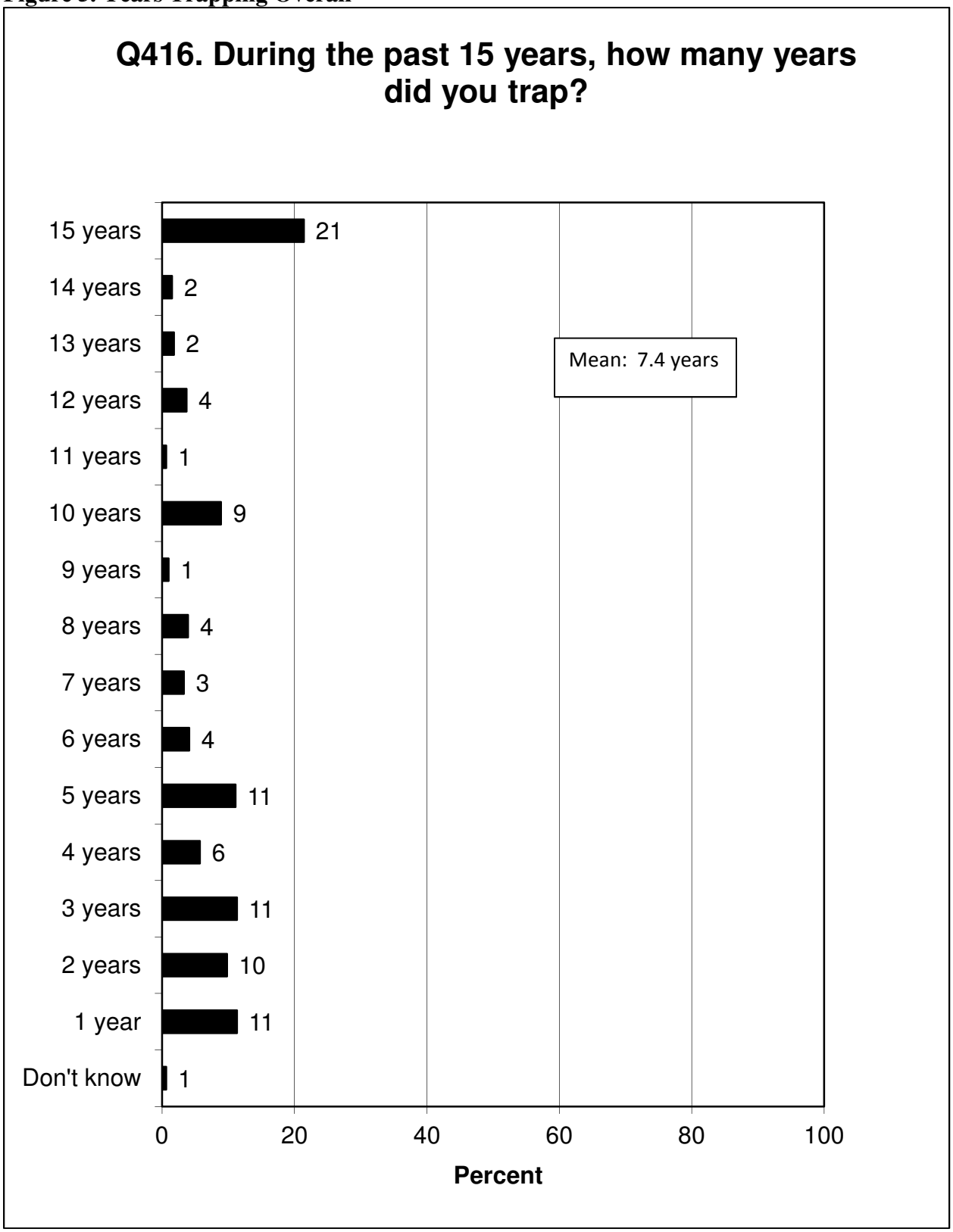


Figure 6. Years Trapping Regionally

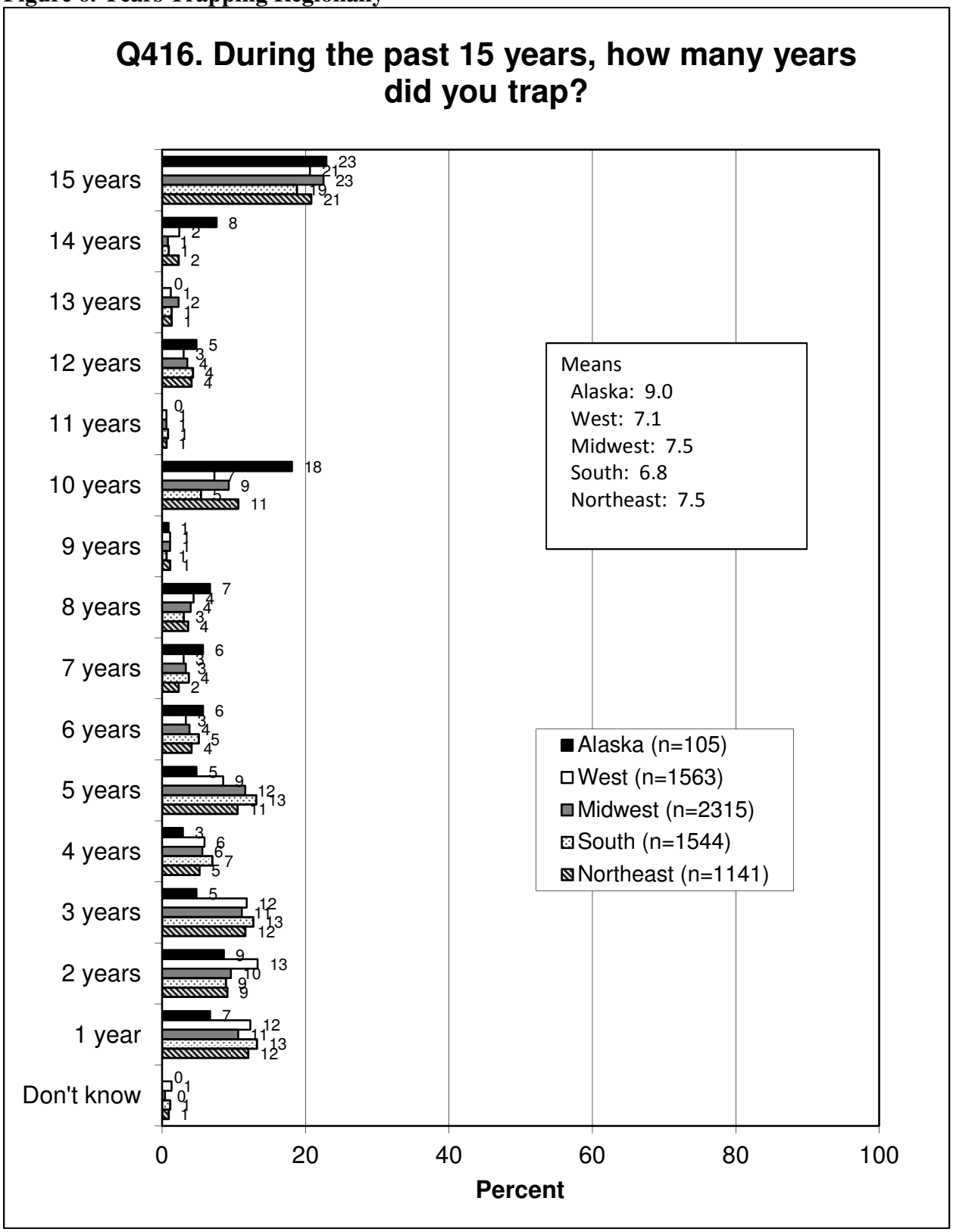


Figure 7. Trapping in Home State Overall

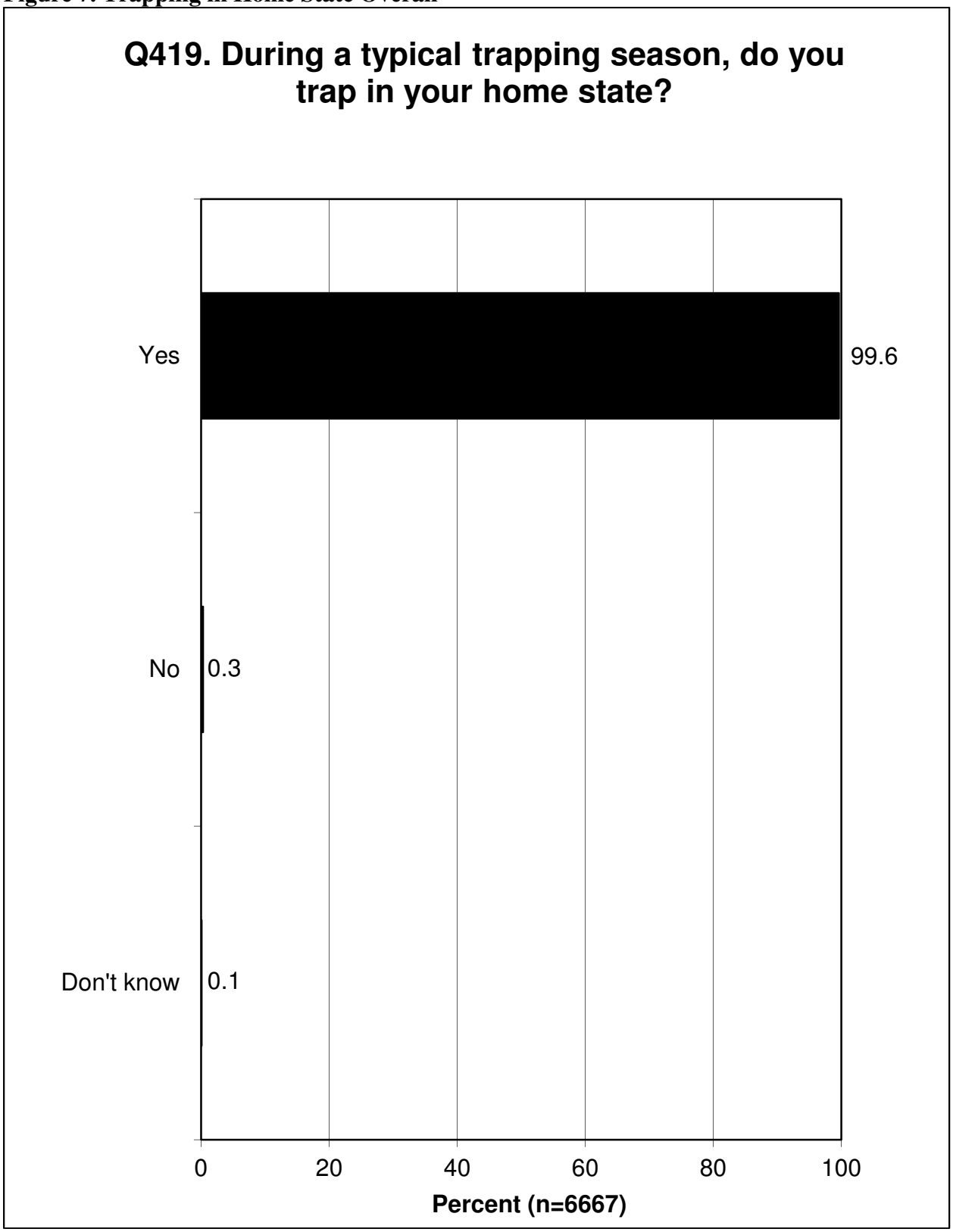


Figure 8. Trapping in Home State Regionally

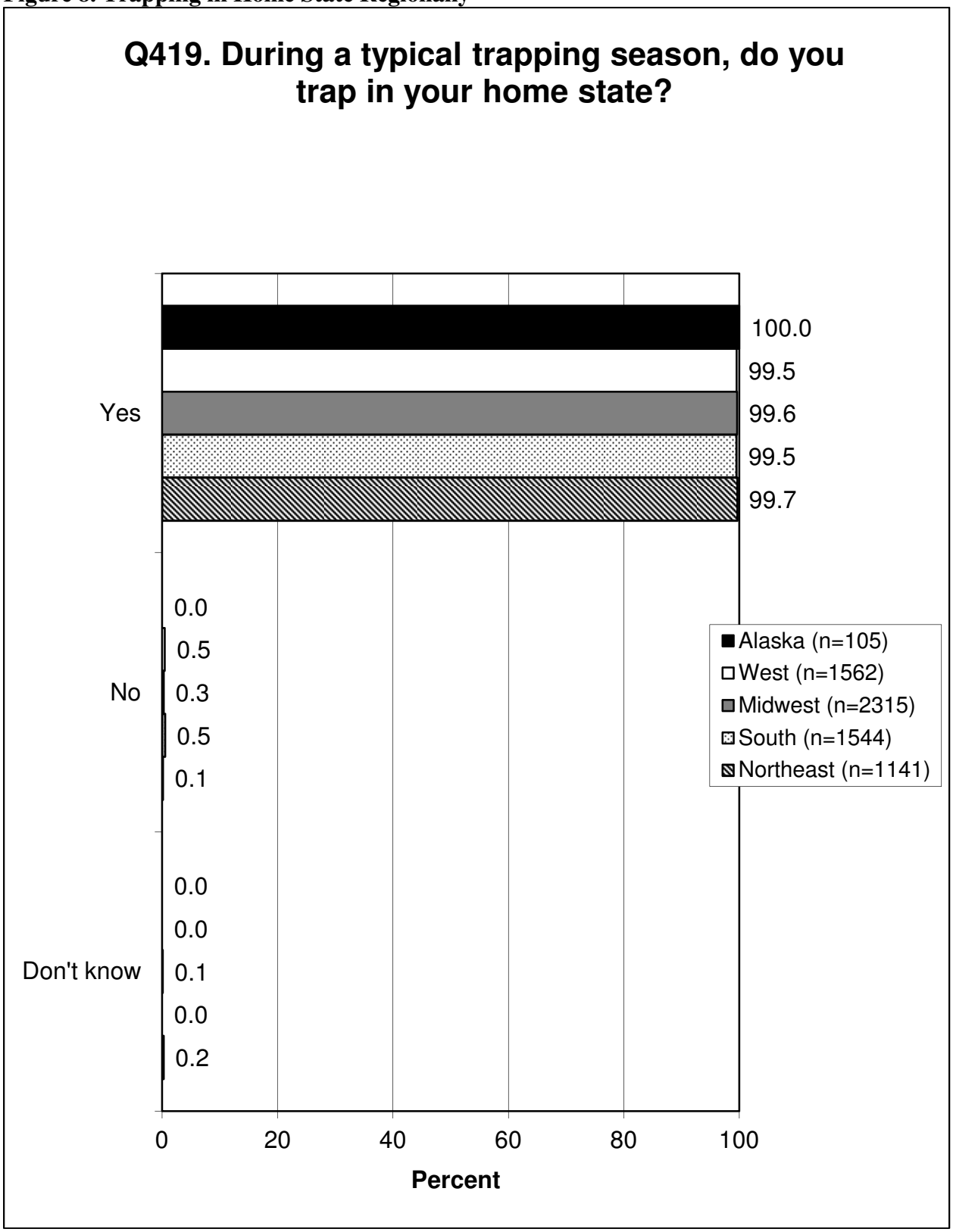


Figure 9. Trapping Out of State Overall

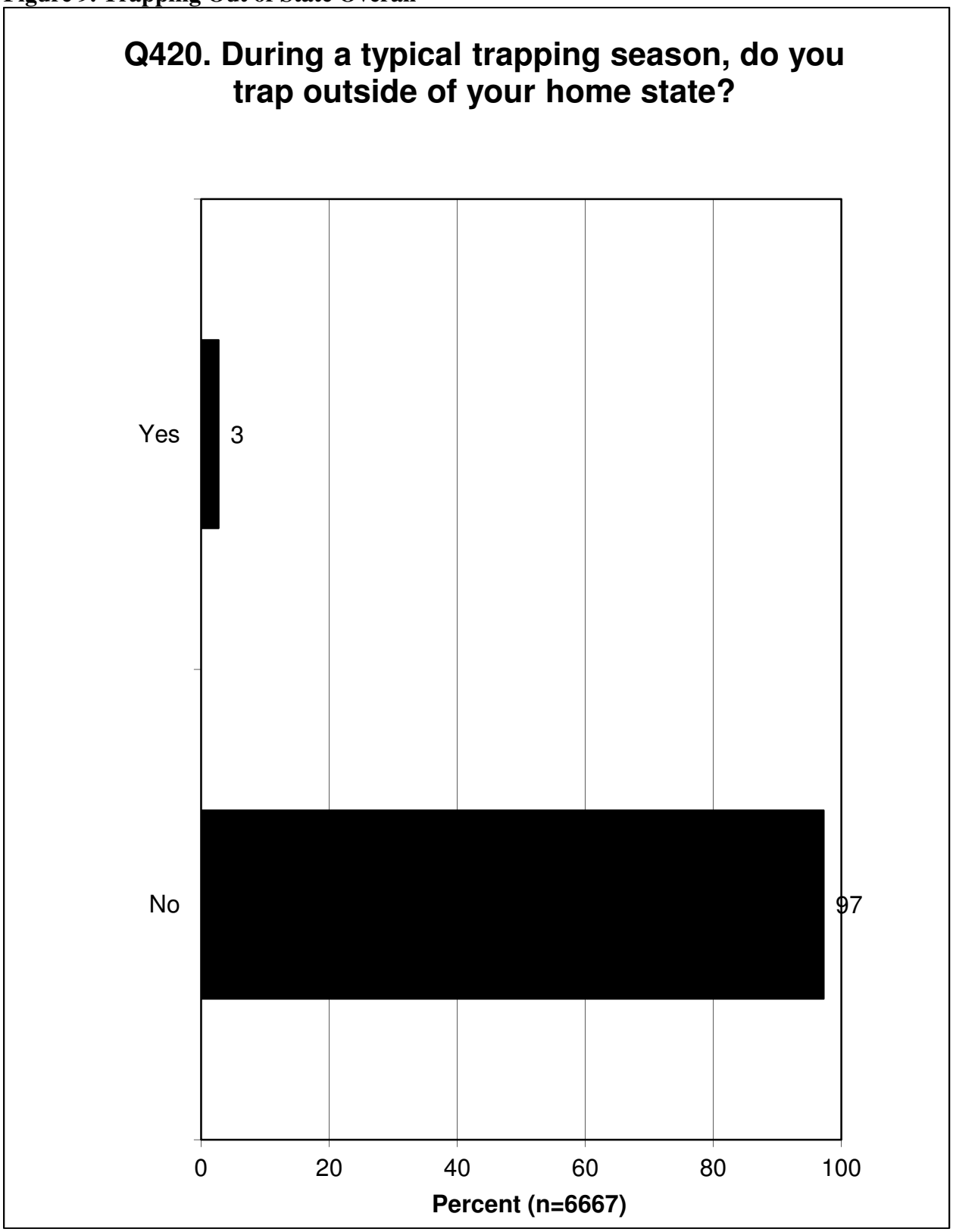


Figure 10. Trapping Out of State Regionally (by Region of Residence)

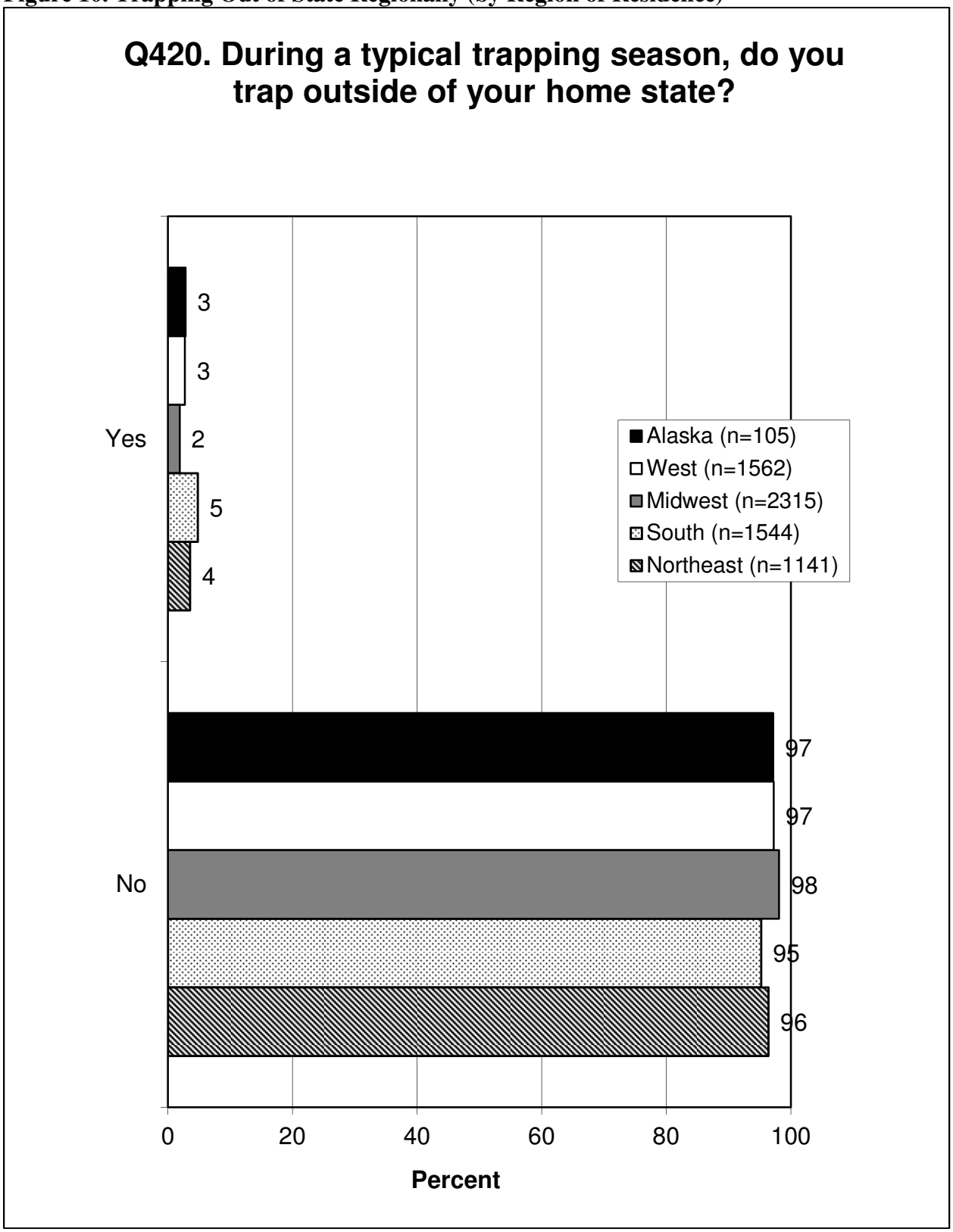


Figure 11. Trapping on Public and Private Land Overall

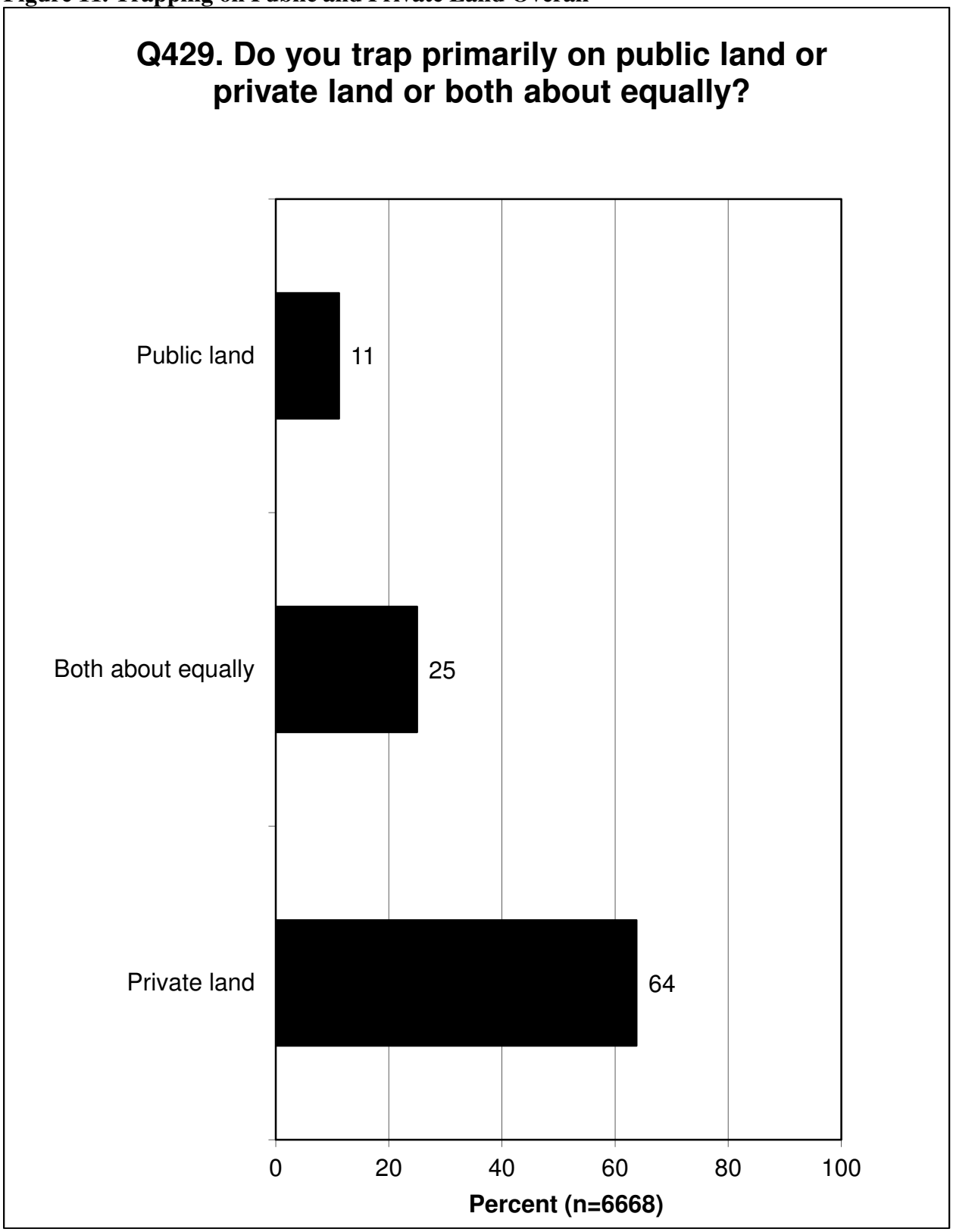


Figure 12. Trapping on Public and Private Land Regionally

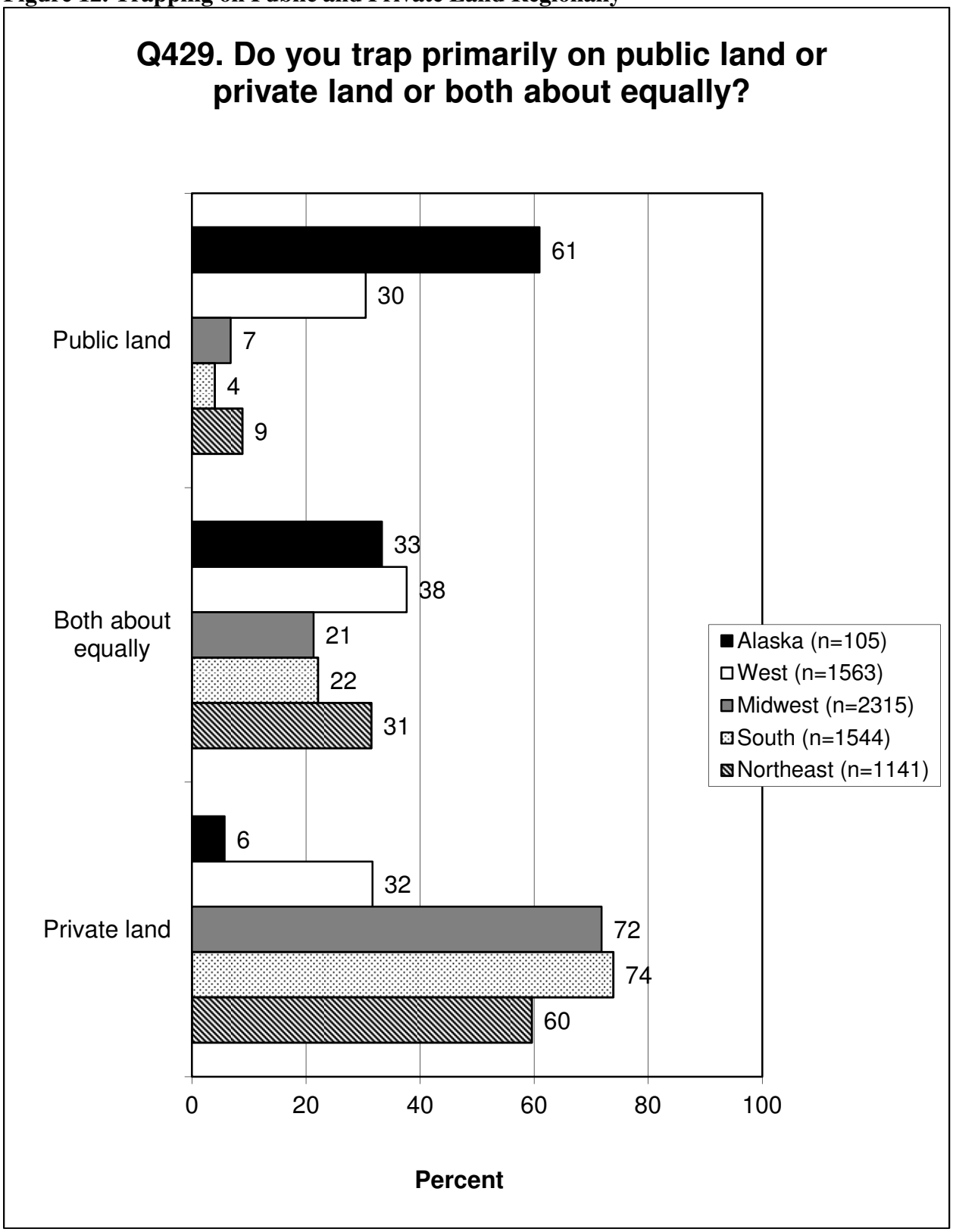


Table 6. Public and Private Land Trapping, by State

	State of residence	Q429. Do you trap primarily on public land or private land or both about equally?			
		Public land	Private land	Both about equally	Don't know
	Alaska	61%	6%	33%	0%
West	Arizona	47%	21%	30%	2%
	California	25%	50%	24%	1%
	Colorado	18%	56%	26%	0%
	Idaho	37%	23%	40%	1%
	Montana	13%	49%	39%	0%
	Nevada	69%	10%	21%	0%
	New Mexico	39%	21%	40%	0%
	Oregon	24%	30%	46%	0%
	Texas	0%	86%	14%	0%
	Utah	45%	12%	42%	0%
	Washington	20%	33%	47%	0%
	Wyoming	26%	37%	37%	0%
Midwest	Illinois	2%	92%	6%	0%
	Indiana	3%	82%	16%	0%
	Iowa	10%	65%	25%	0%
	Kansas	3%	87%	10%	0%
	Michigan	10%	63%	26%	0%
	Minnesota	21%	41%	38%	1%
	Missouri	5%	78%	17%	0%
	Nebraska	2%	90%	8%	0%
	North Dakota	6%	76%	18%	0%
	Ohio	3%	86%	11%	0%
	Oklahoma	2%	80%	18%	0%
	South Dakota	11%	64%	24%	0%
	Wisconsin	10%	53%	37%	0%
South	Alabama	4%	83%	13%	0%
	Arkansas	6%	66%	28%	0%
	Florida	5%	70%	25%	0%
	Georgia	3%	85%	12%	0%
	Kentucky	3%	84%	13%	0%
	Louisiana	7%	75%	18%	0%
	Mississippi	4%	79%	18%	0%
	North Carolina	6%	80%	13%	0%
	South Carolina	2%	93%	5%	0%
	Tennessee	10%	59%	32%	0%
	Virginia	4%	81%	15%	0%
	West Virginia	2%	68%	30%	0%
Northeast	Connecticut	8%	71%	21%	0%
	Maine	8%	53%	37%	1%
	Maryland	4%	84%	12%	0%
	Massachusetts	7%	44%	49%	0%
	New Hampshire	8%	53%	38%	2%
	New Jersey	17%	28%	55%	1%
	New York	9%	62%	29%	0%
	Pennsylvania	10%	49%	41%	0%
	Rhode Island	18%	41%	41%	0%
	Vermont	7%	52%	41%	0%

Figure 13. Number of Traps Out Daily Overall

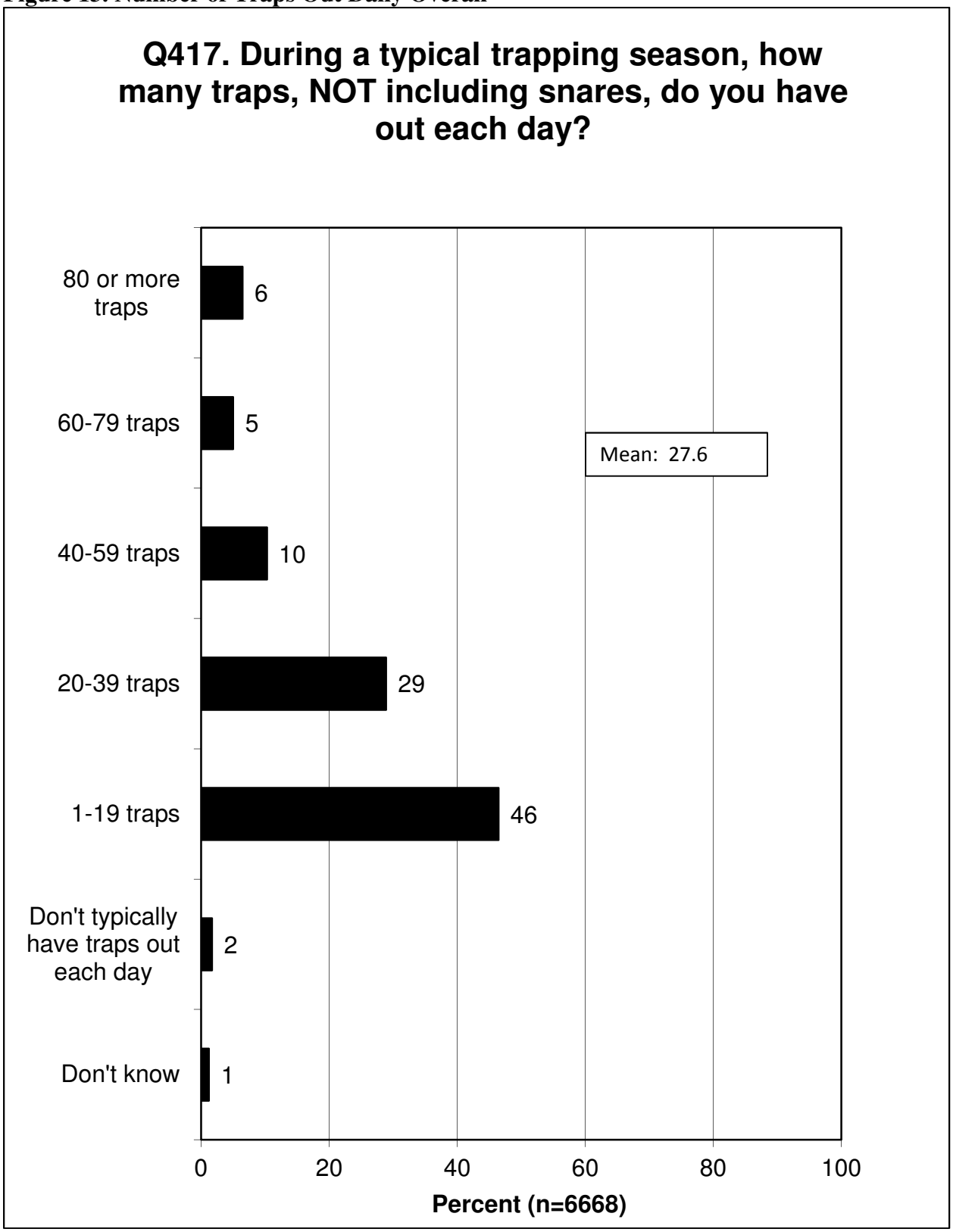


Figure 14. Number of Traps Out Daily Regionally

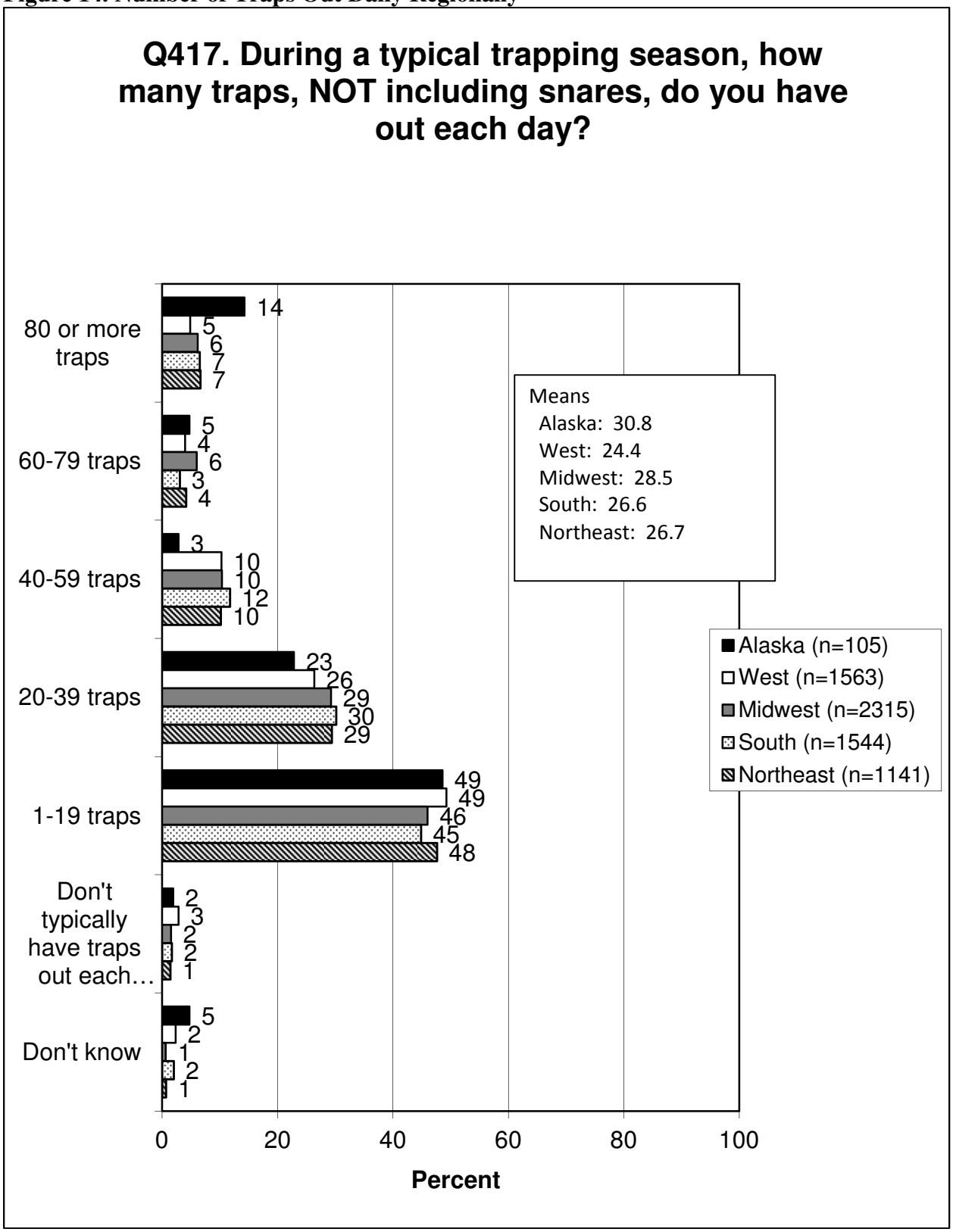


Table 7. Number of Traps Out Daily, by State

	State of residence	Q417. During a typical trapping season, how many traps, NOT including snares, do you have out each day?							
		80 or more	60-79	40-59	20-39	1-19	0	Don't know	Mean
	Alaska	14%	5%	3%	23%	49%	2%	5%	6.1
West	Arizona	4%	2%	9%	25%	60%	0%	0%	6.4
	California	2%	2%	8%	14%	66%	3%	6%	6.7
	Colorado	5%	1%	2%	16%	71%	6%	0%	6.6
	Idaho	6%	3%	13%	23%	48%	5%	2%	6.3
	Montana	6%	3%	8%	24%	51%	4%	4%	6.4
	Nevada	8%	5%	15%	34%	33%	0%	5%	6.0
	New Mexico	5%	6%	14%	32%	40%	2%	0%	6.1
	Oregon	2%	3%	13%	19%	58%	2%	3%	6.5
	Utah	3%	4%	10%	36%	45%	2%	0%	6.2
	Washington	3%	2%	4%	14%	77%	1%	0%	6.6
	Wyoming	5%	8%	12%	28%	42%	3%	2%	6.1
Midwest	Illinois	11%	2%	10%	27%	48%	1%	2%	6.1
	Indiana	7%	6%	16%	35%	37%	0%	0%	5.9
	Iowa	14%	11%	17%	32%	26%	0%	0%	5.4
	Kansas	3%	3%	3%	30%	59%	2%	0%	6.4
	Michigan	6%	6%	10%	27%	50%	2%	0%	6.1
	Minnesota	10%	4%	9%	28%	44%	3%	2%	6.1
	Missouri	6%	7%	12%	31%	45%	0%	0%	6.0
	Nebraska	8%	3%	9%	22%	52%	3%	3%	6.3
	North Dakota	2%	3%	9%	23%	57%	7%	1%	6.5
	Ohio	4%	14%	7%	35%	39%	1%	0%	5.9
	Oklahoma	1%	1%	2%	30%	66%	1%	0%	6.6
	South Dakota	11%	5%	12%	27%	44%	1%	0%	5.9
	Wisconsin	4%	5%	12%	29%	47%	2%	1%	6.2
South	Alabama	4%	0%	13%	26%	54%	3%	0%	6.3
	Arkansas	5%	0%	8%	29%	54%	2%	2%	6.4
	Florida	2%	0%	5%	2%	78%	13%	0%	7.0
	Georgia	5%	6%	12%	21%	50%	2%	3%	6.2
	Kentucky	1%	4%	12%	25%	55%	2%	0%	6.4
	Louisiana	13%	7%	10%	28%	31%	6%	6%	6.0
	Mississippi	1%	5%	11%	28%	54%	0%	2%	6.4
	North Carolina	5%	2%	9%	31%	52%	1%	0%	6.3
	South Carolina	8%	5%	15%	30%	42%	0%	0%	5.9
	Tennessee	10%	3%	11%	43%	33%	0%	0%	5.9
	Virginia	5%	4%	9%	24%	58%	1%	0%	6.3
	West Virginia	9%	3%	15%	36%	34%	1%	3%	6.0
Northeast	Connecticut	5%	1%	7%	22%	64%	0%	2%	6.5
	Maine	9%	8%	18%	33%	31%	1%	1%	5.8
	Maryland	3%	4%	6%	31%	52%	3%	1%	6.4
	Massachusetts	0%	4%	5%	14%	74%	2%	2%	6.7
	New Hampshire	6%	4%	8%	25%	47%	2%	8%	6.4
	New Jersey	6%	3%	7%	19%	48%	17%	0%	6.5
	New York	8%	4%	10%	31%	46%	0%	0%	6.1
	Pennsylvania	2%	6%	9%	35%	47%	0%	1%	6.2
	Rhode Island	0%	4%	0%	14%	77%	0%	4%	6.8
	Vermont	5%	4%	12%	22%	56%	0%	0%	6.2

Figure 15. Number of Snares Out Daily Overall

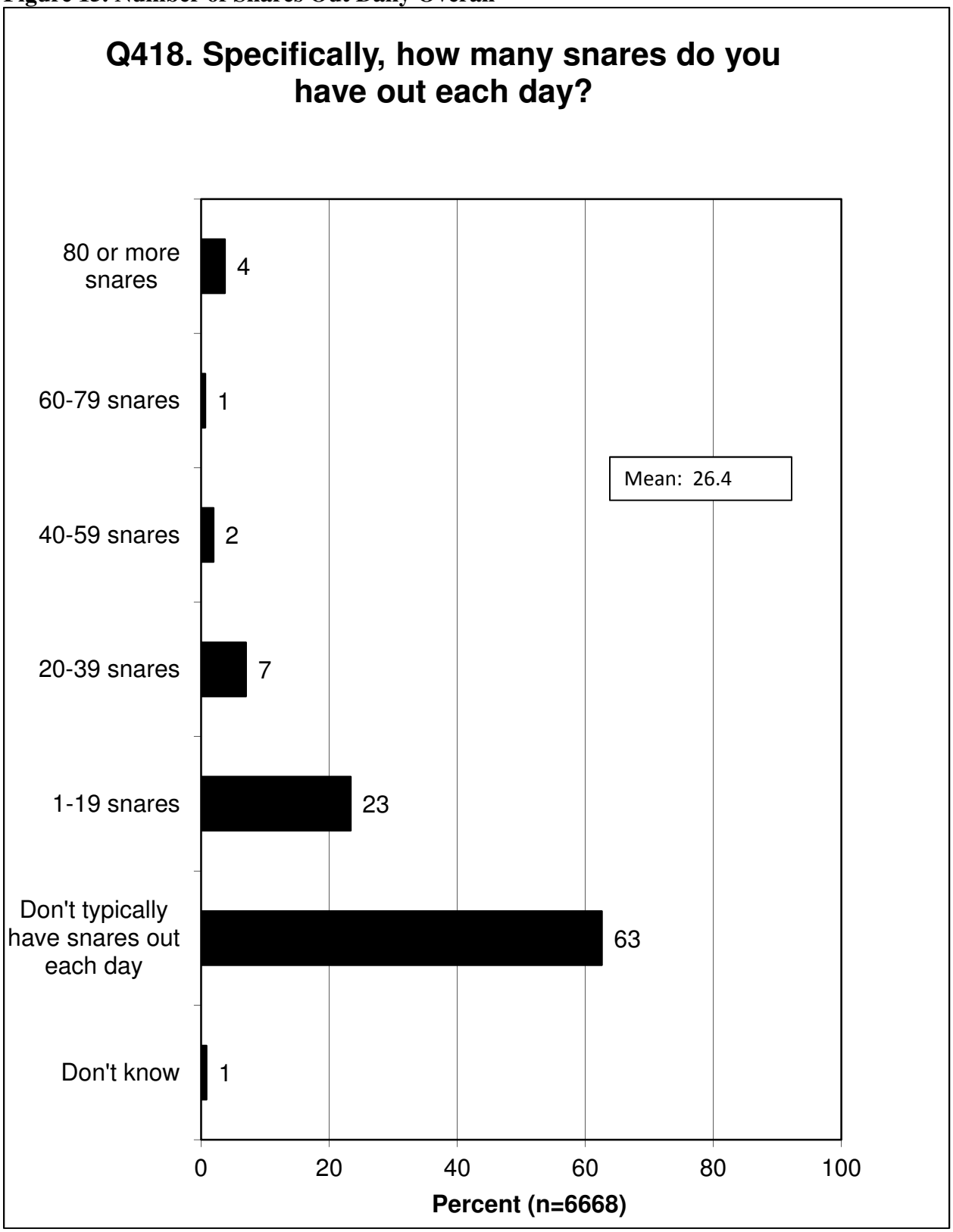


Figure 16. Number of Snares Out Daily Regionally

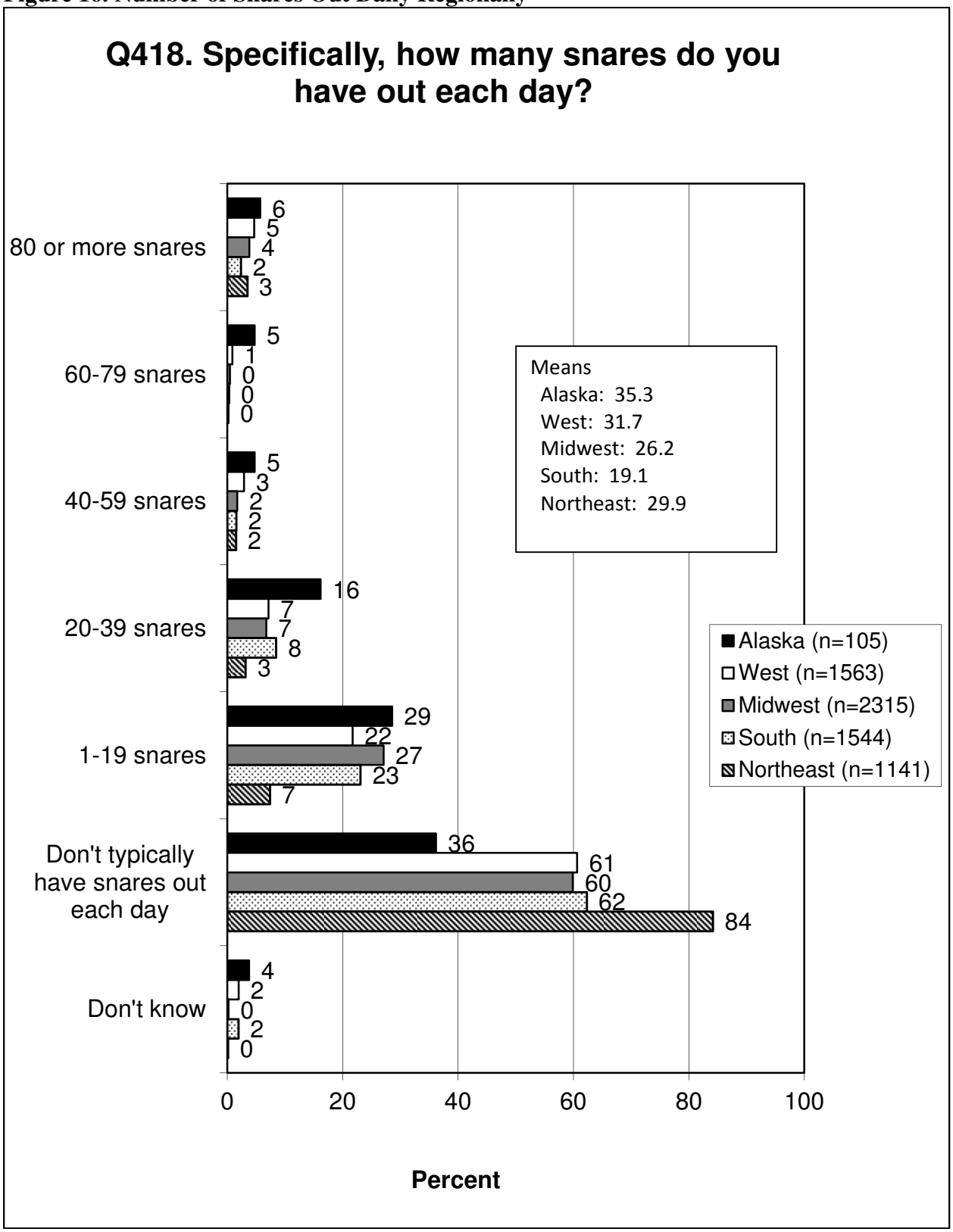


Table 8. Number of Snares Out Daily, by State

	State of residence	Q418. Specifically, how many snares do you have out each day?							
		80 or more	60-79	40-59	20-39	1-19	0	Don't know	Mean
	Alaska	6%	5%	5%	16%	29%	36%	4%	6.8
West	Arizona	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	89%	0%	7.4
	California	2%	0%	0%	0%	5%	92%	1%	7.9
	Colorado	2%	0%	1%	5%	14%	78%	0%	7.6
	Idaho	3%	3%	3%	8%	33%	48%	2%	7.2
	Montana	6%	1%	3%	6%	16%	64%	5%	7.4
	Nevada	12%	0%	3%	5%	7%	72%	2%	7.2
	New Mexico	1%	0%	2%	7%	26%	64%	0%	7.5
	Oregon	3%	2%	2%	5%	22%	65%	1%	7.4
	Utah	2%	1%	3%	12%	37%	45%	0%	7.2
	Washington	1%	1%	1%	2%	3%	93%	0%	7.8
	Wyoming	8%	1%	6%	14%	30%	41%	1%	6.8
Midwest	Illinois	7%	0%	1%	1%	4%	88%	0%	7.6
	Indiana	9%	0%	2%	8%	26%	55%	1%	7.1
	Iowa	6%	3%	8%	21%	33%	29%	0%	6.6
	Kansas	1%	0%	2%	8%	40%	49%	0%	7.3
	Michigan	4%	0%	1%	4%	29%	62%	0%	7.4
	Minnesota	2%	2%	3%	13%	41%	40%	1%	7.1
	Missouri	1%	0%	1%	6%	17%	76%	0%	7.7
	Nebraska	5%	1%	3%	8%	29%	53%	1%	7.2
	North Dakota	7%	1%	6%	10%	33%	44%	0%	6.9
	Ohio	6%	1%	2%	8%	39%	45%	0%	7.1
	Oklahoma	4%	0%	1%	1%	7%	88%	0%	7.7
	South Dakota	5%	2%	6%	13%	39%	34%	0%	6.8
	Wisconsin	1%	0%	0%	6%	24%	69%	0%	7.6
South	Alabama	3%	0%	0%	0%	15%	83%	0%	7.7
	Arkansas	3%	1%	0%	8%	18%	69%	1%	7.5
	Florida	2%	0%	0%	17%	30%	52%	0%	7.3
	Georgia	3%	0%	0%	1%	17%	79%	0%	7.6
	Kentucky	1%	1%	4%	14%	48%	33%	0%	7.0
	Louisiana	7%	0%	2%	7%	8%	77%	1%	7.4
	Mississippi	6%	0%	1%	16%	20%	57%	0%	7.2
	North Carolina	0%	0%	0%	2%	19%	79%	0%	7.7
	South Carolina	5%	0%	1%	3%	17%	75%	0%	7.5
	Tennessee	2%	2%	3%	8%	43%	43%	0%	7.2
	Virginia	1%	0%	0%	5%	23%	71%	0%	7.6
	West Virginia	2%	0%	3%	12%	25%	54%	5%	7.4
Northeast	Connecticut	5%	0%	0%	0%	1%	94%	0%	7.8
	Maine	4%	0%	1%	5%	22%	67%	1%	7.4
	Maryland	3%	0%	3%	5%	18%	72%	0%	7.5
	Massachusetts	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	97%	0%	7.8
	New Hampshire	3%	0%	0%	3%	4%	86%	3%	7.8
	New Jersey	7%	3%	14%	30%	35%	10%	0%	6.1
	New York	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	96%	0%	7.8
	Pennsylvania	3%	0%	1%	6%	19%	71%	0%	7.5
	Rhode Island	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	91%	4%	7.8
	Vermont	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	99%	0%	8.0

Figure 17. Nuisance Trapping Overall

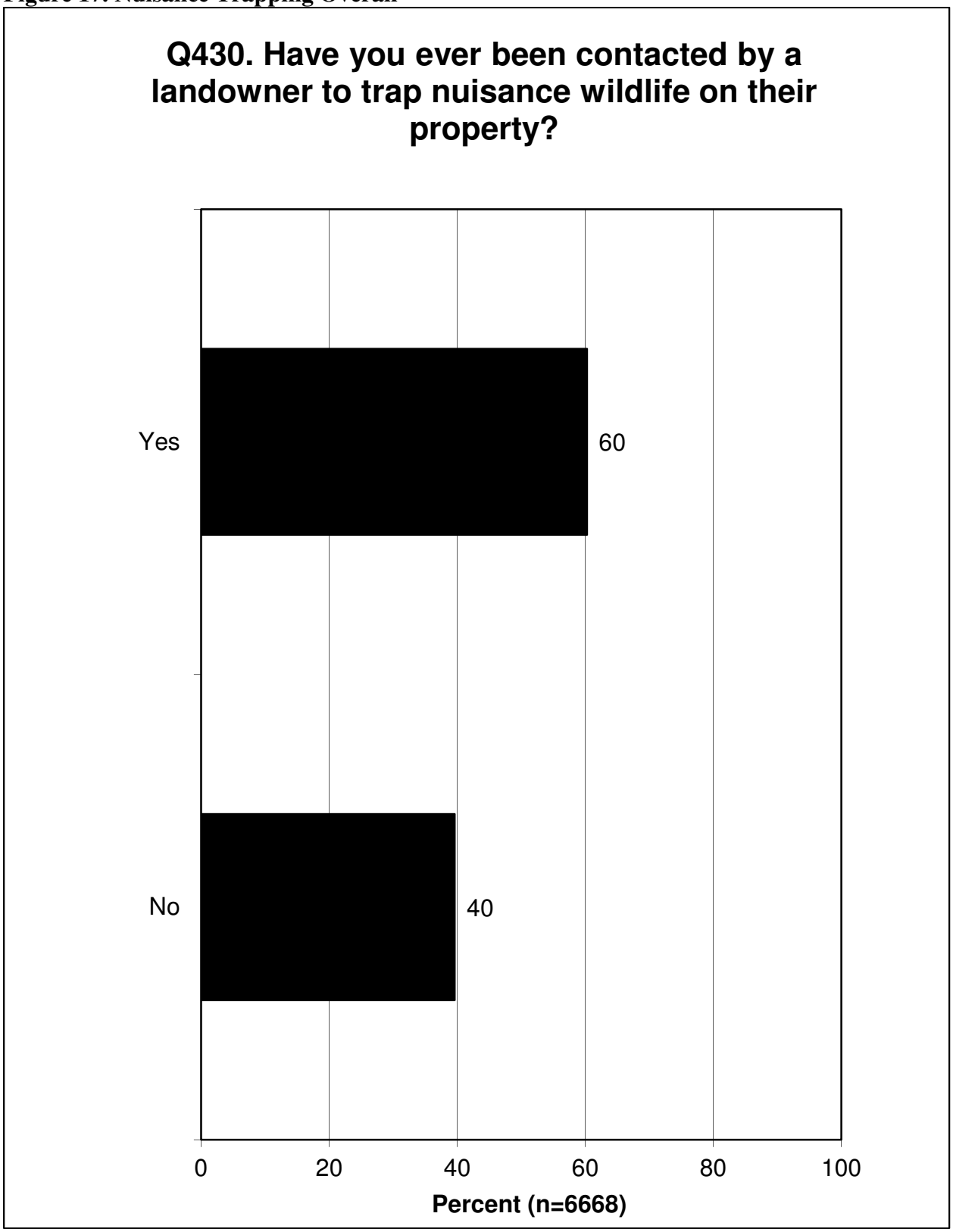


Figure 18. Nuisance Trapping Regionally

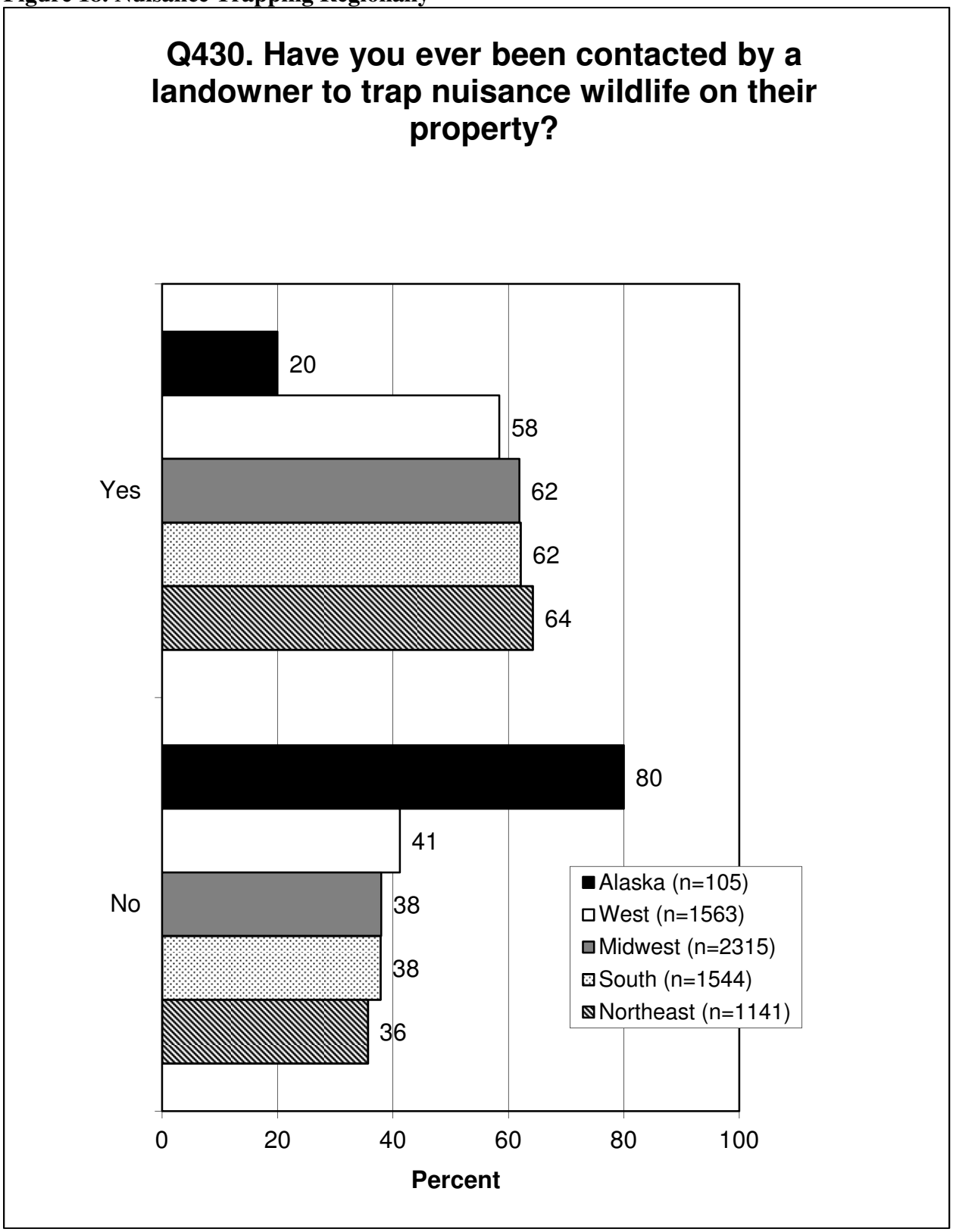


Table 9. Being Contacted for Nuisance Wildlife Removal, by State

	State of residence	Q430. Have you ever been contacted by a landowner to trap nuisance wildlife on their property?		
		Yes	No	Don't know
	Alaska	20%	80%	0%
West	Arizona	38%	62%	0%
	California	78%	22%	0%
	Colorado	53%	47%	0%
	Idaho	54%	45%	1%
	Montana	56%	43%	1%
	Nevada	46%	54%	0%
	New Mexico	60%	40%	0%
	Oregon	60%	40%	0%
	Texas	71%	29%	0%
	Utah	61%	39%	0%
	Washington	79%	21%	0%
	Wyoming	66%	34%	0%
Midwest	Illinois	60%	40%	0%
	Indiana	66%	34%	0%
	Iowa	81%	18%	1%
	Kansas	59%	41%	0%
	Michigan	63%	37%	0%
	Minnesota	59%	41%	0%
	Missouri	66%	34%	0%
	Nebraska	55%	45%	0%
	North Dakota	51%	49%	0%
	Ohio	65%	35%	1%
	Oklahoma	62%	38%	0%
	South Dakota	58%	42%	0%
	Wisconsin	59%	41%	0%
South	Alabama	71%	29%	0%
	Arkansas	47%	53%	0%
	Florida	63%	37%	0%
	Georgia	74%	26%	0%
	Kentucky	63%	37%	0%
	Louisiana	35%	65%	0%
	Mississippi	76%	24%	0%
	North Carolina	77%	23%	0%
	South Carolina	74%	26%	0%
	Tennessee	75%	25%	0%
	Virginia	66%	34%	0%
	West Virginia	65%	35%	0%
Northeast	Connecticut	76%	23%	1%
	Maine	73%	26%	1%
	Maryland	59%	41%	0%
	Massachusetts	72%	28%	0%
	New Hampshire	83%	17%	0%
	New Jersey	71%	29%	0%
	New York	61%	39%	0%
	Pennsylvania	51%	49%	0%
	Rhode Island	77%	23%	0%
	Vermont	80%	20%	0%

Figure 19. Percent of Trapping Involving Nuisance Wildlife Overall

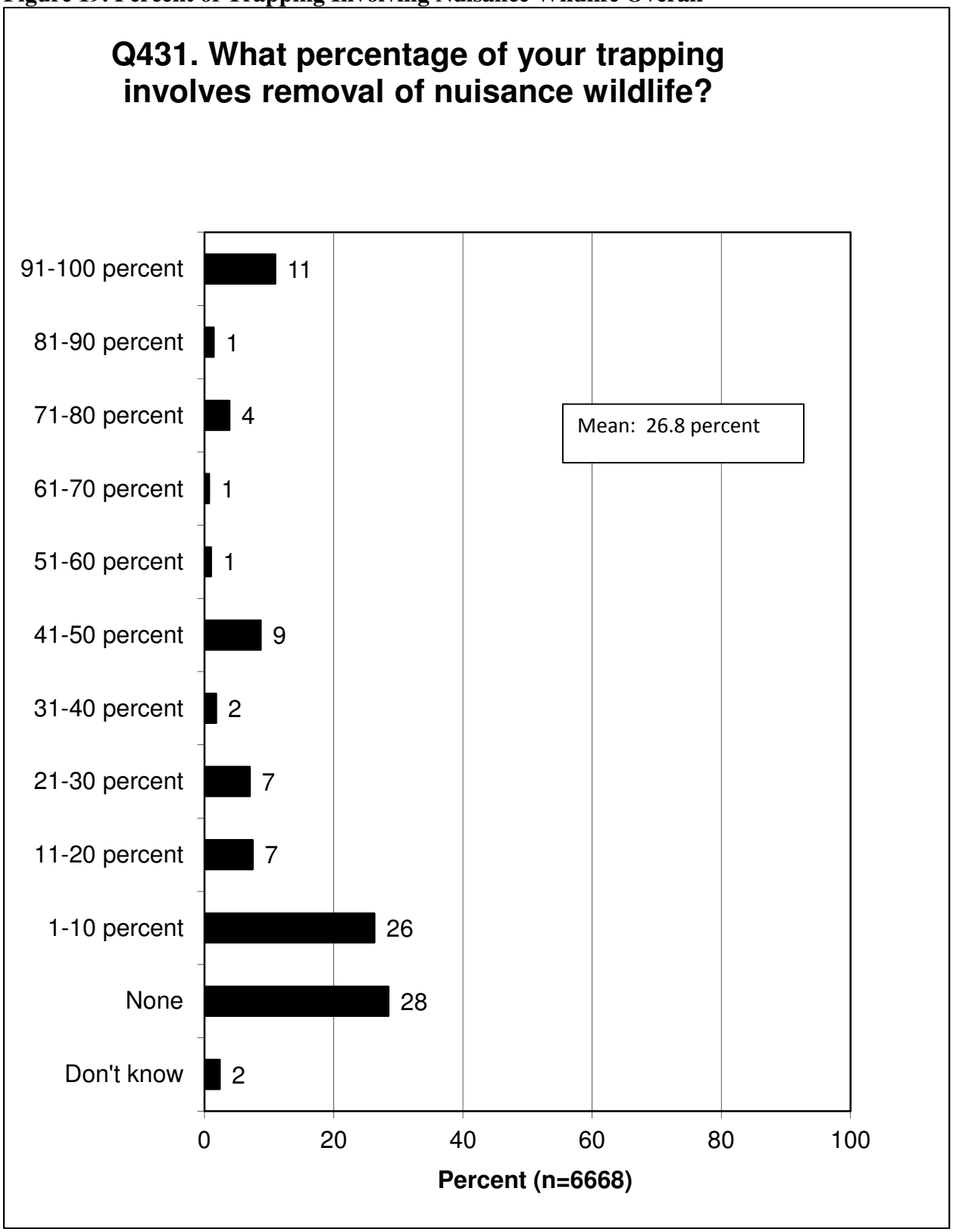


Figure 20. Percent of Trapping Involving Nuisance Wildlife Regionally

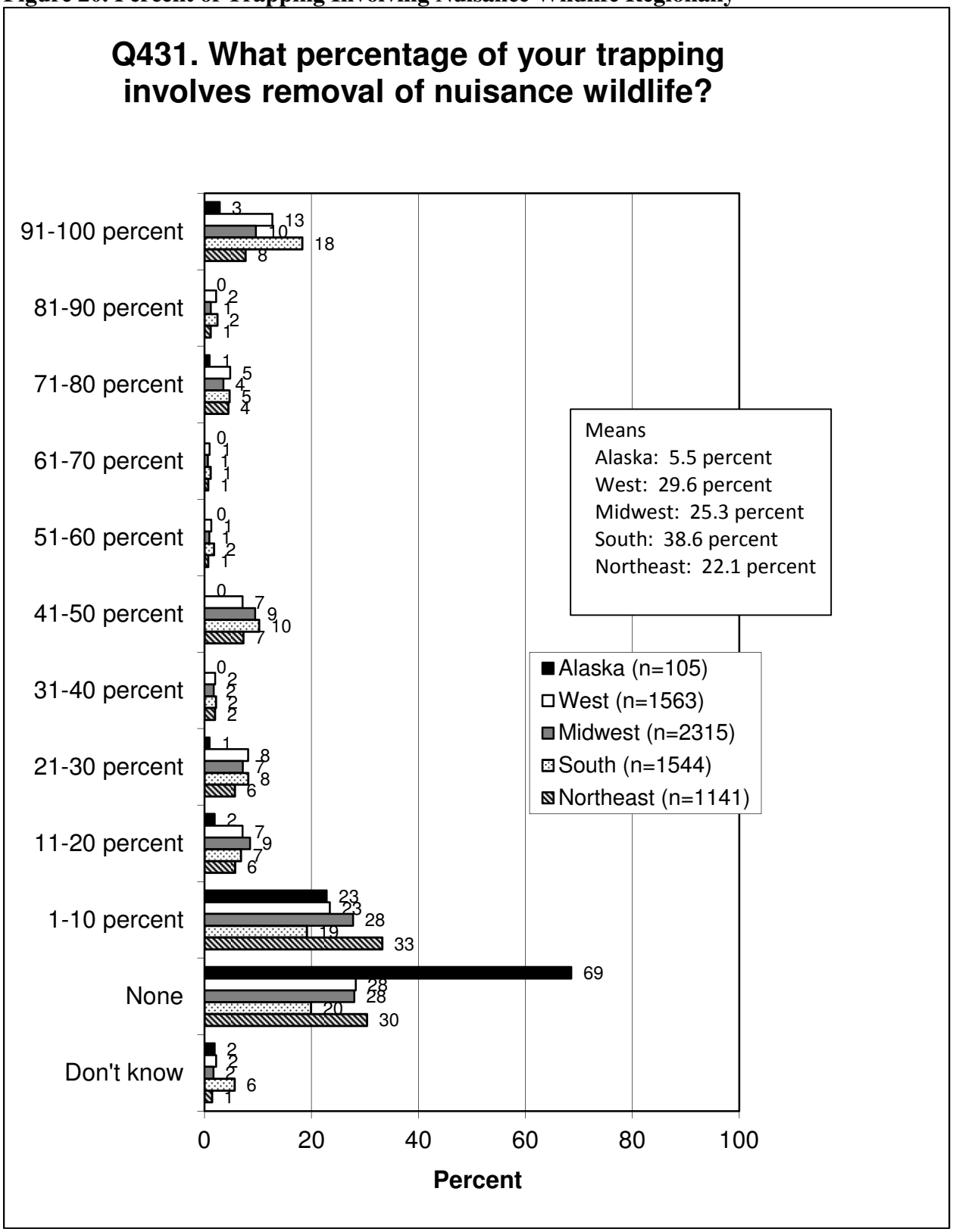


Table 10. Percentage of Trapping That Involves Nuisance Wildlife Removal

	State of residence	Mean percentage of trapping that involves removal of nuisance wildlife
	Alaska	5.6
West	Arizona	10.8
	California	69.4
	Colorado	25.0
	Idaho	26.5
	Montana	35.3
	Nevada	27.4
	New Mexico	28.0
	Oregon	32.3
	Texas	100.0
	Utah	59.3
	Washington	40.9
	Wyoming	31.2
Midwest	Illinois	35.6
	Indiana	23.7
	Iowa	27.0
	Kansas	41.3
	Michigan	32.1
	Minnesota	33.5
	Missouri	30.8
	Nebraska	25.7
	North Dakota	50.0
	Ohio	32.8
	Oklahoma	29.5
	South Dakota	35.2
	Wisconsin	32.5
South	Alabama	50.6
	Arkansas	42.2
	Florida	74.7
	Georgia	51.9
	Kentucky	48.1
	Louisiana	55.9
	Mississippi	52.8
	North Carolina	50.0
	South Carolina	46.5
	Tennessee	35.2
	Virginia	30.2
	West Virginia	29.3
Northeast	Connecticut	43.1
	Maine	18.7
	Maryland	26.8
	Massachusetts	46.1
	New Hampshire	44.0
	New Jersey	26.0
	New York	21.0
	Pennsylvania	20.1
	Rhode Island	38.6
	Vermont	7.8

TRAPPING INCOME

- Just under a quarter of trappers (21%) responded that their trapping has been a *very* or *somewhat* important source of income over the past 3 years. The large majority of them (78%) say it has not been at all important.
  - Trappers in the Alaska and West regions were the most reliant on trapping income.

- Trappers most often said they sell furs using a local fur dealer (48%), at a Canadian auction (17%), or at an in-state auction (13%); note that 23% have not sold furs.
  - Local fur traders were the most commonly used means of selling furs in every region.

Figure 21. Importance of Trapping for Income Overall

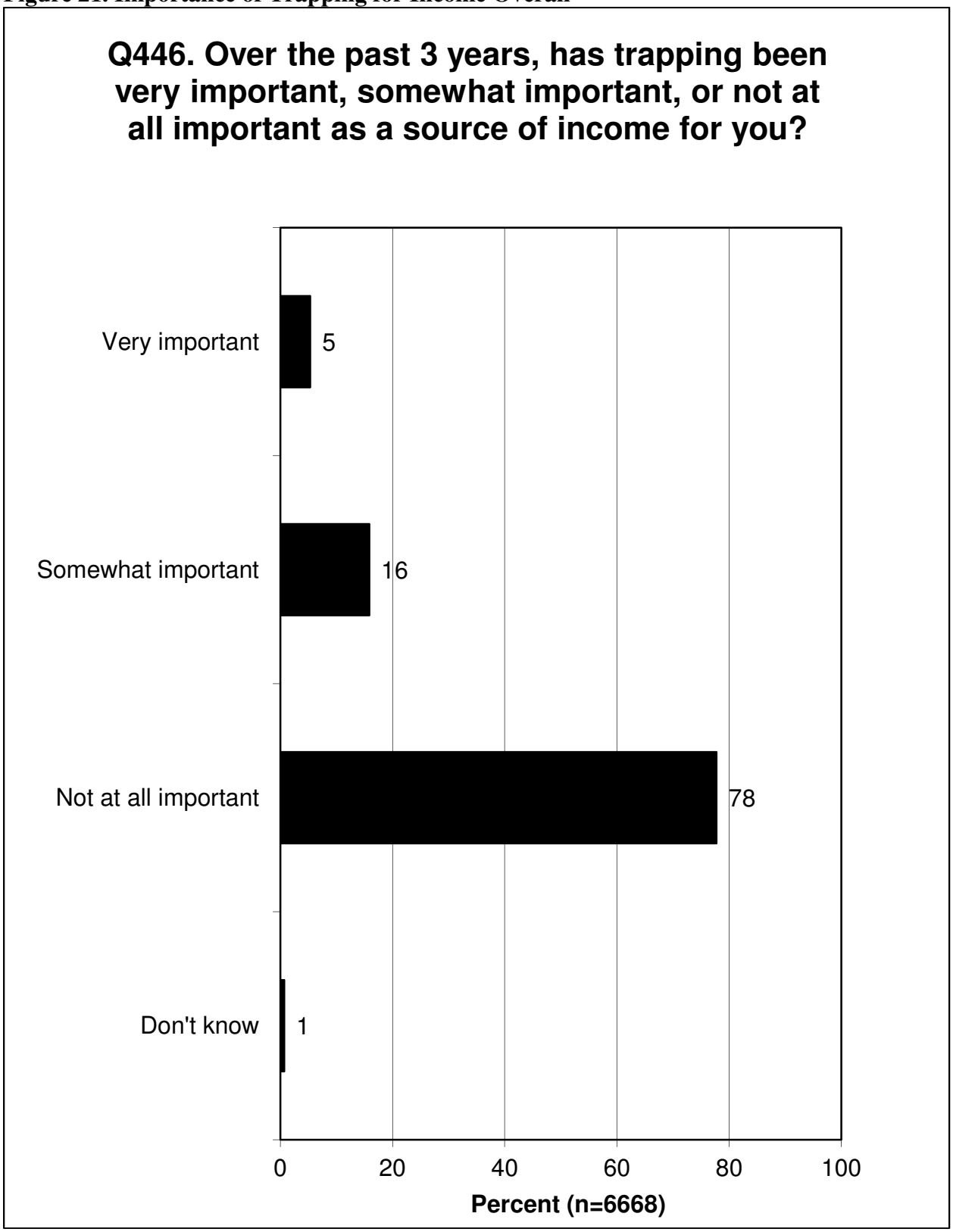


Figure 22. Importance of Trapping for Income Regionally

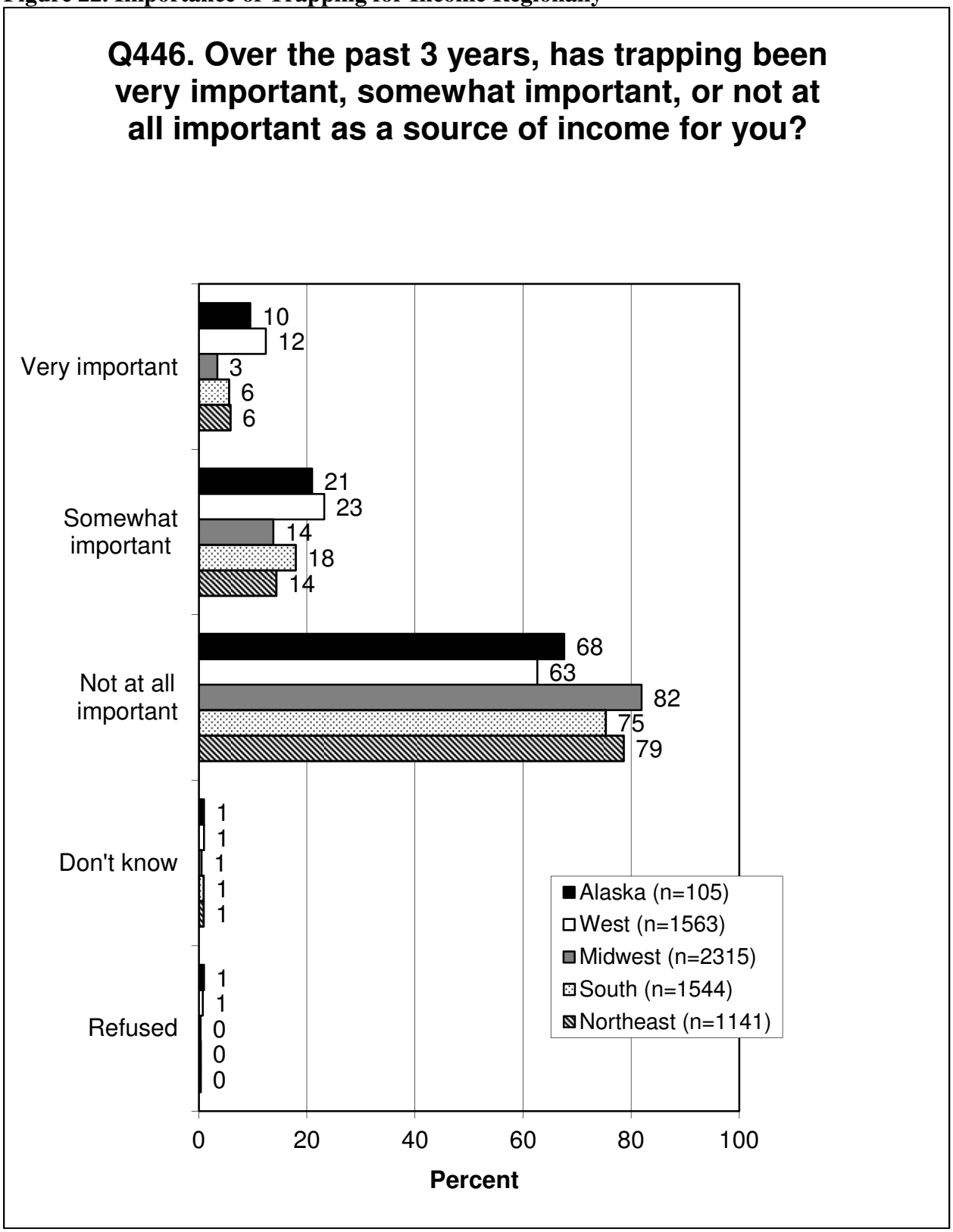


Table 11. Importance of Trapping as Source of Income, by State

	State of residence	Q446. Over the past 3 years, has trapping been very important, somewhat important, or not at all important as a source of income for you?				
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not at all important	Don't know	Refused
	Alaska	10%	21%	68%	1%	1%
West	Arizona	17%	21%	62%	0%	0%
	California	29%	29%	40%	1%	1%
	Colorado	9%	20%	67%	3%	0%
	Idaho	11%	18%	66%	3%	3%
	Montana	13%	22%	64%	0%	1%
	Nevada	11%	21%	67%	0%	0%
	New Mexico	17%	34%	47%	3%	0%
	Oregon	11%	19%	68%	0%	2%
	Texas	14%	29%	57%	0%	0%
	Utah	10%	27%	62%	2%	0%
	Washington	9%	16%	74%	1%	0%
	Wyoming	8%	21%	70%	1%	0%
Midwest	Illinois	1%	15%	81%	0%	2%
	Indiana	5%	13%	82%	0%	0%
	Iowa	3%	24%	72%	1%	0%
	Kansas	2%	13%	85%	1%	0%
	Michigan	2%	10%	87%	1%	0%
	Minnesota	5%	16%	78%	0%	0%
	Missouri	6%	13%	80%	1%	0%
	Nebraska	8%	14%	77%	1%	0%
	North Dakota	4%	12%	82%	1%	1%
	Ohio	3%	15%	81%	0%	1%
	Oklahoma	5%	19%	75%	1%	0%
	South Dakota	5%	22%	71%	1%	0%
	Wisconsin	3%	12%	85%	0%	0%
South	Alabama	11%	12%	74%	0%	4%
	Arkansas	4%	14%	82%	0%	0%
	Florida	18%	7%	75%	0%	0%
	Georgia	13%	20%	66%	2%	0%
	Kentucky	3%	16%	81%	1%	0%
	Louisiana	8%	22%	65%	1%	3%
	Mississippi	5%	17%	77%	0%	2%
	North Carolina	8%	20%	70%	2%	0%
	South Carolina	4%	17%	77%	2%	0%
	Tennessee	11%	16%	71%	2%	0%
	Virginia	6%	17%	77%	0%	0%
	West Virginia	4%	19%	76%	1%	0%
Northeast	Connecticut	6%	16%	77%	1%	0%
	Maine	8%	20%	70%	0%	1%
	Maryland	7%	13%	76%	2%	2%
	Massachusetts	21%	18%	60%	2%	0%
	New Hampshire	11%	17%	69%	0%	3%
	New Jersey	4%	20%	74%	2%	0%
	New York	5%	13%	81%	1%	0%
	Pennsylvania	2%	9%	89%	0%	0%
	Rhode Island	0%	14%	82%	0%	5%
	Vermont	5%	13%	81%	1%	0%

Figure 23. Types of Buyers of Furs Overall

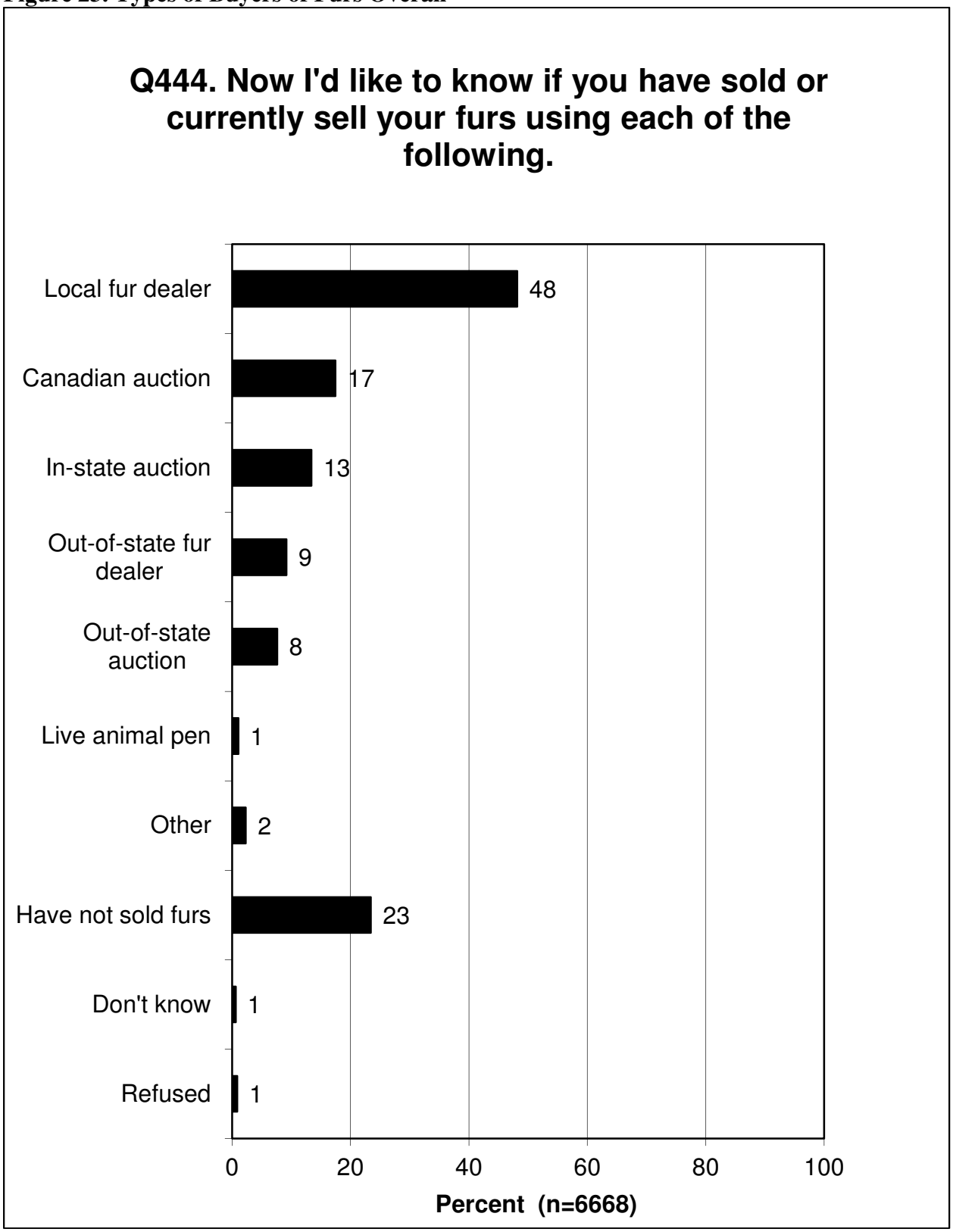


Figure 24. Types of Buyers of Furs Regionally

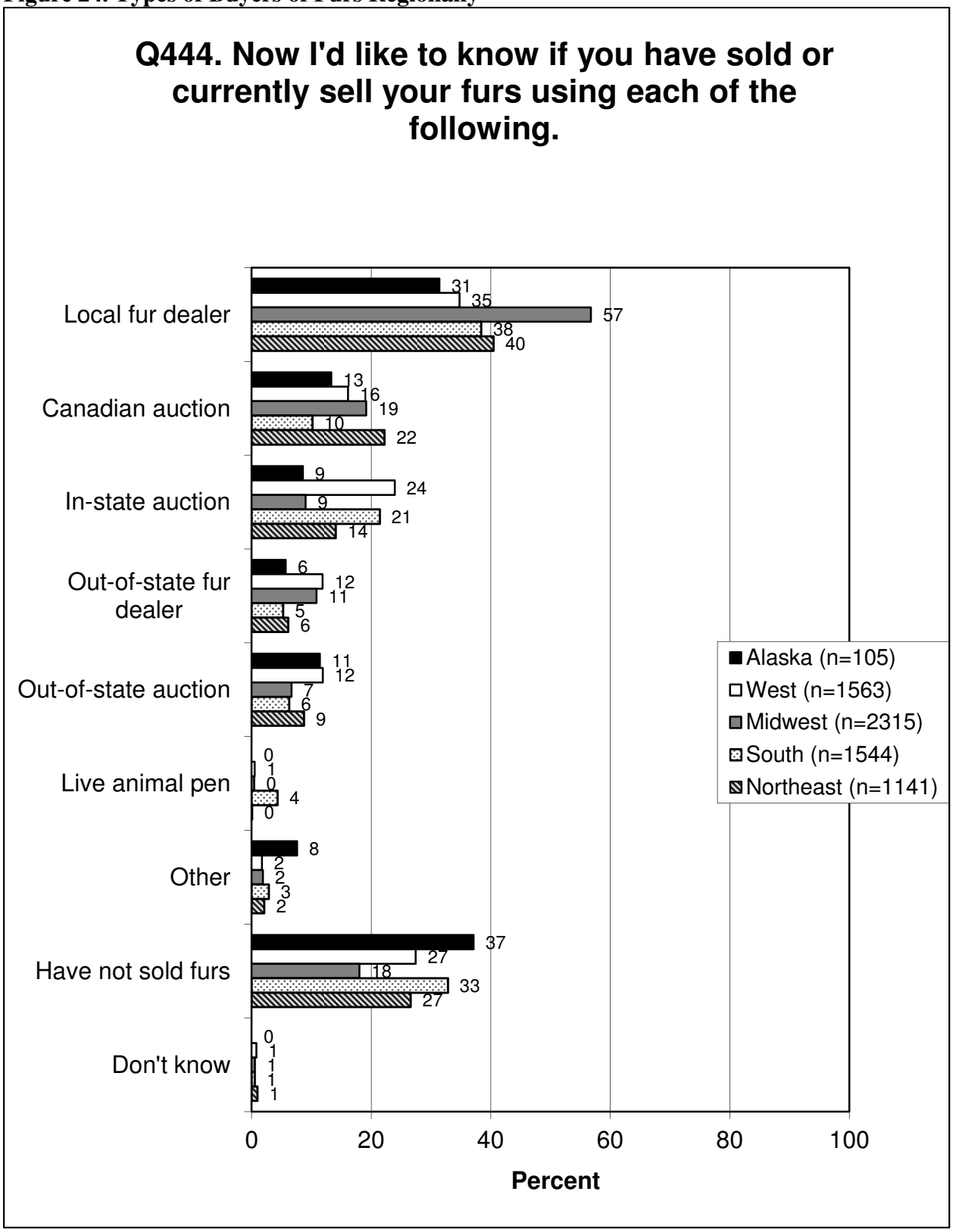


Table 12. Percent Who Have Sold Furs, by State

	State of residence	Percent who have sold furs
	Alaska	63
West	Arizona	81
	California	36
	Colorado	58
	Idaho	68
	Montana	82
	Nevada	72
	New Mexico	72
	Oregon	76
	Texas	57
	Utah	73
	Washington	59
	Wyoming	71
Midwest	Illinois	82
	Indiana	87
	Iowa	94
	Kansas	80
	Michigan	74
	Minnesota	81
	Missouri	84
	Nebraska	88
	North Dakota	83
	Ohio	82
	Oklahoma	69
	South Dakota	87
	Wisconsin	82
South	Alabama	42
	Arkansas	61
	Florida	13
	Georgia	40
	Kentucky	59
	Louisiana	36
	Mississippi	68
	North Carolina	62
	South Carolina	34
	Tennessee	79
	Virginia	69
	West Virginia	88
Northeast	Connecticut	60
	Maine	81
	Maryland	65
	Massachusetts	47
	New Hampshire	78
	New Jersey	74
	New York	76
	Pennsylvania	77
	Rhode Island	64
	Vermont	66

TRAPPING EXPENDITURES

- Trappers were asked about their expenses in the previous 12 months. The data show the overall results (i.e., all expenses together) and the results for four categories of expenses: 1) traps and lures; 2) other trapping equipment, such as tools, skinning knives, chest or hip waders, trap baskets, wires, and boots; 3) travel expenses, such as gasoline, oil, vehicle repairs, lodging, and trapping licenses; and 4) major trapping-related purchases, such as 4-wheelers, snowmobiles, boats, and motors.
  - Overall, the mean of expenditures is $1,694.24.
    - Mean expenditures were highest in the Alaska and West regions (both at over $2,000) and were lowest in the Midwest region ($1,273).
    - Mean expenditures for the 2014-2015 trapper season, at $1,694, were higher than those in the 1992 study ($1,126) and the 2004 study ($858).
  - In the previous 12 months, 77% of trappers reported spending on traps and lures. The mean spent on traps and lures is $246.36.
    - The West had the highest mean expenditures for traps and lures ($319.90).
    - The mean amount of $246 spent on traps and lures was higher than that reported in the 2004 study ($139).
  - About two-thirds of trappers (65%) spent on other equipment, such as tools, skinning knives, and so forth, in the previous 12 months. The mean spent is $149.24.
    - The West had the highest mean expenditures for other equipment ($171.14).
    - The mean amount of $149 spent on other equipment was higher than that reported in the 2004 study ($79).
  - A large percentage of trappers (83%) spent on travel expenses for trapping in the previous 12 months. The mean spent on travel is $344.86.
    - The Alaska region and the West had the highest mean travel expenditures ($845.63 and $700.81, respectively).
    - The mean amount of $345 spent on travel was higher than that reported in the 2004 study ($268).
  - Finally, 15% of trappers spent on major trapping-related items, such as 4-wheelers, snowmobiles, boats, and motors. The mean spent on this category is $730.85.
    - The Alaska region and the West had the highest mean expenditures for major trapping-related items ($1,241.35 and $1,015.96, respectively).
    - The mean amount of $731 spent on major trapping-related purchases was higher than that reported in the 2004 study ($361).

Figure 25. Total Expenditures Overall

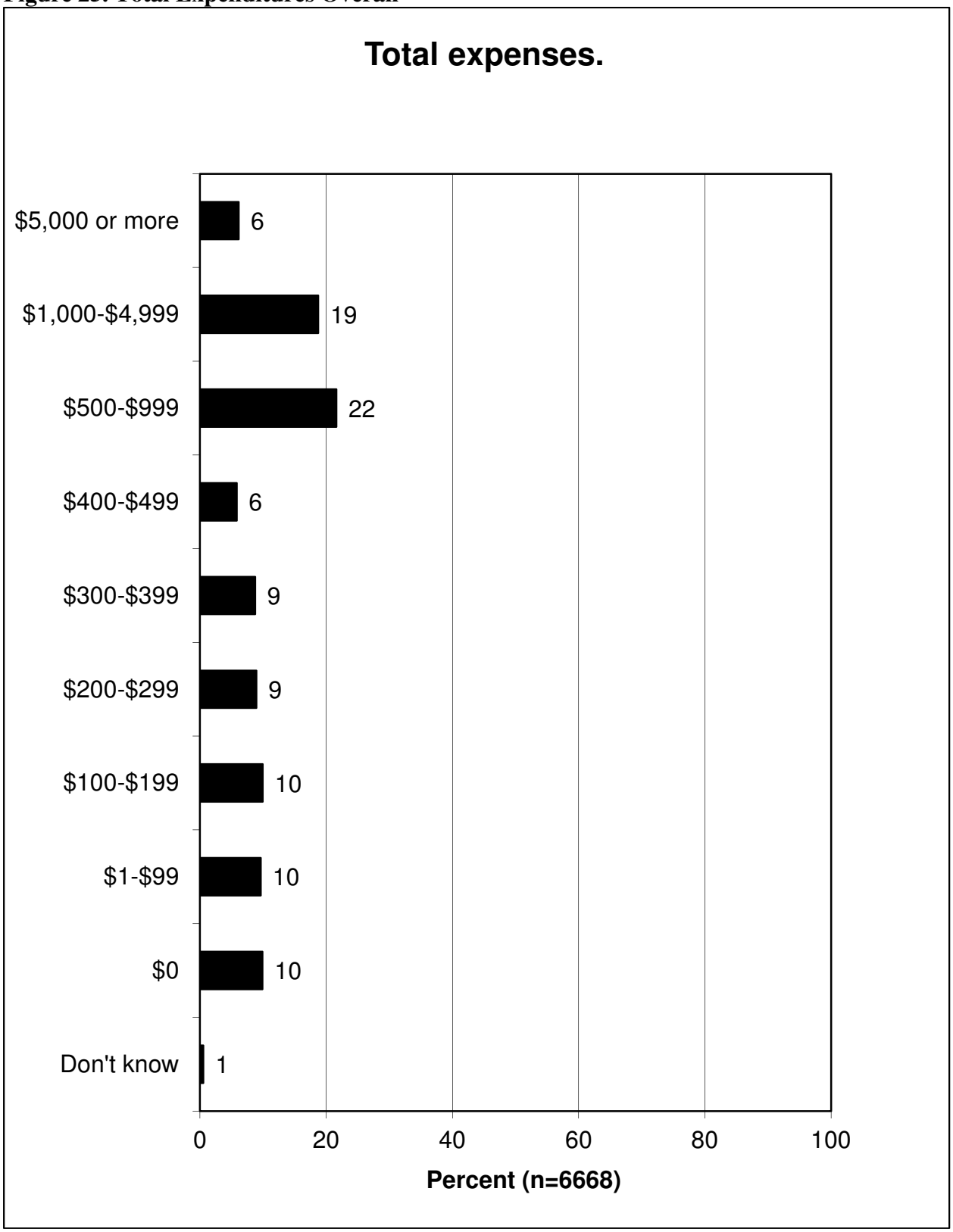


Figure 26. Total Expenditures Regionally

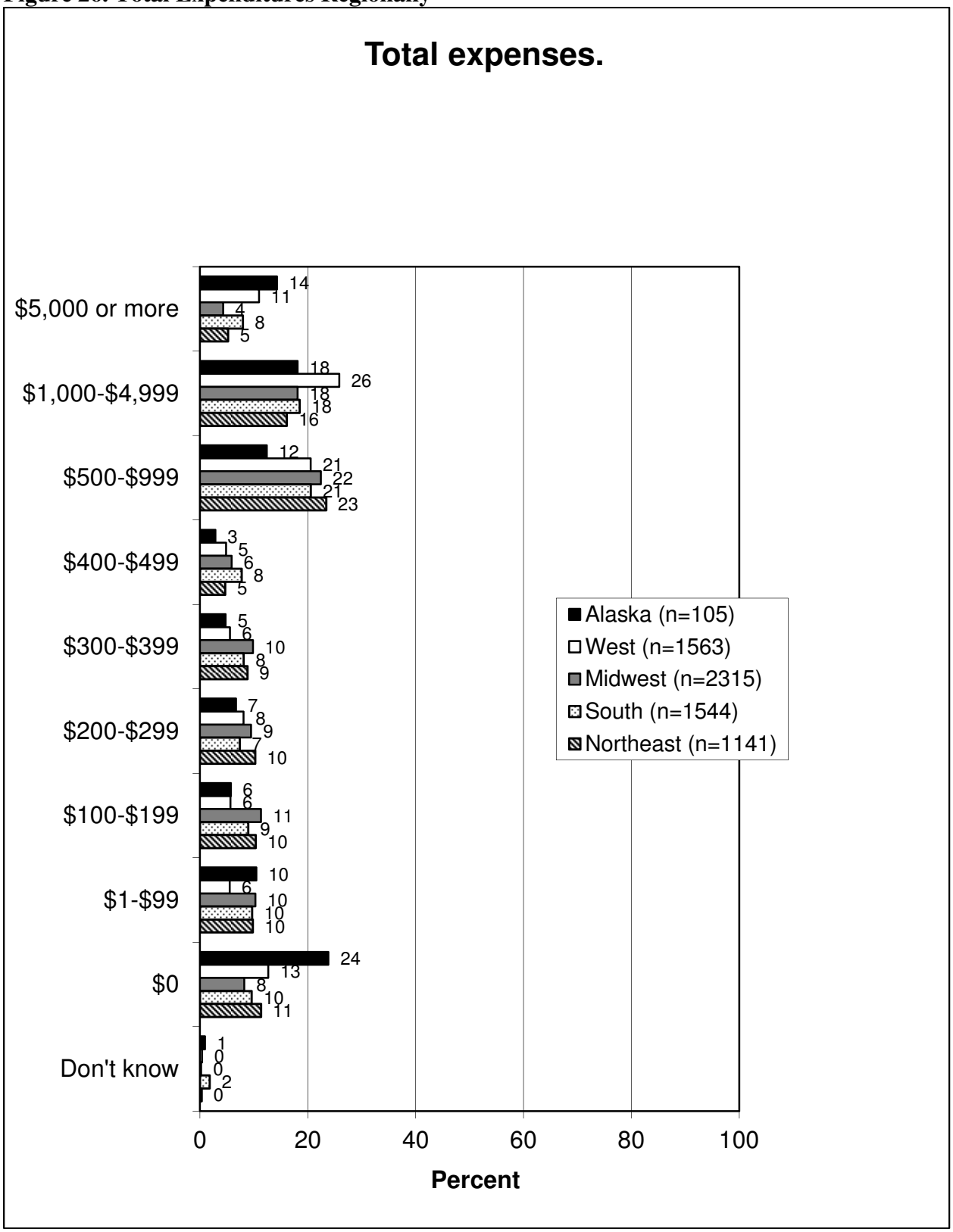


Table 13. Total Expenses, by State

	State of residence	Total expenses.									
		$5,000 or more	$1,000-$4,999	$500-$999	$400-$499	$300-$399	$200-$299	$100-$199	$1-$99	$0	Don't know
	Alaska	14%	18%	12%	3%	5%	7%	6%	10%	24%	1%
West	Arizona	9%	38%	15%	4%	4%	6%	4%	4%	13%	4%
	California	19%	31%	15%	4%	4%	3%	4%	2%	18%	0%
	Colorado	16%	22%	17%	3%	9%	10%	3%	3%	16%	0%
	Idaho	12%	20%	24%	8%	3%	8%	12%	7%	5%	2%
	Montana	5%	20%	18%	3%	6%	13%	4%	7%	24%	0%
	Nevada	16%	25%	18%	2%	5%	7%	5%	10%	13%	0%
	New Mexico	11%	28%	26%	7%	6%	7%	7%	2%	5%	0%
	Oregon	9%	27%	22%	5%	7%	5%	11%	7%	8%	0%
	Texas	14%	0%	43%	0%	0%	29%	14%	0%	0%	0%
	Utah	14%	35%	23%	6%	5%	4%	4%	2%	7%	0%
	Washington	7%	36%	19%	4%	6%	5%	5%	8%	8%	0%
	Wyoming	18%	25%	19%	6%	8%	8%	4%	7%	4%	1%
Midwest	Illinois	4%	10%	22%	6%	6%	10%	10%	16%	15%	2%
	Indiana	4%	16%	23%	6%	14%	9%	10%	13%	5%	0%
	Iowa	8%	27%	27%	4%	10%	8%	7%	3%	6%	0%
	Kansas	3%	12%	19%	5%	11%	10%	13%	15%	12%	0%
	Michigan	4%	20%	19%	8%	12%	8%	16%	8%	5%	0%
	Minnesota	7%	22%	24%	6%	8%	8%	10%	5%	10%	0%
	Missouri	5%	20%	29%	8%	10%	11%	5%	7%	6%	0%
	Nebraska	3%	13%	18%	6%	9%	8%	12%	21%	8%	1%
	North Dakota	9%	19%	21%	6%	8%	13%	8%	8%	7%	0%
	Ohio	7%	17%	24%	6%	11%	13%	8%	11%	3%	0%
	Oklahoma	5%	18%	22%	6%	13%	11%	12%	6%	7%	0%
	South Dakota	7%	26%	26%	8%	6%	7%	5%	6%	9%	0%
	Wisconsin	1%	21%	22%	4%	9%	9%	14%	8%	12%	0%
South	Alabama	11%	34%	20%	3%	5%	1%	5%	12%	9%	0%
	Arkansas	3%	14%	20%	4%	8%	5%	19%	14%	13%	1%
	Florida	15%	15%	17%	0%	17%	10%	5%	22%	0%	0%
	Georgia	5%	25%	21%	5%	9%	3%	8%	11%	9%	3%
	Kentucky	7%	20%	21%	9%	11%	8%	9%	8%	6%	0%
	Louisiana	12%	21%	9%	5%	4%	12%	8%	17%	7%	6%
	Mississippi	5%	19%	24%	14%	4%	1%	7%	13%	13%	0%
	North Carolina	8%	24%	25%	8%	9%	5%	7%	7%	7%	0%
	South Carolina	10%	26%	21%	7%	8%	6%	9%	7%	5%	0%
	Tennessee	6%	32%	27%	13%	5%	6%	5%	2%	5%	0%
	Virginia	4%	19%	14%	9%	7%	13%	10%	11%	14%	0%
	West Virginia	11%	15%	23%	10%	9%	8%	6%	7%	10%	3%
Northeast	Connecticut	5%	16%	19%	5%	8%	11%	8%	10%	18%	1%
	Maine	9%	20%	28%	5%	7%	8%	7%	8%	8%	1%
	Maryland	6%	10%	15%	10%	4%	8%	14%	16%	18%	1%
	Massachusetts	5%	23%	18%	7%	4%	11%	7%	9%	18%	0%
	New Hampshire	5%	30%	25%	6%	5%	5%	6%	6%	9%	3%
	New Jersey	2%	28%	27%	9%	9%	8%	7%	3%	8%	0%
	New York	5%	15%	24%	3%	11%	11%	11%	9%	11%	0%
	Pennsylvania	2%	17%	26%	6%	9%	11%	11%	13%	5%	1%
	Rhode Island	5%	0%	14%	14%	5%	23%	14%	18%	9%	0%
	Vermont	6%	15%	22%	4%	7%	12%	11%	12%	12%	0%

Table 14. Mean Expenses by State

	State of residence	Traps and lures	Other equipment	Travel	Major purchases	Total expenses
	Alaska	$136.59	$94.48	$845.63	$1,241.35	$2,285.58
West	Arizona	$472.54	$159.51	$717.74	$678.55	$2,005.00
	California	$741.89	$308.43	$1,770.76	$2,489.62	$5,107.72
	Colorado	$547.76	$209.53	$626.89	$1,287.82	$2,647.93
	Idaho	$318.59	$157.41	$484.87	$960.18	$1,891.03
	Montana	$196.99	$126.95	$432.19	$267.65	$905.86
	Nevada	$397.41	$146.86	$1,131.69	$1,208.33	$2,790.98
	New Mexico	$298.41	$186.87	$584.92	$980.56	$2,042.91
	Oregon	$194.33	$143.50	$677.68	$833.00	$1,761.55
	Texas	$475.71	$133.57	$335.71	$357.14	$1,302.14
	Utah	$297.08	$205.26	$676.99	$1,481.10	$2,660.43
	Washington	$338.29	$194.87	$673.91	$1,587.62	$2,777.65
	Wyoming	$436.39	$204.81	$1,052.35	$1,828.87	$3,491.42
Midwest	Illinois	$187.99	$119.84	$199.26	$672.04	$1,124.61
	Indiana	$198.85	$130.83	$227.71	$534.91	$1,066.90
	Iowa	$267.12	$180.12	$372.84	$954.92	$1,773.51
	Kansas	$166.63	$88.12	$250.31	$339.04	$837.08
	Michigan	$237.71	$152.21	$295.40	$392.17	$1,072.22
	Minnesota	$261.59	$284.05	$295.52	$831.04	$1,656.22
	Missouri	$305.46	$179.44	$275.34	$566.96	$1,327.20
	Nebraska	$238.11	$130.10	$211.02	$235.24	$784.88
	North Dakota	$242.55	$139.97	$343.48	$844.94	$1,565.56
	Ohio	$259.57	$147.58	$197.95	$514.74	$1,118.04
	Oklahoma	$251.78	$144.03	$228.29	$547.84	$1,166.33
	South Dakota	$370.58	$173.88	$526.10	$546.77	$1,614.07
	Wisconsin	$196.88	$135.94	$259.12	$1,054.69	$1,638.32
South	Alabama	$434.49	$219.16	$398.86	$1,337.18	$2,359.63
	Arkansas	$189.99	$86.85	$168.00	$367.17	$789.20
	Florida	$489.77	$269.42	$645.43	$1,012.08	$2,395.18
	Georgia	$462.60	$210.51	$404.58	$381.25	$1,376.89
	Kentucky	$248.83	$184.95	$271.45	$610.75	$1,311.56
	Louisiana	$232.38	$136.30	$346.92	$2,135.57	$2,693.84
	Mississippi	$273.86	$127.23	$365.26	$274.84	$984.57
	North Carolina	$305.96	$202.44	$341.59	$737.15	$1,584.55
	South Carolina	$467.81	$296.16	$424.01	$374.17	$1,558.28
	Tennessee	$360.32	$226.06	$371.13	$493.79	$1,445.41
	Virginia	$205.56	$147.57	$244.76	$452.45	$1,013.49
	West Virginia	$314.26	$147.76	$350.72	$813.37	$1,572.15
Northeast	Connecticut	$224.12	$151.73	$325.45	$290.20	$968.15
	Maine	$353.63	$173.64	$621.96	$2,194.79	$3,311.47
	Maryland	$150.45	$122.78	$205.16	$1,114.25	$1,568.08
	Massachusetts	$491.16	$139.04	$859.65	$933.93	$2,353.53
	New Hampshire	$267.00	$193.90	$300.34	$313.39	$1,046.65
	New Jersey	$235.43	$229.56	$290.40	$270.02	$1,023.97
	New York	$221.34	$152.17	$232.68	$438.75	$1,031.30
	Pennsylvania	$212.80	$121.48	$229.56	$268.54	$805.60
	Rhode Island	$122.57	$65.91	$1,190.23	$0.00	$1,373.14
	Vermont	$166.71	$130.69	$208.16	$470.00	$964.41

Figure 27. Expenditures on Traps and Lures Overall

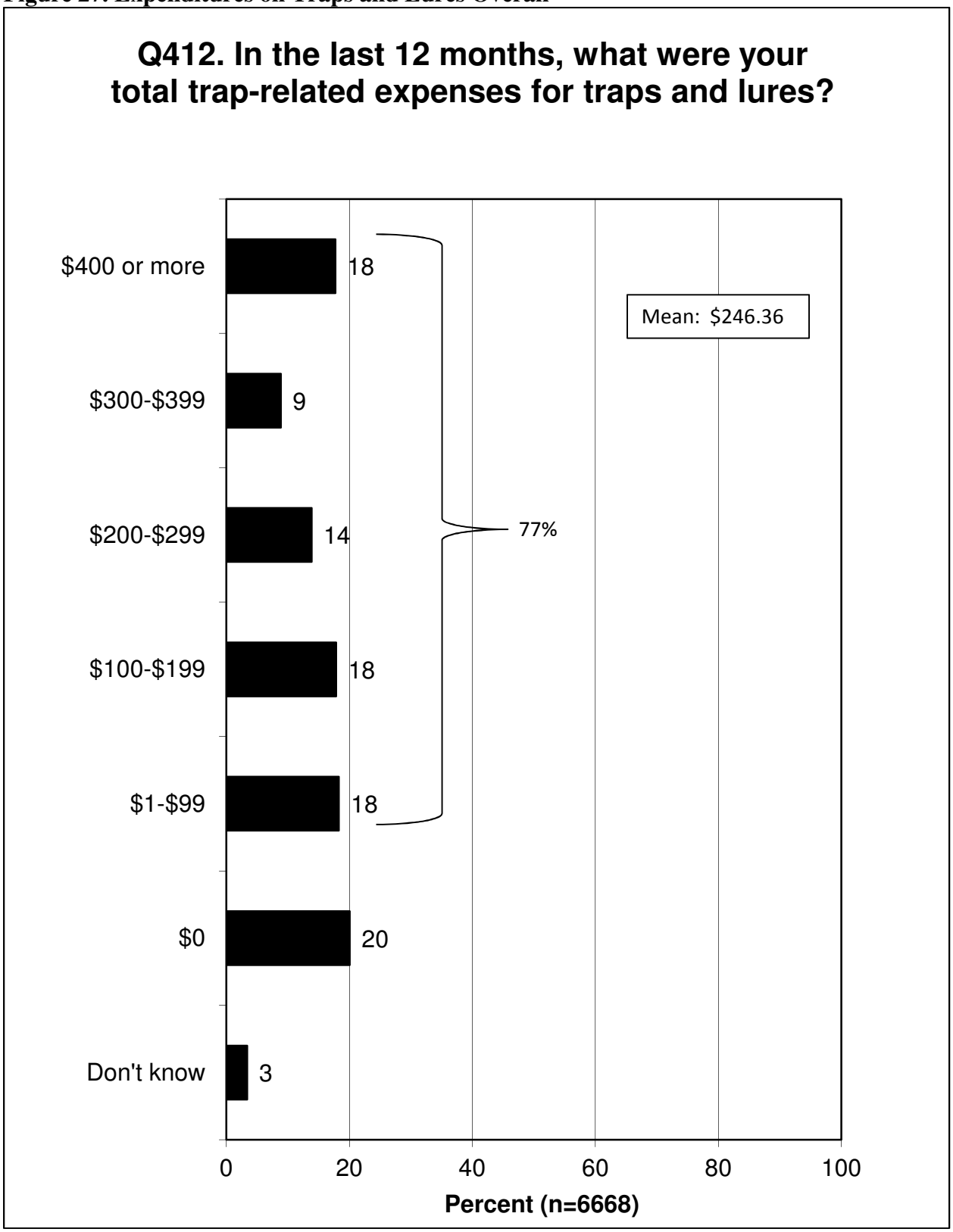


Figure 28. Expenditures on Traps and Lures Regionally

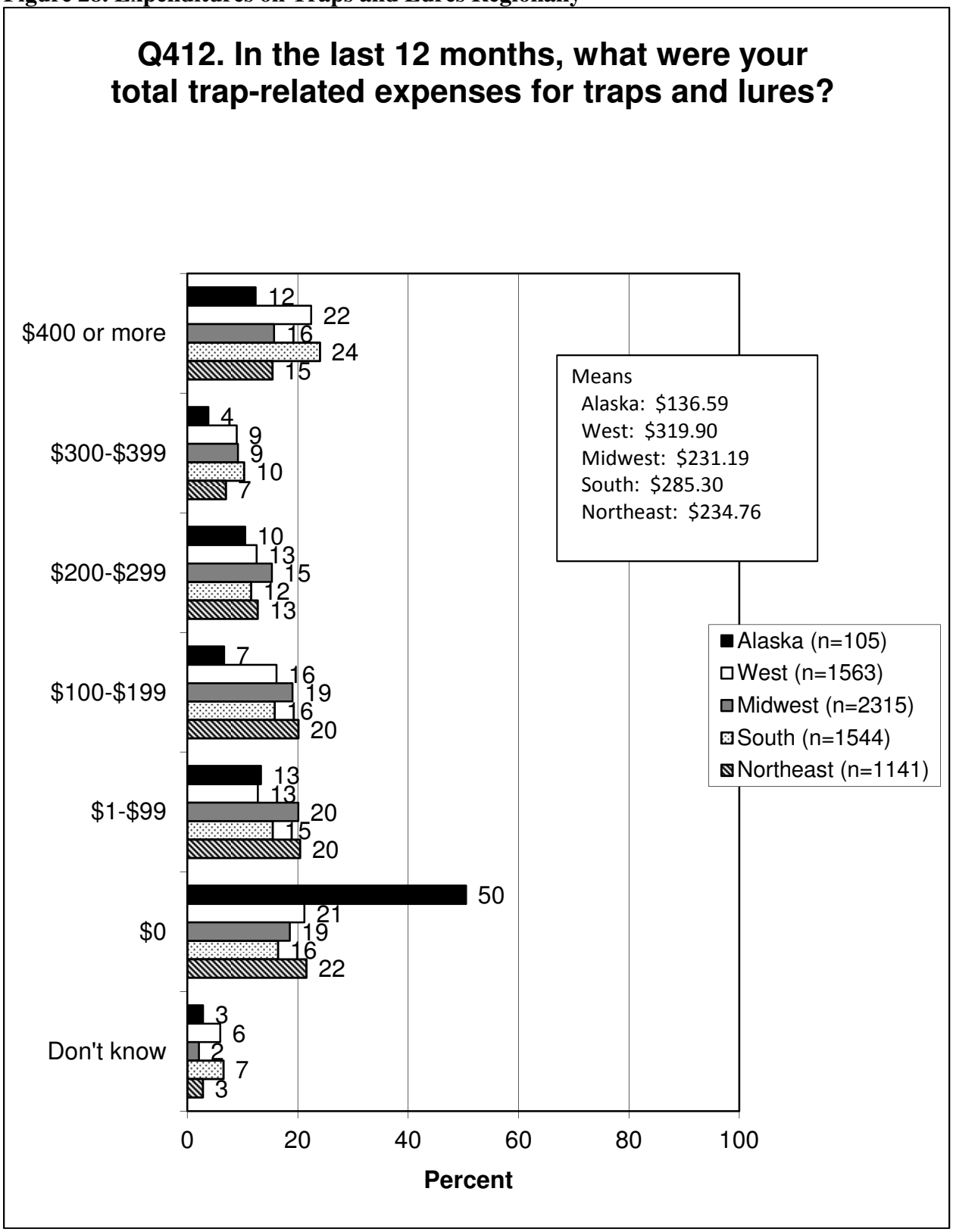


Figure 29. Expenditures on Other Equipment Overall

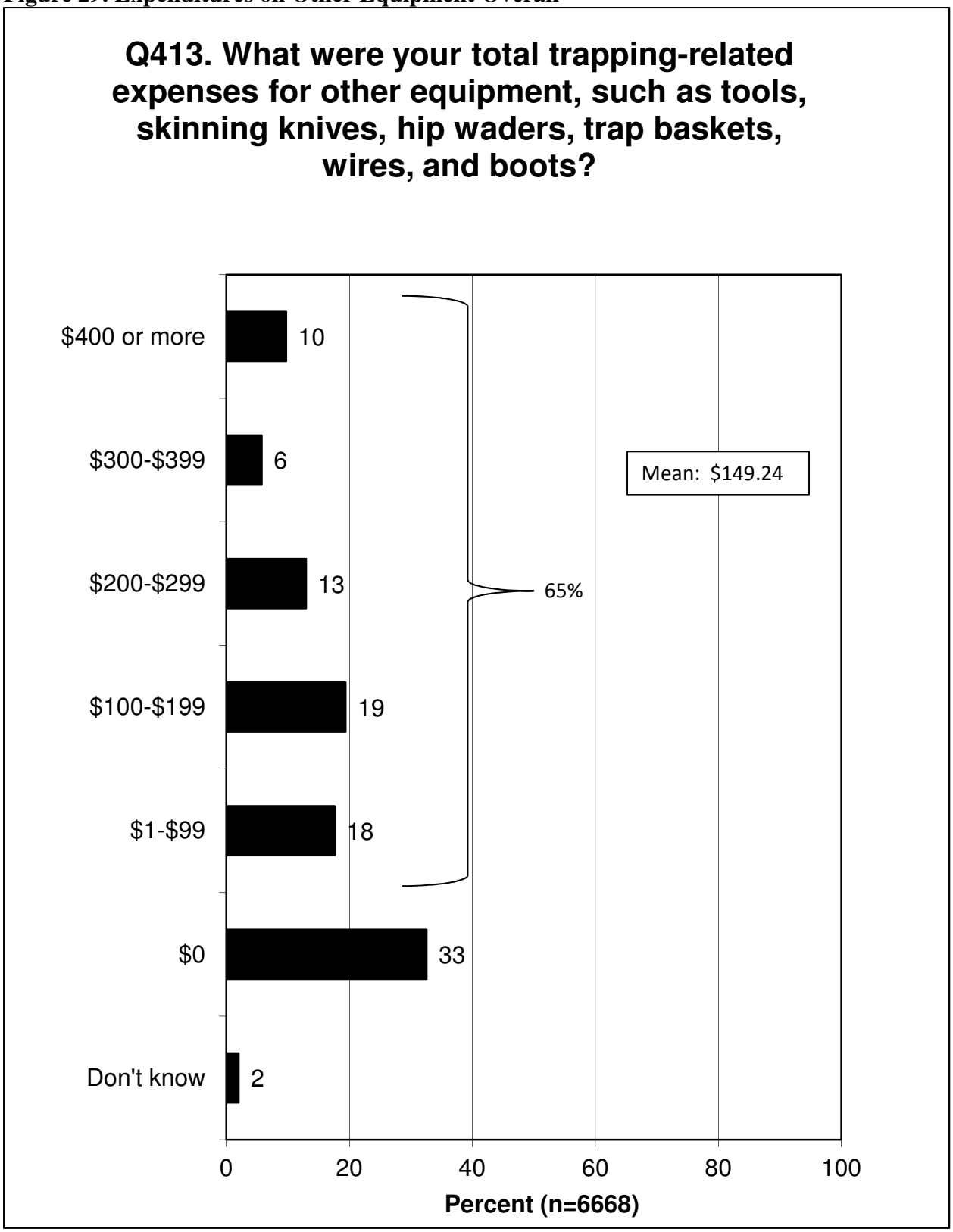


Figure 30. Expenditures on Other Equipment Regionally

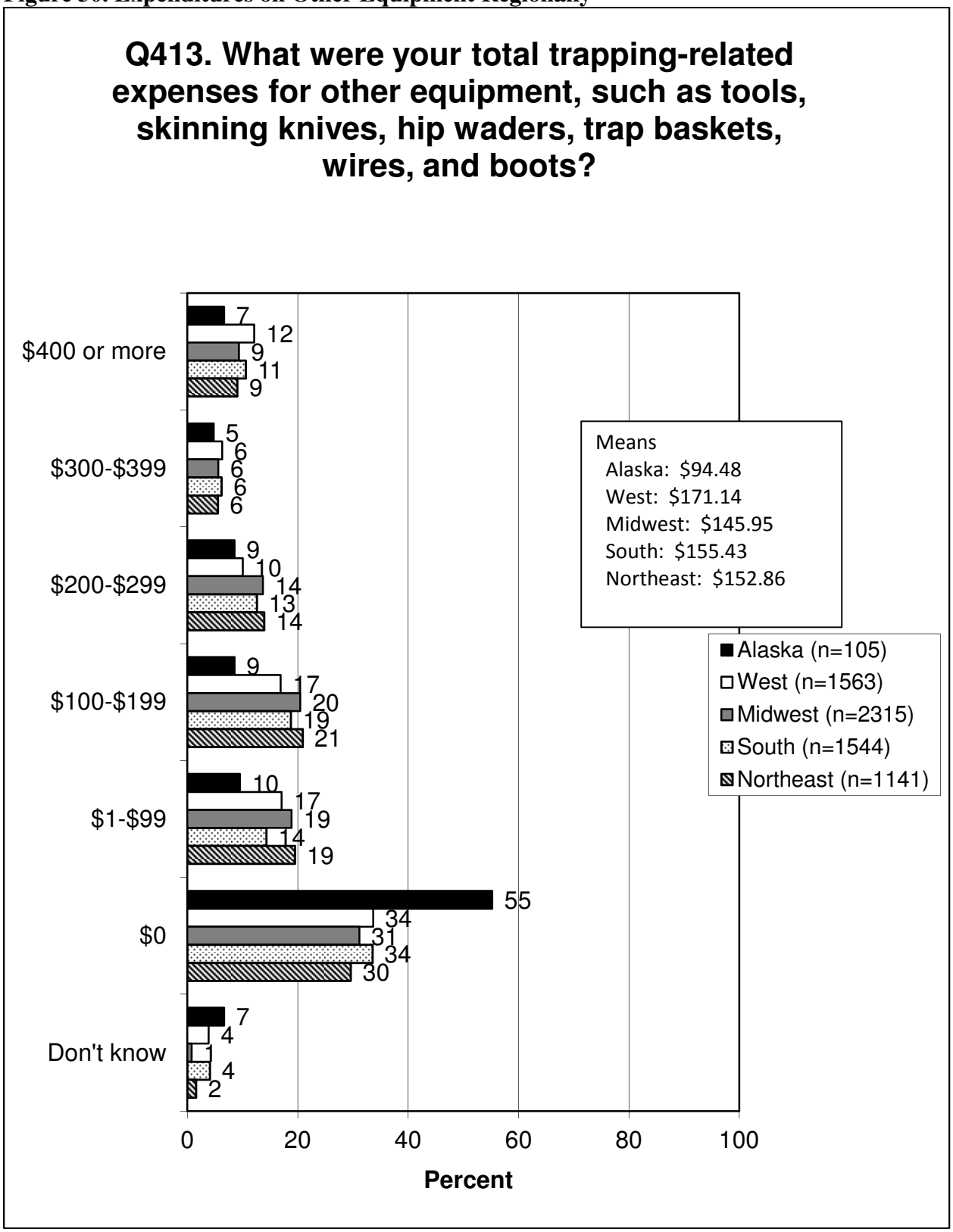


Figure 31. Expenditures on Trapping-Related Travel Overall

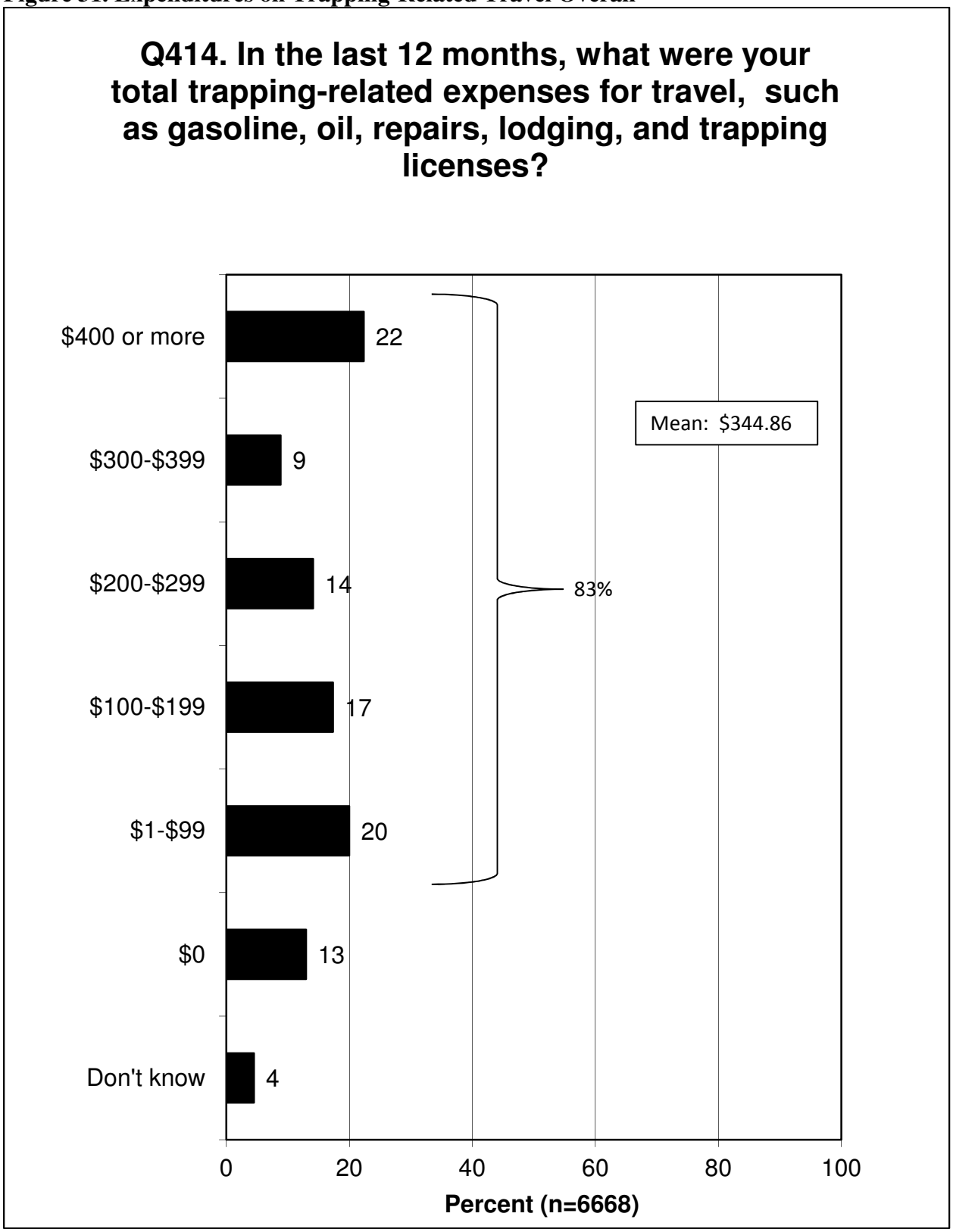


Figure 32. Expenditures on Trapping-Related Travel Regionally

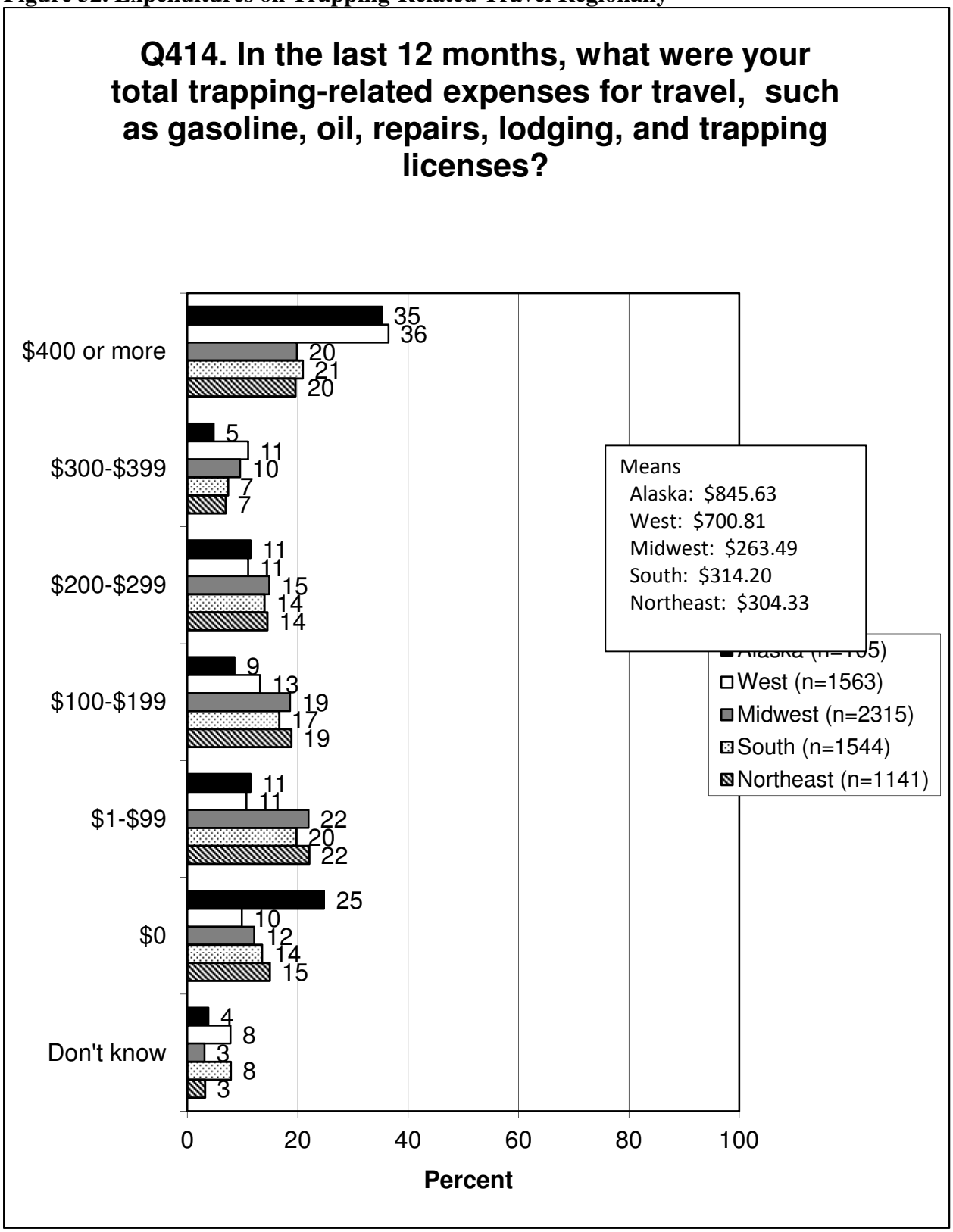


Figure 33. Expenditures on Major Trapping-Related Purchases Overall

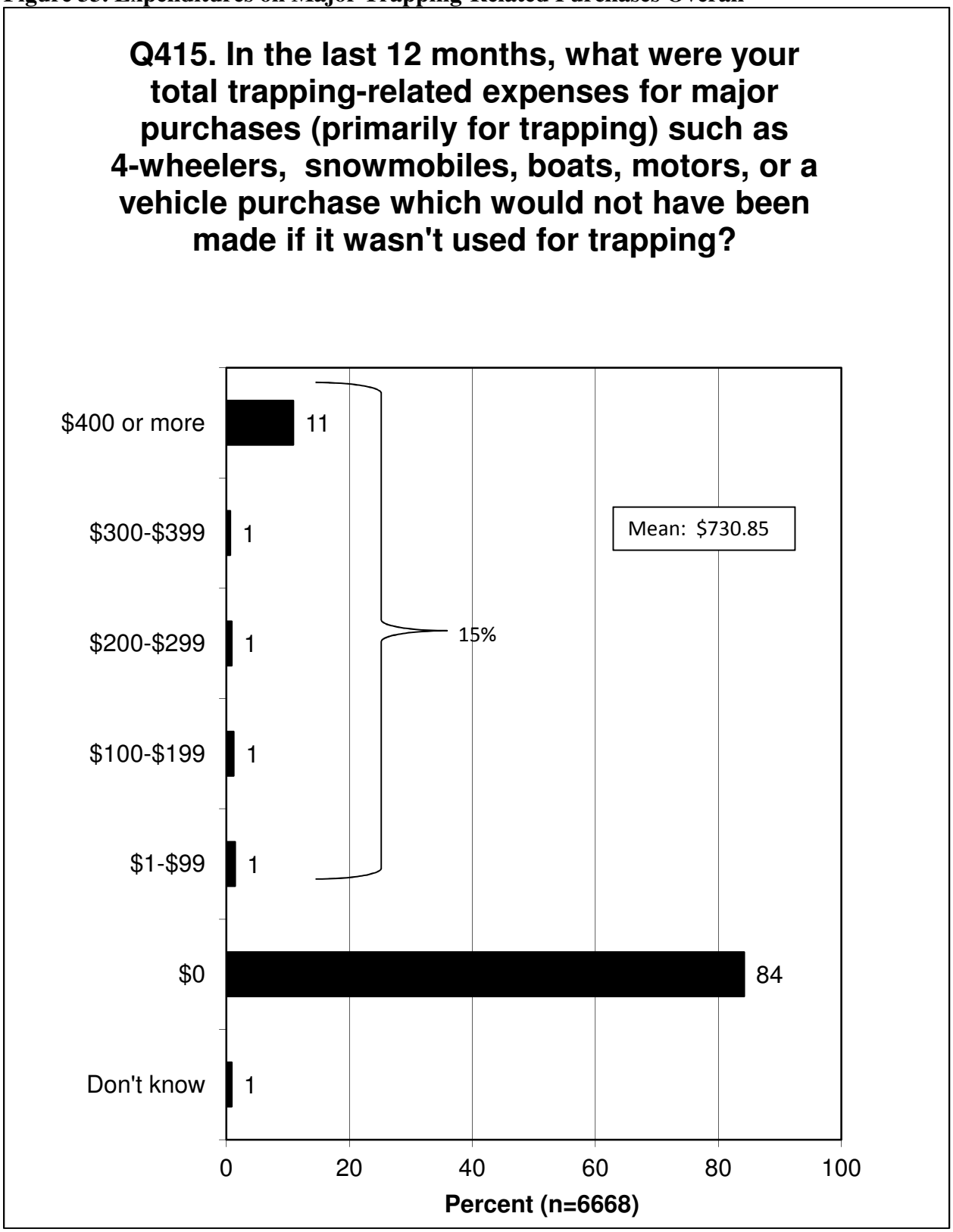
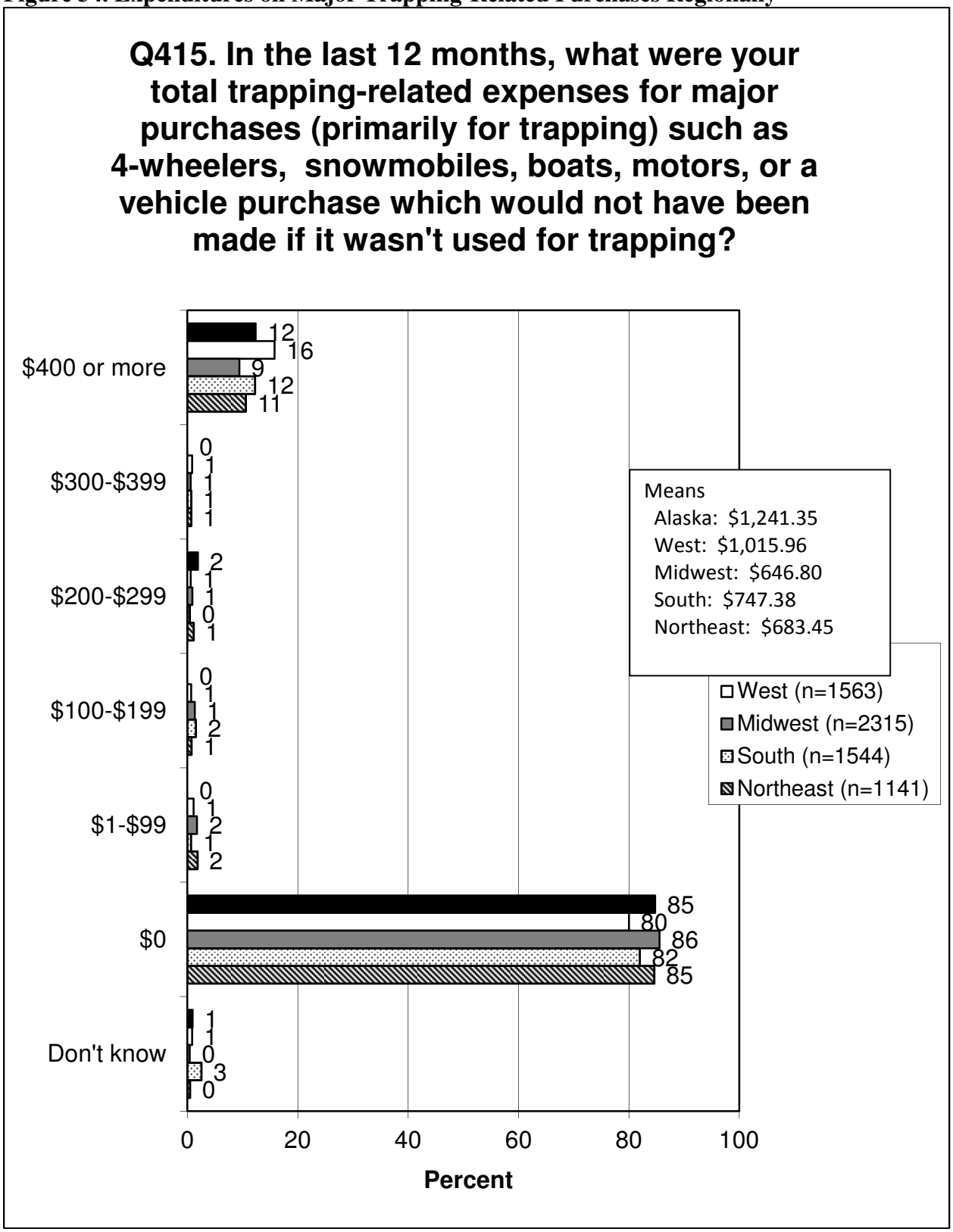


Figure 34. Expenditures on Major Trapping-Related Purchases Regionally



TRAPPER EDUCATION AND ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP

- Well over a third (39%) of respondents have taken a trapper education course.
  - Just under half (49%) took a course sponsored by a state agency, 35% took one sponsored by a state trapper association, and 7% took one sponsored by AFWA.
    - Respondents most often took trapper education courses in the Northeast region: 79% did so, which far exceeds any other region (which range from 20% to 37%).

- Nationwide, 32% of trappers belong to a trapper organization: 26% belong to a state trapper association in their state of residence (and 2% belong to a state trapper association that is not in their state of residence), 11% belong to the National Trappers Association, and 4% belong to Fur Takers of America.
  - Trapper organization membership rates are highest in the Northeast region (42%) and the West region (37%) and are lowest in the Alaska region (24%).
  - The percentage of trappers who belong to a trapper organization (32%) is about the same as that reported in 2004 (32%) and 1992 (33%).

Figure 35. Trapper Education Courses Overall

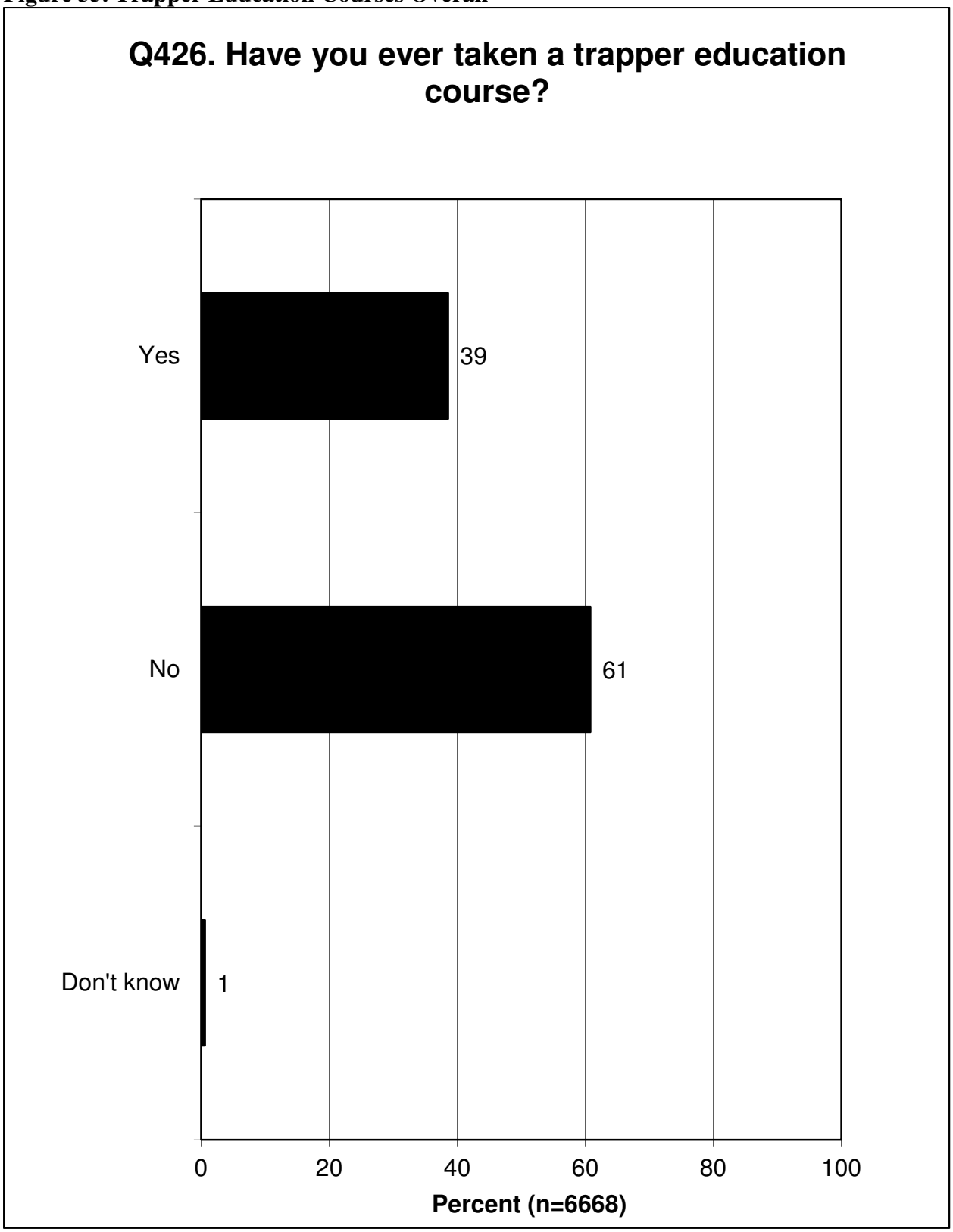


Figure 36. Trapper Education Courses Regionally

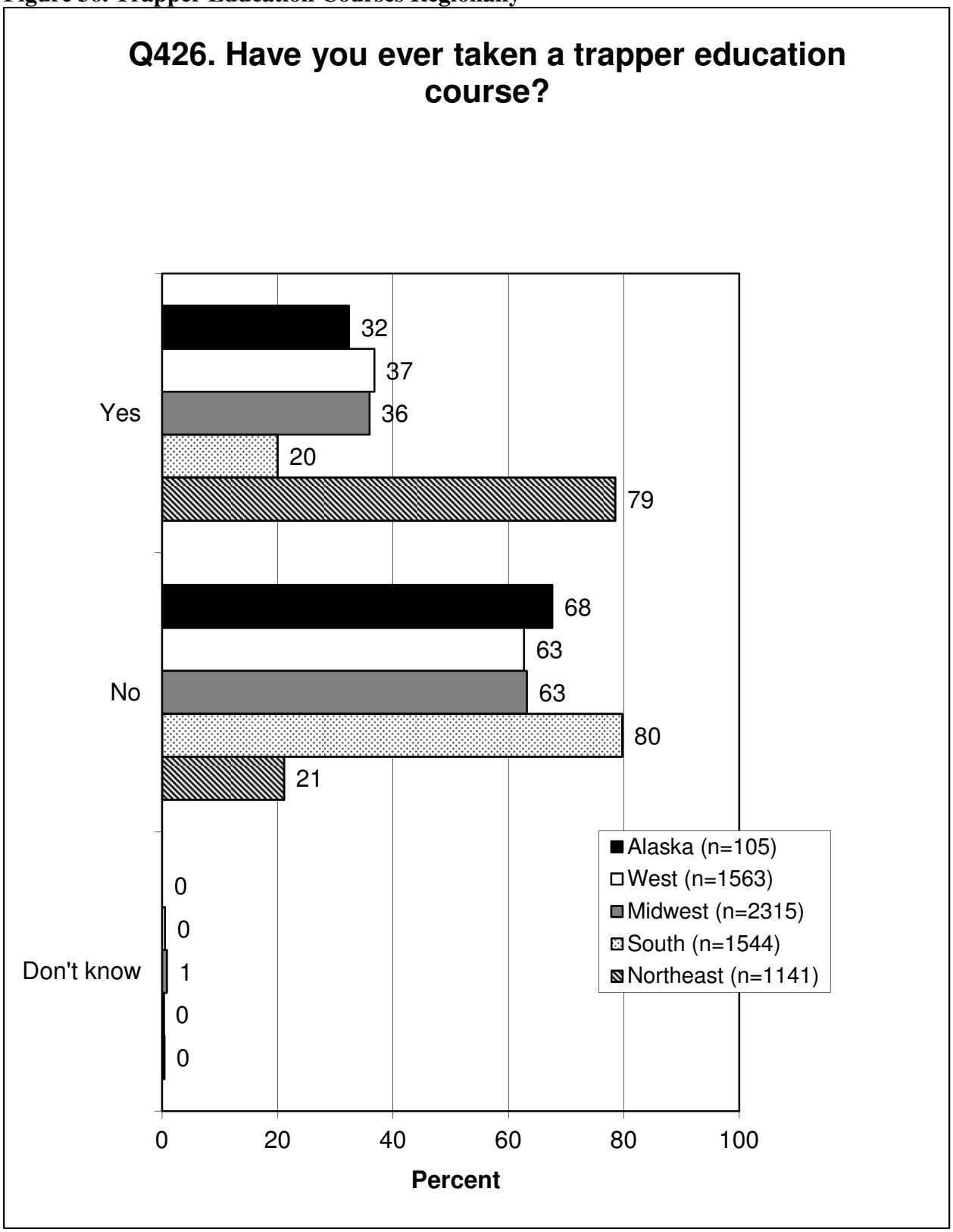


Table 15. Trapper Education Courses, by State

	State of residence	Have you ever taken a trapper education course?		
		Yes	No	Don't know
	Alaska	32%	68%	0%
West	Arizona	58%	42%	0%
	California	53%	46%	1%
	Colorado	13%	85%	1%
	Idaho	42%	58%	0%
	Montana	44%	56%	0%
	Nevada	10%	90%	0%
	New Mexico	18%	80%	1%
	Oregon	55%	45%	0%
	Texas	14%	86%	0%
	Utah	35%	63%	2%
	Washington	88%	12%	1%
	Wyoming	14%	86%	0%
Midwest	Illinois	27%	73%	0%
	Indiana	19%	80%	1%
	Iowa	15%	83%	2%
	Kansas	63%	35%	1%
	Michigan	16%	83%	1%
	Minnesota	24%	76%	1%
	Missouri	29%	70%	1%
	Nebraska	10%	90%	0%
	North Dakota	14%	86%	0%
	Ohio	70%	29%	1%
	Oklahoma	12%	84%	3%
	South Dakota	13%	84%	2%
	Wisconsin	54%	46%	1%
South	Alabama	26%	74%	0%
	Arkansas	13%	87%	0%
	Florida	33%	65%	2%
	Georgia	18%	82%	0%
	Kentucky	16%	82%	2%
	Louisiana	7%	93%	0%
	Mississippi	14%	86%	0%
	North Carolina	32%	67%	1%
	South Carolina	18%	81%	1%
	Tennessee	13%	87%	0%
	Virginia	28%	72%	0%
	West Virginia	22%	78%	0%
Northeast	Connecticut	90%	10%	0%
	Maine	75%	25%	0%
	Maryland	35%	64%	1%
	Massachusetts	96%	4%	0%
	New Hampshire	83%	17%	0%
	New Jersey	99%	1%	0%
	New York	85%	14%	0%
	Pennsylvania	64%	36%	0%
	Rhode Island	55%	45%	0%
	Vermont	71%	28%	1%

Figure 37. Sponsorship of Courses Taken Overall (Multiple Responses Allowed)

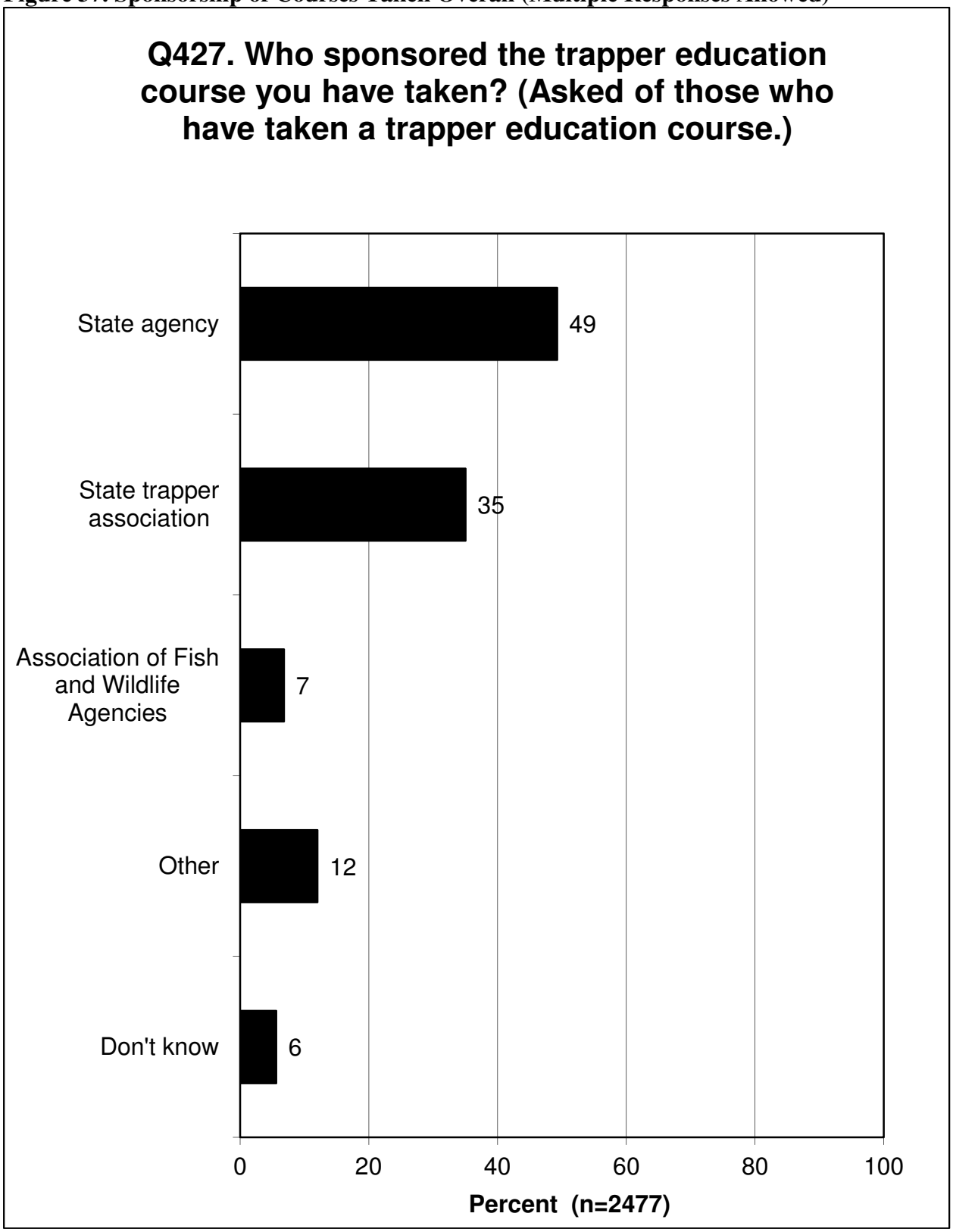


Figure 38. Sponsorship of Courses Taken Regionally (Multiple Responses Allowed)

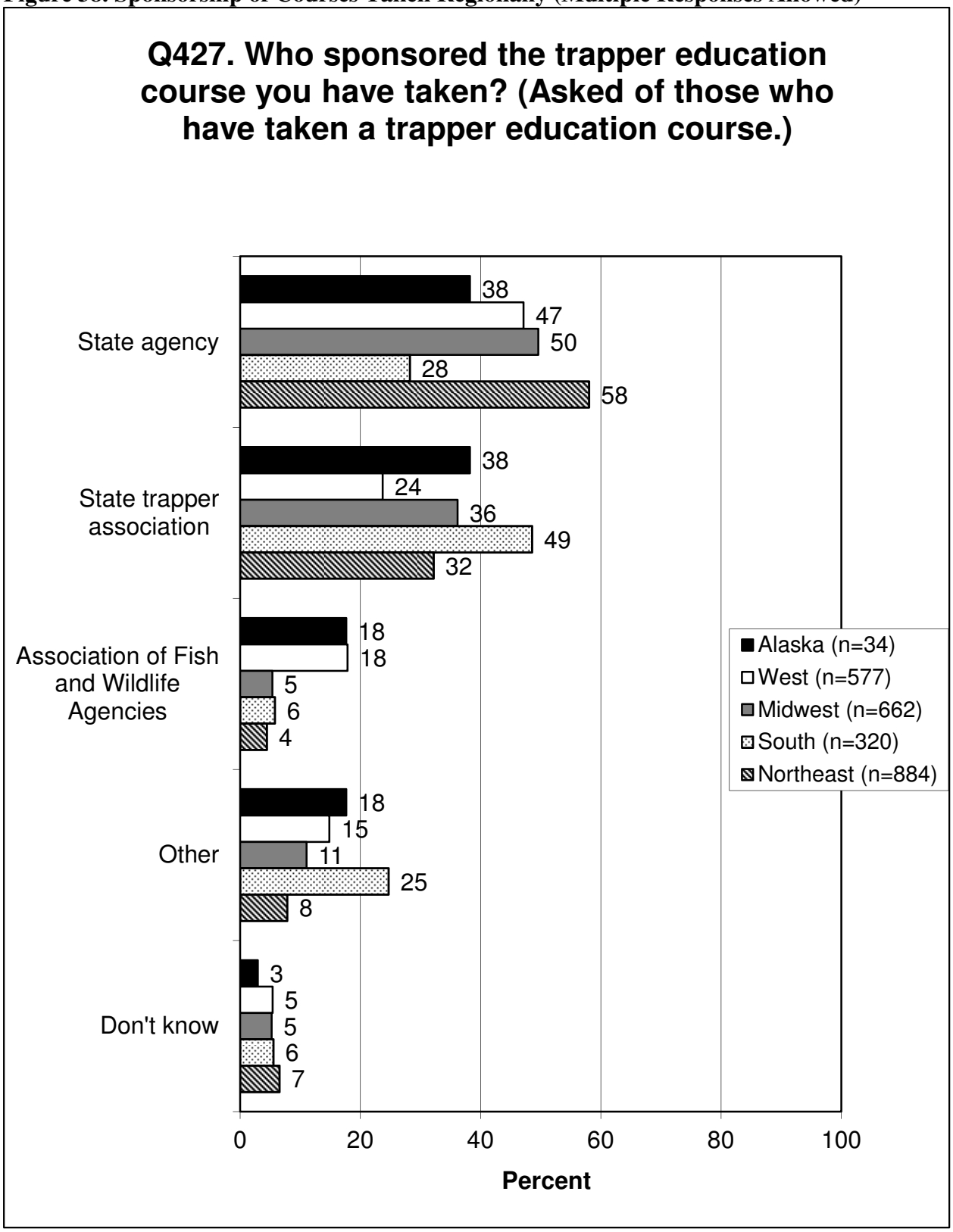


Figure 39. Membership in Trapper Organizations Overall (Multiple Responses Allowed)

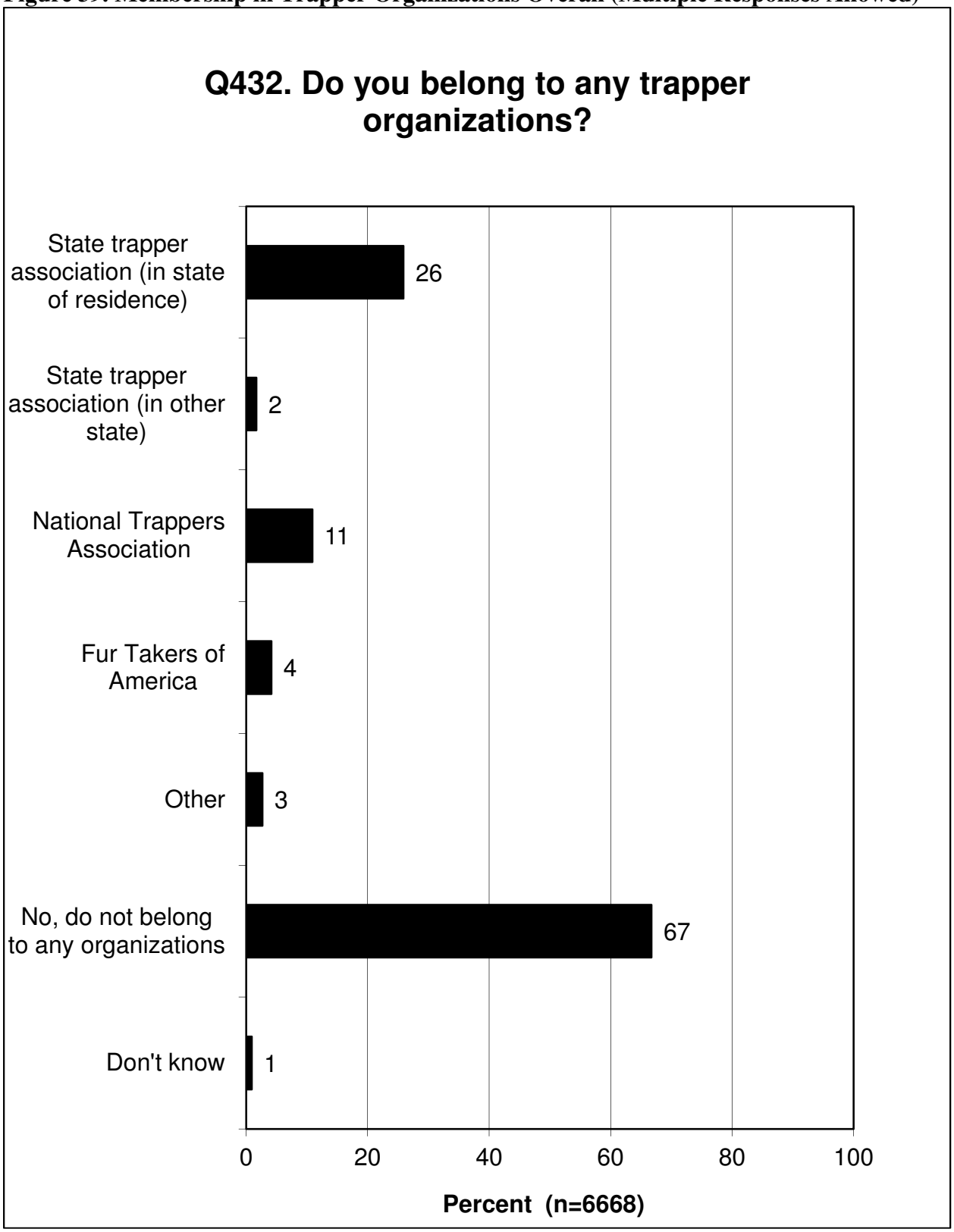


Figure 40. Membership in Trapper Organizations Regionally (Multiple Responses Allowed)

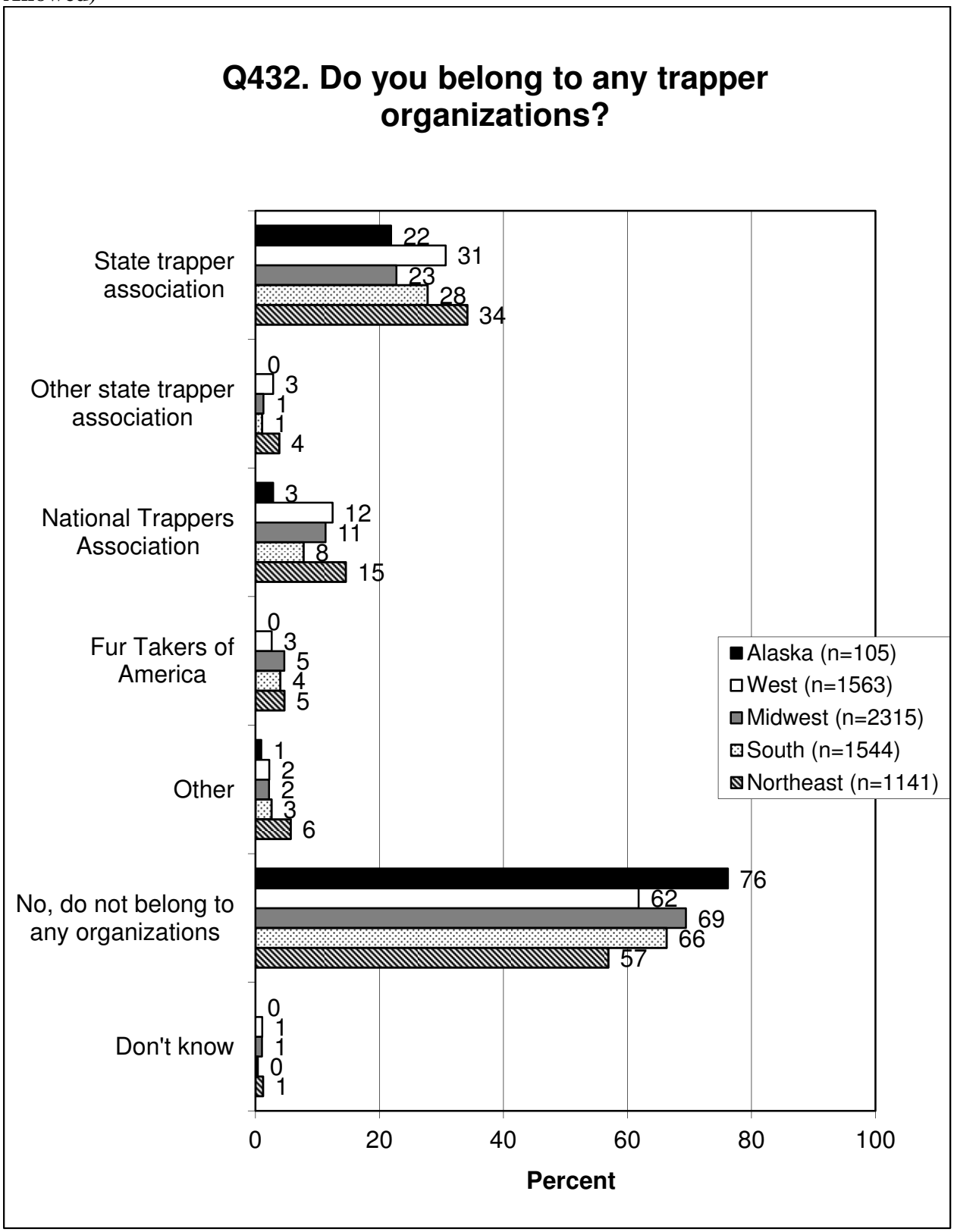


Table 16. Trapper Organization Membership, by State

	State of residence	Percent who belong to trapper organization
	Alaska	24
West	Arizona	57
	California	29
	Colorado	24
	Idaho	30
	Montana	34
	Nevada	49
	New Mexico	47
	Oregon	32
	Texas	29
	Utah	50
	Washington	63
	Wyoming	27
Midwest	Illinois	28
	Indiana	25
	Iowa	31
	Kansas	19
	Michigan	32
	Minnesota	44
	Missouri	29
	Nebraska	19
	North Dakota	21
	Ohio	39
	Oklahoma	30
	South Dakota	30
	Wisconsin	34
South	Alabama	33
	Arkansas	15
	Florida	28
	Georgia	37
	Kentucky	30
	Louisiana	13
	Mississippi	27
	North Carolina	47
	South Carolina	28
	Tennessee	48
	Virginia	31
	West Virginia	44
Northeast	Connecticut	50
	Maine	54
	Maryland	25
	Massachusetts	49
	New Hampshire	58
	New Jersey	63
	New York	41
	Pennsylvania	39
	Rhode Island	45
	Vermont	53

PRIMARY TARGET SPECIES

- When asked to name the top four species most important to their trapping, trappers most often selected raccoon (62%), coyote (55%), muskrat (37%), beaver (33%), red fox (30%), and bobcat (27%). The graph shows the full listing. (Hereinafter, these top four species are referred to as "primary species.")
  - Tables show state-by-state results of the percentage of the state's trappers who trap the various species.
  - The trends analysis shows that trapping of coyote has grown substantially from 2004 (when 27% of trappers targeted coyote) to 2015 (55% target coyote); meanwhile, there have been declines in trapping red fox (from 42% trapping it in 2004 to 30% in 2015) and mink (from 46% trapping it in 2004 to 20% in 2015).
  - A final set of graphs and tables in this section shows species secondarily caught. The line of questioning was specific to the species (one of four) that they named as being the primary species sought. The wording of the survey was, "What other types of animals, if any, do you most often catch in this trap when you set it for [SPECIES]?" The survey software inserted the wording of the specific species in the placeholder during the survey.

Figure 41. Primary Species Trapped Overall

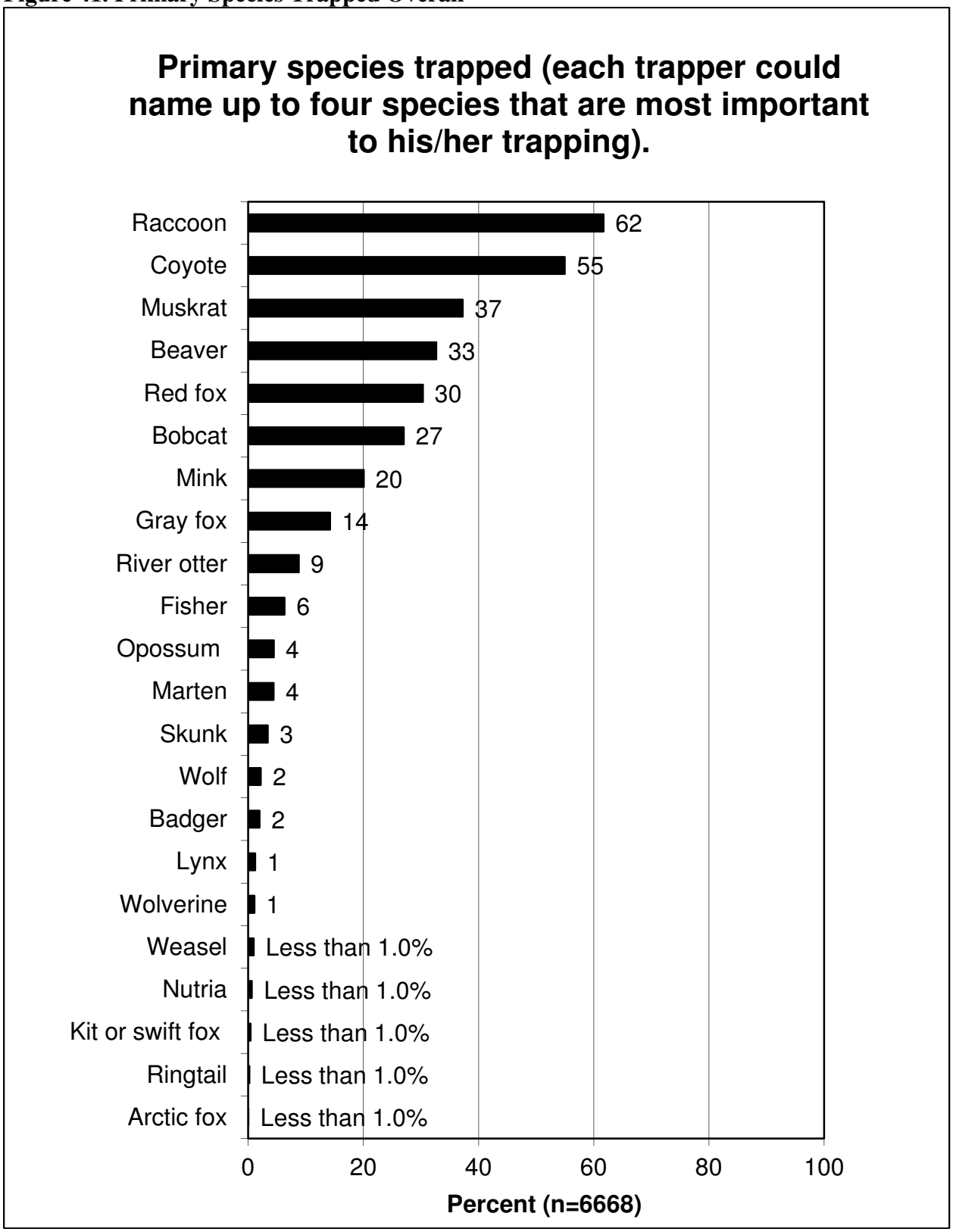


Figure 42. Primary Species Trapped Regionally, Part 1

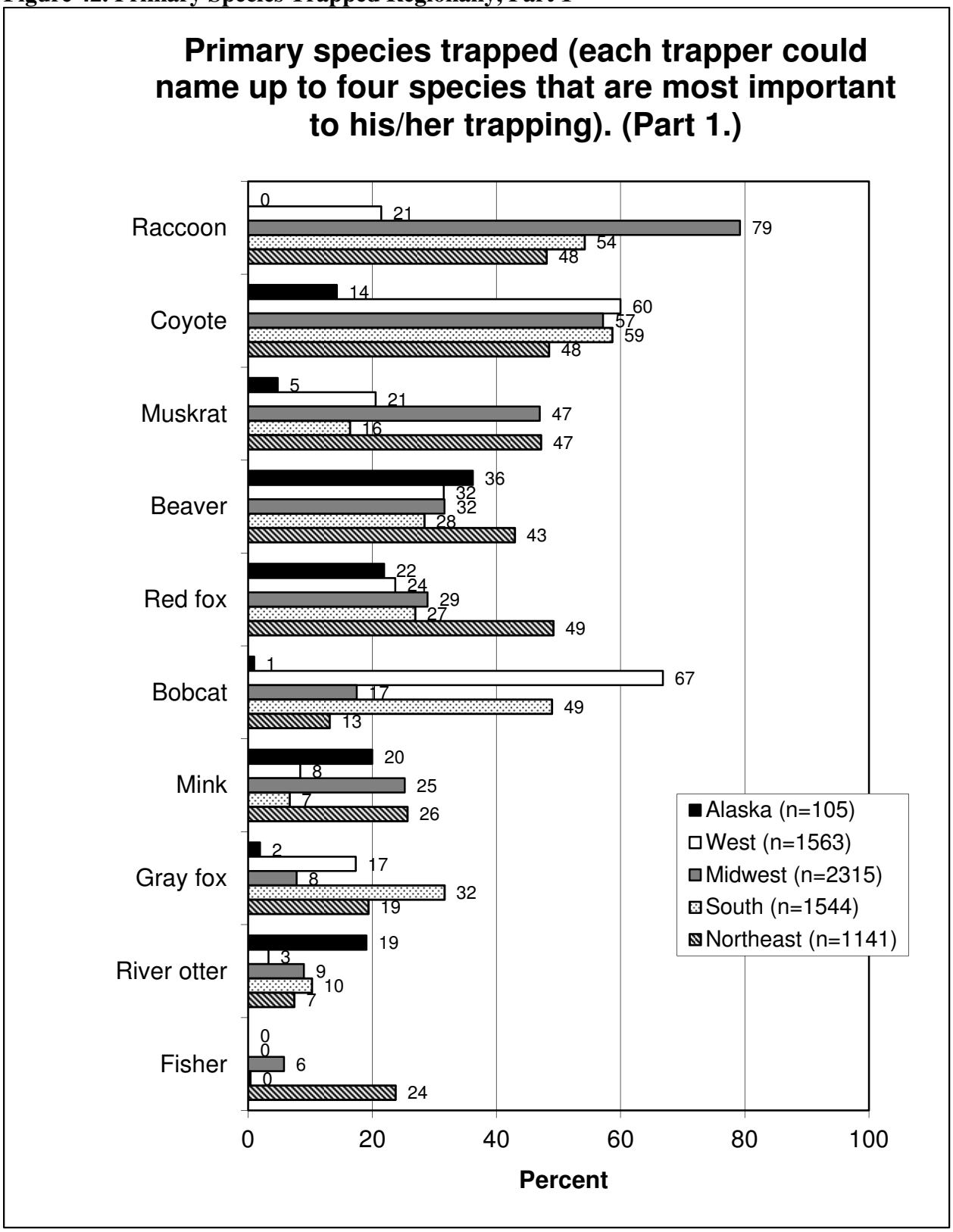


Figure 43. Primary Species Trapped Regionally, Part 2

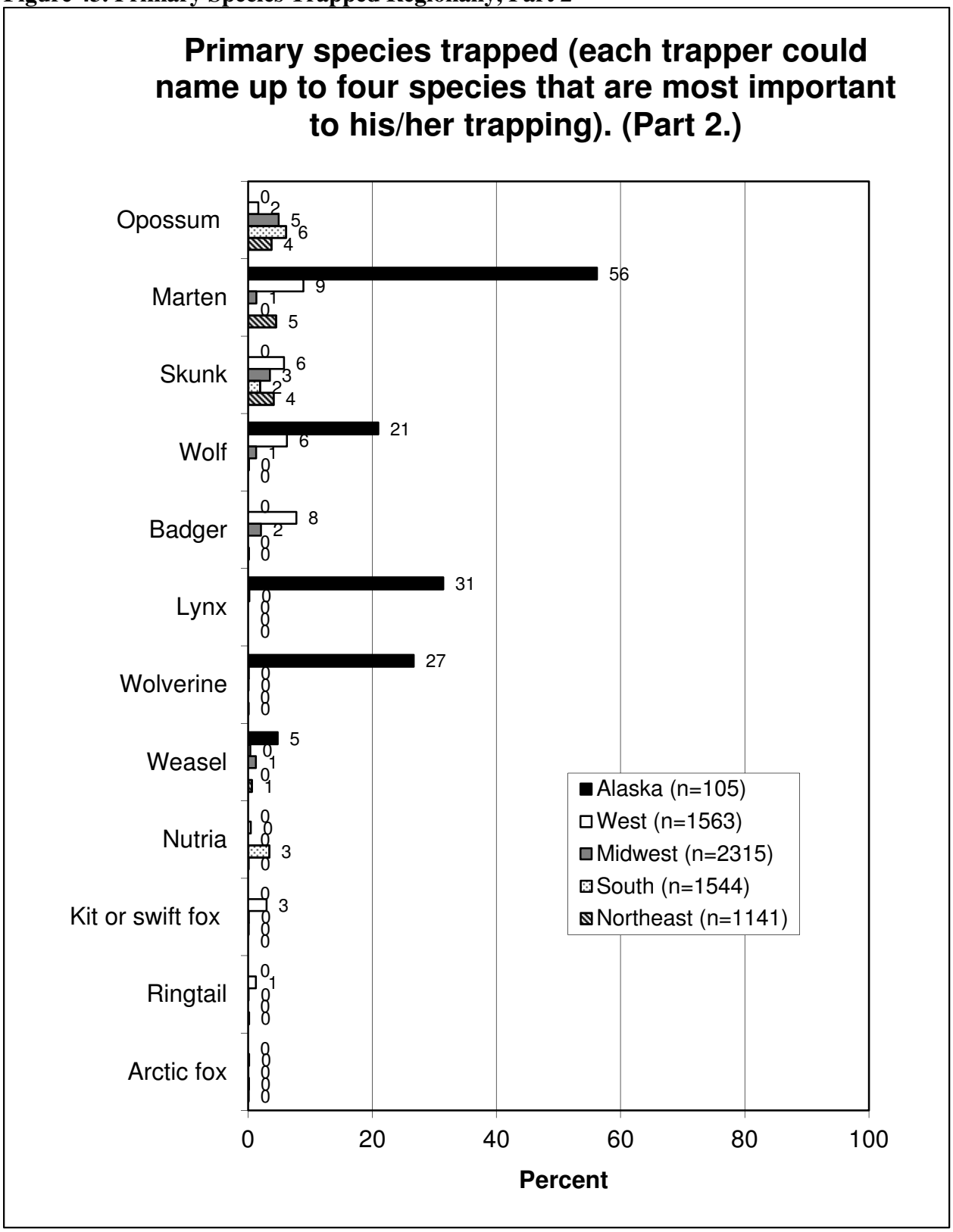


Table 17. Primary Species Trapped, by State (Trappers Named Their Top Four Species) (Part 1)

	State of residence	Badger	Beaver	Bobcat	Coyote	Fisher	Gray fox	Kit or swift fox	Lynx
	Alaska	0	36	1	14	0	2	0	31
West	Arizona	6	2	94	60	0	79	4	0
	California	1	5	49	20	0	45	1	0
	Colorado	7	18	66	61	0	20	4	0
	Idaho	5	40	50	59	0	0	0	0
	Montana	6	41	51	50	0	0	0	0
	Nevada	5	18	90	66	0	28	15	2
	New Mexico	16	9	91	93	0	74	17	0
	Oregon	2	32	75	50	0	8	0	0
	Texas	0	0	71	86	0	57	0	0
	Utah	13	27	83	79	0	26	2	0
	Washington	2	77	65	12	0	1	0	0
	Wyoming	14	40	68	65	0	1	0	0
Midwest	Illinois	1	30	0	45	0	2	0	0
	Indiana	0	39	0	57	1	10	0	0
	Iowa	2	43	17	68	0	0	0	0
	Kansas	10	28	67	69	0	1	1	0
	Michigan	1	35	18	61	6	17	1	0
	Minnesota	1	48	27	45	20	8	0	0
	Missouri	0	42	61	63	0	15	0	0
	Nebraska	4	31	27	42	0	2	0	0
	North Dakota	13	25	3	79	5	0	0	0
	Ohio	0	20	0	56	1	5	0	0
	Oklahoma	7	36	77	73	0	11	0	0
	South Dakota	20	23	22	76	0	0	0	0
	Wisconsin	0	29	4	53	18	9	0	0
South	Alabama	0	45	45	61	0	36	0	0
	Arkansas	0	36	45	43	0	24	0	0
	Florida	0	12	32	47	0	0	0	0
	Georgia	0	39	35	71	0	39	1	0
	Kentucky	0	43	55	71	0	19	0	0
	Louisiana	0	16	9	24	0	10	0	0
	Mississippi	0	46	45	50	0	34	0	0
	North Carolina	0	56	41	71	0	33	0	0
	South Carolina	0	37	28	87	0	37	0	0
	Tennessee	0	67	48	65	0	25	0	0
	Virginia	0	24	16	46	0	38	0	0
	West Virginia	0	13	73	67	1	40	0	0
Northeast	Connecticut	0	59	0	36	27	10	0	0
	Maine	0	56	15	60	47	11	0	0
	Maryland	0	25	0	22	6	33	0	0
	Massachusetts	2	49	16	14	44	2	0	0
	New Hampshire	0	75	0	55	50	6	0	0
	New Jersey	0	41	1	44	1	18	0	0
	New York	0	43	15	53	22	20	0	0
	Pennsylvania	0	20	26	57	11	36	0	0
	Rhode Island	0	36	0	5	59	14	0	0
	Vermont	0	64	29	56	50	11	0	0

Table 18. Primary Species Trapped, by State (Trappers Named Their Top Four Species) (Part 2)

	State of residence	Marten	Mink	Muskrat	Nutria	Opossum	Rabbit	Raccoon	Red fox
	Alaska	56	20	5	0	0	0	0	22
West	Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2
	California	0	2	8	0	32	0	63	1
	Colorado	8	4	12	0	0	0	34	37
	Idaho	18	14	43	0	0	0	16	23
	Montana	15	13	19	0	0	0	12	17
	Nevada	0	2	3	0	0	0	2	8
	New Mexico	0	0	4	0	0	0	17	20
	Oregon	1	7	25	6	0	0	22	5
	Texas	0	0	0	0	29	0	100	14
	Utah	4	7	17	0	0	0	29	59
	Washington	10	15	45	3	5	0	35	3
	Wyoming	15	8	31	0	0	0	43	35
Midwest	Illinois	0	19	37	0	6	0	92	13
	Indiana	0	30	62	0	2	0	72	21
	Iowa	0	36	51	0	9	0	96	32
	Kansas	0	2	15	0	8	0	82	9
	Michigan	5	34	59	0	4	0	67	37
	Minnesota	12	27	40	0	1	0	56	34
	Missouri	0	6	29	0	8	0	87	28
	Nebraska	0	8	14	0	5	0	93	10
	North Dakota	0	20	40	0	0	0	69	34
	Ohio	1	41	69	0	7	0	90	40
	Oklahoma	0	0	2	0	9	0	85	11
	South Dakota	0	25	41	0	5	0	85	35
	Wisconsin	0	28	54	0	3	0	72	36
South	Alabama	0	3	5	0	24	0	70	17
	Arkansas	0	6	5	1	5	0	76	15
	Florida	0	0	0	2	40	0	95	2
	Georgia	0	0	4	0	10	0	51	15
	Kentucky	0	8	26	0	9	0	70	35
	Louisiana	0	10	2	37	2	0	58	4
	Mississippi	0	2	3	1	5	0	62	15
	North Carolina	0	7	21	1	13	0	60	18
	South Carolina	0	1	2	0	17	0	61	27
	Tennessee	0	16	32	0	3	0	59	29
	Virginia	0	9	35	0	8	0	43	40
	West Virginia	0	7	20	0	2	0	38	38
Northeast	Connecticut	0	17	40	0	3	0	47	22
	Maine	25	25	41	0	2	0	16	39
	Maryland	0	15	43	0	7	0	70	66
	Massachusetts	0	11	7	0	7	0	54	5
	New Hampshire	0	16	33	0	3	0	28	34
	New Jersey	0	31	67	0	4	0	67	79
	New York	3	29	52	0	4	0	49	51
	Pennsylvania	0	20	32	0	3	0	63	60
	Rhode Island	0	45	36	5	18	0	59	23
	Vermont	0	31	44	0	0	0	20	23

Table 19. Primary Species Trapped, by State (Trappers Named Their Top Four Species) (Part 3)

	State of residence	Ringtail	River otter	Skunk	Weasel	Wolf	Wolverine
	Alaska	0	19	0	5	21	27
West	Arizona	2	0	8	0	0	0
	California	0	0	39	0	0	0
	Colorado	0	0	11	0	0	1
	Idaho	0	5	3	0	18	0
	Montana	0	4	5	0	13	0
	Nevada	0	2	2	0	0	0
	New Mexico	10	0	4	0	0	0
	Oregon	0	11	1	0	0	0
	Texas	14	0	14	0	0	0
	Utah	2	0	3	1	0	0
	Washington	0	27	10	5	3	0
	Wyoming	0	1	5	1	2	1
Midwest	Illinois	0	6	2	0	0	0
	Indiana	0	2	0	0	0	0
	Iowa	0	8	4	1	0	0
	Kansas	0	1	3	0	0	1
	Michigan	0	9	4	3	0	0
	Minnesota	0	10	4	7	6	0
	Missouri	0	26	1	0	0	0
	Nebraska	0	0	3	0	0	0
	North Dakota	0	0	14	2	0	0
	Ohio	1	3	3	0	0	0
	Oklahoma	0	3	5	0	0	0
	South Dakota	0	0	18	1	0	0
	Wisconsin	0	17	3	2	5	0
South	Alabama	0	17	4	0	0	0
	Arkansas	0	8	3	0	0	0
	Florida	0	12	3	0	0	0
	Georgia	0	7	3	0	0	0
	Kentucky	0	19	2	0	0	0
	Louisiana	0	11	1	0	0	0
	Mississippi	0	20	3	0	0	0
	North Carolina	0	21	3	0	0	0
	South Carolina	0	10	2	0	0	0
	Tennessee	0	35	2	0	0	0
	Virginia	0	14	2	0	0	0
	West Virginia	0	3	1	0	0	0
Northeast	Connecticut	0	20	6	0	0	0
	Maine	1	14	6	1	0	0
	Maryland	0	13	1	0	0	0
	Massachusetts	0	2	18	2	0	0
	New Hampshire	0	16	11	2	0	0
	New Jersey	0	9	2	1	0	1
	New York	0	4	4	0	0	0
	Pennsylvania	0	0	1	1	0	0
	Rhode Island	0	0	23	9	0	0
	Vermont	0	19	4	5	0	0

Table 20. Trends in Percent Trapping Primary Species Trapped

	Percent trapping species		
	1992	2004	2015
Raccoon	58	53	62
Coyote	27	35	55
Muskrat	43	34	37
Beaver	35	32	33
Red fox	42	35	30
Bobcat	13	18	27
Mink	46	25	20
Gray fox	20	14	14
River otter	6	8	9
Fisher	4	6	6
Opossum	4	2	4
Pine marten	7	4	4
Skunk	2	2	3
Wolf	2	3	2
Badger	2	2	2
Lynx	2	2	1
Wolverine	2	1	1
Nutria	1	0	1
Kit or swift fox	0	1	0

Figure 44. Species Secondarily Caught Overall (Multiple Responses Allowed)

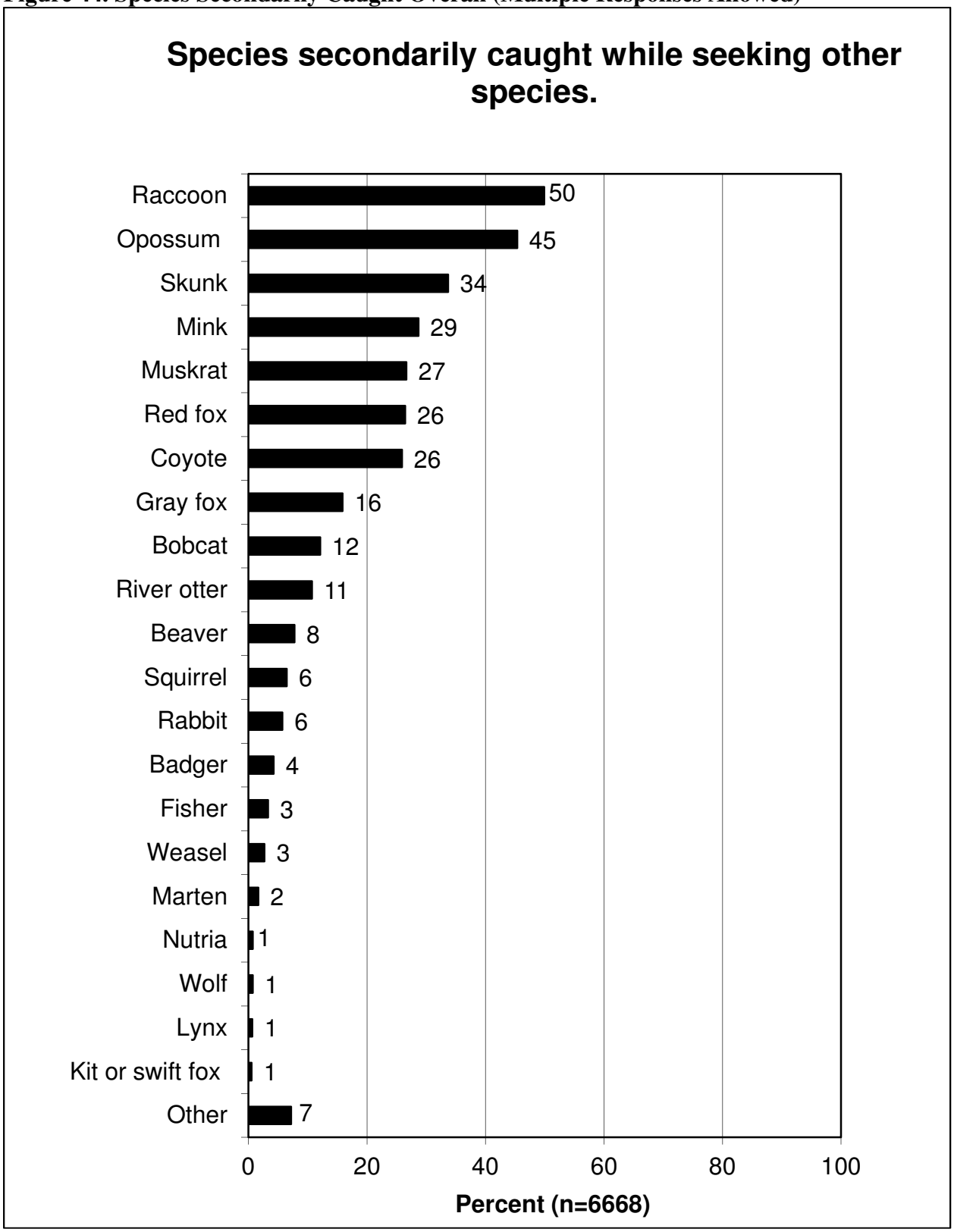


Figure 45. Species Secondarily Caught Regionally Part 1 (Multiple Responses Allowed)

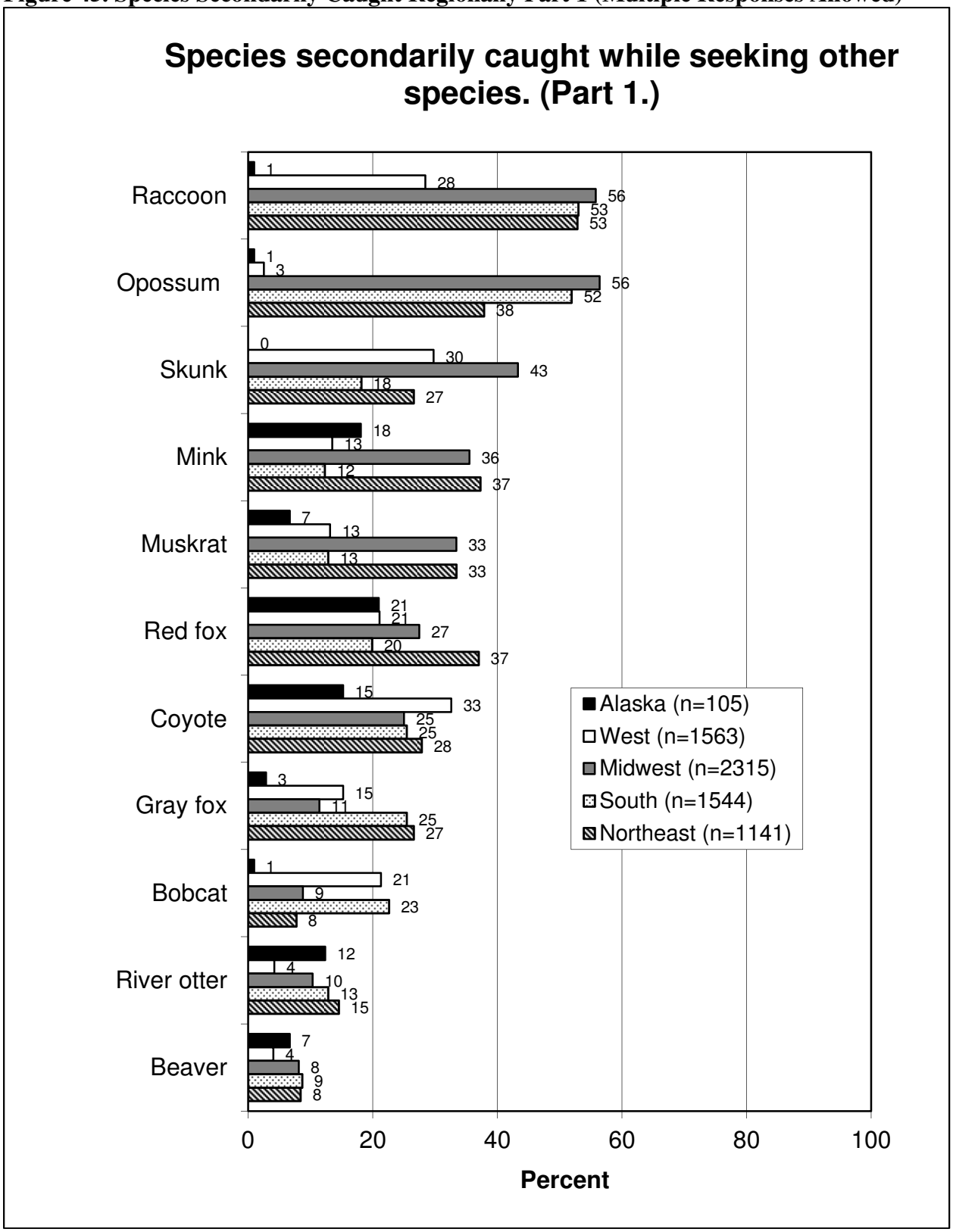


Figure 46. Species Secondarily Caught Regionally Part 2 (Multiple Responses Allowed)

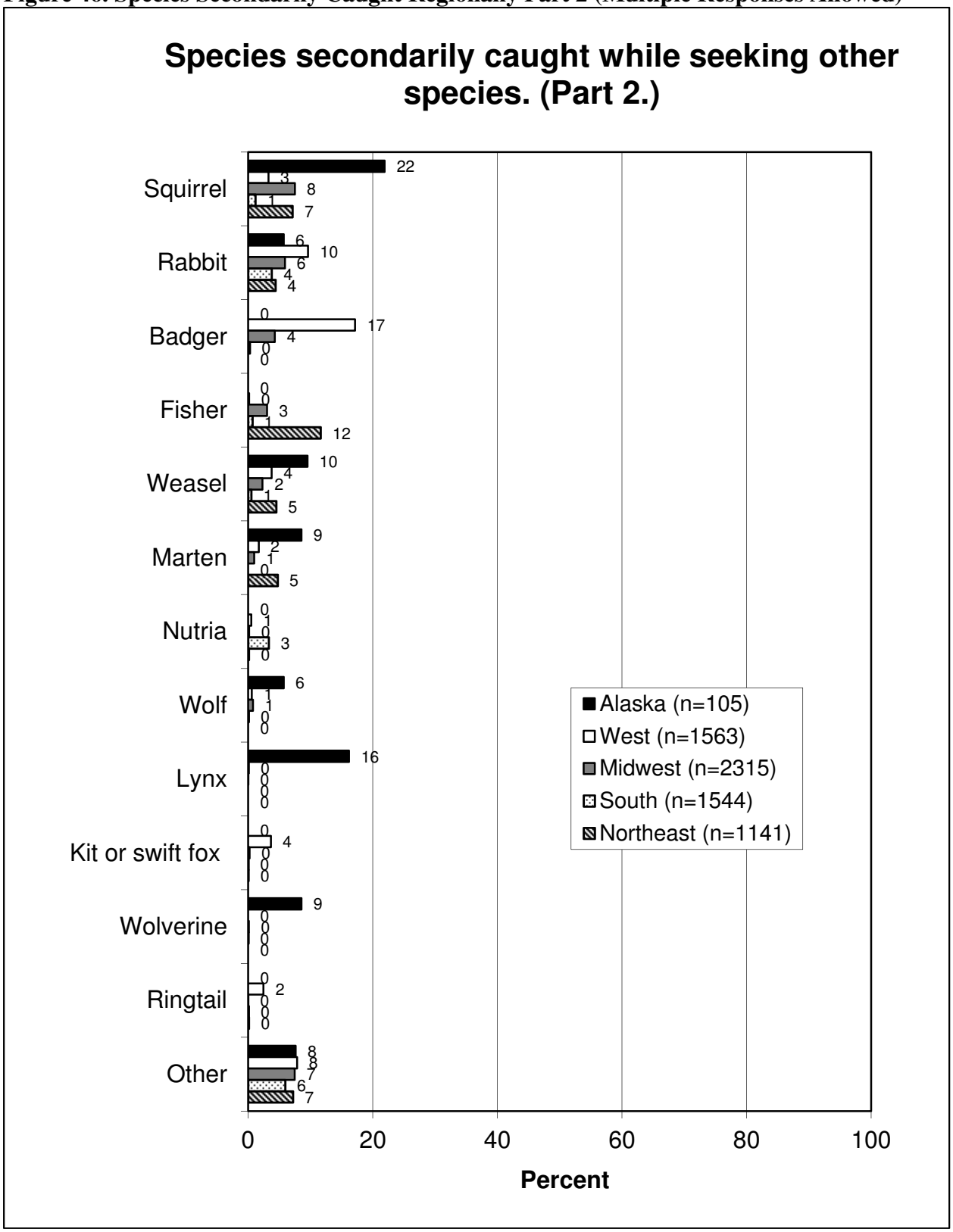


Table 21. Species Secondarily Caught When Trapping Badger

Coyote	34.47
Skunk	26.72
Raccoon	21.36
Red fox	11.90
Bobcat	11.29
Opossum	8.62
Rabbit	4.05
Gray fox	3.78
Kit or swift fox	2.65
Other	1.72
Ringtail	0.60
Weasel	0.39
Squirrel	0.29
Marten	0.18
Mink	0.18

Table 22. Species Secondarily Caught When Trapping Beaver

Muskrat	35.23
River otter	29.50
Raccoon	18.48
Mink	6.78
Other	4.47
Nutria	1.58
Opossum	1.38
Coyote	0.69
Skunk	0.54
Fisher	0.33
Red fox	0.21
Bobcat	0.17
Squirrel	0.17
Marten	0.15
Weasel	0.15
Badger	0.14
Rabbit	0.12
Gray fox	0.08
Arctic fox	0.07
Lynx	0.03
Ringtail	0.02
Wolf	0.01

Table 23. Species Secondarily Caught When Trapping Bobcat

Raccoon	38.71
Coyote	37.88
Opossum	26.84
Skunk	19.36
Red fox	17.59
Gray fox	16.51
Badger	5.12
Rabbit	3.60
Other	3.26
Fisher	2.25
Squirrel	1.32
Marten	1.07
Weasel	1.07
Kit or swift fox	0.82
Ringtail	0.64
Wolf	0.44
Mink	0.34
River otter	0.27
Arctic fox	0.22
Beaver	0.17
Muskrat	0.07
Nutria	0.06
Lynx	0.03
Swine	0.02
Wolverine	0.02

Table 24. Species Secondarily Caught When Trapping Coyote

Raccoon	44.21
Red fox	36.29
Opossum	29.92
Skunk	23.71
Gray fox	18.09
Bobcat	16.69
Badger	5.80
Rabbit	3.14
Other	2.48
Fisher	2.04
Wolf	0.74
Squirrel	0.68
Kit or swift fox	0.59
Beaver	0.31
Mink	0.25
Muskrat	0.23
Ringtail	0.21
Lynx	0.20
Marten	0.14
Weasel	0.09
Swine	0.07
Wolverine	0.07
Arctic fox	0.05
Nutria	0.05
River otter	0.05

Table 25. Species Secondarily Caught When Trapping Fisher

Raccoon	43.11
Marten	13.67
Gray fox	10.12
Opossum	9.49
Skunk	9.20
Bobcat	8.89
Coyote	8.45
Weasel	8.03
Red fox	8.00
Mink	7.35
Squirrel	6.35
Rabbit	1.57
Muskrat	1.56
Other	0.86
Badger	0.14
River otter	0.08
Beaver	0.02

Table 26. Species Secondarily Caught When Trapping Gray Fox

Raccoon	45.51
Opossum	37.10
Coyote	31.44
Red fox	26.22
Skunk	21.15
Bobcat	15.46
Rabbit	3.72
Fisher	2.26
Badger	1.82
Squirrel	1.73
Other	1.63
Muskrat	1.44
Kit or swift fox	1.22
Ringtail	0.89
River otter	0.43
Wolf	0.40
Beaver	0.33
Weasel	0.23
Mink	0.20
Marten	0.06
Swine	0.04
Arctic fox	0.03

Table 27. Species Secondarily Caught When Trapping Kit or Swift Fox

Coyote	31.33
Gray fox	25.38
Bobcat	17.84
Raccoon	15.99
Badger	15.96
Skunk	14.94
Rabbit	7.98
Other	3.08
Ringtail	1.96
Squirrel	1.47
Beaver	1.06
Lynx	1.06
Red fox	0.90
Weasel	0.90

Table 28. Species Secondarily Caught When Trapping Lynx

Red fox	27.13
Wolverine	14.91
Mink	11.93
Coyote	10.24
Marten	8.95
Rabbit	8.95
Squirrel	5.96
Wolf	5.96
River otter	2.98
Weasel	2.98
Gray fox	1.00
Bobcat	0.29

Table 29. Species Secondarily Caught When Trapping Marten

Squirrel	28.19
Weasel	15.35
Mink	13.42
Fisher	11.18
Other	5.52
Raccoon	3.91
Red fox	2.78
Lynx	2.47
Skunk	2.29
Bobcat	1.75
Muskrat	1.34
Gray fox	0.82
Wolverine	0.82
Rabbit	0.25

Table 30. Species Secondarily Caught When Trapping Mink

Muskrat	65.49
Raccoon	42.44
Opossum	6.73
Skunk	3.32
Weasel	2.62
Squirrel	2.07
River otter	2.02
Beaver	1.99
Other	1.18
Rabbit	1.06
Gray fox	0.70
Red fox	0.61
Marten	0.57
Fisher	0.33
Wolverine	0.23
Coyote	0.12
Nutria	0.12
Arctic fox	0.03
Bobcat	0.02

Table 31. Species Secondarily Caught When Trapping Muskrat

Mink	62.86
Raccoon	26.84
Beaver	3.87
Opossum	2.20
Other	1.64
River otter	1.34
Weasel	1.17
Squirrel	0.62
Skunk	0.57
Rabbit	0.32
Nutria	0.31
Fisher	0.15
Marten	0.13
Arctic fox	0.10
Gray fox	0.06
Bobcat	0.05
Coyote	0.05
Red fox	0.05
Badger	0.04
Ringtail	0.02
Wolverine	0.02

Table 32. Species Secondarily Caught When Trapping Nutria

Raccoon	38.53
Muskrat	17.27
Rabbit	14.60
Mink	13.81
River otter	12.32
Beaver	7.26
Other	5.11
Bobcat	2.09
Opossum	2.09
Badger	1.00
Weasel	1.00

Table 33. Species Secondarily Caught When Trapping Opossum

Raccoon	60.60
Skunk	24.98
Squirrel	10.65
Other	7.69
Coyote	3.73
Red fox	3.58
Bobcat	3.32
Mink	2.65
Gray fox	2.34
Rabbit	2.21
Badger	0.91
Beaver	0.58
Swine	0.15
River otter	0.11
Muskrat	0.10
Weasel	0.09

Table 34. Species Secondarily Caught When Trapping Raccoon

Opossum	56.04
Skunk	33.21
Mink	12.70
Muskrat	10.31
Red fox	8.06
Coyote	4.71
Gray fox	4.67
Squirrel	4.64
Other	4.27
Rabbit	3.70
Bobcat	2.09
Beaver	1.65
River otter	1.33
Fisher	1.21
Badger	0.78
Weasel	0.69
Nutria	0.10
Marten	0.09
Swine	0.09
Wolverine	0.03
Arctic fox	0.01
Kit or swift fox	0.01
Ringtail	0.01

Table 35. Species Secondarily Caught When Trapping Red Fox

Raccoon	53.29
Coyote	41.01
Opossum	37.86
Skunk	31.02
Gray fox	18.66
Bobcat	7.37
Rabbit	3.42
Fisher	2.91
Badger	2.77
Squirrel	2.38
Other	2.30
Mink	0.73
Lynx	0.48
Weasel	0.47
Marten	0.33
Wolf	0.31
Kit or swift fox	0.19
Beaver	0.12
Wolverine	0.12
Muskrat	0.09
Ringtail	0.09
River otter	0.05
Arctic fox	0.01

Table 36. Species Secondarily Caught When Trapping Ringtail

Skunk	49.26
Gray fox	37.47
Bobcat	26.27
Opossum	24.85
Coyote	13.05
Rabbit	12.09
Raccoon	8.02
Marten	6.24
Badger	2.18
Kit or swift fox	2.18
Red fox	1.84
Squirrel	1.84
Other	1.84

Table 37. Species Secondarily Caught When Trapping River Otter

Beaver	55.28
Muskrat	36.15
Raccoon	22.03
Mink	11.64
Opossum	3.34
Nutria	2.44
Squirrel	0.57
Coyote	0.45
Bobcat	0.36
Rabbit	0.30
Badger	0.22
Red fox	0.22
Gray fox	0.15
Other	0.11
Skunk	0.08

Table 38. Species Secondarily Caught When Trapping Skunk

Raccoon	50.63
Opossum	30.83
Red fox	9.47
Other	9.12
Coyote	7.60
Squirrel	7.52
Gray fox	3.57
Badger	1.99
Rabbit	1.74
Bobcat	1.41
Beaver	1.39
Fisher	1.37
Muskrat	0.96
Mink	0.73
Weasel	0.66
Marten	0.27
River otter	0.07

Table 39. Species Secondarily Caught When Trapping Weasel

Squirrel	14.77
Mink	14.22
Other	6.63
Marten	5.73
Raccoon	5.17
Skunk	5.17
Bobcat	4.75
Fisher	1.22
Muskrat	0.36
Opossum	0.11

Table 40. Species Secondarily Caught When Trapping Wolf

Coyote	37.12
Raccoon	9.46
Red fox	7.28
Lynx	6.66
Skunk	4.79
Wolverine	3.33
Fisher	2.53
Opossum	2.14
Other	1.91
Gray fox	1.66
Bobcat	1.45
Badger	0.51
Beaver	0.40

Table 41. Species Secondarily Caught When Trapping Wolverine

Lynx	30.50
Red fox	27.11
Marten	16.95
River otter	6.78
Wolf	6.78
Bobcat	3.60
Coyote	3.60
Gray fox	3.39
Mink	3.39
Squirrel	3.39
Raccoon	0.65
Rabbit	0.43
Skunk	0.21

TRAP TYPES USED

Results for the U.S. and each region are shown twice in this section, once grouped by trap category and once in descending order of use. See Appendix B for a description of various types of traps. Note that multiple responses were allowed, as trappers could name all the traps they use for their four primary species. For this reason, some results sum to more than 100%.

- The trap types most often used by respondents for their primary species nationwide are the #1 1/2 coil-spring (37%), the dog proof raccoon trap (37%), the #2 coil-spring (35%), the #110 bodygrip (34%), #330 bodygrip (30%), and the snare or cable restraint (26%). All other traps are used by less than a quarter of trappers. (They are shown with the traps grouped by type and then with the traps in descending order by percentage who use them.)
  - The types of traps are shown, as well. Foothold are used by 86% of trappers, and bodygrip are used by 60% of them.
  - Tables show state-by-state results of the percentage of the state's trappers who use various types of traps and snares.

Figure 47. Traps Used for Primary Species Overall (Multiple Responses Allowed)

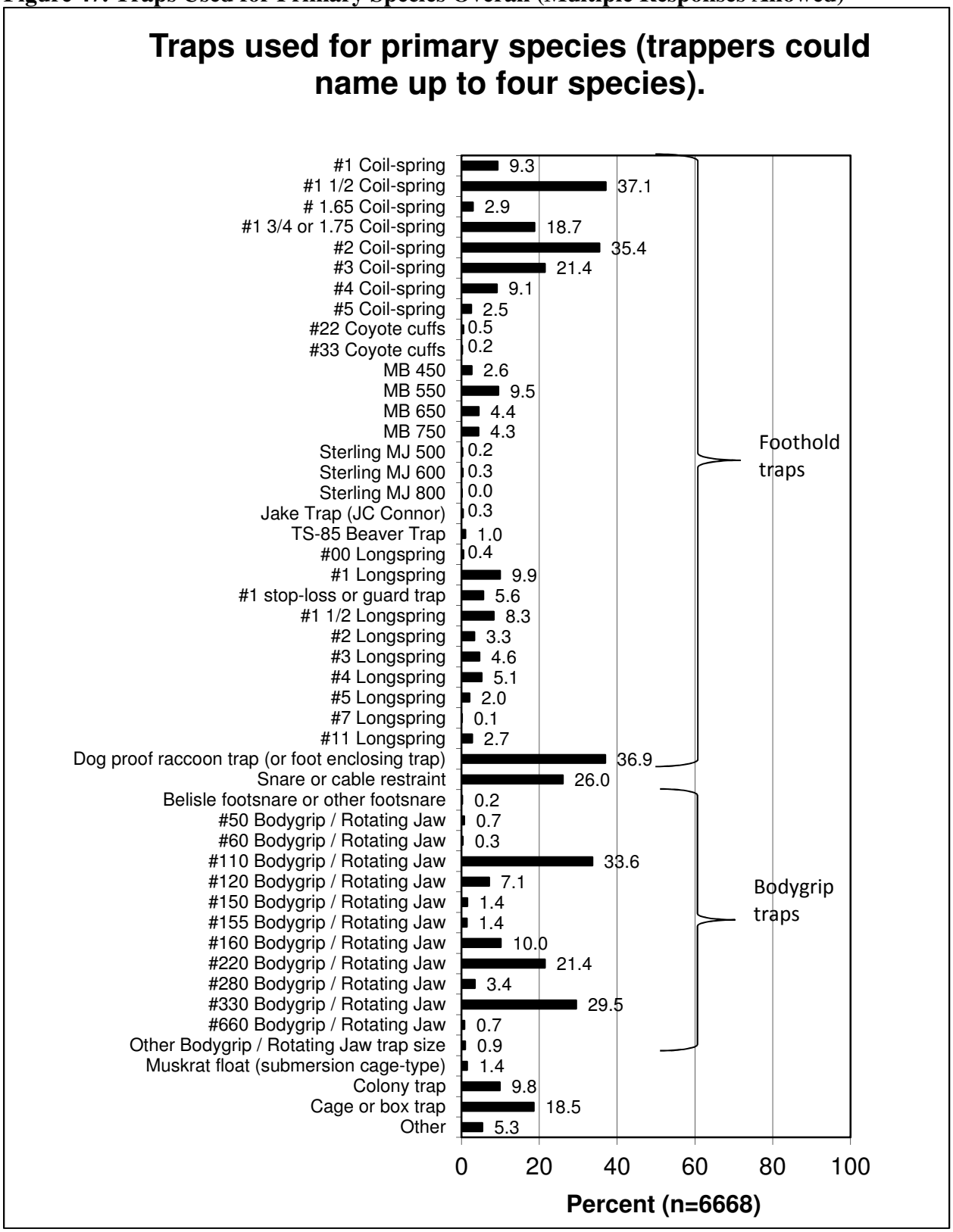


Figure 48. Traps Used for Primary Species Overall, Ranked by Total (Multiple Responses Allowed)

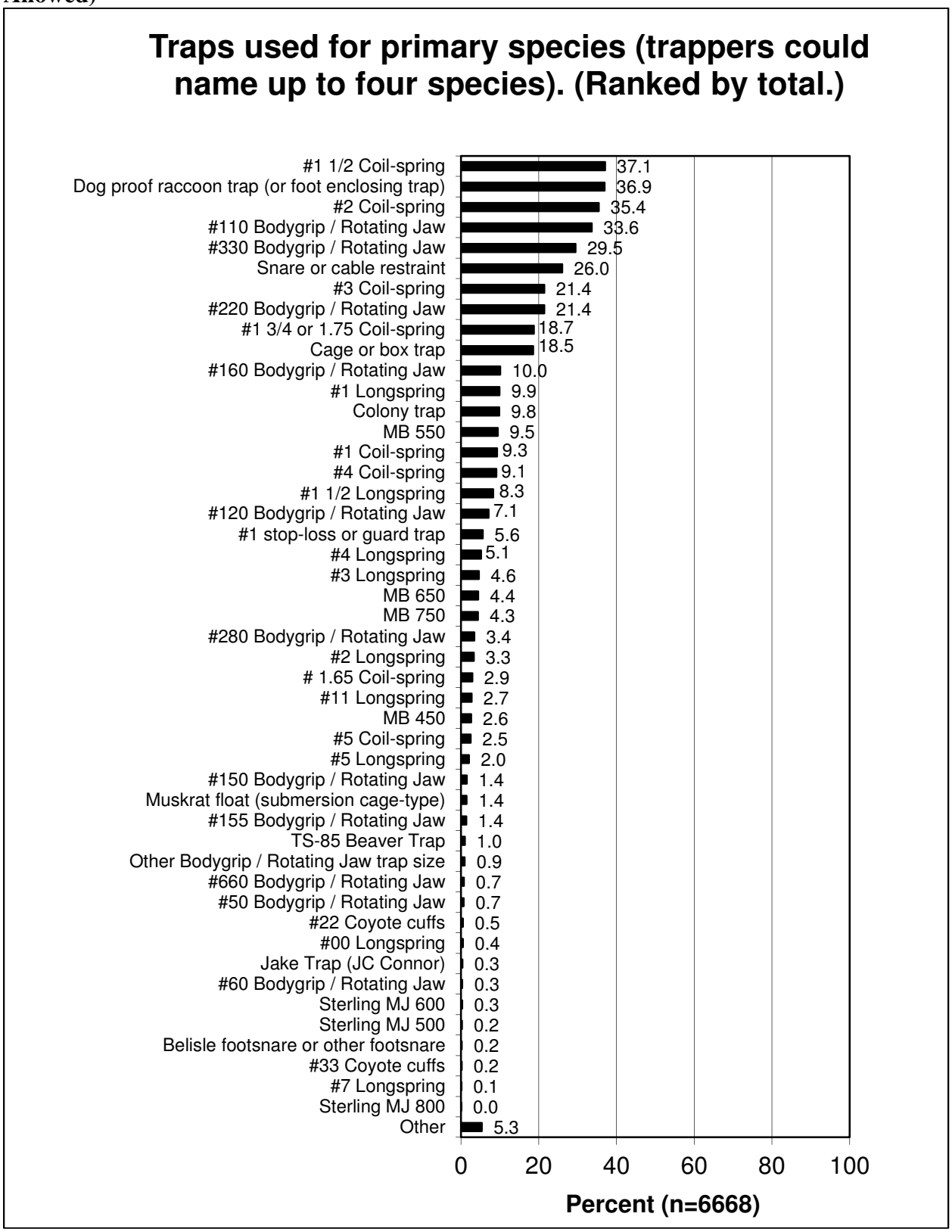


Figure 49. Traps Family Used for Primary Species Overall (Multiple Responses Allowed)

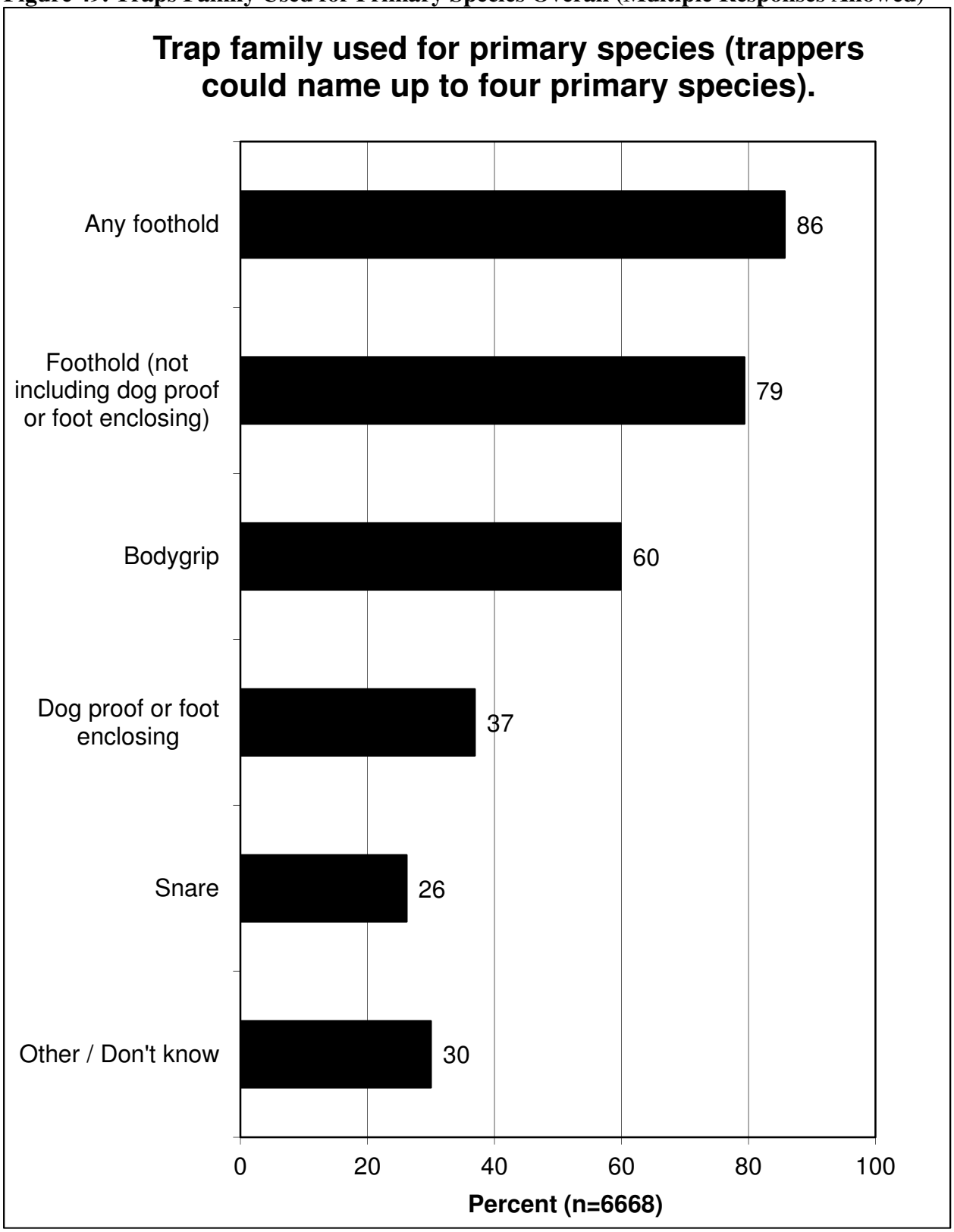


Figure 50. Brand of Lock on Snare Overall (Multiple Responses Allowed)

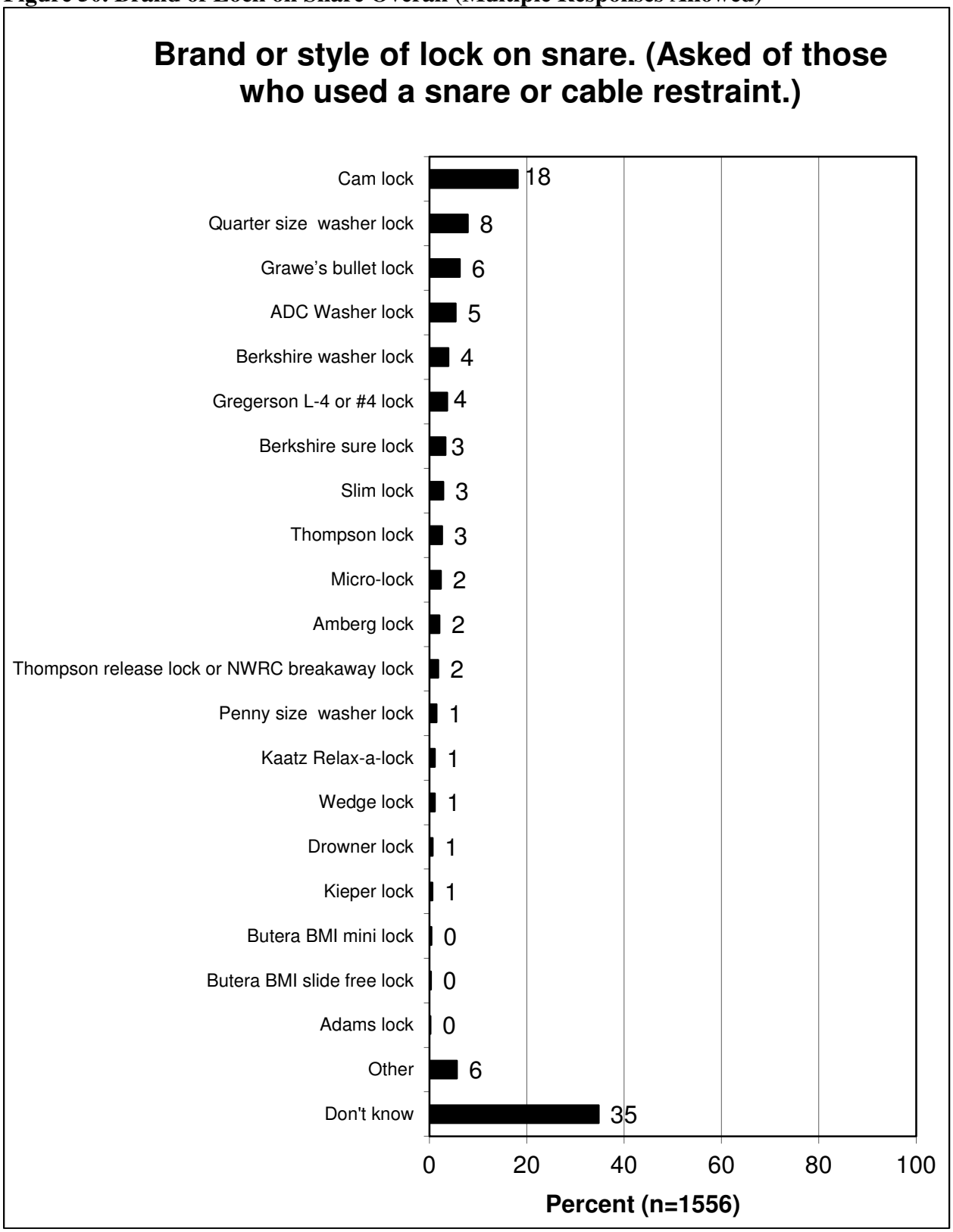


Figure 51. Traps Used for Primary Species Regionally Part 1 (Multiple Responses Allowed)

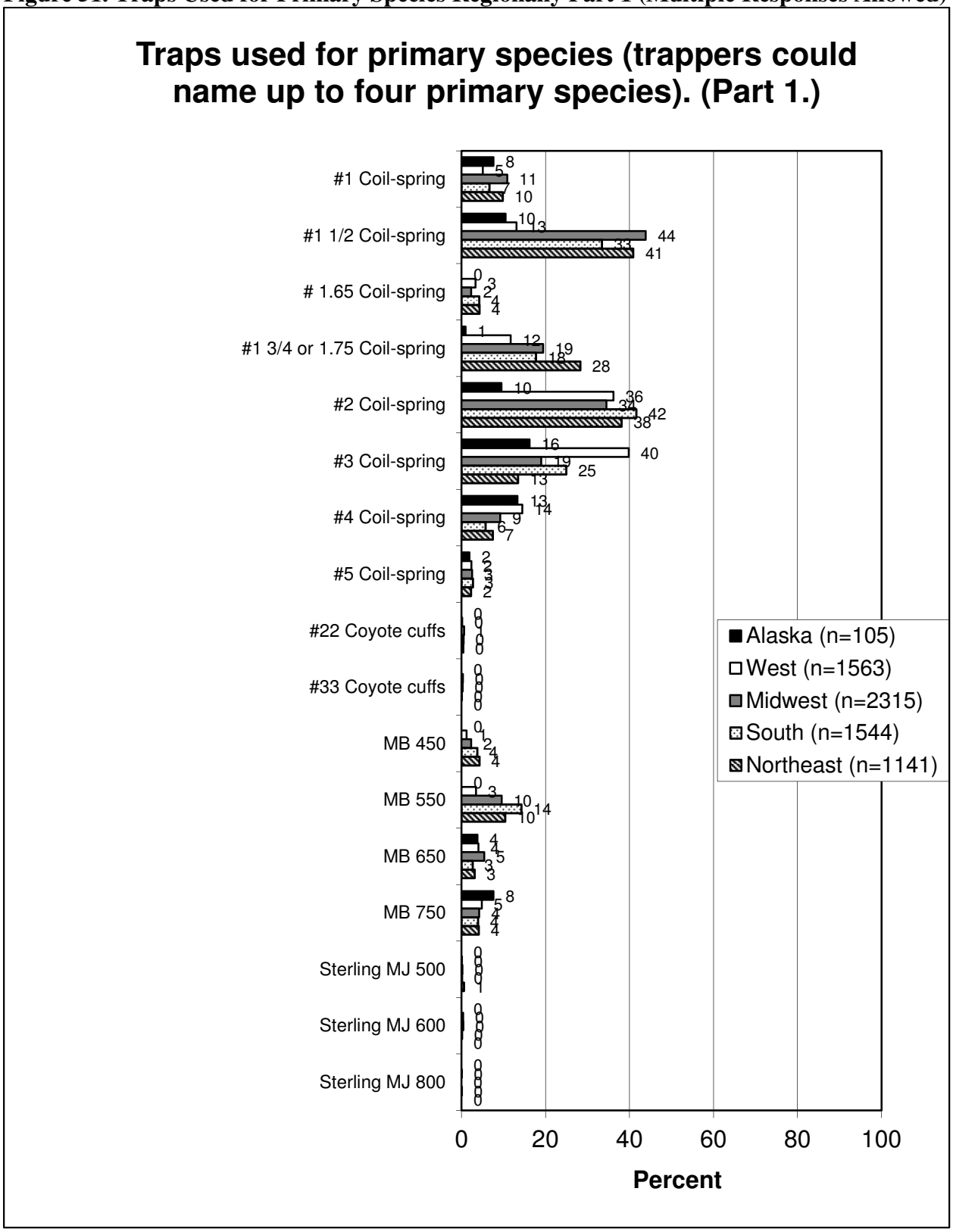


Figure 52. Traps Used for Primary Species Regionally Part 2 (Multiple Responses Allowed)

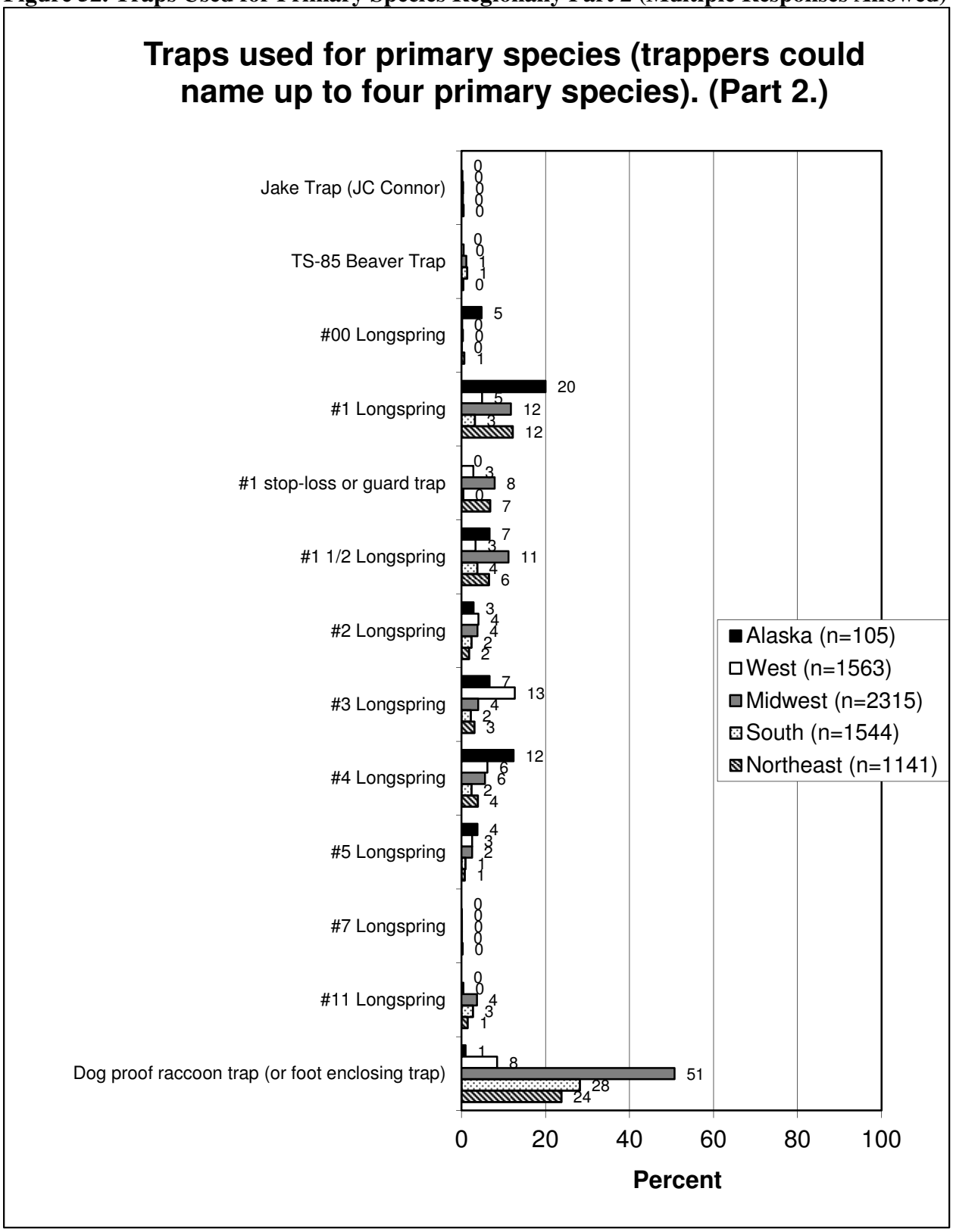


Figure 53. Traps Used for Primary Species Regionally Part 3 (Multiple Responses Allowed)

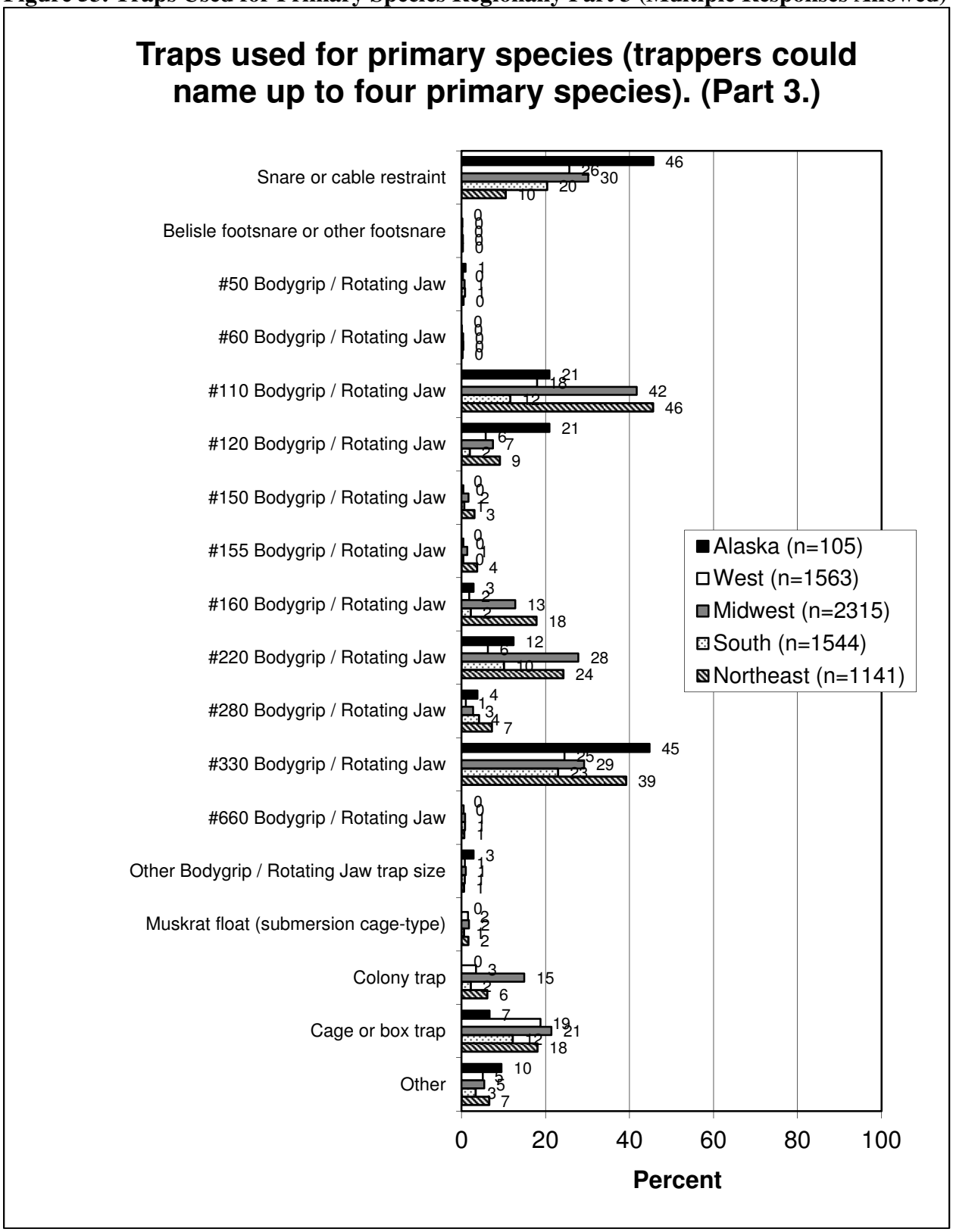


Figure 54. Traps Used for Primary Species Regionally, Ranked by Total, Part 1 (Multiple Responses Allowed)

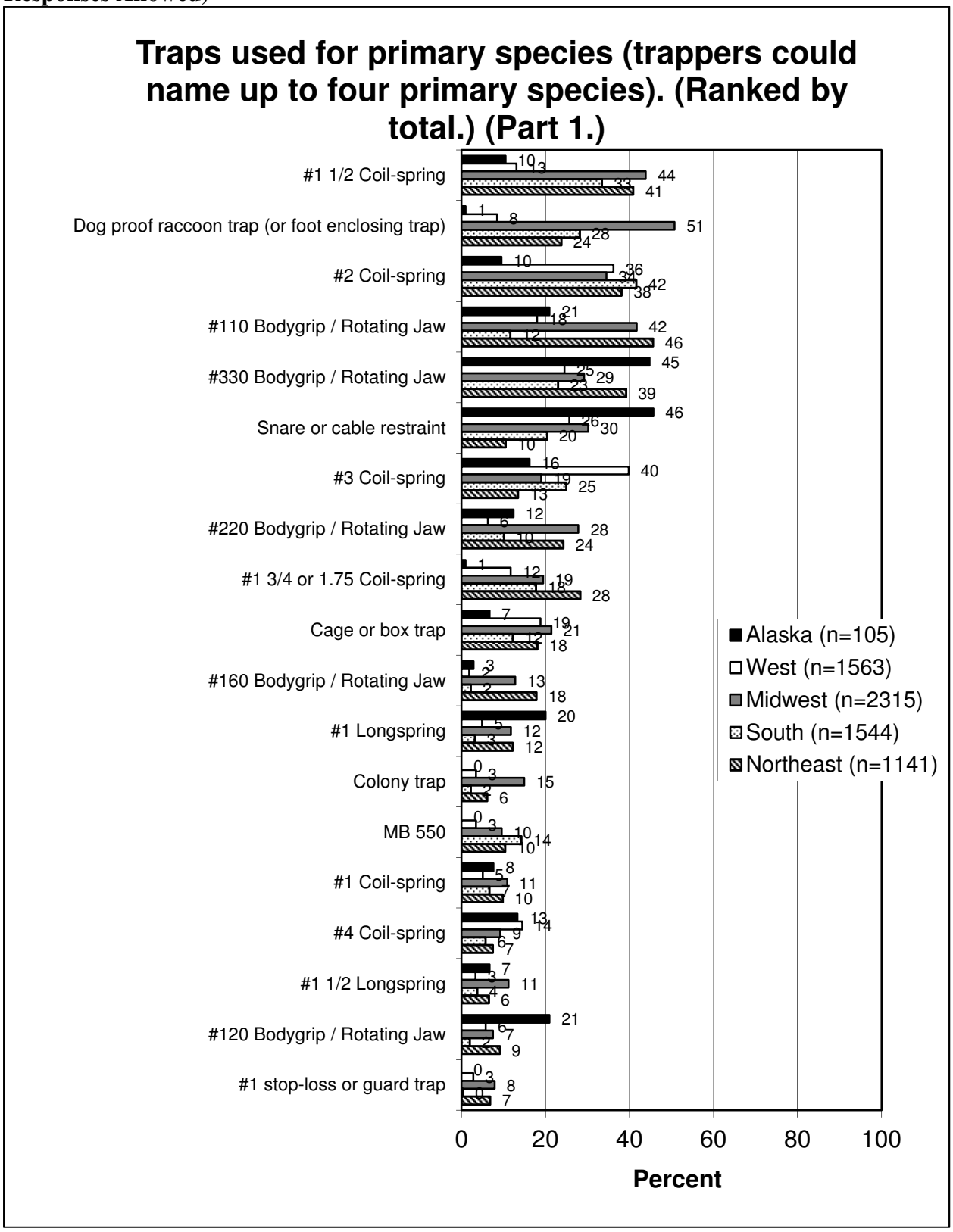


Figure 55. Traps Used for Primary Species Regionally, Ranked by Total, Part 2 (Multiple Responses Allowed)

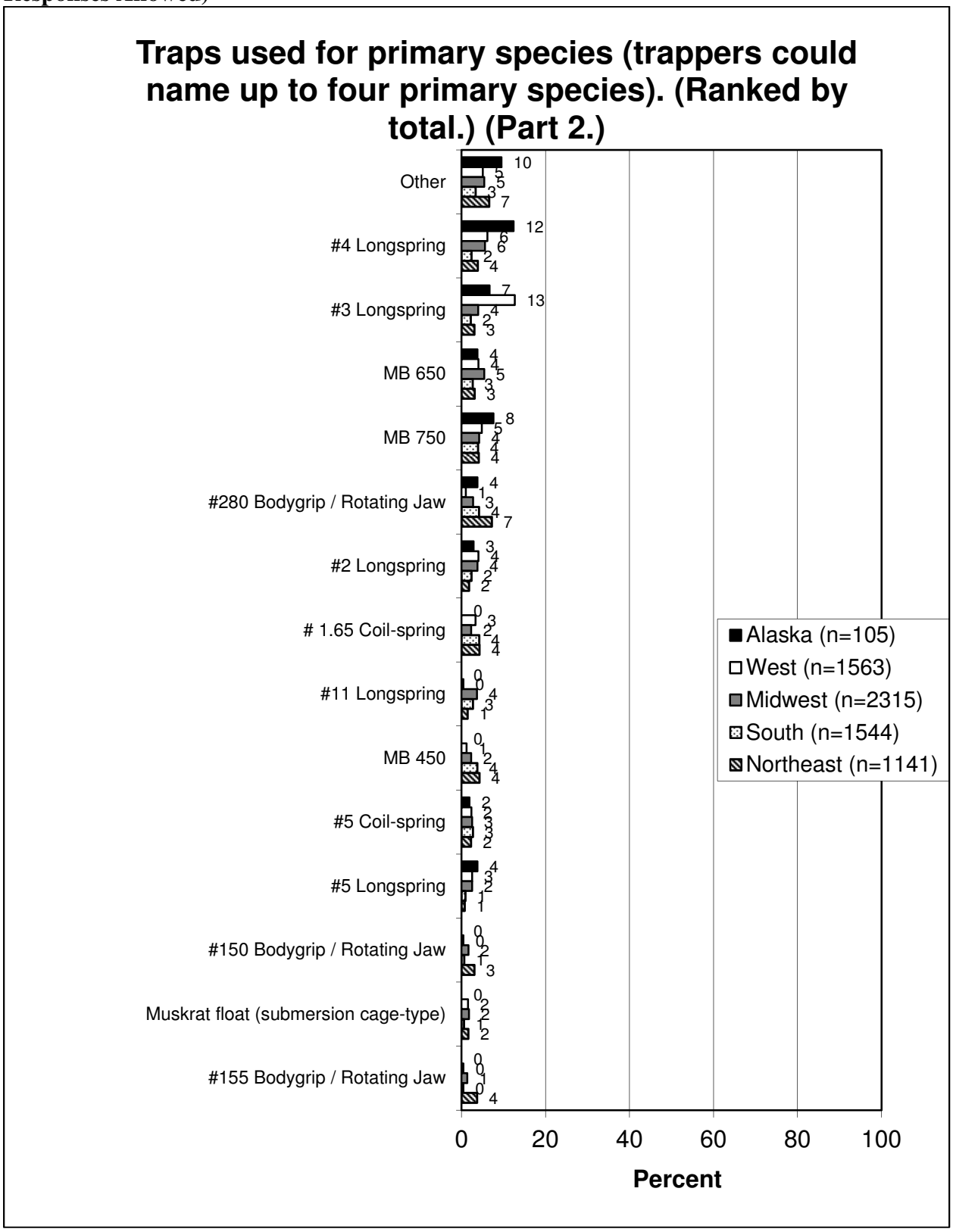


Figure 56. Traps Used for Primary Species Regionally, Ranked by Total, Part 3 (Multiple Responses Allowed)

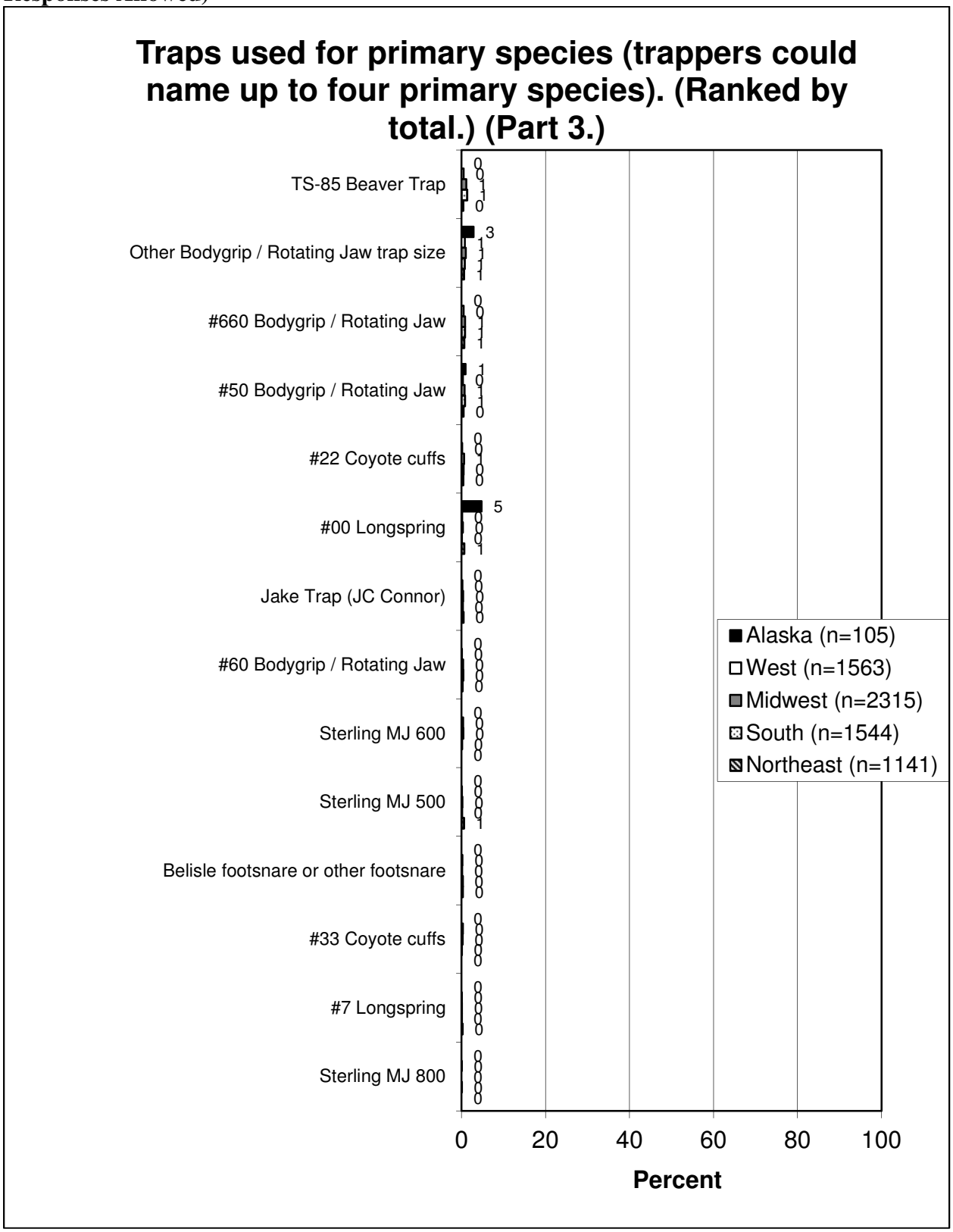


Figure 57. Traps Family Used for Primary Species Regionally (Multiple Responses Allowed)

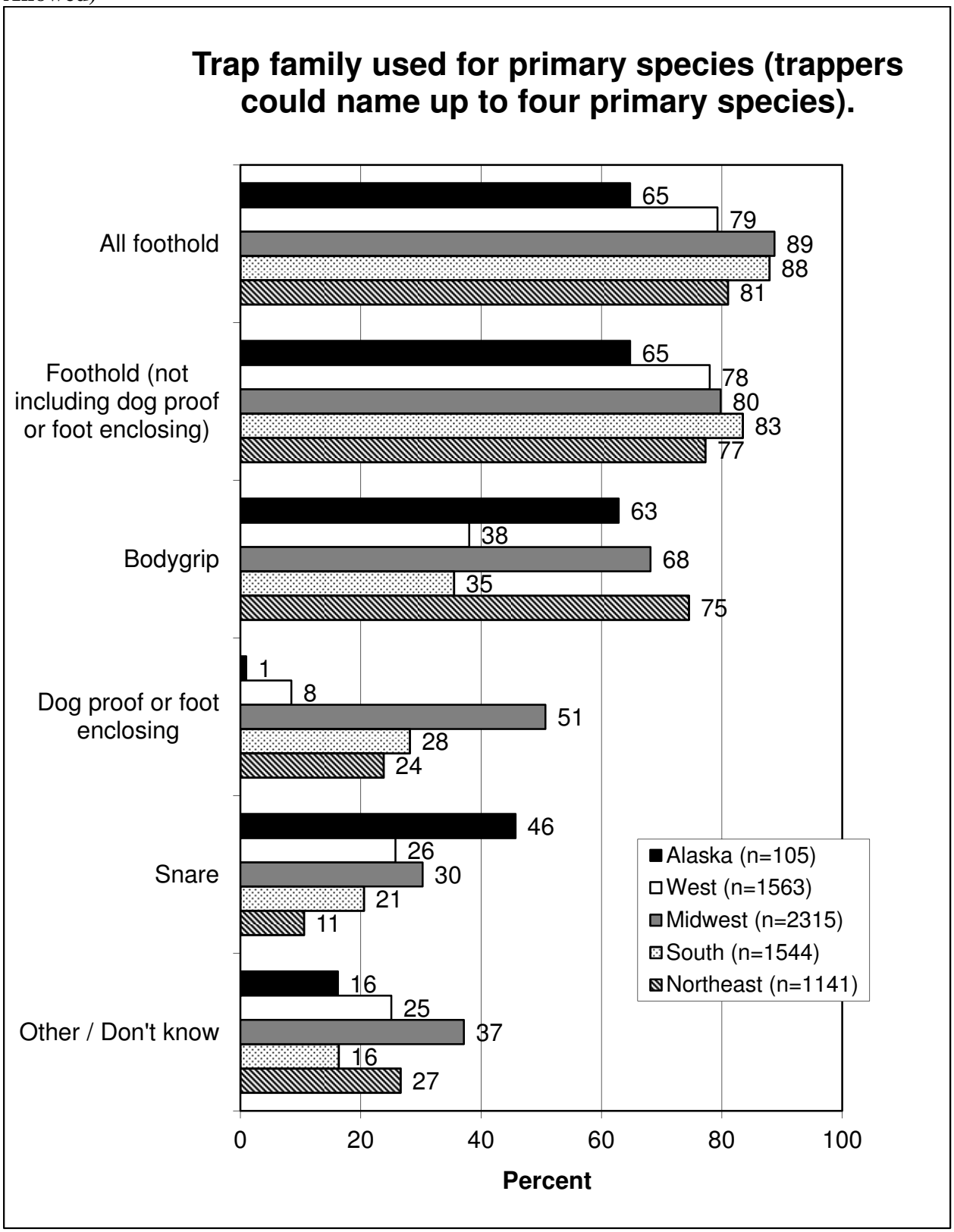


Figure 58. Brand of Lock on Snare Regionally Part 1 (Multiple Responses Allowed)

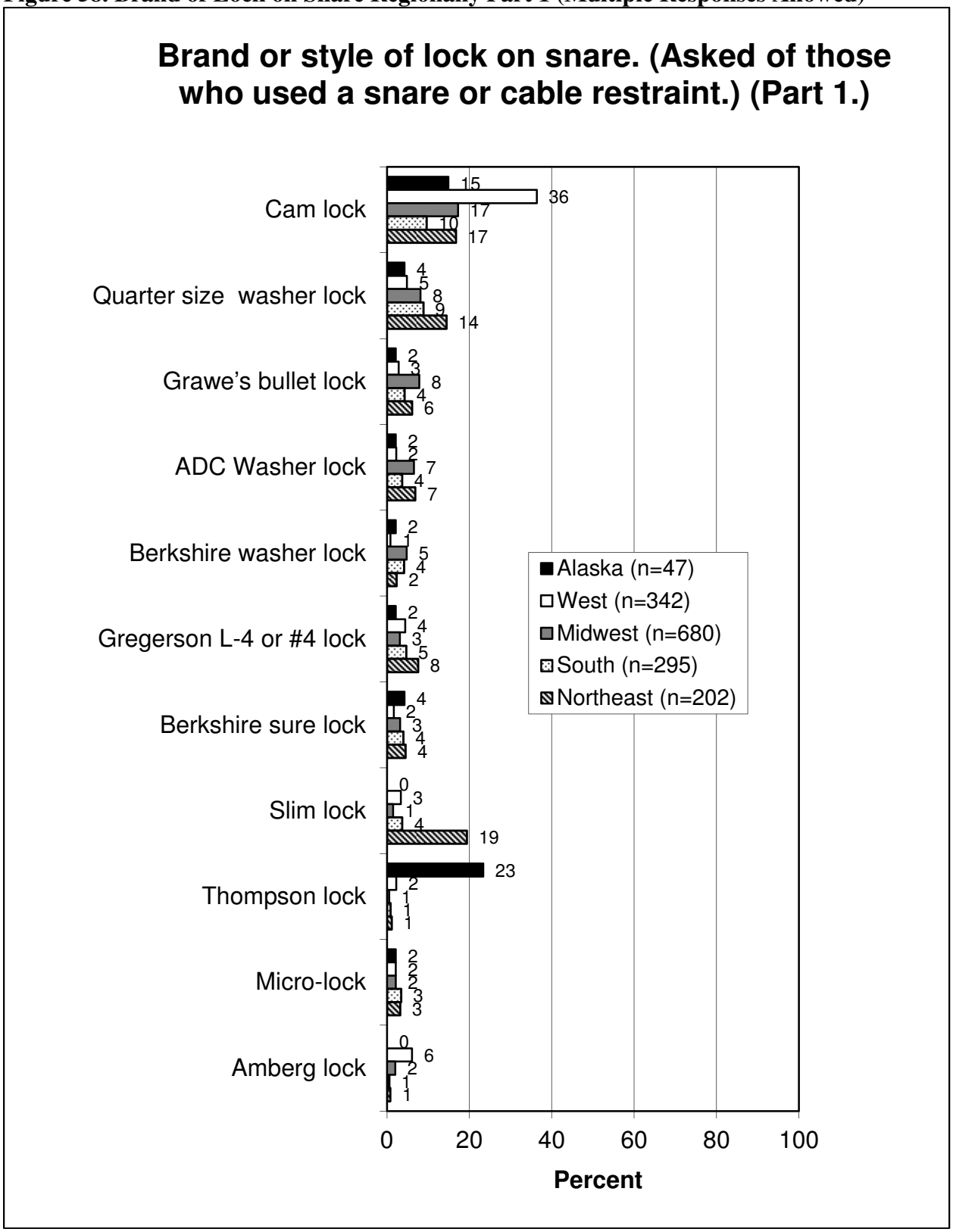


Figure 59. Brand of Lock on Snare Regionally Part 2 (Multiple Responses Allowed)

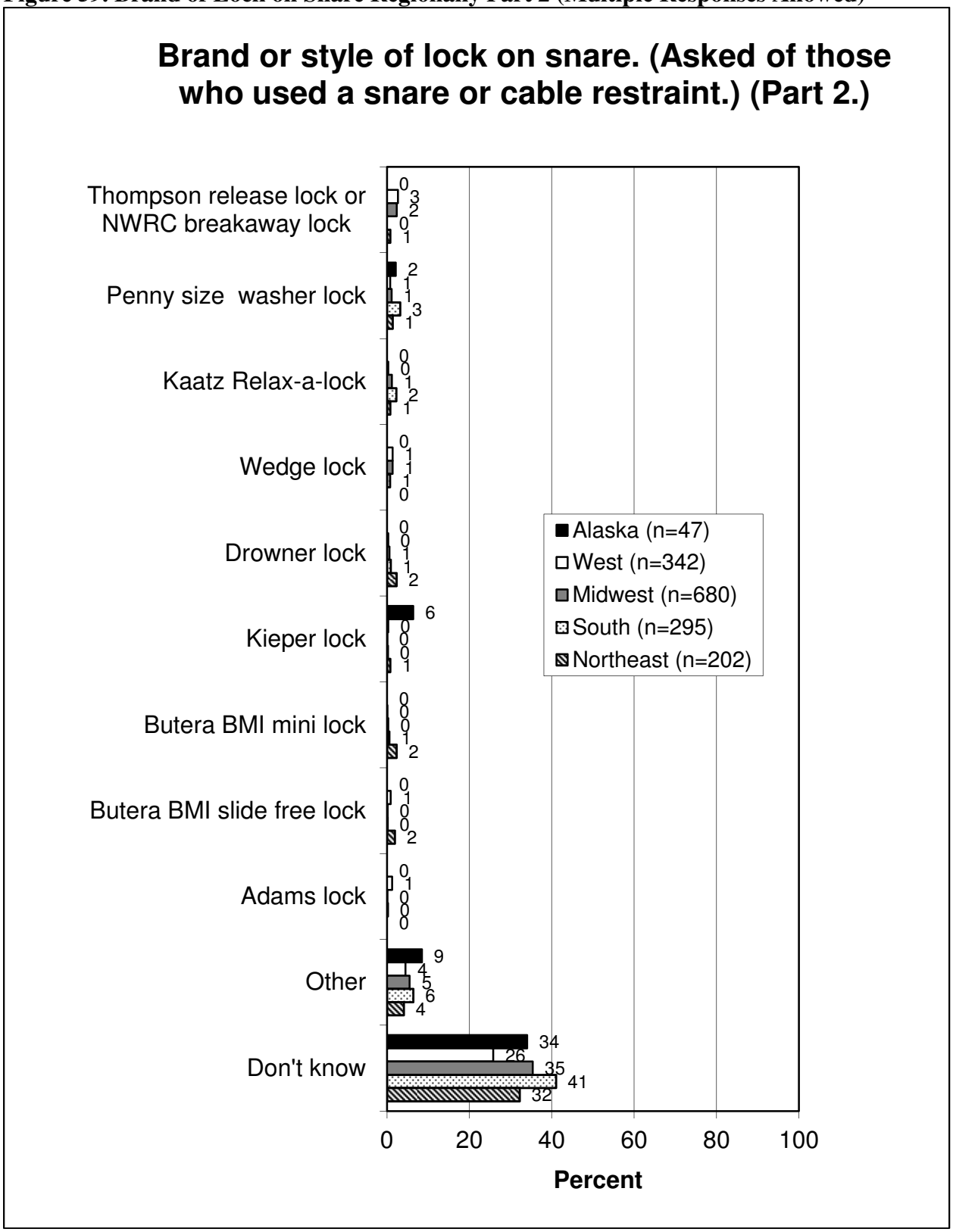


Table 42. Traps Used for Primary Species, by State (Part 1) (Multiple Responses Allowed)

	State of residence	#1 Coil-spring	#1 1/2 Coil-spring	# 1.65 Coil-spring	#1 3/4 or 1.75 Coil-spring	#2 Coil-spring	#3 Coil-spring	#4 Coil-spring	#5 Coil-spring
	Alaska	8	10	0	1	10	16	13	2
West	Arizona	2	0	0	9	23	25	6	0
	California	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Colorado	3	6	0	3	11	12	7	0
	Idaho	12	26	4	11	38	43	17	8
	Montana	4	8	1	4	32	35	16	2
	Nevada	2	7	0	10	44	56	16	2
	New Mexico	4	16	9	38	45	50	17	1
	Oregon	7	10	7	14	35	36	16	0
	Texas	0	0	0	43	57	43	14	0
	Utah	6	18	9	20	56	54	16	3
	Washington	1	2	1	0	4	3	4	2
	Wyoming	6	23	0	11	37	50	15	2
Midwest	Illinois	8	36	1	7	23	15	6	1
	Indiana	9	41	1	16	31	13	9	1
	Iowa	13	59	1	27	42	28	16	3
	Kansas	4	19	3	12	38	29	11	3
	Michigan	15	45	2	24	38	22	13	2
	Minnesota	6	48	2	22	28	16	8	5
	Missouri	7	49	3	29	46	34	10	5
	Nebraska	5	21	3	7	14	14	9	1
	North Dakota	15	28	2	15	42	24	14	1
	Ohio	16	58	4	23	38	9	5	4
	Oklahoma	7	27	2	14	41	35	12	2
	South Dakota	11	41	1	18	37	32	13	2
	Wisconsin	11	49	2	22	34	15	7	3
South	Alabama	11	39	3	20	39	18	11	3
	Arkansas	6	26	1	8	42	15	6	2
	Florida	2	2	0	0	0	3	0	0
	Georgia	4	22	1	21	34	10	5	4
	Kentucky	8	40	4	28	40	25	9	4
	Louisiana	5	20	0	6	22	12	3	1
	Mississippi	4	30	0	12	31	20	8	1
	North Carolina	11	42	5	29	36	30	12	6
	South Carolina	4	29	3	26	40	21	6	3
	Tennessee	13	46	8	19	46	54	19	10
	Virginia	5	36	2	16	32	14	6	2
	West Virginia	7	38	8	19	54	36	3	2
Northeast	Connecticut	11	36	2	8	20	19	6	3
	Maine	8	34	2	35	35	21	14	3
	Maryland	8	44	1	31	28	6	9	0
	Massachusetts	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	New Hampshire	6	30	5	31	38	20	6	3
	New Jersey	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0
	New York	12	48	6	32	47	13	7	3
	Pennsylvania	8	51	5	34	51	20	8	0
	Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Vermont	11	36	5	25	43	29	17	4

Table 43. Traps Used for Primary Species, by State (Part 2) (Multiple Responses Allowed)

	State of residence	#22 Coyote cuffs	#33 Coyote cuffs	MB 450	MB 550	MB 650	MB 750	Sterling MJ 500	Sterling MJ 600
	Alaska	0	0	0	0	4	8	0	0
West	Arizona	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
	California	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Colorado	2	1	2	1	2	0	1	2
	Idaho	0	0	3	3	8	18	0	0
	Montana	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
	Nevada	0	0	0	2	7	2	0	0
	New Mexico	0	1	5	12	8	1	0	0
	Oregon	0	1	0	3	3	1	0	1
	Texas	0	0	0	14	14	0	0	14
	Utah	0	1	3	8	7	1	0	0
	Washington	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0
	Wyoming	1	0	0	5	7	2	0	2
Midwest	Illinois	0	0	1	2	2	2	0	1
	Indiana	0	0	0	8	1	2	0	0
	Iowa	1	1	2	12	4	4	0	1
	Kansas	1	0	1	6	4	3	1	1
	Michigan	0	0	1	10	5	9	0	1
	Minnesota	1	0	1	10	8	10	0	1
	Missouri	0	0	7	23	11	7	0	0
	Nebraska	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
	North Dakota	6	1	3	11	6	0	0	1
	Ohio	1	1	4	11	3	2	1	0
	Oklahoma	2	0	4	12	6	3	0	1
	South Dakota	1	0	2	11	6	1	1	1
	Wisconsin	0	0	3	9	9	4	0	0
South	Alabama	0	0	7	21	8	7	0	0
	Arkansas	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	0
	Florida	0	0	0	7	2	0	0	0
	Georgia	3	0	14	22	5	6	0	0
	Kentucky	1	0	5	23	5	8	0	0
	Louisiana	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0
	Mississippi	0	0	9	17	0	10	0	0
	North Carolina	1	0	11	29	7	12	1	0
	South Carolina	0	0	6	25	3	6	1	0
	Tennessee	0	0	2	11	5	13	0	0
	Virginia	1	0	7	10	2	1	0	1
	West Virginia	0	0	1	13	2	2	0	0
Northeast	Connecticut	1	0	2	8	3	8	0	0
	Maine	0	0	6	8	3	3	0	0
	Maryland	1	0	2	2	1	3	1	0
	Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	New Hampshire	0	0	3	9	3	13	0	0
	New Jersey	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0
	New York	0	0	5	14	4	5	1	0
	Pennsylvania	0	0	7	16	5	0	0	0
	Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Vermont	0	0	2	8	6	11	0	0

Table 44. Traps Used for Primary Species, by State (Part 3) (Multiple Responses Allowed)

	State of residence	Sterling MJ 800	Jake Trap (JC Connor)	TS-85 Beaver Trap	#00 Longspring	#1 Longspring	#1 stop-loss or guard trap	#1 1/2 Longspring	#2 Longspring
	Alaska	0	0	0	5	20	0	7	3
West	Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	California	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Colorado	0	3	0	1	4	0	2	4
	Idaho	0	0	2	1	10	9	9	4
	Montana	0	0	0	0	5	2	2	1
	Nevada	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0
	New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	12
	Oregon	0	0	0	0	8	1	4	5
	Texas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
	Utah	0	0	0	0	6	4	2	9
	Washington	0	0	0	0	1	4	4	0
	Wyoming	0	1	2	0	7	2	4	5
Midwest	Illinois	0	0	0	0	9	2	10	4
	Indiana	0	0	3	0	14	3	9	3
	Iowa	0	0	2	1	13	1	12	5
	Kansas	0	2	0	0	3	1	4	2
	Michigan	0	1	1	1	17	14	13	5
	Minnesota	0	0	1	1	11	8	13	3
	Missouri	0	0	3	0	5	2	7	5
	Nebraska	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	0
	North Dakota	0	0	1	1	8	3	3	4
	Ohio	0	1	1	1	17	3	18	3
	Oklahoma	0	0	1	0	2	1	3	5
	South Dakota	0	1	1	1	11	9	6	2
	Wisconsin	0	0	1	0	14	18	14	4
South	Alabama	0	0	4	0	3	0	4	3
	Arkansas	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	4
	Florida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Georgia	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2
	Kentucky	0	0	2	0	7	1	8	2
	Louisiana	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	5
	Mississippi	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	3
	North Carolina	0	2	1	0	3	2	6	4
	South Carolina	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0
	Tennessee	0	0	2	2	11	5	2	5
	Virginia	0	0	0	0	7	0	4	2
	West Virginia	0	0	2	0	4	0	4	1
Northeast	Connecticut	0	3	1	0	4	7	5	5
	Maine	0	0	1	1	9	3	5	1
	Maryland	0	0	0	0	11	3	4	4
	Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	2	5	5	2
	New Jersey	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
	New York	0	0	0	1	16	9	8	1
	Pennsylvania	0	1	0	1	9	5	8	3
	Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Vermont	0	1	0	1	10	8	7	4

Table 45. Traps Used for Primary Species, by State (Part 4) (Multiple Responses Allowed)

	State of residence	#3 Longspring	#4 Longspring	#5 Longspring	#7 Longspring	#11 Longspring	Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)	Snare or cable restraint	Belisle footsnare or other footsnare
	Alaska	7	12	4	0	0	1	46	0
West	Arizona	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
	California	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
	Colorado	6	4	0	0	0	9	16	1
	Idaho	16	8	7	0	2	4	38	0
	Montana	7	4	3	0	0	7	23	0
	Nevada	20	3	3	0	0	2	7	0
	New Mexico	24	9	0	0	0	8	21	1
	Oregon	20	7	4	0	0	8	19	0
	Texas	0	0	0	0	0	71	57	0
	Utah	19	7	2	0	0	16	40	0
	Washington	2	4	2	0	1	2	4	0
	Wyoming	10	15	0	0	1	21	41	1
Midwest	Illinois	3	4	2	0	6	50	3	0
	Indiana	2	4	0	0	3	37	28	1
	Iowa	3	7	3	1	11	73	62	0
	Kansas	3	9	1	0	1	56	38	0
	Michigan	6	6	4	0	3	41	26	0
	Minnesota	4	10	3	1	1	33	47	1
	Missouri	6	5	3	0	4	72	19	0
	Nebraska	1	3	3	1	2	50	26	1
	North Dakota	6	1	1	0	0	29	40	1
	Ohio	2	1	2	0	5	62	45	0
	Oklahoma	4	6	3	1	3	44	2	1
	South Dakota	4	2	1	0	1	50	56	0
	Wisconsin	5	9	3	0	4	47	28	0
South	Alabama	3	3	1	1	1	41	9	1
	Arkansas	2	3	1	0	2	44	19	0
	Florida	0	2	0	0	0	15	48	3
	Georgia	2	2	1	0	1	26	11	0
	Kentucky	4	4	2	0	2	48	58	0
	Louisiana	1	0	0	0	11	24	8	2
	Mississippi	2	2	0	0	4	36	27	1
	North Carolina	3	4	3	0	4	40	15	0
	South Carolina	3	2	2	0	3	36	12	1
	Tennessee	3	10	6	0	10	38	37	0
	Virginia	2	1	1	0	2	26	15	0
	West Virginia	2	2	0	0	1	13	17	0
Northeast	Connecticut	3	5	3	0	2	28	1	0
	Maine	3	7	0	1	0	8	21	2
	Maryland	1	1	1	1	4	33	22	0
	Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	New Hampshire	3	3	0	0	3	13	8	0
	New Jersey	1	0	0	0	1	13	87	1
	New York	4	5	1	0	1	28	0	0
	Pennsylvania	4	3	0	0	7	32	14	0
	Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0
	Vermont	3	4	2	1	1	12	0	0

Table 46. Traps Used for Primary Species, by State (Part 5) (Multiple Responses Allowed)

	State of residence	#50 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	#60 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	#110 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	#120 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	#150 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	#155 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	#160 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	#220 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw
	Alaska	1	0	21	21	0	0	3	12
West	Arizona	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
	California	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Colorado	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	1
	Idaho	0	0	43	11	1	3	4	5
	Montana	0	0	20	8	0	0	2	6
	Nevada	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
	New Mexico	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	2
	Oregon	1	0	16	0	0	0	1	14
	Texas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Utah	1	0	17	4	2	0	2	7
	Washington	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	3
	Wyoming	1	1	27	14	1	1	2	18
Midwest	Illinois	0	1	34	4	1	2	5	39
	Indiana	0	0	58	0	0	0	4	33
	Iowa	0	1	49	7	1	1	8	62
	Kansas	0	0	14	3	0	0	5	26
	Michigan	1	0	53	11	2	2	20	34
	Minnesota	1	1	33	15	3	2	20	49
	Missouri	1	0	25	3	1	5	2	10
	Nebraska	2	1	16	0	0	0	0	19
	North Dakota	2	1	22	10	2	0	6	14
	Ohio	1	1	61	10	5	3	4	7
	Oklahoma	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
	South Dakota	1	0	29	7	1	1	10	37
	Wisconsin	1	0	47	11	2	0	28	30
South	Alabama	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	7
	Arkansas	1	1	5	0	1	0	1	3
	Florida	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Georgia	1	0	3	1	1	0	0	8
	Kentucky	1	1	19	4	1	1	7	36
	Louisiana	2	0	4	2	0	0	2	10
	Mississippi	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	9
	North Carolina	1	1	19	4	2	1	6	29
	South Carolina	2	1	4	1	0	0	0	5
	Tennessee	2	0	27	3	3	2	13	22
	Virginia	3	0	25	2	1	2	5	10
	West Virginia	0	0	12	2	0	0	0	2
Northeast	Connecticut	2	0	38	6	2	3	8	21
	Maine	2	0	49	22	3	10	21	43
	Maryland	1	2	41	3	1	2	3	19
	Massachusetts	2	0	2	4	0	0	0	2
	New Hampshire	0	0	33	14	3	3	27	42
	New Jersey	1	0	64	8	1	0	9	6
	New York	0	0	49	9	4	3	23	25
	Pennsylvania	0	1	29	3	2	1	3	3
	Rhode Island	0	0	59	23	5	0	27	45
	Vermont	0	0	41	11	2	8	32	45

Table 47. Traps Used for Primary Species, by State (Part 6) (Multiple Responses Allowed)

	State of residence	#280 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	#330 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	#660 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	Other Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw trap size	Muskrat float (submersion cage-type)	Colony trap	Cage or box trap	Other
	Alaska	4	45	0	3	0	0	7	10
West	Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	89	4
	California	0	1	1	0	0	5	94	6
	Colorado	0	6	0	1	2	0	85	9
	Idaho	2	35	2	1	3	6	8	3
	Montana	0	37	0	1	1	0	5	6
	Nevada	2	11	0	0	0	0	10	2
	New Mexico	1	6	0	1	1	1	13	4
	Oregon	5	22	0	1	0	3	7	1
	Texas	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0
	Utah	1	19	0	0	2	5	15	4
	Washington	2	13	0	0	13	39	94	20
	Wyoming	1	34	2	2	2	5	14	7
Midwest	Illinois	2	30	0	1	0	0	17	5
	Indiana	3	28	0	3	3	18	12	5
	Iowa	2	34	2	0	6	8	18	5
	Kansas	2	24	1	1	0	6	43	3
	Michigan	3	32	2	1	3	26	13	6
	Minnesota	3	46	1	1	3	9	8	8
	Missouri	11	42	2	2	1	10	27	3
	Nebraska	1	19	1	0	0	2	21	7
	North Dakota	1	23	1	1	4	8	27	4
	Ohio	1	19	1	1	2	35	28	7
	Oklahoma	1	8	0	0	2	2	49	3
	South Dakota	2	16	0	1	5	15	42	5
	Wisconsin	2	33	0	1	1	13	19	5
South	Alabama	9	39	3	1	1	0	26	11
	Arkansas	1	24	0	3	0	0	16	4
	Florida	2	2	0	0	0	2	82	8
	Georgia	3	29	1	0	0	1	15	9
	Kentucky	5	40	1	1	2	7	21	7
	Louisiana	5	10	0	0	0	1	10	4
	Mississippi	6	43	1	0	0	0	17	3
	North Carolina	14	54	1	1	2	7	19	4
	South Carolina	3	33	2	1	0	1	23	6
	Tennessee	14	60	0	2	5	8	22	11
	Virginia	8	20	1	0	0	6	14	1
	West Virginia	1	9	1	0	0	0	2	1
Northeast	Connecticut	11	49	3	2	3	9	39	6
	Maine	14	53	0	1	2	19	8	13
	Maryland	6	28	2	2	2	7	22	2
	Massachusetts	0	18	0	2	2	0	86	7
	New Hampshire	20	69	3	0	0	2	19	13
	New Jersey	8	39	0	0	5	33	51	7
	New York	6	40	0	0	1	0	11	6
	Pennsylvania	1	12	1	1	0	0	9	7
	Rhode Island	9	23	0	5	5	9	59	5
	Vermont	12	60	1	1	6	17	12	9

Table 48. Trap Family Used for Primary Species, by State (Multiple Responses Allowed)

	State of residence	All foothold	Foothold (not including dog proof or foot enclosing)	Dog proof or foot enclosing	Snare	Bodygrip	Other
	Alaska	65	65	1	46	63	16
West	Arizona	47	47	2	0	2	92
	California	2	2	0	3	2	96
	Colorado	37	35	9	16	11	89
	Idaho	86	85	4	38	63	18
	Montana	78	76	7	23	50	11
	Nevada	98	98	2	7	11	11
	New Mexico	97	96	8	22	12	17
	Oregon	93	91	8	19	39	10
	Texas	86	86	71	57	0	29
	Utah	97	96	16	41	35	23
	Washington	12	12	2	4	15	98
	Wyoming	82	79	21	41	56	24
Midwest	Illinois	84	68	50	3	63	22
	Indiana	88	78	37	28	76	35
	Iowa	97	88	73	62	83	32
	Kansas	84	71	56	38	49	48
	Michigan	91	85	41	26	76	40
	Minnesota	86	82	33	47	76	23
	Missouri	99	93	72	19	56	36
	Nebraska	77	52	50	27	45	28
	North Dakota	84	79	29	40	50	37
	Ohio	90	83	62	45	73	58
	Oklahoma	86	81	44	2	13	50
	South Dakota	87	80	50	56	61	53
	Wisconsin	90	84	47	28	77	31
South	Alabama	88	82	41	11	47	34
	Arkansas	82	73	44	19	36	19
	Florida	18	10	15	48	5	85
	Georgia	87	85	26	11	33	24
	Kentucky	93	87	48	58	63	32
	Louisiana	74	62	24	10	23	14
	Mississippi	83	78	36	27	48	19
	North Carolina	94	90	40	15	67	28
	South Carolina	91	88	36	12	39	26
	Tennessee	94	94	38	37	75	32
	Virginia	83	78	26	15	39	18
	West Virginia	94	93	13	17	19	3
Northeast	Connecticut	74	66	28	1	76	44
	Maine	86	84	8	22	85	35
	Maryland	79	71	33	22	62	29
	Massachusetts	2	2	0	0	21	89
	New Hampshire	81	81	13	8	89	30
	New Jersey	15	6	13	87	80	66
	New York	91	89	28	0	80	16
	Pennsylvania	94	91	32	14	41	14
	Rhode Island	14	0	14	0	82	64
	Vermont	87	87	12	0	84	34

TRAP USE FOR PRIMARY SPECIES

- For each species, the following data are shown:
  - A graph of traps used for the species among trappers overall.
  - A tabulation of traps used for the species in each region.
  - A tabulation of the trap family used for the species overall and in the regions.
  - A tabulation of locks used.
  - A tabulation of trends, comparing 2004 to the present survey on the top five traps for each species.
  - A tabulation of the follow-up foothold trap questions overall and in the regions.
  - A tabulation of the follow-up snare questions overall and in the regions.
  - A tabulation of the follow-up bodygrip trap questions overall and in the regions.
    - Within this section, all graphs (of types of traps used) show results wherein multiple responses are allowed. Additionally, because trappers are answering questions about multiple traps, the results of some questions sum to more than 100%. For instance, for the question, "Can you adjust pan tension on this trap?", respondents could say "yes" regarding some traps and "no" regarding other traps. This could result in the sum of "yes" and "no" being greater than 100%. This happens in the Alaska region, where 80% are in the "yes" response, 20% are in the "no" response, and 10% are in the "don't know" response. What this shows is that 80% of respondents who got the question use traps at least some of the time for which pan tension can be adjusted, 20% use traps at least some of the time for which pan tension cannot be adjusted, and 10% do not know. Obviously, there is a little bit of overlap wherein some trappers who got the question use both traps that have pan tension that can be adjusted and traps that have pan tension that cannot be adjusted. (Only those who used traps for which the pan tension question applies would have gotten the question.)
    - Only those regions for which there are at least 5 trappers for the given species are shown. In some instances, only one region may be shown; in such cases, it may be that other regions have a few trappers for the species, which will cause the United States total to be different than the only region shown (for instance, this occurs in Table 90 in the kit fox section where the single region shown—the West—does not match the United States total because of a few kit fox trappers in other regions at a sample size too small to be shown for those regions).

ARCTIC FOX

Not enough trappers trapped arctic fox for the species to be shown.

BADGER

Figure 60. Traps Used for Badger Overall

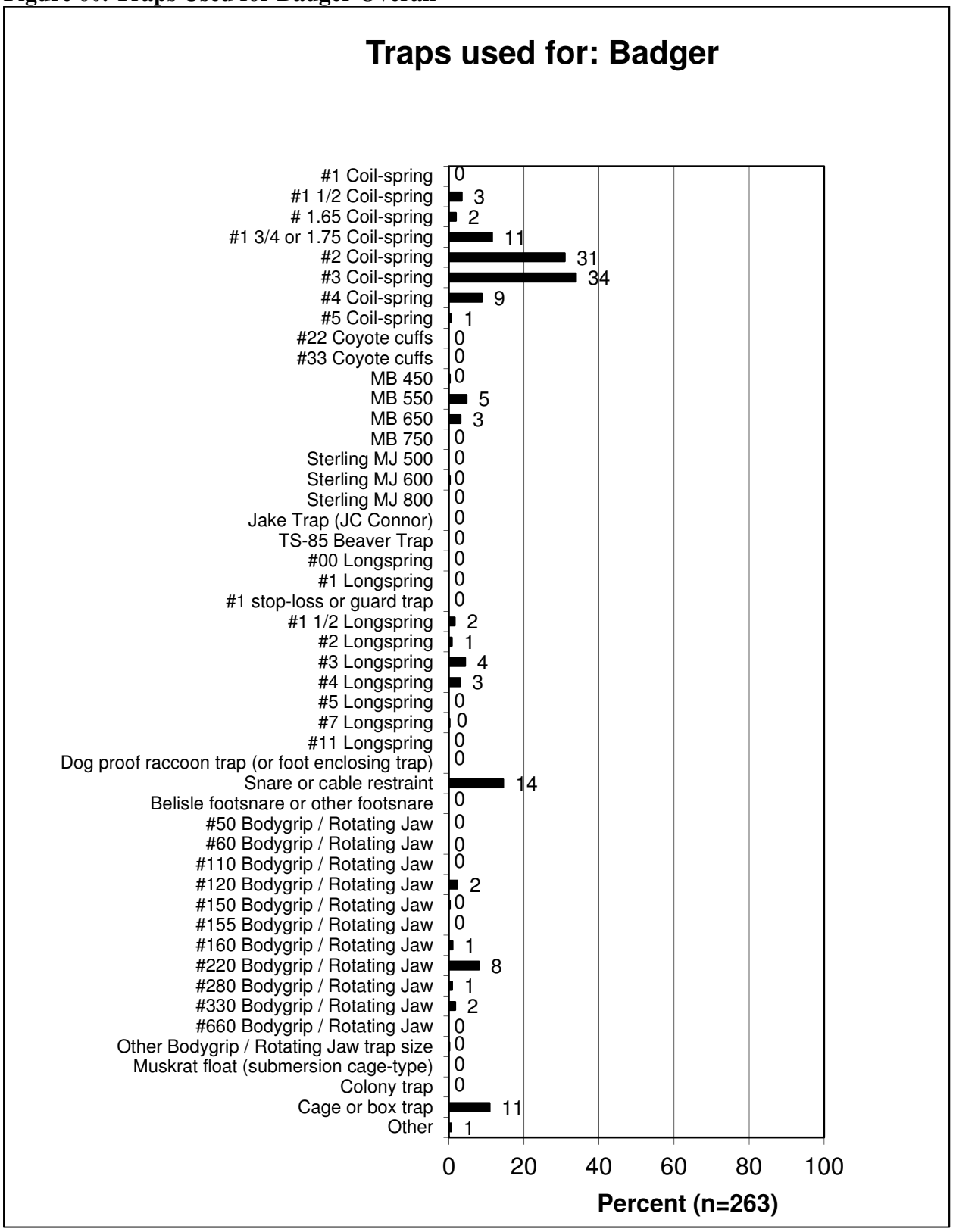


Table 49. Traps Used for Badger, by Region (Multiple Responses Allowed)

Badger		
Trap Type	West (n=140)	Midwest (n=122)
#1 Coil-spring	0	0
#1 1/2 Coil-spring	4	3
# 1.65 Coil-spring	2	2
#1 3/4 or 1.75 Coil-spring	8	14
#2 Coil-spring	34	29
#3 Coil-spring	39	30
#4 Coil-spring	9	9
#5 Coil-spring	0	1
#22 Coyote cuffs	0	0
#33 Coyote cuffs	0	0
MB 450	1	0
MB 550	4	5
MB 650	5	2
MB 750	0	0
Sterling MJ 500	0	0
Sterling MJ 600	0	0
Sterling MJ 800	0	0
Jake Trap (JC Connor)	0	0
TS-85 Beaver Trap	0	0
#00 Longspring	0	0
#1 Longspring	0	0
#1 stop-loss or guard trap	0	0
#1 1/2 Longspring	4	0
#2 Longspring	1	0
#3 Longspring	8	2
#4 Longspring	3	3
#5 Longspring	0	0
#7 Longspring	0	0
#11 Longspring	0	0
Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)	0	0
Snare or cable restraint	11	17
Belisle footsnare or other footsnare	0	0
#50 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0
#60 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0
#110 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0
#120 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	4
#150 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0
#155 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0
#160 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	2	0
#220 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	4	11
#280 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	1	1
#330 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	2	1
#660 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0
Other Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw trap size	0	0
Muskrat float (submersion cage-type)	0	0
Colony trap	0	0
Cage or box trap	10	11
Other	1	0

Table 50. Trap Family Used for Badger

Badger	Answer set	United States	West	Midwest
Trap family: (Multiple responses allowed)	Foothold	81	86	77
	Dog proof or foot enclosing	0	0	0
	Snare	15	12	17
	Bodygrip	14	9	18
	Cage or box trap	11	10	11

Table 51. Locks Used for Badger Overall

Adams lock	0
ADC Washer lock	1.43
Amberg lock	4.64
Berkshire sure lock	1.43
Berkshire washer lock	8.22
Butera BMI mini lock	0
Butera BMI slide free lock	0
Cam lock	31.61
Don't know	18.94
Drowner lock	0
Grawes bullet lock	2.9
Gregerson L-4 or #4 lock	0
Kaatz Relax-a-lock	6.41
Kieper lock	0
Micro-lock	0
Other	0
Penny size washer lock	0
Quarter size washer lock	12.17
Slim lock	0
Thompson lock	0
Thompson release lock or NWRC breakaway lock	0
Wedge lock	12.24

Table 52. Trends in Trap Use for Badger

	2004		2016
#3 Coil	30	#3 Coil-spring	34
#4 Coil	23	#2 Coil-spring	31
#330 Body - Standard	13	Snare or cable restraint	14
#3 Longspring	5	#1 3/4 or 1.75 Coil-spring	11
#4 Longspring	5	Cage or box trap	11

Table 53. Badger Trapping Part 1

Badger	Answer set	United States	West	Midwest
By either original design or modification, are the jaws of this…? (Asked of those who use foothold traps not including dog proof traps.)	Standard or regular	44	22	62
	Offset	50	70	33
	Wide jaw	8	8	8
	Padded or rubber jaws	1	1	1
	Double jaw	0	0	0
	Toothed or studded	1	0	1
	None of these	0	1	0
Can you adjust pan tension on this trap? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, not including dog proof traps.)	Yes	83	88	79
	No	15	10	20
	Don't know	5	7	4
How do you adjust pan tension on this trap? (Asked of those who can adjust pan tension.)	Pan tension screw	83	92	74
	Paws-i-trip pan	4	2	5
	Bend dog	16	10	22
	Other pan tension	1	1	1
	Don't know	0	1	0
By either original design or modification, does the chain of this trap have a…? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, including dog proof traps.)	Swivel at staking end of chain	82	87	78
	Swivel at trap	69	71	68
	Swivel in between	43	48	38
	Shock or lunge spring	11	16	7
	None of these	1	0	3
	Don't know	0	0	0
When you set this trap, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, including dog proof traps.)	Stake or wired solid	92	94	91
	On a drag	17	32	4
	As a drowning set with a slide wire or rod	0	0	0
	As some other drowning set	0	0	0
	None of these	5	0	9
	Don't know	0	0	0

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

Table 54. Badger Trapping Part 2

Badger	Answer set	United States	West	Midwest
What is the cable diameter of this snare? (Asked of those who use snares.)	3/64	1	0	2
	1/16	1	4	0
	5/64	18	41	7
	3/32	21	12	25
	7/64	1	4	0
	1/8	31	36	28
	Other	0	0	0
When you use this snare, do you usually set it...? (Asked of those who use snares.)	To kill	57	56	58
	To live catch	14	4	19
	Both about equally	4	0	6
	Set without preference	23	37	17
	Don't know	1	4	0
Do you use a break-away device? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	36	56	26
	No	59	40	68
	Don't know	6	4	6
Do you use a deer stop or minimum loop stop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	51	52	51
	No	46	44	47
	Don't know	3	4	2
Do you use a swivel at the staking end? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	63	96	46
	No	36	0	54
	Don't know	1	4	0
Do you use an in-line swivel between staking end and snare loop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	16	15	17
	No	74	81	71
	Don't know	10	4	12
When you set this snare, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Staked or wired solid with entanglement	60	60	60
	Staked or wired solid without entanglement	40	40	40
	On a drag	0	0	0
	None of these	0	0	0
	Don't know	0	0	0
Do you personally make any of the snares that you use for (species)? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	57	57	57
	No	42	40	43
	Don't know	1	4	0

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

Table 55. Badger Trapping Part 3

Badger	Answer set	United States	West	Midwest
Is this trap standard or magnum? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Standard	65	63	66
	Magnum	13	32	6
	Don't know	23	8	28
Does this trap have a wire trigger or a pan trigger? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Wire trigger	96	89	98
	Pan trigger	3	11	0
	Neither	0	0	0
	Don't know	2	0	2
Which of the following best describes how this trap is most often set? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Water set	1	5	0
	Dryland trail set	29	15	34
	Baited cubby or enclosure on the ground	54	68	49
	Elevated bait set	0	0	0
	Other type of set	12	11	12
	None of these	3	6	2
	Don't know	2	0	2

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

BEAVER

Figure 61. Traps Used for Beaver Overall

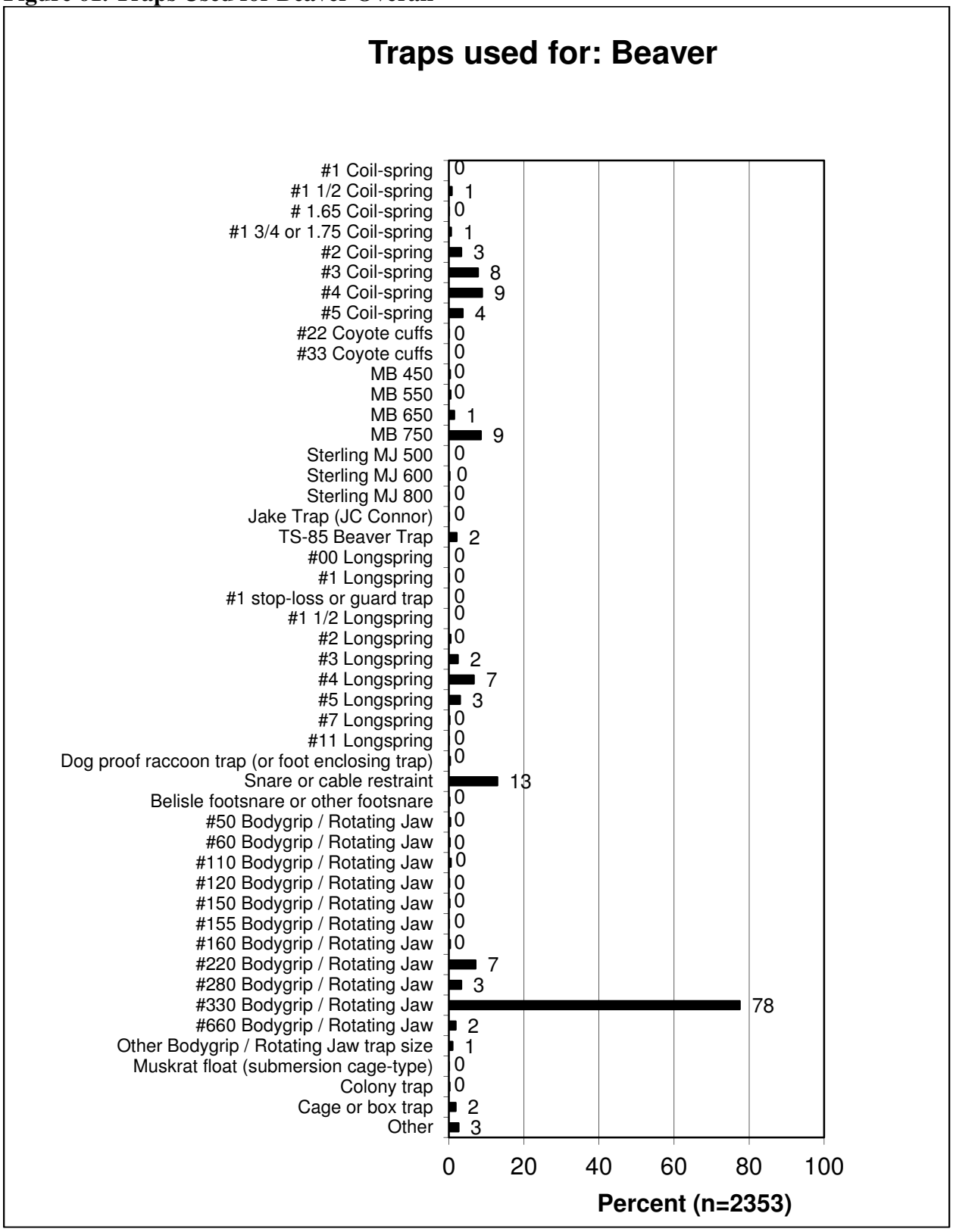


Table 56. Traps Used for Beaver, by Region (Multiple Responses Allowed)

Beaver					
Trap Type	Alaska (n=38)	West (n=438)	Midwest (n=758)	South (n=608)	Northeast (n=511)
#1 Coil-spring	0	0	0	0	0
#1 1/2 Coil-spring	5	0	1	1	1
# 1.65 Coil-spring	0	0	0	0	0
#1 3/4 or 1.75 Coil-spring	0	0	1	0	1
#2 Coil-spring	0	2	3	6	4
#3 Coil-spring	0	11	8	6	9
#4 Coil-spring	8	8	10	5	8
#5 Coil-spring	0	4	4	5	3
#22 Coyote cuffs	0	0	0	0	0
#33 Coyote cuffs	0	0	0	0	0
MB 450	0	0	0	0	1
MB 550	0	0	1	0	0
MB 650	3	1	2	1	1
MB 750	3	3	9	12	9
Sterling MJ 500	0	0	0	0	0
Sterling MJ 600	0	0	0	0	0
Sterling MJ 800	0	0	0	0	0
Jake Trap (JC Connor)	0	0	0	0	0
TS-85 Beaver Trap	0	1	3	3	1
#00 Longspring	0	0	0	0	0
#1 Longspring	0	0	0	0	0
#1 stop-loss or guard trap	0	0	0	0	0
#1 1/2 Longspring	0	0	0	0	0
#2 Longspring	0	0	0	1	0
#3 Longspring	0	1	3	2	3
#4 Longspring	13	7	7	2	7
#5 Longspring	0	4	4	2	0
#7 Longspring	0	0	0	0	1
#11 Longspring	0	0	0	0	0
Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)	0	1	0	0	0
Snare or cable restraint	42	8	12	18	7
Belisle footsnare or other footsnare	0	0	0	0	0
#50 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	1	0
#60 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	1	0
#110 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	2	1
#120 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0	0
#150 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	1	0
#155 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0	0
#160 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0	0
#220 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	8	6	7	7	7
#280 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	1	3	4	7
#330 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	50	70	80	72	85
#660 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	1	2	2	1
Other Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw trap size	3	1	1	1	1
Muskrat float (submersion cage-type)	0	0	0	0	0
Colony trap	0	0	0	0	0
Cage or box trap	3	6	1	1	3
Other	3	5	2	2	5

Table 57. Trap Family Used for Beaver

Beaver	Answer set	United States	Alaska	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
Trap family: (Multiple responses allowed)	Foothold	48	26	41	53	43	45
	Dog proof or foot enclosing	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Snare	13	42	8	12	18	7
	Bodygrip	85	61	77	88	83	90
	Cage or box trap	2	3	6	1	1	3

Table 58. Locks Used for Beaver Overall

Adams lock	0
ADC Washer lock	3.63
Amberg lock	1.52
Berkshire sure lock	1.88
Berkshire washer lock	1.76
Butera BMI mini lock	0.21
Butera BMI slide free lock	0.44
Cam lock	13.99
Don't know	34.84
Drowner lock	2.72
Grawes bullet lock	6.17
Gregerson L-4 or #4 lock	2.65
Kaatz Relax-a-lock	0.62
Kieper lock	0.25
Micro-lock	3.54
Other	6.47
Penny size washer lock	3.52
Quarter size washer lock	7.89
Slim lock	3.38
Thompson lock	4.32
Thompson release lock or NWRC breakaway lock	0.08
Wedge lock	0.2

Table 59. Trends in Trap Use for Beaver

	2004		2016
#330 Body - Standard	57	#330 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	78
Snares	14	Snare or cable restraint	13
#330 Body - Magnum	11	#4 Coil-spring	9
#4 Longspring	8	MB 750	9
#3 Coil	8	#3 Coil-spring	8

Table 60. Beaver Trapping Part 1

Beaver	Answer set	United States	Alaska	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
By either original design or modification, are the jaws of this…? (Asked of those who use foothold traps not including dog proof traps.)	Standard or regular	75	70	47	79	68	79
	Offset	17	30	42	12	21	13
	Wide jaw	5	0	8	5	9	4
	Padded or rubber jaws	1	0	2	0	2	1
	Double jaw	1	0	1	1	1	1
	Toothed or studded	2	0	0	3	0	0
	None of these	0	0	1	0	0	1
Can you adjust pan tension on this trap? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, not including dog proof traps.)	Yes	80	80	82	79	84	81
	No	17	20	16	18	14	16
	Don't know	4	10	3	4	3	5
How do you adjust pan tension on this trap? (Asked of those who can adjust pan tension.)	Pan tension screw	74	63	78	74	66	79
	Paws-i-trip pan	6	0	4	6	13	4
	Bend dog	15	13	11	16	18	11
	Other pan tension	4	25	4	3	3	4
	Don't know	1	0	4	1	1	1
What kind of trigger does this trap have? (Asked of those who use a dog proof / foot enclosing trap.)	Push trigger	67		0	100	100	
	Pull trigger	0		0	0	0	
	Push/pull trigger	33		100	0	0	
	Don't know	0		0	0	0	
By either original design or modification, does the chain of this trap have a…? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, including dog proof traps.)	Swivel at staking end of chain	76	90	78	77	79	63
	Swivel at trap	71	60	68	73	70	66
	Swivel in between	34	20	47	32	36	34
	Shock or lunge spring	4	10	11	2	7	5
	None of these	3	0	5	3	1	7
	Don't know	1	0	1	1	2	1
When you set this trap, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, including dog proof traps.)	Stake or wired solid	34	50	35	35	38	21
	On a drag	2	10	5	2	2	1
	As a drowning set with a slide wire or rod	73	50	69	76	59	80
	As some other drowning set	16	20	16	15	17	13
	None of these	1	0	0	1	0	0
	Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

Table 61. Beaver Trapping Part 2

Beaver	Answer set	United States	Alaska	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
What is the cable diameter of this snare? (Asked of those who use snares.)	3/64	5	19	0	4	1	1
	1/16	9	0	5	13	5	16
	5/64	6	0	11	6	5	14
	3/32	44	13	57	43	63	40
	7/64	3	13	5	2	1	0
	1/8	9	6	9	8	12	10
	Other	4	13	9	3	1	0
When you use this snare, do you usually set it...? (Asked of those who use snares.)	To kill	52	88	48	50	26	69
	To live catch	22	6	12	22	38	21
	Both about equally	10	6	21	10	15	4
	Set without preference	16	0	19	19	21	6
	Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do you use a break-away device? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	19	6	69	24	3	6
	No	75	81	30	70	87	94
	Don't know	7	13	1	6	10	0
Do you use a deer stop or minimum loop stop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	52	13	33	65	60	33
	No	45	75	67	34	37	64
	Don't know	3	13	0	1	3	3
Do you use a swivel at the staking end? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	82	63	85	86	93	67
	No	16	31	12	14	6	33
	Don't know	2	6	3	0	2	0
Do you use an in-line swivel between staking end and snare loop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	31	0	43	35	39	28
	No	68	100	56	63	59	72
	Don't know	1	0	1	2	2	0
When you set this snare, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Staked or wired solid with entanglement	43	50	37	41	48	41
	Staked or wired solid without entanglement	45	44	57	43	47	47
	On a drag	4	0	3	6	2	0
	None of these	6	0	3	10	3	9
	Don't know	1	6	1	0	0	3
Do you personally make any of the snares that you use for (species)? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	50	56	47	46	59	42
	No	48	44	53	51	40	58
	Don't know	2	0	0	3	2	0

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

Table 62. Beaver Trapping Part 3

Beaver	Answer set	United States	Alaska	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
Is this trap standard or magnum? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Standard	82	91	84	81	79	86
	Magnum	16	4	13	17	17	15
	Don't know	4	4	4	4	6	2
Does this trap have a wire trigger or a pan trigger? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Wire trigger	98	96	98	97	99	99
	Pan trigger	1	0	1	2	1	1
	Neither	1	4	0	1	0	0
	Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0
Which of the following best describes how this trap is most often set? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Water set	97	83	93	98	97	98
	Dryland trail set	3	13	4	2	4	1
	Baited cubby or enclosure on the ground	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Elevated bait set	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Other type of set	1	4	3	0	0	0
	None of these	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

BOBCAT

Figure 62. Traps Used for Bobcat Overall

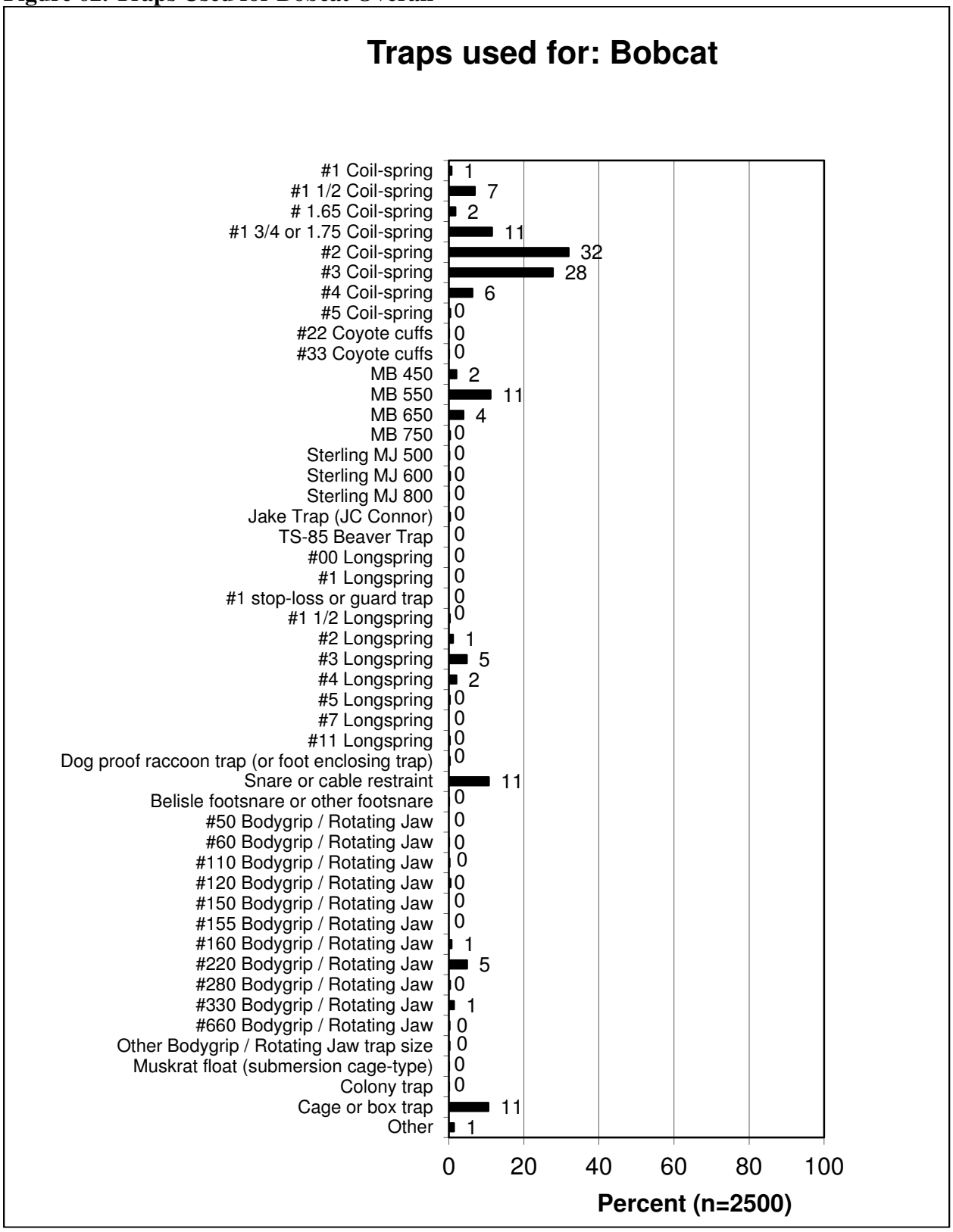


Table 63. Traps Used for Bobcat, by Region (Multiple Responses Allowed)

Bobcat				
Trap Type	West (n=1154)	Midwest (n=578)	South (n=630)	Northeast (n=137)
#1 Coil-spring	0	0	2	0
#1 1/2 Coil-spring	2	6	12	6
# 1.65 Coil-spring	1	1	2	5
#1 3/4 or 1.75 Coil-spring	7	11	13	20
#2 Coil-spring	27	28	39	37
#3 Coil-spring	38	25	25	15
#4 Coil-spring	11	5	3	5
#5 Coil-spring	0	0	1	0
#22 Coyote cuffs	0	0	0	0
#33 Coyote cuffs	0	0	0	0
MB 450	1	3	2	7
MB 550	3	12	17	16
MB 650	5	5	2	5
MB 750	0	1	0	0
Sterling MJ 500	0	0	0	0
Sterling MJ 600	0	1	0	0
Sterling MJ 800	0	0	0	0
Jake Trap (JC Connor)	0	0	0	0
TS-85 Beaver Trap	0	0	0	0
#00 Longspring	0	0	0	0
#1 Longspring	0	0	0	0
#1 stop-loss or guard trap	0	0	0	0
#1 1/2 Longspring	1	0	0	0
#2 Longspring	2	1	0	1
#3 Longspring	12	4	1	0
#4 Longspring	3	3	1	0
#5 Longspring	0	1	0	0
#7 Longspring	0	0	0	0
#11 Longspring	0	0	0	0
Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)	0	0	0	0
Snare or cable restraint	11	14	9	0
Belisle footsnare or other footsnare	0	0	0	0
#50 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#60 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#110 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#120 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	1	0	1
#150 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#155 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#160 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	1	0	4
#220 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	1	10	1	8
#280 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	1	0	0
#330 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	1	2	0	1
#660 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
Other Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw trap size	0	0	0	0
Muskrat float (submersion cage-type)	0	0	0	0
Colony trap	0	0	0	0
Cage or box trap	13	16	3	8
Other	1	2	0	1

Table 64. Trap Family Used for Bobcat

Bobcat	Answer set	United States	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
Trap family: (Multiple responses allowed)	Foothold	85	83	78	95	91
	Dog proof or foot enclosing	0	0	0	0	0
	Snare	11	11	14	9	1
	Bodygrip	8	3	15	2	13
	Cage or box trap	11	13	16	3	8

Table 65. Locks Used for Bobcat Overall

Adams lock	0.6
ADC Washer lock	2.72
Amberg lock	1.92
Berkshire sure lock	5.29
Berkshire washer lock	2.65
Butera BMI mini lock	1.8
Butera BMI slide free lock	0.41
Cam lock	25.61
Don't know	29.54
Drowner lock	0
Grawes bullet lock	3.79
Gregerson L-4 or #4 lock	3.36
Kaatz Relax-a-lock	0.78
Kieper lock	0
Micro-lock	1.12
Other	4.1
Penny size washer lock	3.36
Quarter size washer lock	5.88
Slim lock	3.26
Thompson lock	1.03
Thompson release lock or NWRC breakaway lock	2.47
Wedge lock	0.42

Table 66. Trends in Trap Use for Bobcat

	2004		2016
#3 Coil	30	#2 Coil-spring - Bobcat	32
#2 Coil	24	#3 Coil-spring - Bobcat	28
#3 Longspring	13	#1 3/4 or 1.75 Coil-spring - Bobcat	11
Snares	8	MB 550 - Bobcat	11
#4 Coil	6	Snare or cable restraint - Bobcat	11

Table 67. Bobcat Trapping Part 1

Bobcat	Answer set	United States	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
By either original design or modification, are the jaws of this…? (Asked of those who use foothold traps not including dog proof traps.)	Standard or regular	45	31	51	48	62
	Offset	48	63	42	46	37
	Wide jaw	7	8	9	5	7
	Padded or rubber jaws	3	2	3	5	3
	Double jaw	2	1	3	2	0
	Toothed or studded	0	0	0	0	0
	None of these	1	1	1	0	1
Can you adjust pan tension on this trap? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, not including dog proof traps.)	Yes	84	83	83	85	90
	No	14	16	17	14	3
	Don't know	5	5	6	4	7
How do you adjust pan tension on this trap? (Asked of those who can adjust pan tension.)	Pan tension screw	75	77	74	73	79
	Paws-i-trip pan	8	4	8	11	7
	Bend dog	18	17	20	17	15
	Other pan tension	4	7	3	3	0
	Don't know	1	1	2	1	1
What kind of trigger does this trap have? (Asked of those who use a dog proof / foot enclosing trap.)	Push trigger	100	100	100		
	Pull trigger	0	0	0		
	Push/pull trigger	0	0	0		
	Don't know	0	0	0		
By either original design or modification, does the chain of this trap have a…? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, including dog proof traps.)	Swivel at staking end of chain	84	78	85	88	83
	Swivel at trap	75	78	67	77	88
	Swivel in between	43	47	38	42	52
	Shock or lunge spring	17	18	12	19	22
	None of these	1	2	2	0	0
	Don't know	0	1	0	0	0
When you set this trap, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, including dog proof traps.)	Stake or wired solid	90	82	95	91	93
	On a drag	28	49	22	18	26
	As a drowning set with a slide wire or rod	1	1	1	2	0
	As some other drowning set	0	0	0	0	0
	None of these	2	1	2	2	0
	Don't know	0	0	0	0	1

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

Table 68. Bobcat Trapping Part 2

Bobcat	Answer set	United States	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
What is the cable diameter of this snare? (Asked of those who use snares.)	3/64	5	13	3	0	0
	1/16	19	17	18	22	0
	5/64	16	23	17	7	0
	3/32	30	25	26	44	0
	7/64	4	3	2	10	0
	1/8	8	4	12	5	0
	Other	0	1	0	0	0
When you use this snare, do you usually set it...? (Asked of those who use snares.)	To kill	63	82	63	44	0
	To live catch	22	4	25	37	50
	Both about equally	5	6	5	5	50
	Set without preference	8	7	6	15	0
	Don't know	1	0	1	0	0
Do you use a break-away device? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	54	80	43	45	50
	No	45	19	57	52	50
	Don't know	1	0	0	2	0
Do you use a deer stop or minimum loop stop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	67	55	72	70	100
	No	31	40	26	29	0
	Don't know	3	4	3	1	0
Do you use a swivel at the staking end? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	82	81	81	86	100
	No	18	19	19	13	0
	Don't know	0	0	0	2	0
Do you use an in-line swivel between staking end and snare loop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	40	36	47	34	0
	No	58	63	52	64	100
	Don't know	2	1	1	2	0
When you set this snare, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Staked or wired solid with entanglement	49	61	47	39	100
	Staked or wired solid without entanglement	44	27	49	50	0
	On a drag	1	0	1	1	0
	None of these	6	7	3	9	0
	Don't know	1	4	0	0	0
Do you personally make any of the snares that you use for (species)? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	55	61	51	54	100
	No	41	36	41	46	0
	Don't know	4	3	8	0	0

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

Table 69. Bobcat Trapping Part 3

Bobcat	Answer set	United States	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
Is this trap standard or magnum? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Standard	80	64	80	75	91
	Magnum	13	20	12	17	15
	Don't know	8	15	8	8	0
Does this trap have a wire trigger or a pan trigger? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Wire trigger	88	72	90	72	100
	Pan trigger	11	28	10	24	0
	Neither	0	0	1	0	0
	Don't know	0	0	0	4	0
Which of the following best describes how this trap is most often set? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Water set	2	0	1	3	0
	Dryland trail set	13	32	10	40	0
	Baited cubby or enclosure on the ground	63	65	66	38	67
	Elevated bait set	21	0	23	8	38
	Other type of set	0	0	0	7	0
	None of these	0	4	0	0	0
	Don't know	0	0	0	4	0

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

COYOTE

Figure 63. Traps Used for Coyote Overall

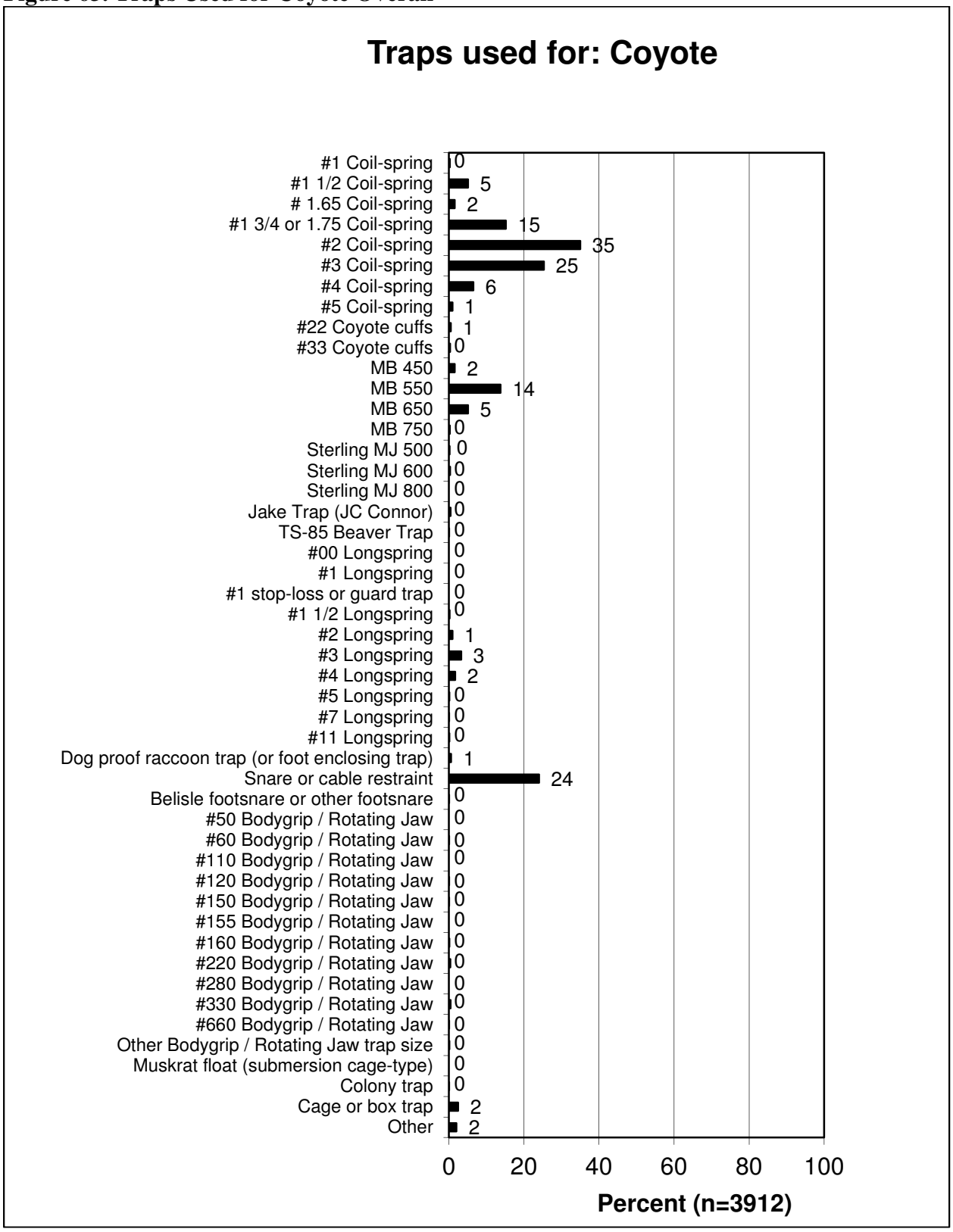


Table 70. Traps Used for Coyote, by Region (Multiple Responses Allowed)

Coyote					
Trap Type	Alaska (n=15)	West (n=987)	Midwest (n=1426)	South (n=959)	Northeast (n=525)
#1 Coil-spring	0	0	0	1	0
#1 1/2 Coil-spring	7	1	5	7	7
# 1.65 Coil-spring	0	1	1	3	3
#1 3/4 or 1.75 Coil-spring	0	7	15	12	28
#2 Coil-spring	13	27	35	37	44
#3 Coil-spring	20	42	22	30	16
#4 Coil-spring	7	12	7	3	6
#5 Coil-spring	0	1	1	1	0
#22 Coyote cuffs	0	0	1	1	0
#33 Coyote cuffs	0	0	0	0	0
MB 450	0	0	1	3	2
MB 550	0	4	14	19	17
MB 650	7	4	6	3	4
MB 750	0	1	0	0	0
Sterling MJ 500	0	0	0	0	0
Sterling MJ 600	0	0	1	0	0
Sterling MJ 800	0	0	0	0	0
Jake Trap (JC Connor)	0	0	0	0	1
TS-85 Beaver Trap	0	0	0	0	0
#00 Longspring	0	0	0	0	0
#1 Longspring	0	0	0	0	0
#1 stop-loss or guard trap	0	0	0	0	0
#1 1/2 Longspring	0	1	0	0	0
#2 Longspring	0	1	1	0	1
#3 Longspring	7	11	3	1	1
#4 Longspring	7	3	2	0	0
#5 Longspring	0	0	0	0	0
#7 Longspring	0	0	0	0	0
#11 Longspring	0	0	0	0	0
Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)	0	0	1	1	1
Snare or cable restraint	53	25	30	14	7
Belisle footsnare or other footsnare	0	0	0	0	0
#50 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0	0
#60 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0	0
#110 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0	0
#120 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0	0
#150 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0	0
#155 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0	0
#160 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0	0
#220 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	7	0	0	0	0
#280 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0	0
#330 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	7	0	1	0	0
#660 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0	0
Other Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw trap size	0	0	0	0	0
Muskrat float (submersion cage-type)	0	0	0	0	0
Colony trap	0	0	0	0	0
Cage or box trap	0	4	2	1	3
Other	7	2	2	1	3

Table 71. Trap Family Used for Coyote

Coyote	Answer set	United States	Alaska	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
Trap family: (Multiple responses allowed)	Foothold	87	60	86	86	92	90
	Dog proof or foot enclosing	1	0	0	1	1	1
	Snare	24	53	25	30	14	7
	Bodygrip	1	7	0	1	1	1
	Cage or box trap	2	0	4	2	1	3

Table 72. Locks Used for Coyote Overall

Adams lock	0.04
ADC Washer lock	6.2
Amberg lock	1.81
Berkshire sure lock	2.89
Berkshire washer lock	4.5
Butera BMI mini lock	0.15
Butera BMI slide free lock	0.13
Cam lock	17.23
Don't know	35.12
Drowner lock	0.1
Grawes bullet lock	7.6
Gregerson L-4 or #4 lock	2.98
Kaatz Relax-a-lock	1.04
Kieper lock	0.36
Micro-lock	1.96
Other	4.58
Penny size washer lock	0.11
Quarter size washer lock	7.04
Slim lock	2.2
Thompson lock	1.16
Thompson release lock or NWRC breakaway lock	1.84
Wedge lock	1.24

Table 73. Trends in Trap Use for Coyote

	2004		2016
#2 Coil	27	#2 Coil-spring - Coyote	35
#3 Coil	22	#3 Coil-spring - Coyote	25
Snares	14	Snare or cable restraint - Coyote	24
#3 Longspring	9	#1 3/4 or 1.75 Coil-spring - Coyote	15
#1 3/4 Coil	8	MB 550 - Coyote	14

Table 74. Coyote Trapping Part 1

Coyote	Answer set	United States	Alaska	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
By either original design or modification, are the jaws of this…? (Asked of those who use foothold traps not including dog proof traps.)	Standard or regular	49	56	27	54	47	52
	Offset	45	44	67	40	48	41
	Wide jaw	9	0	8	11	5	10
	Padded or rubber jaws	4	0	2	3	8	6
	Double jaw	1	0	0	1	1	0
	Toothed or studded	0	0	0	0	0	0
	None of these	0	0	0	0	0	0
Can you adjust pan tension on this trap? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, not including dog proof traps.)	Yes	83	78	86	81	83	92
	No	16	22	14	18	16	8
	Don't know	5	0	4	6	4	2
How do you adjust pan tension on this trap? (Asked of those who can adjust pan tension.)	Pan tension screw	76	29	78	74	77	80
	Paws-i-trip pan	7	14	5	7	7	8
	Bend dog	20	29	15	21	19	17
	Other pan tension	4	29	8	3	3	4
	Don't know	2	0	0	2	2	1
What kind of trigger does this trap have? (Asked of those who use a dog proof / foot enclosing trap.)	Push trigger	63		31	68	51	70
	Pull trigger	12		16	12	21	0
	Push/pull trigger	13		0	12	8	30
	Don't know	12		53	9	21	0
By either original design or modification, does the chain of this trap have a…? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, including dog proof traps.)	Swivel at staking end of chain	82	89	82	81	87	80
	Swivel at trap	73	78	81	69	76	81
	Swivel in between	44	11	52	42	44	50
	Shock or lunge spring	19	11	21	17	23	26
	None of these	1	0	1	2	1	1
	Don't know	1	0	1	1	1	1
When you set this trap, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, including dog proof traps.)	Stake or wired solid	95	100	91	96	94	97
	On a drag	19	33	38	16	14	21
	As a drowning set with a slide wire or rod	2	0	1	2	2	2
	As some other drowning set	0	0	1	0	0	1
	None of these	1	0	0	1	2	1
	Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

Table 75. Coyote Trapping Part 2

Coyote	Answer set	United States	Alaska	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
What is the cable diameter of this snare? (Asked of those who use snares.)	3/64	3	0	3	3	2	1
	1/16	6	0	10	5	7	3
	5/64	11	13	29	8	6	30
	3/32	41	63	30	40	53	36
	7/64	4	0	3	5	2	4
	1/8	9	13	8	10	8	10
	Other	2	13	2	2	3	1
When you use this snare, do you usually set it...? (Asked of those who use snares.)	To kill	39	75	80	30	47	30
	To live catch	39	13	6	49	22	41
	Both about equally	8	13	8	9	5	12
	Set without preference	13	0	6	12	25	19
	Don't know	0	0	0	1	0	0
Do you use a break-away device? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	53	38	78	55	29	22
	No	43	63	20	41	67	74
	Don't know	3	0	2	4	4	4
Do you use a deer stop or minimum loop stop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	83	63	62	88	80	92
	No	14	38	33	9	18	8
	Don't know	3	0	5	3	2	0
Do you use a swivel at the staking end? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	87	75	82	89	80	94
	No	12	25	15	10	19	6
	Don't know	1	0	3	1	2	0
Do you use an in-line swivel between staking end and snare loop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	38	50	36	40	28	48
	No	59	50	62	58	71	51
	Don't know	3	0	2	2	1	1
When you set this snare, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Staked or wired solid with entanglement	43	75	62	37	58	54
	Staked or wired solid without entanglement	52	25	31	59	32	46
	On a drag	2	0	1	2	5	1
	None of these	2	0	2	2	2	0
	Don't know	1	0	4	1	3	0
Do you personally make any of the snares that you use for (species)? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	40	63	49	36	55	51
	No	57	38	48	62	45	48
	Don't know	2	0	3	2	0	1

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

Table 76. Coyote Trapping Part 3

Coyote	Answer set	United States	Alaska	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
Is this trap standard or magnum? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Standard	80	0	45	92	100	25
	Magnum	17	100	55	5	0	75
	Don't know	3	0	0	3	0	0
Does this trap have a wire trigger or a pan trigger? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Wire trigger	88	100	100	84	100	87
	Pan trigger	12	0	0	15	0	13
	Neither	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Don't know	1	0	0	1	0	0
Which of the following best describes how this trap is most often set? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Water set	5	0	0	0	47	0
	Dryland trail set	56	0	16	65	11	100
	Baited cubby or enclosure on the ground	35	100	55	33	31	0
	Elevated bait set	2	0	0	2	0	0
	Other type of set	0	0	0	0	0	0
	None of these	2	0	29	0	11	0
	Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

FISHER

Figure 64. Traps Used for Fisher Overall

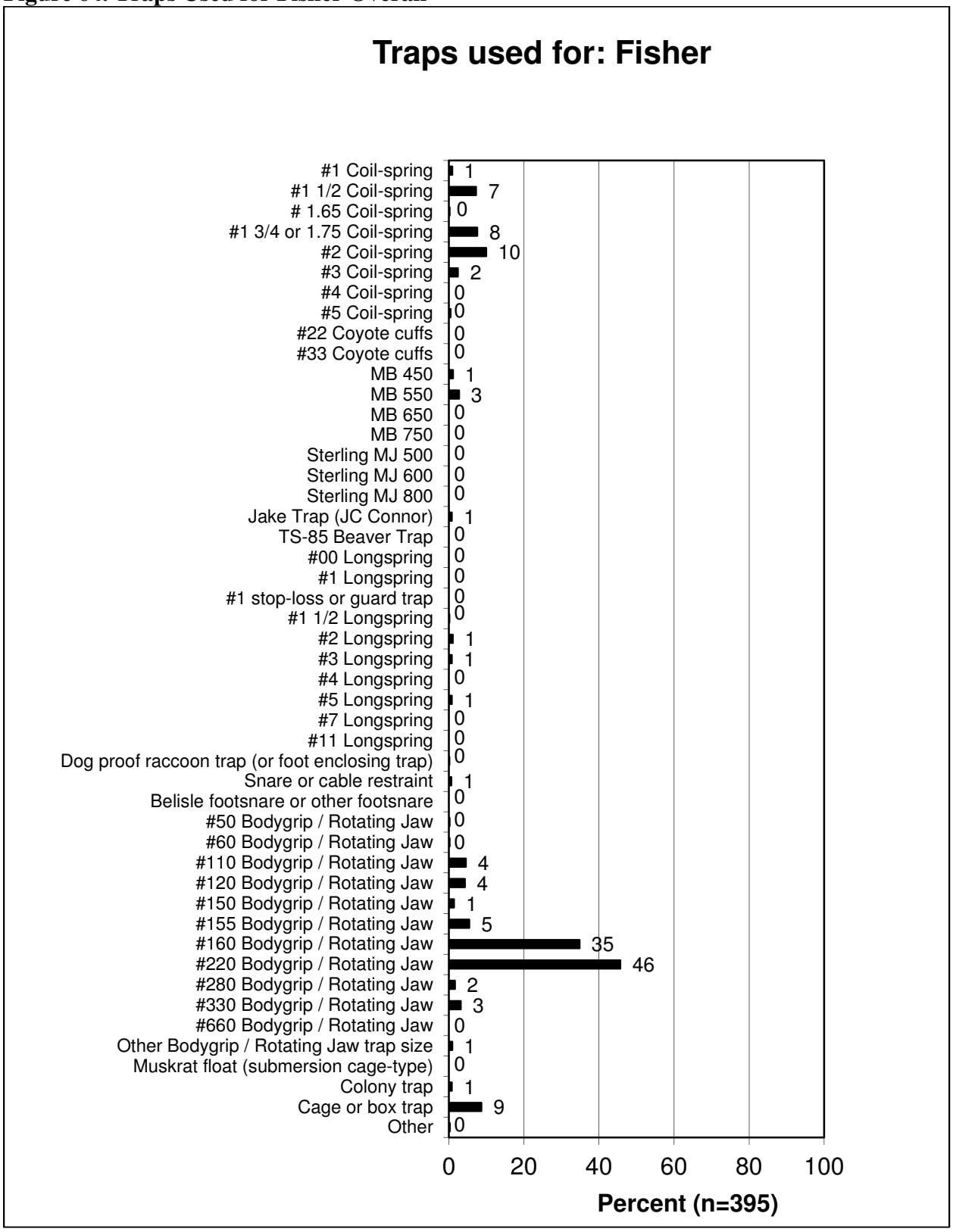


Table 77. Traps Used for Fisher, by Region (Multiple Responses Allowed)

Fisher		
Trap Type	Midwest (n=106)	Northeast (n=288)
#1 Coil-spring	2	0
#1 1/2 Coil-spring	5	10
# 1.65 Coil-spring	0	0
#1 3/4 or 1.75 Coil-spring	5	10
#2 Coil-spring	7	13
#3 Coil-spring	1	2
#4 Coil-spring	0	0
#5 Coil-spring	0	1
#22 Coyote cuffs	0	0
#33 Coyote cuffs	0	0
MB 450	1	1
MB 550	3	2
MB 650	0	0
MB 750	0	0
Sterling MJ 500	0	0
Sterling MJ 600	0	0
Sterling MJ 800	0	0
Jake Trap (JC Connor)	2	0
TS-85 Beaver Trap	0	0
#00 Longspring	0	0
#1 Longspring	0	0
#1 stop-loss or guard trap	0	0
#1 1/2 Longspring	0	0
#2 Longspring	2	0
#3 Longspring	1	0
#4 Longspring	0	0
#5 Longspring	1	0
#7 Longspring	0	0
#11 Longspring	0	0
Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)	0	0
Snare or cable restraint	1	0
Belisle footsnare or other footsnare	0	0
#50 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0
#60 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0
#110 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	6	3
#120 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	1	8
#150 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	2
#155 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	2	9
#160 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	30	41
#220 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	51	41
#280 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	3	0
#330 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	6	0
#660 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0
Other Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw trap size	1	0
Muskrat float (submersion cage-type)	0	0
Colony trap	1	0
Cage or box trap	5	12
Other	0	1

Table 78. Trap Family Used for Fisher

Fisher	Answer set	United States	Midwest	North-east
Trap family: (Multiple responses allowed)	Foothold	33	30	36
	Dog proof or foot enclosing	0	0	0
	Snare	1	1	0
	Bodygrip	80	84	76
	Colony trap	1	1	0
	Cage or box trap	9	5	12

Table 79. Locks Used for Fisher Overall

Adams lock	0
ADC Washer lock	0
Amberg lock	0
Berkshire sure lock	0
Berkshire washer lock	0
Butera BMI mini lock	0
Butera BMI slide free lock	0
Cam lock	22.31
Don't know	0
Drowner lock	0
Grawes bullet lock	0
Gregerson L-4 or #4 lock	0
Kaatz Relax-a-lock	0
Kieper lock	0
Micro-lock	0
Other	22.31
Penny size washer lock	0
Quarter size washer lock	0
Slim lock	31.63
Thompson lock	23.76
Thompson release lock or NWRC breakaway lock	0
Wedge lock	0

Table 80. Trends in Trap Use for Fisher

	2004		2016
#220 Body - Standard	55	#220 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw - Fisher	46
#2 Coil	9	#160 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw - Fisher	35
#220 Body - Magnum	8	#2 Coil-spring - Fisher	10
#110 Body - Standard	8	Cage or box trap - Fisher	9
#160 Body - Standard	7	#1 3/4 or 1.75 Coil-spring - Fisher	8

Table 81. Fisher Trapping Part 1

Fisher	Answer set	United States	Midwest	North-east
By either original design or modification, are the jaws of this…? (Asked of those who use foothold traps not including dog proof traps.)	Standard or regular	66	68	69
	Offset	22	16	22
	Wide jaw	9	11	8
	Padded or rubber jaws	5	5	5
	Double jaw	1	0	3
	Toothed or studded	0	0	0
	None of these	0	0	0
Can you adjust pan tension on this trap? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, not including dog proof traps.)	Yes	77	60	95
	No	14	20	4
	Don't know	9	20	0
How do you adjust pan tension on this trap? (Asked of those who can adjust pan tension.)	Pan tension screw	83	59	96
	Paws-i-trip pan	3	0	4
	Bend dog	16	41	3
	Other pan tension	0	0	1
	Don't know	0	0	0
What kind of trigger does this trap have? (Asked of those who use a dog proof / foot enclosing trap.)	Push trigger	0		0
	Pull trigger	100		100
	Push/pull trigger	0		0
	Don't know	0		0
By either original design or modification, does the chain of this trap have a…? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, including dog proof traps.)	Swivel at staking end of chain	68	50	81
	Swivel at trap	69	68	68
	Swivel in between	38	26	50
	Shock or lunge spring	19	15	23
	None of these	3	5	1
	Don't know	6	10	4
When you set this trap, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, including dog proof traps.)	Stake or wired solid	97	98	95
	On a drag	11	9	14
	As a drowning set with a slide wire or rod	1	1	1
	As some other drowning set	0	1	0
	None of these	2	5	0
	Don't know	0	0	0

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

Table 82. Fisher Trapping Part 2

Fisher	Answer set	United States	Midwest	North-east
What is the cable diameter of this snare? (Asked of those who use snares.)	3/64	0	0	0
	1/16	22	33	0
	5/64	55	35	100
	3/32	0	0	0
	7/64	0	0	0
	1/8	22	33	0
	Other	0	0	0
When you use this snare, do you usually set it...? (Asked of those who use snares.)	To kill	78	67	100
	To live catch	0	0	0
	Both about equally	0	0	0
	Set without preference	22	33	0
	Don't know	0	0	0
Do you use a break-away device? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	24	35	0
	No	76	65	100
	Don't know	0	0	0
Do you use a deer stop or minimum loop stop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	55	35	100
	No	45	65	0
	Don't know	0	0	0
Do you use a swivel at the staking end? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	55	35	100
	No	45	65	0
	Don't know	0	0	0
Do you use an in-line swivel between staking end and snare loop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	54	33	100
	No	46	67	0
When you set this snare, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Staked or wired solid with entanglement	22	33	0
	Staked or wired solid without entanglement	78	67	100
	On a drag	0	0	0
	None of these	0	0	0
	Don't know	0	0	0
Do you personally make any of the snares that you use for (species)? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	68	100	0
	No	32	0	100
	Don't know	0	0	0

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

Table 83. Fisher Trapping Part 3

Fisher	Answer set	United States	Midwest	North-east
Is this trap standard or magnum? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Standard	86	86	86
	Magnum	12	10	15
	Don't know	3	4	2
Does this trap have a wire trigger or a pan trigger? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Wire trigger	95	94	96
	Pan trigger	5	5	5
	Neither	0	1	0
	Don't know	0	0	1
Which of the following best describes how this trap is most often set? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Water set	2	2	2
	Dryland trail set	7	8	5
	Baited cubby or enclosure on the ground	44	56	30
	Elevated bait set	54	41	69
	Other type of set	2	0	4
	None of these	0	0	1
	Don't know	0	0	0

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

GRAY FOX

Figure 65. Traps Used for Gray Fox Overall

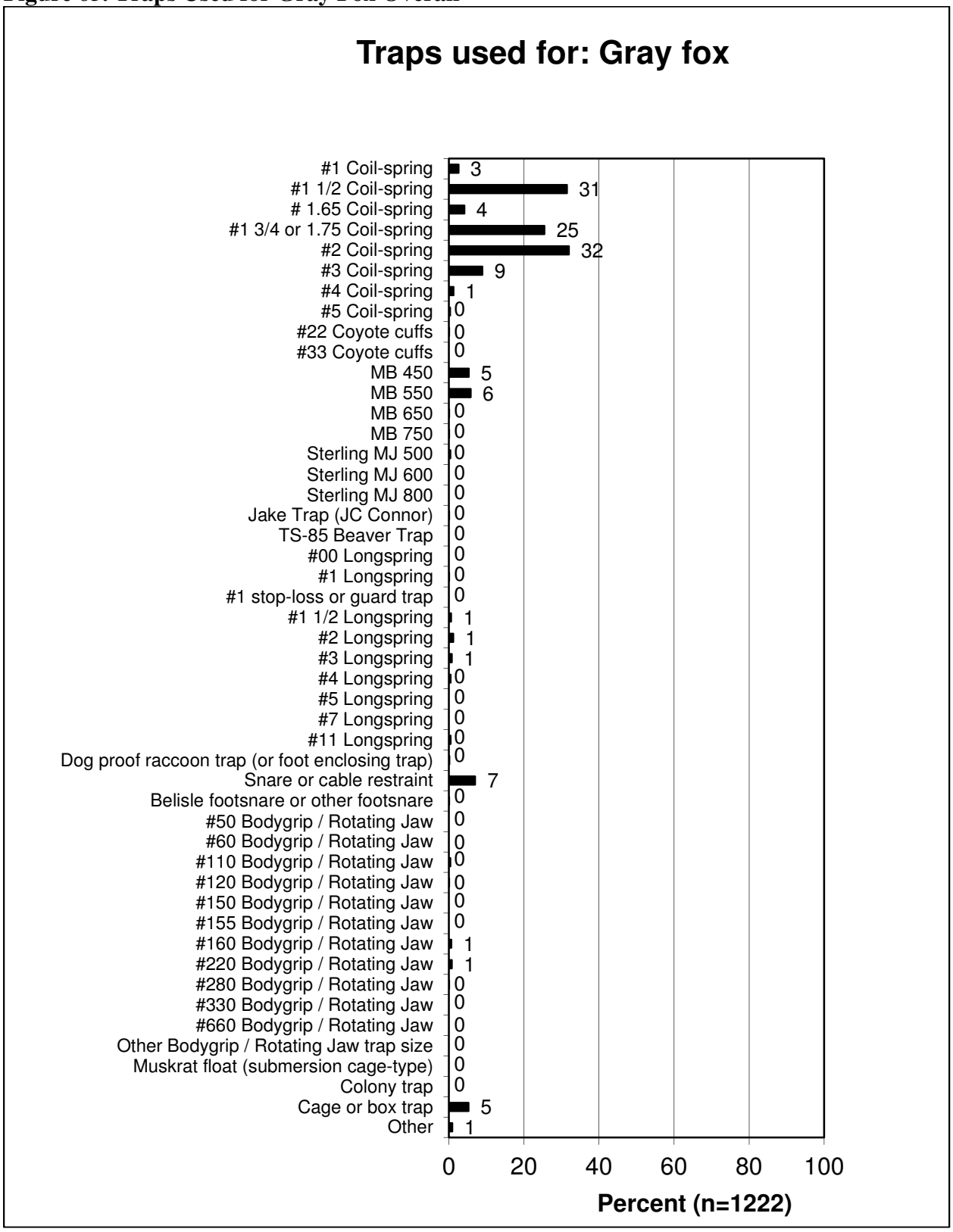


Table 84. Traps Used for Gray Fox, by Region (Multiple Responses Allowed)

Gray fox				
Trap Type	West (n=421)	Midwest (n=145)	South (n=445)	Northeast (n=209)
#1 Coil-spring	2	2	4	2
#1 1/2 Coil-spring	9	31	34	42
# 1.65 Coil-spring	5	3	5	5
#1 3/4 or 1.75 Coil-spring	24	32	18	31
#2 Coil-spring	32	31	36	26
#3 Coil-spring	18	5	12	2
#4 Coil-spring	2	0	1	0
#5 Coil-spring	0	0	0	0
#22 Coyote cuffs	0	0	0	0
#33 Coyote cuffs	0	0	0	0
MB 450	2	5	6	8
MB 550	3	4	8	6
MB 650	0	0	0	0
MB 750	0	0	0	0
Sterling MJ 500	0	1	0	0
Sterling MJ 600	0	0	0	0
Sterling MJ 800	0	0	0	0
Jake Trap (JC Connor)	0	0	0	0
TS-85 Beaver Trap	0	0	0	0
#00 Longspring	0	0	0	0
#1 Longspring	0	0	0	0
#1 stop-loss or guard trap	0	0	0	0
#1 1/2 Longspring	1	1	0	0
#2 Longspring	4	1	0	1
#3 Longspring	5	0	0	0
#4 Longspring	1	0	0	1
#5 Longspring	0	0	0	0
#7 Longspring	0	0	0	0
#11 Longspring	0	1	0	0
Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)	0	0	0	0
Snare or cable restraint	3	11	4	8
Belisle footsnare or other footsnare	0	0	0	0
#50 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#60 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#110 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	1	0	0
#120 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#150 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#155 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#160 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	1	0	1
#220 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	2	0	0
#280 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#330 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#660 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
Other Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw trap size	0	0	0	0
Muskrat float (submersion cage-type)	0	0	0	0
Colony trap	0	0	0	0
Cage or box trap	25	2	1	4
Other	1	1	0	1

Table 85. Trap Family Used for Gray Fox

Gray fox	Answer set	United States	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
Trap family: (Multiple responses allowed)	Foothold	92	77	92	98	91
	Dog proof or foot enclosing	0	0	0	0	0
	Snare	7	3	12	4	9
	Bodygrip	2	0	5	0	1
	Cage or box trap	5	25	2	1	4

Table 86. Locks Used for Gray Fox Overall

Adams lock	0
ADC Washer lock	13.84
Amberg lock	0.42
Berkshire sure lock	3.41
Berkshire washer lock	0.42
Butera BMI mini lock	0
Butera BMI slide free lock	0
Cam lock	14.85
Don't know	16.18
Drowner lock	0
Grawes bullet lock	3.45
Gregerson L-4 or #4 lock	8.61
Kaatz Relax-a-lock	5.9
Kieper lock	0
Micro-lock	2.97
Other	2.36
Penny size washer lock	1.17
Quarter size washer lock	19.93
Slim lock	6.16
Thompson lock	0.58
Thompson release lock or NWRC breakaway lock	0
Wedge lock	0.23

Table 87. Trends in Trap Use for Gray Fox

	2004		2016
#1 1/2 Coil	37	#2 Coil-spring - Gray fox	32
#2 Coil	27	#1 1/2 Coil-spring - Gray fox	31
#1 3/4 Coil	8	#1 3/4 or 1.75 Coil-spring - Gray fox	25
#3 Coil	5	#3 Coil-spring - Gray fox	9
#1 1/2 Longspring	4	Snare or cable restraint - Gray fox	7

Table 88. Gray Fox Trapping Part 1

Gray fox	Answer set	United States	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
By either original design or modification, are the jaws of this…? (Asked of those who use foothold traps not including dog proof traps.)	Standard or regular	54	19	63	52	68
	Offset	37	77	24	38	31
	Wide jaw	6	5	9	4	7
	Padded or rubber jaws	7	2	6	10	5
	Double jaw	2	0	1	3	0
	Toothed or studded	0	0	0	0	0
	None of these	0	1	0	0	0
Can you adjust pan tension on this trap? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, not including dog proof traps.)	Yes	83	86	73	88	88
	No	13	12	20	11	10
	Don't know	5	4	9	2	4
How do you adjust pan tension on this trap? (Asked of those who can adjust pan tension.)	Pan tension screw	77	81	73	77	80
	Paws-i-trip pan	7	3	6	8	7
	Bend dog	17	18	19	16	17
	Other pan tension	3	3	5	2	3
	Don't know	0	0	0	0	0
What kind of trigger does this trap have? (Asked of those who use a dog proof / foot enclosing trap.)	Push trigger	26	100			0
	Pull trigger	0	0			0
	Push/pull trigger	74	0			100
	Don't know	0	0			0
By either original design or modification, does the chain of this trap have a…? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, including dog proof traps.)	Swivel at staking end of chain	83	76	76	88	83
	Swivel at trap	72	83	61	78	74
	Swivel in between	41	49	31	42	50
	Shock or lunge spring	15	17	10	20	14
	None of these	1	1	2	0	0
	Don't know	1	1	3	0	0
When you set this trap, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, including dog proof traps.)	Stake or wired solid	93	82	96	92	97
	On a drag	18	59	15	12	10
	As a drowning set with a slide wire or rod	1	0	1	2	0
	As some other drowning set	1	0	1	1	1
	None of these	1	0	1	2	0
	Don't know	0	0	0	0	0

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

Table 89. Gray Fox Trapping Part 2

Gray fox	Answer set	United States	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
What is the cable diameter of this snare? (Asked of those who use snares.)	3/64	8	7	11	3	7
	1/16	10	9	11	10	8
	5/64	25	28	23	13	42
	3/32	20	31	19	28	11
	7/64	1	0	0	0	4
	1/8	11	12	2	34	6
	Other	0	0	0	0	0
When you use this snare, do you usually set it...? (Asked of those who use snares.)	To kill	17	79	5	24	18
	To live catch	66	0	91	43	51
	Both about equally	7	0	0	9	22
	Set without preference	11	21	3	25	9
	Don't know	0	0	0	0	2
Do you use a break-away device? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	40	57	59	17	18
	No	58	43	41	80	76
	Don't know	2	0	0	3	7
Do you use a deer stop or minimum loop stop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	88	53	98	84	81
	No	10	37	2	14	17
	Don't know	2	11	0	3	2
Do you use a swivel at the staking end? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	91	86	98	86	80
	No	9	14	2	12	20
	Don't know	1	0	0	3	2
Do you use an in-line swivel between staking end and snare loop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	54	54	62	44	46
	No	45	42	38	53	52
	Don't know	1	4		3	2
When you set this snare, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Staked or wired solid with entanglement	35	58	23	50	42
	Staked or wired solid without entanglement	61	33	77	39	56
	On a drag	2	6	0	5	2
	None of these	0	0	0	0	0
	Don't know	2	4	0	6	2
Do you personally make any of the snares that you use for (species)? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	55	44	47	69	61
	No	44	53	53	31	36
	Don't know	1	4	0	0	2

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

Table 90. Gray Fox Trapping Part 3

Gray fox	Answer set	United States	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
Is this trap standard or magnum? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Standard	81	100	76	100	100
	Magnum	19	0	24	0	0
	Don't know	0	0	0	0	0
Does this trap have a wire trigger or a pan trigger? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Wire trigger	78	100	76	44	100
	Pan trigger	2	0	0	56	0
	Neither	19	0	24	0	0
	Don't know	0	0	0	0	0
Which of the following best describes how this trap is most often set? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Water set	0	0	0	0	0
	Dryland trail set	71	0	72	56	89
	Baited cubby or enclosure on the ground	25	100	28	0	0
	Elevated bait set	2	0	0	44	0
	Other type of set	1	0	0	0	11
	None of these	0	0	0	0	0
	Don't know	0	0	0	0	0

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

KIT OR SWIFT FOX

Figure 66. Traps Used for Kit or Swift Fox Overall

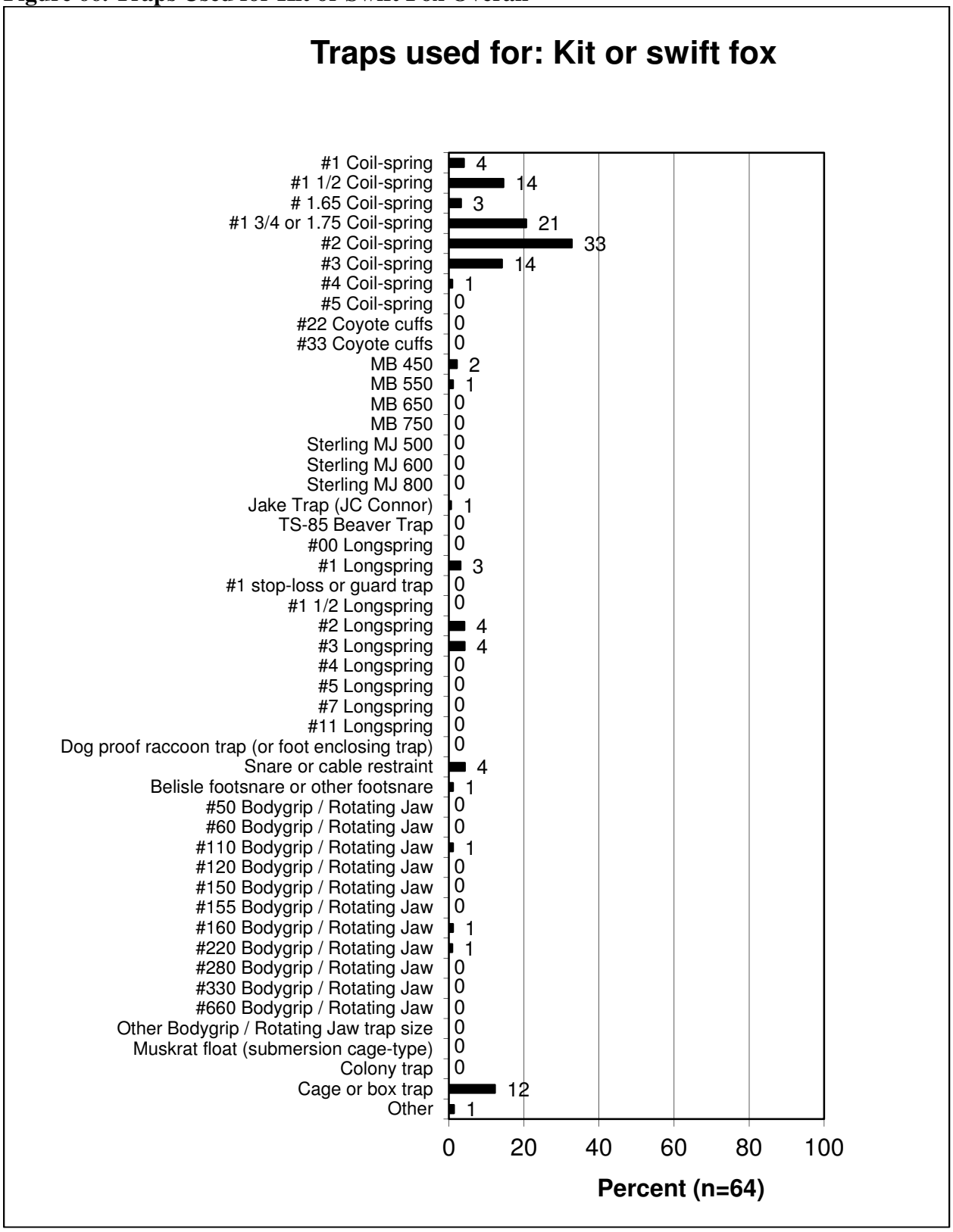


Table 91. Traps Used for Kit or Swift Fox, by Region (Multiple Responses Allowed)

Kit or swift fox	
Trap Type	West (n=61)
#1 Coil-spring	5
#1 1/2 Coil-spring	18
# 1.65 Coil-spring	4
#1 3/4 or 1.75 Coil-spring	19
#2 Coil-spring	26
#3 Coil-spring	18
#4 Coil-spring	1
#5 Coil-spring	0
#22 Coyote cuffs	0
#33 Coyote cuffs	0
MB 450	3
MB 550	1
MB 650	0
MB 750	0
Sterling MJ 500	0
Sterling MJ 600	0
Sterling MJ 800	0
Jake Trap (JC Connor)	1
TS-85 Beaver Trap	0
#00 Longspring	0
#1 Longspring	4
#1 stop-loss or guard trap	0
#1 1/2 Longspring	0
#2 Longspring	5
#3 Longspring	5
#4 Longspring	0
#5 Longspring	0
#7 Longspring	0
#11 Longspring	0
Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)	0
Snare or cable restraint	5
Belisle footsnare or other footsnare	1
#50 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0
#60 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0
#110 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	1
#120 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0
#150 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0
#155 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0
#160 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	1
#220 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	1
#280 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0
#330 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0
#660 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0
Other Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw trap size	0
Muskrat float (submersion cage-type)	0
Colony trap	0
Cage or box trap	15
Other	2

Table 92. Trap Family Used for Kit or Swift Fox

Kit or swift fox	Answer set	United States	West
Trap family: (Multiple responses allowed)	Foothold	87	85
	Dog proof or foot enclosing	0	0
	Snare	5	7
	Bodygrip	3	4
	Cage or box trap	12	15

Table 93. Locks Used for Kit or Swift Fox Overall

Adams lock	0
ADC Washer lock	0
Amberg lock	0
Berkshire sure lock	0
Berkshire washer lock	20
Butera BMI mini lock	0
Butera BMI slide free lock	0
Cam lock	40
Don't know	40
Drowner lock	0
Grawes bullet lock	0
Gregerson L-4 or #4 lock	0
Kaatz Relax-a-lock	0
Kieper lock	0
Micro-lock	0
Other	0
Penny size washer lock	0
Quarter size washer lock	0
Slim lock	0
Thompson lock	0
Thompson release lock or NWRC breakaway lock	0
Wedge lock	0

Table 94. Trends in Trap Use for Kit or Swift Fox

	2004		2016
#2 Coil	40	#2 Coil-spring - Kit or swift fox	33
#1 3/4 Coil	22	#1 3/4 or 1.75 Coil-spring - Kit or swift fox	21
#3 Longspring	9	#1 1/2 Coil-spring - Kit or swift fox	14
#4 Coil	6	#3 Coil-spring - Kit or swift fox	14
#3 Coil	5	Cage or box trap - Kit or swift fox	12

Table 95. Kit or Swift Fox Trapping Part 1

Kit or swift fox	Answer set	United States	West
By either original design or modification, are the jaws of this…? (Asked of those who use foothold traps not including dog proof traps.)	Standard or regular	20	26
	Offset	77	71
	Wide jaw	1	2
	Padded or rubber jaws	1	1
	Double jaw	0	0
	Toothed or studded	0	0
	None of these	1	1
Can you adjust pan tension on this trap? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, not including dog proof traps.)	Yes	93	91
	No	5	6
	Don't know	3	4
How do you adjust pan tension on this trap? (Asked of those who can adjust pan tension.)	Pan tension screw	77	80
	Paws-i-trip pan	4	5
	Bend dog	14	8
	Other pan tension	8	10
	Don't know	0	0
By either original design or modification, does the chain of this trap have a…? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, including dog proof traps.)	Swivel at staking end of chain	87	83
	Swivel at trap	81	85
	Swivel in between	39	32
	Shock or lunge spring	15	19
	None of these	0	0
	Don't know	1	1
When you set this trap, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, including dog proof traps.)	Stake or wired solid	85	82
	On a drag	45	56
	As a drowning set with a slide wire or rod	0	0
	As some other drowning set	0	0
	None of these	0	0
	Don't know	0	0

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

Table 96. Kit or Swift Fox Trapping Part 2

Kit or swift fox	Answer set	United States	West
What is the cable diameter of this snare? (Asked of those who use snares.)	3/64	0	0
	1/16	40	40
	5/64	20	20
	3/32	0	0
	7/64	0	0
	1/8	0	0
	Other	0	0
When you use this snare, do you usually set it...? (Asked of those who use snares.)	To kill	60	60
	To live catch	0	0
	Both about equally	0	0
	Set without preference	40	40
	Don't know	0	0
Do you use a break-away device? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	40	40
	No	60	60
	Don't know	0	0
Do you use a deer stop or minimum loop stop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	20	20
	No	60	60
	Don't know	20	20
Do you use a swivel at the staking end? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	80	80
	No	20	20
	Don't know	0	0
Do you use an in-line swivel between staking end and snare loop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	60	60
	No	40	40
When you set this snare, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Staked or wired solid with entanglement	80	80
	Staked or wired solid without entanglement	20	20
	On a drag	0	0
	None of these	0	0
	Don't know	0	0
Do you personally make any of the snares that you use for (species)? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	40	40
	No	60	60
	Don't know	0	0

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

Table 97. Kit or Swift Fox Trapping Part 3

Kit or swift fox	Answer set	United States	West
Is this trap standard or magnum? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Standard	100	100
	Magnum	0	0
	Don't know	0	0
Does this trap have a wire trigger or a pan trigger? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Wire trigger	100	100
	Pan trigger	0	0
	Neither	0	0
	Don't know	0	0
Which of the following best describes how this trap is most often set? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Water set	0	0
	Dryland trail set	0	0
	Baited cubby or enclosure on the ground	35	35
	Elevated bait set	0	0
	Other type of set	30	30
	None of these	35	35
	Don't know	0	0

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

LYNX

Figure 67. Traps Used for Lynx Overall

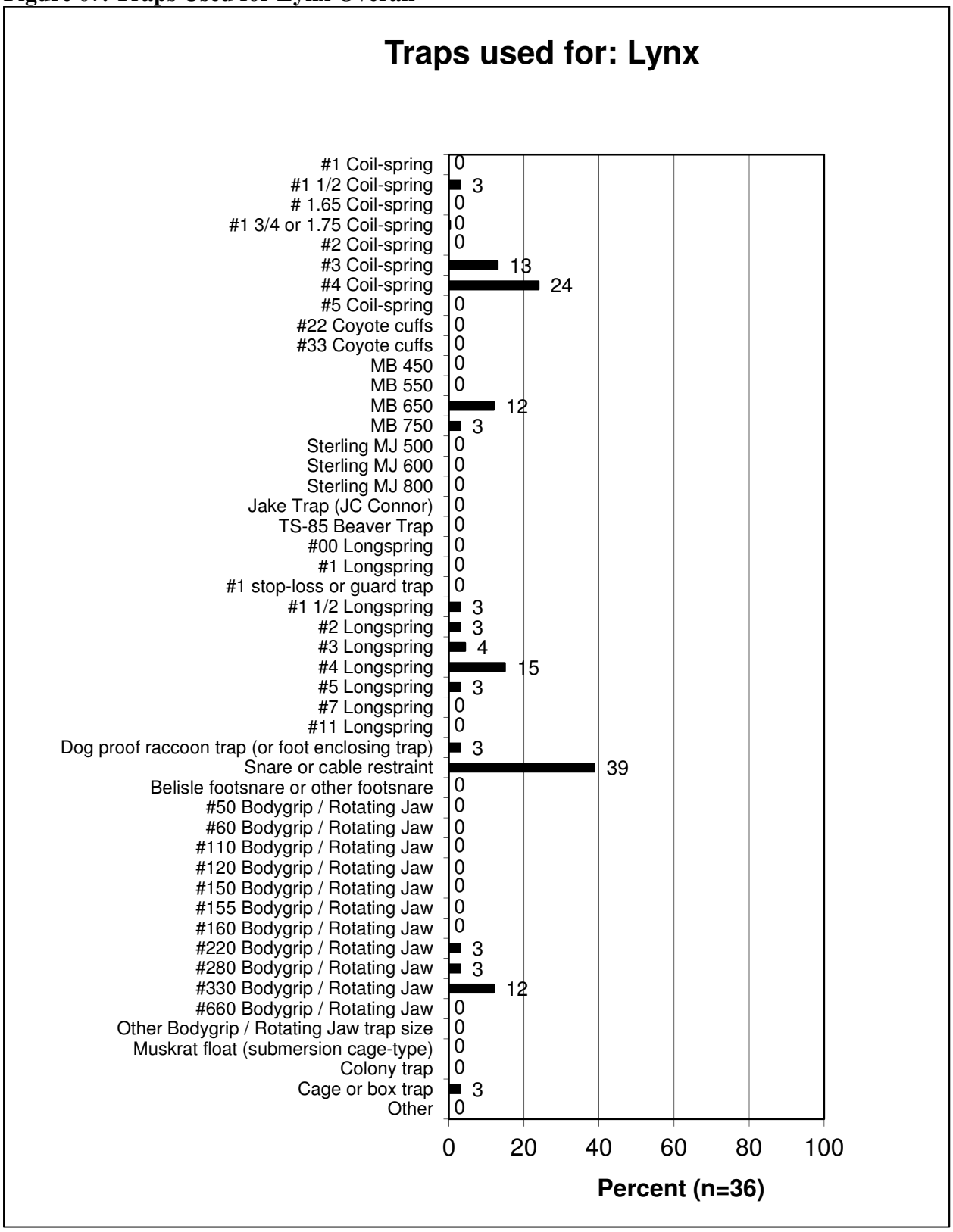


Table 98. Traps Used for Lynx, by Region (Multiple Responses Allowed)

Lynx	
Trap Type	Alaska (n=33)
#1 Coil-spring	0
#1 1/2 Coil-spring	3
# 1.65 Coil-spring	0
#1 3/4 or 1.75 Coil-spring	0
#2 Coil-spring	0
#3 Coil-spring	12
#4 Coil-spring	24
#5 Coil-spring	0
#22 Coyote cuffs	0
#33 Coyote cuffs	0
MB 450	0
MB 550	0
MB 650	12
MB 750	3
Sterling MJ 500	0
Sterling MJ 600	0
Sterling MJ 800	0
Jake Trap (JC Connor)	0
TS-85 Beaver Trap	0
#00 Longspring	0
#1 Longspring	0
#1 stop-loss or guard trap	0
#1 1/2 Longspring	3
#2 Longspring	3
#3 Longspring	3
#4 Longspring	15
#5 Longspring	3
#7 Longspring	0
#11 Longspring	0
Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)	3
Snare or cable restraint	39
Belisle footsnare or other footsnare	0
#50 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0
#60 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0
#110 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0
#120 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0
#150 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0
#155 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0
#160 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0
#220 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	3
#280 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	3
#330 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	12
#660 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0
Other Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw trap size	0
Muskrat float (submersion cage-type)	0
Colony trap	0
Cage or box trap	3
Other	0

Table 99. Trap Family Used for Lynx

Lynx	Answer set	United States	Alaska
Trap family: (Multiple responses allowed)	Foothold	70	70
	Dog proof or foot enclosing	3	3
	Snare	39	39
	Bodygrip	12	12
	Cage or box trap	3	3

Table 100. Locks Used for Lynx Overall

Adams lock	0
ADC Washer lock	0
Amberg lock	0
Berkshire sure lock	0
Berkshire washer lock	0
Butera BMI mini lock	0
Butera BMI slide free lock	0
Cam lock	15.38
Don't know	38.46
Drowner lock	0
Grawes bullet lock	0
Gregerson L-4 or #4 lock	7.69
Kaatz Relax-a-lock	0
Kieper lock	7.69
Micro-lock	0
Other	0
Penny size washer lock	0
Quarter size washer lock	0
Slim lock	0
Thompson lock	30.77
Thompson release lock or NWRC breakaway lock	0
Wedge lock	0

Table 101. Trends in Trap Use for Lynx

	2004		2016
Snares	30	Snare or cable restraint - Lynx	39
#3 Coil	28	#4 Coil-spring - Lynx	24
#4 Longspring	18	#4 Longspring - Lynx	15
#4 Coil	9	#3 Coil-spring - Lynx	13
#3 Longspring	9	MB 650 - Lynx	12

Table 102. Lynx Trapping Part 1

Lynx	Answer set	United States	Alaska
By either original design or modification, are the jaws of this…? (Asked of those who use foothold traps not including dog proof traps.)	Standard or regular	55	57
	Offset	41	39
	Wide jaw	8	9
	Padded or rubber jaws	0	0
	Double jaw	0	0
	Toothed or studded	0	0
	None of these	0	0
Can you adjust pan tension on this trap? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, not including dog proof traps.)	Yes	66	65
	No	34	35
	Don't know	5	4
How do you adjust pan tension on this trap? (Asked of those who can adjust pan tension.)	Pan tension screw	58	60
	Paws-i-trip pan	6	7
	Bend dog	22	20
	Other pan tension	3	0
	Don't know	13	13
What kind of trigger does this trap have? (Asked of those who use a dog proof / foot enclosing trap.)	Push trigger	100	100
	Pull trigger	0	0
	Push/pull trigger	0	0
	Don't know	0	0
By either original design or modification, does the chain of this trap have a…? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, including dog proof traps.)	Swivel at staking end of chain	79	79
	Swivel at trap	63	63
	Swivel in between	34	33
	Shock or lunge spring	4	4
	None of these	4	4
	Don't know	0	0
When you set this trap, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, including dog proof traps.)	Stake or wired solid	95	96
	On a drag	22	21
	As a drowning set with a slide wire or rod	0	0
	As some other drowning set	0	0
	None of these	0	0
	Don't know	0	0

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

Table 103. Lynx Trapping Part 2

Lynx	Answer set	United States	Alaska
What is the cable diameter of this snare? (Asked of those who use snares.)	3/64	0	0
	1/16	38	38
	5/64	8	8
	3/32	15	15
	7/64	0	0
	1/8	0	0
	Other	8	8
When you use this snare, do you usually set it...? (Asked of those who use snares.)	To kill	77	77
	To live catch	8	8
	Both about equally	0	0
	Set without preference	15	15
	Don't know	0	0
Do you use a break-away device? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	31	31
	No	62	62
	Don't know	8	8
Do you use a deer stop or minimum loop stop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	15	15
	No	85	85
	Don't know	0	0
Do you use a swivel at the staking end? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	62	62
	No	31	31
	Don't know	8	8
Do you use an in-line swivel between staking end and snare loop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	15	15
	No	85	85
When you set this snare, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Staked or wired solid with entanglement	23	23
	Staked or wired solid without entanglement	54	54
	On a drag	15	15
	None of these	0	0
	Don't know	8	8
Do you personally make any of the snares that you use for (species)? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	54	54
	No	46	46
	Don't know	0	0

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

Table 104. Lynx Trapping Part 3

Lynx	Answer set	United States	Alaska
Is this trap standard or magnum? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Standard	75	75
	Magnum	25	25
	Don't know	0	0
Does this trap have a wire trigger or a pan trigger? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Wire trigger	100	100
	Pan trigger	0	0
	Neither	0	0
	Don't know	0	0
Which of the following best describes how this trap is most often set? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Water set	0	0
	Dryland trail set	25	25
	Baited cubby or enclosure on the ground	75	75
	Elevated bait set	0	0
	Other type of set	0	0
	None of these	0	0
	Don't know	0	0

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

MARTEN

Figure 68. Traps Used for Marten Overall

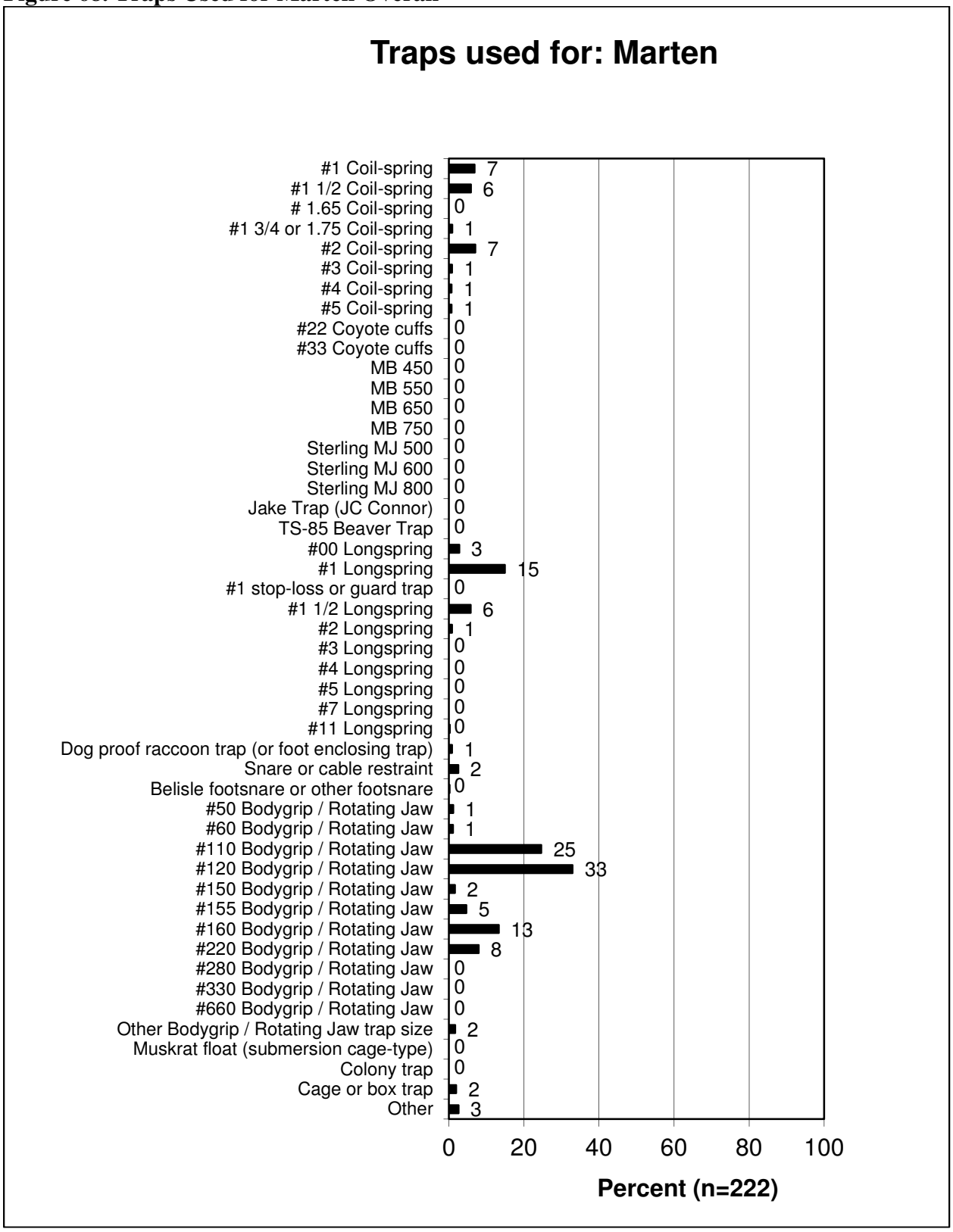


Table 105. Traps Used for Marten, by Region (Multiple Responses Allowed)

Marten				
Trap Type	Alaska (n=59)	West (n=91)	Midwest (n=35)	Northeast (n=37)
#1 Coil-spring	8	7	7	0
#1 1/2 Coil-spring	7	8	4	2
# 1.65 Coil-spring	0	0	0	0
#1 3/4 or 1.75 Coil-spring	0	0	4	2
#2 Coil-spring	7	10	4	7
#3 Coil-spring	2	0	0	0
#4 Coil-spring	0	3	0	0
#5 Coil-spring	0	0	0	5
#22 Coyote cuffs	0	0	0	0
#33 Coyote cuffs	0	0	0	0
MB 450	0	0	0	0
MB 550	0	0	0	0
MB 650	0	0	0	0
MB 750	0	0	0	0
Sterling MJ 500	0	0	0	0
Sterling MJ 600	0	0	0	0
Sterling MJ 800	0	0	0	0
Jake Trap (JC Connor)	0	0	0	0
TS-85 Beaver Trap	0	0	0	0
#00 Longspring	5	1	0	0
#1 Longspring	27	8	0	0
#1 stop-loss or guard trap	0	0	0	0
#1 1/2 Longspring	8	2	8	0
#2 Longspring	2	0	0	0
#3 Longspring	0	0	0	0
#4 Longspring	0	0	0	0
#5 Longspring	0	0	0	0
#7 Longspring	0	0	0	0
#11 Longspring	0	1	0	0
Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)	2	0	0	0
Snare or cable restraint	5	0	0	0
Belisle footsnare or other footsnare	0	0	1	0
#50 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	2	0	0	2
#60 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	7	0
#110 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	24	38	3	33
#120 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	27	32	45	42
#150 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	2	8	0
#155 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	4	10	16
#160 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	3	4	35	38
#220 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	8	0	13	12
#280 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#330 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#660 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
Other Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw trap size	3	0	0	0
Muskrat float (submersion cage-type)	0	0	0	0
Colony trap	0	0	0	0
Cage or box trap	2	5	0	0
Other	3	4	0	0

Table 106. Trap Family Used for Marten

Marten	Answer set	United States	Alaska	West	Mid-west	North-east
Trap family: (Multiple responses allowed)	Foothold	42	56	40	24	16
	Dog proof or foot enclosing	1	2	0	0	0
	Snare	3	5	0	1	0
	Bodygrip	70	59	67	90	93
	Cage or box trap	2	2	5	0	0

Table 107. Locks Used for Marten Overall

Adams lock	0
ADC Washer lock	0
Amberg lock	0
Berkshire sure lock	0
Berkshire washer lock	0
Butera BMI mini lock	0
Butera BMI slide free lock	0
Cam lock	30.89
Don't know	69.11
Drowner lock	0
Grawes bullet lock	0
Gregerson L-4 or #4 lock	0
Kaatz Relax-a-lock	0
Kieper lock	0
Micro-lock	0
Other	0
Penny size washer lock	0
Quarter size washer lock	0
Slim lock	0
Thompson lock	0
Thompson release lock or NWRC breakaway lock	0
Wedge lock	0

Table 108. Trends in Trap Use for Marten

	2004		2016
#110 Body - Standard	32	#120 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw - Marten	33
#120 Body - Standard	20	#110 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw - Marten	25
#1 Longspring	15	#1 Longspring - Marten	15
#1 Coil	13	#160 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw - Marten	13
#220 Body - Standard	10	#220 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw - Marten	8

Table 109. Marten Trapping Part 1

Marten	Answer set	United States	Alaska	West	Mid-west	North-east
By either original design or modification, are the jaws of this…? (Asked of those who use foothold traps not including dog proof traps.)	Standard or regular	89	94	73	95	87
	Offset	4	3	7	0	13
	Wide jaw	0	0	0	0	0
	Padded or rubber jaws	3	0	17	0	0
	Double jaw	5	6	3	5	0
	Toothed or studded	0	0	0	0	0
	None of these	0	0	0	0	0
Can you adjust pan tension on this trap? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, not including dog proof traps.)	Yes	61	61	68	34	100
	No	36	39	32	37	0
	Don't know	3	0	0	29	0
How do you adjust pan tension on this trap? (Asked of those who can adjust pan tension.)	Pan tension screw	55	50	54	71	87
	Paws-i-trip pan	3	5	0	0	0
	Bend dog	31	40	17	14	13
	Other pan tension	14	10	29	14	0
	Don't know	3	5	0	0	0
What kind of trigger does this trap have? (Asked of those who use a dog proof / foot enclosing trap.)	Push trigger	100	100			
	Pull trigger	0	0			
	Push/pull trigger	0	0			
	Don't know	0	0			
By either original design or modification, does the chain of this trap have a…? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, including dog proof traps.)	Swivel at staking end of chain	51	48	50	58	69
	Swivel at trap	58	55	64	51	87
	Swivel in between	9	6	3	42	13
	Shock or lunge spring	4	6	1	0	0
	None of these	11	15	4	0	0
	Don't know	3	0	0	27	0
When you set this trap, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, including dog proof traps.)	Stake or wired solid	91	88	97	95	100
	On a drag	6	9	0	5	0
	As a drowning set with a slide wire or rod	1	0	3	0	0
	As some other drowning set	0	0	0	0	0
	None of these	2	3	0	0	0
	Don't know	0	0	0	0	0

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

Table 110. Marten Trapping Part 2

Marten	Answer set	United States	Alaska	West	Mid-west	North-east
What is the cable diameter of this snare? (Asked of those who use snares.)	3/64	0	0		0	
	1/16	0	0		0	
	5/64	7	0		100	
	3/32	0	0		0	
	7/64	0	0		0	
	1/8	31	33		0	
	Other	0	0		0	
When you use this snare, do you usually set it...? (Asked of those who use snares.)	To kill	69	67		100	
	To live catch	0	0		0	
	Both about equally	31	33		0	
	Set without preference	0	0		0	
	Don't know	0	0		0	
Do you use a break-away device? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	31	33		0	
	No	62	67		0	
	Don't know	7	0		100	
Do you use a deer stop or minimum loop stop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	0	0		0	
	No	38	33		100	
	Don't know	62	67		0	
Do you use a swivel at the staking end? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	69	67		100	
	No	31	33		0	
	Don't know	0	0		0	
Do you use an in-line swivel between staking end and snare loop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	0	0		0	
	No	100	100		100	
When you set this snare, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Staked or wired solid with entanglement	31	33		0	
	Staked or wired solid without entanglement	38	33		100	
	On a drag	31	33		0	
	None of these	0	0		0	
	Don't know	0	0		0	
Do you personally make any of the snares that you use for (species)? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	31	33		0	
	No	69	67		100	
	Don't know	0	0		0	

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

Table 111. Marten Trapping Part 3

Marten	Answer set	United States	Alaska	West	Mid-west	North-east
Is this trap standard or magnum? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Standard	86	80	87	93	88
	Magnum	12	14	12	5	14
	Don't know	4	9	2	1	0
Does this trap have a wire trigger or a pan trigger? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Wire trigger	95	100	97	83	95
	Pan trigger	5	0	3	16	8
	Neither	0	0	0	1	0
	Don't know	0	0	0	0	0
Which of the following best describes how this trap is most often set? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Water set	0	0	0	0	0
	Dryland trail set	7	9	2	16	0
	Baited cubby or enclosure on the ground	24	31	11	23	21
	Elevated bait set	69	63	83	60	80
	Other type of set	2	0	4	1	4
	None of these	0	0	0	0	0
	Don't know	0	0	0	0	0

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

MINK

Figure 69. Traps Used for Mink Overall

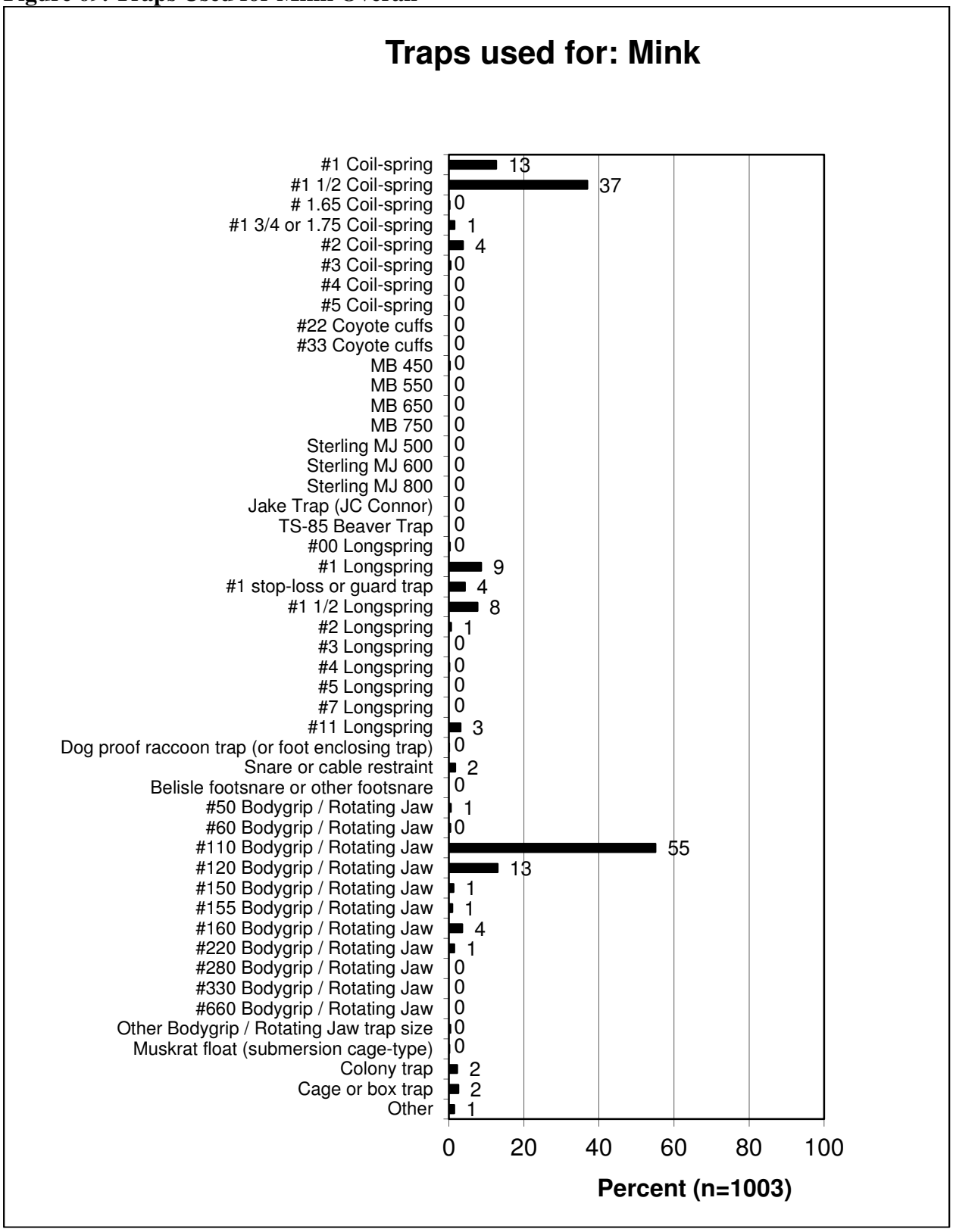


Table 112. Traps Used for Mink, by Region (Multiple Responses Allowed)

Mink					
Trap Type	Alaska (n=21)	West (n=102)	Midwest (n=513)	South (n=93)	Northeast (n=274)
#1 Coil-spring	5	5	13	12	14
#1 1/2 Coil-spring	10	22	41	29	32
# 1.65 Coil-spring	0	2	0	0	0
#1 3/4 or 1.75 Coil-spring	0	3	2	2	1
#2 Coil-spring	0	6	3	9	3
#3 Coil-spring	0	0	0	2	0
#4 Coil-spring	0	0	0	0	0
#5 Coil-spring	0	0	0	1	0
#22 Coyote cuffs	0	0	0	0	0
#33 Coyote cuffs	0	0	0	0	0
MB 450	0	0	0	0	0
MB 550	0	0	0	0	0
MB 650	0	0	0	0	0
MB 750	0	0	0	0	0
Sterling MJ 500	0	0	0	0	0
Sterling MJ 600	0	0	0	0	0
Sterling MJ 800	0	0	0	0	0
Jake Trap (JC Connor)	0	0	0	0	0
TS-85 Beaver Trap	0	0	0	0	0
#00 Longspring	0	0	0	1	1
#1 Longspring	5	15	7	9	14
#1 stop-loss or guard trap	0	1	5	1	4
#1 1/2 Longspring	5	6	8	11	7
#2 Longspring	0	0	0	3	0
#3 Longspring	0	0	0	0	0
#4 Longspring	0	0	0	0	0
#5 Longspring	0	0	0	0	0
#7 Longspring	0	0	0	0	0
#11 Longspring	0	1	3	7	2
Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)	0	0	0	0	0
Snare or cable restraint	0	2	1	2	5
Belisle footsnare or other footsnare	0	0	0	0	0
#50 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	1	1	0
#60 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	1	0	0	0
#110 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	33	48	57	26	62
#120 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	33	19	13	9	8
#150 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	1	0	2
#155 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	1	1	2
#160 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	5	0	4	3	2
#220 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	5	0	1	3	2
#280 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0	0
#330 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0	0
#660 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0	0
Other Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw trap size	5	0	0	0	0
Muskrat float (submersion cage-type)	0	0	0	1	0
Colony trap	0	2	3	1	0
Cage or box trap	5	7	2	1	1
Other	5	2	1	0	2

Table 113. Trap Family Used for Mink

Mink	Answer set	United States	Alaska	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
Trap family: (Multiple responses allowed)	Foothold	69	24	53	73	78	67
	Dog proof or foot enclosing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Snare	2	0	2	1	2	5
	Bodygrip	70	67	61	72	39	74
	Muskrat float	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Colony trap	2	0	2	3	1	0
	Cage or box trap	2	5	7	2	1	1

Table 114. Locks Used for Mink Overall

Adams lock	0
ADC Washer lock	0
Amberg lock	1.38
Berkshire sure lock	1.38
Berkshire washer lock	1.38
Butera BMI mini lock	4.15
Butera BMI slide free lock	1.38
Cam lock	10.36
Don't know	28.07
Drowner lock	0
Grawes bullet lock	0
Gregerson L-4 or #4 lock	6.38
Kaatz Relax-a-lock	1.38
Kieper lock	0
Micro-lock	14.26
Other	3.82
Penny size washer lock	0
Quarter size washer lock	15.17
Slim lock	10.87
Thompson lock	0
Thompson release lock or NWRC breakaway lock	0
Wedge lock	0

Table 115. Trends in Trap Use for Mink

	2004		2016
#110 Body - Standard	37	#110 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw - Mink	55
#1 1/2 Coil	35	#1 1/2 Coil-spring - Mink	37
#1 Coil	17	#120 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw - Mink	13
#1 1/2 Longspring	11	#1 Coil-spring - Mink	13
#1 Longspring	7	#1 Longspring - Mink	9

Table 116. Mink Trapping Part 1

Mink	Answer set	United States	Alaska	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
By either original design or modification, are the jaws of this…? (Asked of those who use foothold traps not including dog proof traps.)	Standard or regular	91	100	90	92	85	91
	Offset	2	0	6	1	14	2
	Wide jaw	3	0	2	3	0	3
	Padded or rubber jaws	0	0	2	0	0	1
	Double jaw	4	0	2	5	1	2
	Toothed or studded	0	0	0	0	0	0
	None of these	1	0	0	1	1	2
Can you adjust pan tension on this trap? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, not including dog proof traps.)	Yes	78	80	63	80	86	69
	No	20	20	36	18	13	32
	Don't know	4	0	1	5	2	4
How do you adjust pan tension on this trap? (Asked of those who can adjust pan tension.)	Pan tension screw	73	75	81	72	66	79
	Paws-i-trip pan	3	25	4	3	1	1
	Bend dog	24	0	18	26	26	14
	Other pan tension	3	0	0	2	6	5
	Don't know	1	0	1	1	1	4
What kind of trigger does this trap have? (Asked of those who use a dog proof / foot enclosing trap.)	Push trigger	0			0		
	Pull trigger	100			100		
	Push/pull trigger	0			0		
	Don't know	0			0		
By either original design or modification, does the chain of this trap have a…? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, including dog proof traps.)	Swivel at staking end of chain	66	80	52	70	43	58
	Swivel at trap	64	80	65	65	60	62
	Swivel in between	23	0	26	23	14	25
	Shock or lunge spring	1	20	4	0	1	2
	None of these	9	0	9	8	15	9
	Don't know	2	0	0	2	0	3
When you set this trap, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, including dog proof traps.)	Stake or wired solid	69	80	67	70	62	66
	On a drag	7	0	4	8	9	8
	As a drowning set with a slide wire or rod	38	0	29	40	40	36
	As some other drowning set	28	20	29	29	24	27
	None of these	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

Table 117. Mink Trapping Part 2

Mink	Answer set	United States	Alaska	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
What is the cable diameter of this snare? (Asked of those who use snares.)	3/64	11		25	0	0	21
	1/16	36		0	19	30	55
	5/64	7		25	6	0	6
	3/32	17		50	23	70	3
	7/64	8		0	19	0	0
	1/8	0		0	0	0	0
	Other	14		0	33	0	0
When you use this snare, do you usually set it...? (Asked of those who use snares.)	To kill	54		75	87	70	18
	To live catch	19		0	10	30	28
	Both about equally	11		0	3	0	21
	Set without preference	15		25	0	0	30
	Don't know	1		0	0	0	3
Do you use a break-away device? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	32		50	64	0	3
	No	65		50	36	100	91
	Don't know	3		0	0	0	6
Do you use a deer stop or minimum loop stop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	54		50	85	30	28
	No	43		50	15	70	66
	Don't know	3		0	0	0	6
Do you use a swivel at the staking end? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	91		75	100	100	82
	No	8		25	0	0	15
	Don't know	1		0	0	0	3
Do you use an in-line swivel between staking end and snare loop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	42		0	22	0	70
	No	55		100	78	100	23
	Don't know	3		0	0	0	7
When you set this snare, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Staked or wired solid with entanglement	53		50	65	30	45
	Staked or wired solid without entanglement	37		50	35	0	43
	On a drag	1		0	0	0	3
	None of these	7		0	0	70	6
	Don't know	1		0	0	0	3
Do you personally make any of the snares that you use for (species)? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	54		50	68	30	45
	No	43		50	32	70	49
	Don't know	3		0	0	0	6

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

Table 118. Mink Trapping Part 3

Mink	Answer set	United States	Alaska	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
Is this trap standard or magnum? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Standard	93	93	88	93	93	93
	Magnum	8	0	7	9	4	7
	Don't know	1	7	8	0	3	1
Does this trap have a wire trigger or a pan trigger? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Wire trigger	98	100	99	98	99	99
	Pan trigger	2	0	1	2	1	0
	Neither	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0
Which of the following best describes how this trap is most often set? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Water set	62	0	63	62	58	77
	Dryland trail set	18	14	12	21	19	9
	Baited cubby or enclosure on the ground	20	71	23	18	24	14
	Elevated bait set	1	14	0	0	0	0
	Other type of set	2	0	2	2	0	0
	None of these	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

MUSKRAT

Figure 70. Traps Used for Muskrat Overall

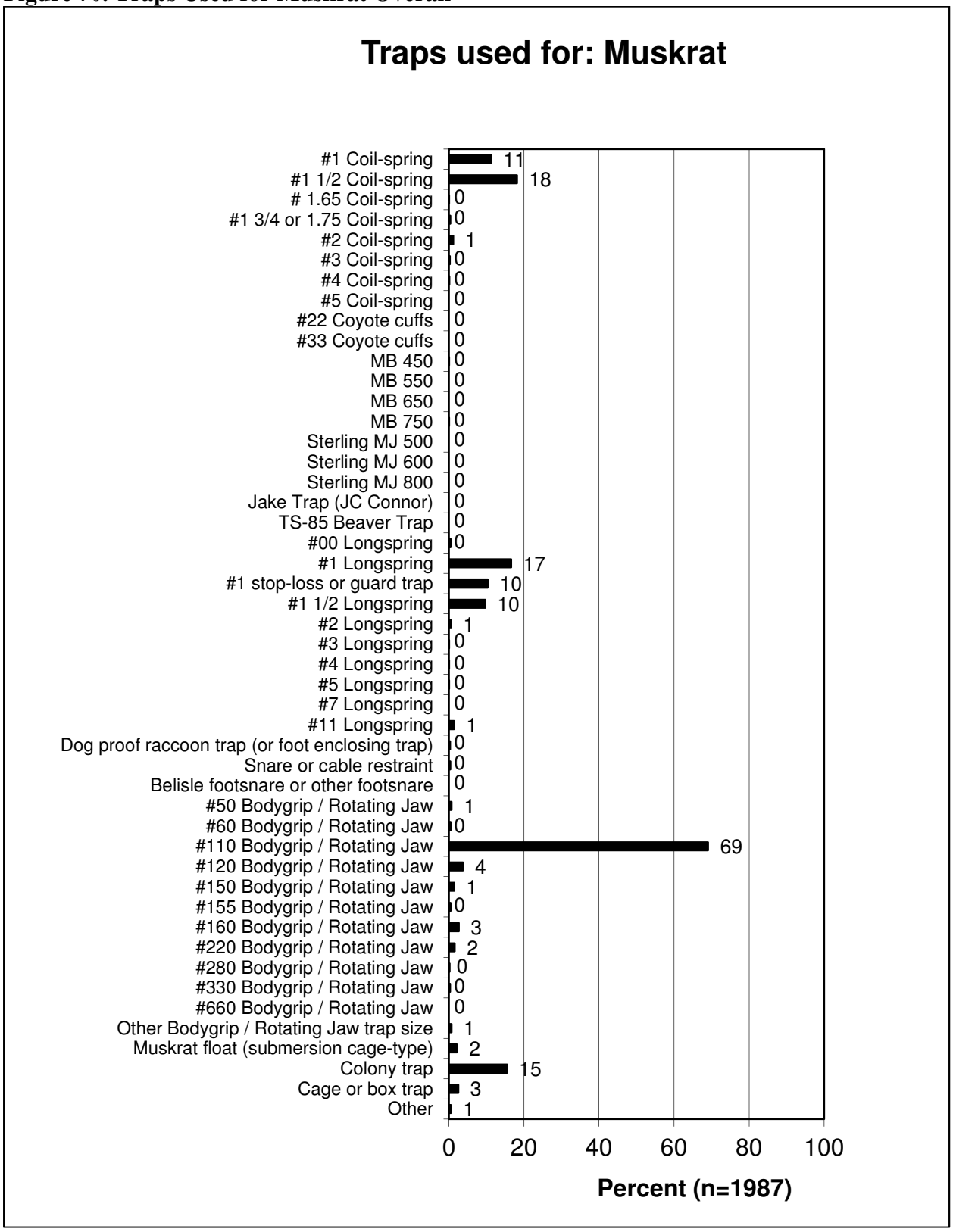


Table 119. Traps Used for Muskrat, by Region (Multiple Responses Allowed)

Muskrat					
Trap Type	Alaska (n=5)	West (n=298)	Midwest (n=948)	South (n=235)	Northeast (n=501)
#1 Coil-spring	40	12	11	18	10
#1 1/2 Coil-spring	0	14	19	27	13
# 1.65 Coil-spring	0	1	0	0	0
#1 3/4 or 1.75 Coil-spring	0	1	0	0	0
#2 Coil-spring	0	4	0	5	1
#3 Coil-spring	0	0	0	0	0
#4 Coil-spring	0	0	0	0	0
#5 Coil-spring	0	0	0	0	0
#22 Coyote cuffs	0	0	0	0	0
#33 Coyote cuffs	0	0	0	0	0
MB 450	0	0	0	0	0
MB 550	0	0	0	0	0
MB 650	0	0	0	0	0
MB 750	0	0	0	0	0
Sterling MJ 500	0	0	0	0	0
Sterling MJ 600	0	0	0	0	0
Sterling MJ 800	0	0	0	0	0
Jake Trap (JC Connor)	0	0	0	0	0
TS-85 Beaver Trap	0	0	0	0	0
#00 Longspring	40	0	0	0	1
#1 Longspring	20	15	17	13	16
#1 stop-loss or guard trap	0	10	12	1	9
#1 1/2 Longspring	40	7	11	10	6
#2 Longspring	0	3	0	1	0
#3 Longspring	0	0	0	0	0
#4 Longspring	0	0	0	0	0
#5 Longspring	0	0	0	0	0
#7 Longspring	0	0	0	0	0
#11 Longspring	0	0	1	5	1
Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)	0	1	0	0	0
Snare or cable restraint	0	1	0	1	1
Belisle footsnare or other footsnare	0	0	0	0	0
#50 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	1	1	1	0
#60 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	1	0
#110 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	40	60	69	55	79
#120 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	20	6	3	2	5
#150 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	1	1	0	3
#155 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	1	0	1	0
#160 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	1	3	1	5
#220 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	2	1	3	3
#280 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	1	1
#330 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	1	0
#660 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0	0
Other Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw trap size	0	0	1	0	0
Muskrat float (submersion cage-type)	0	5	2	2	2
Colony trap	0	11	19	6	9
Cage or box trap	0	4	3	1	1
Other	0	0	0	0	2

Table 120. Trap Family Used for Muskrat

Muskrat	Answer set	United States	Alaska	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
Trap family: (Multiple responses allowed)	Foothold	62	80	58	63	71	54
	Dog proof or foot enclosing	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Snare	0	0	1	0	1	1
	Bodygrip	76	40	66	75	62	88
	Muskrat float	2	0	5	2	2	2
	Colony trap	15	0	11	19	6	9
	Cage or box trap	3	0	4	3	1	1

Table 121. Locks Used for Muskrat Overall

Adams lock	0
ADC Washer lock	4.26
Amberg lock	0
Berkshire sure lock	0
Berkshire washer lock	3.47
Butera BMI mini lock	3.47
Butera BMI slide free lock	0
Cam lock	2.65
Don't know	24.83
Drowner lock	0
Grawes bullet lock	0
Gregerson L-4 or #4 lock	6.12
Kaatz Relax-a-lock	0
Kieper lock	0
Micro-lock	6.88
Other	0
Penny size washer lock	3.47
Quarter size washer lock	24.32
Slim lock	13.9
Thompson lock	3.47
Thompson release lock or NWRC breakaway lock	0
Wedge lock	3.14

Table 122. Trends in Trap Use for Muskrat

	2004		2016
#110 Body - Standard	59	#110 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw - Muskrat	69
#1 Coil	15	#1 1/2 Coil-spring - Muskrat	18
#1 Longspring	13	#1 Longspring - Muskrat	17
#1 Stop-Loss	11	Colony trap - Muskrat	15
#1 1/2 Longspring	8	#1 Coil-spring - Muskrat	11

Table 123. Muskrat Trapping Part 1

Muskrat	Answer set	United States	Alaska	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
By either original design or modification, are the jaws of this…? (Asked of those who use foothold traps not including dog proof traps.)	Standard or regular	93	100	89	94	91	90
	Offset	2	0	8	2	1	2
	Wide jaw	1	0	1	1	1	1
	Padded or rubber jaws	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Double jaw	2	0	3	1	7	2
	Toothed or studded	0	0	0	0	0	0
	None of these	2	0	1	2	0	2
Can you adjust pan tension on this trap? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, not including dog proof traps.)	Yes	67	75	74	65	76	65
	No	32	25	27	34	24	31
	Don't know	4	0	3	4	4	4
How do you adjust pan tension on this trap? (Asked of those who can adjust pan tension.)	Pan tension screw	67	33	69	65	62	77
	Paws-i-trip pan	2	0	4	1	4	1
	Bend dog	29	33	26	33	21	16
	Other pan tension	3	33	1	2	6	5
	Don't know	1	0	1	1	7	0
What kind of trigger does this trap have? (Asked of those who use a dog proof / foot enclosing trap.)	Push trigger	15		100	0		0
	Pull trigger	0		0	0		0
	Push/pull trigger	4		0	0		100
	Don't know	81		0	100		0
By either original design or modification, does the chain of this trap have a…? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, including dog proof traps.)	Swivel at staking end of chain	55	75	65	54	69	43
	Swivel at trap	60	50	57	60	68	57
	Swivel in between	16	0	23	15	22	17
	Shock or lunge spring	1	0	1	1	2	1
	None of these	13	25	8	14	6	14
	Don't know	2	0	0	2	3	4
When you set this trap, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, including dog proof traps.)	Stake or wired solid	60	50	57	62	60	55
	On a drag	2	50	4	2	4	3
	As a drowning set with a slide wire or rod	36	0	43	35	35	39
	As some other drowning set	37	25	33	38	25	39
	None of these	1	0	0	1	1	0
	Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

Table 124. Muskrat Trapping Part 2

Muskrat	Answer set	United States	Alaska	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
What is the cable diameter of this snare? (Asked of those who use snares.)	3/64	20		53	0	0	19
	1/16	46		0	100	47	52
	5/64	3		0	0	0	6
	3/32	11		47	0	0	6
	7/64	4		0	0	26	0
	1/8	8		0	0	27	6
	Other	0		0	0	0	0
When you use this snare, do you usually set it...? (Asked of those who use snares.)	To kill	33		66	100	0	25
	To live catch	29		18	0	53	29
	Both about equally	17		0	0	0	29
	Set without preference	16		16	0	21	17
	Don't know	4		0	0	26	0
Do you use a break-away device? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	13		50	0	27	0
	No	83		50	100	47	100
	Don't know	4		0	0	26	0
Do you use a deer stop or minimum loop stop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	35		34	0	47	36
	No	65		66	100	53	64
	Don't know	0		0	0	0	0
Do you use a swivel at the staking end? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	82		100	0	74	88
	No	14		0	100	0	12
	Don't know	4		0	0	26	0
Do you use an in-line swivel between staking end and snare loop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	42		18	0	47	52
	No	54		82	100	27	48
	Don't know	4		0	0	26	0
When you set this snare, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Staked or wired solid with entanglement	42		16	100	47	42
	Staked or wired solid without entanglement	47		69	0	27	52
	On a drag	0		0	0	0	0
	None of these	6		16	0	0	6
	Don't know	4		0	0	26	0
Do you personally make any of the snares that you use for (species)? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	54		69	100	47	46
	No	42		31	0	27	54
	Don't know	4		0	0	26	0

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

Table 125. Muskrat Trapping Part 3

Muskrat	Answer set	United States	Alaska	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
Is this trap standard or magnum? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Standard	93	100	91	93	91	95
	Magnum	6	0	6	6	6	6
	Don't know	2	0	3	2	5	1
Does this trap have a wire trigger or a pan trigger? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Wire trigger	97	100	99	97	99	96
	Pan trigger	2	0	0	2	0	3
	Neither	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Don't know	0	0	1	0	1	0
Which of the following best describes how this trap is most often set? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Water set	96	100	95	95	98	97
	Dryland trail set	3	0	1	4	2	2
	Baited cubby or enclosure on the ground	1	0	1	1	1	1
	Elevated bait set	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other type of set	0	0	3	0	0	0
	None of these	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

NUTRIA

Figure 71. Traps Used for Nutria Overall

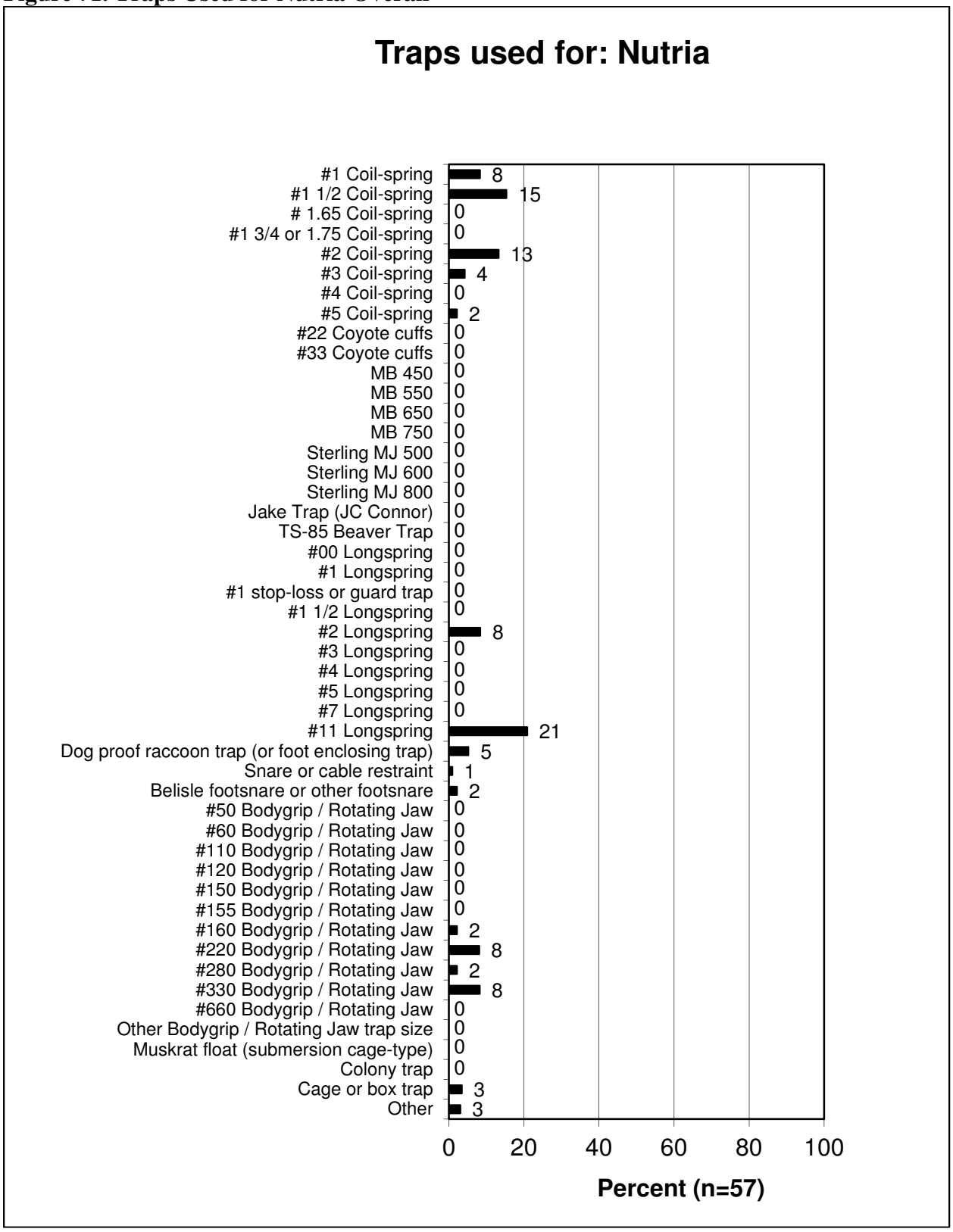


Table 126. Traps Used for Nutria, by Region (Multiple Responses Allowed)

Nutria		
Trap Type	West (n=9)	South (n=47)
#1 Coil-spring	28	7
#1 1/2 Coil-spring	0	17
# 1.65 Coil-spring	0	0
#1 3/4 or 1.75 Coil-spring	0	0
#2 Coil-spring	0	14
#3 Coil-spring	0	5
#4 Coil-spring	0	0
#5 Coil-spring	0	2
#22 Coyote cuffs	0	0
#33 Coyote cuffs	0	0
MB 450	0	0
MB 550	0	0
MB 650	0	0
MB 750	0	0
Sterling MJ 500	0	0
Sterling MJ 600	0	0
Sterling MJ 800	0	0
Jake Trap (JC Connor)	0	0
TS-85 Beaver Trap	0	0
#00 Longspring	0	0
#1 Longspring	0	0
#1 stop-loss or guard trap	0	0
#1 1/2 Longspring	0	0
#2 Longspring	0	9
#3 Longspring	0	0
#4 Longspring	0	0
#5 Longspring	0	0
#7 Longspring	0	0
#11 Longspring	0	23
Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)	14	5
Snare or cable restraint	0	1
Belisle footsnare or other footsnare	0	2
#50 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0
#60 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0
#110 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0
#120 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0
#150 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0
#155 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0
#160 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	2
#220 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	42	5
#280 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	2
#330 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	19	7
#660 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0
Other Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw trap size	0	0
Muskrat float (submersion cage-type)	0	0
Colony trap	0	0
Cage or box trap	11	2
Other	5	3

Table 127. Trap Family Used for Nutria

Nutria	Answer set	United States	West	South
Trap family: (Multiple responses allowed)	Foothold	59	28	62
	Dog proof or foot enclosing	5	14	5
	Snare	3	0	3
	Bodygrip	17	61	14
	Cage or box trap	3	11	2

Table 128. Locks Used for Nutria Overall

Adams lock	0
ADC Washer lock	0
Amberg lock	0
Berkshire sure lock	0
Berkshire washer lock	0
Butera BMI mini lock	0
Butera BMI slide free lock	0
Cam lock	0
Don't know	100
Drowner lock	0
Grawes bullet lock	0
Gregerson L-4 or #4 lock	0
Kaatz Relax-a-lock	0
Kieper lock	0
Micro-lock	0
Other	0
Penny size washer lock	0
Quarter size washer lock	0
Slim lock	0
Thompson lock	0
Thompson release lock or NWRC breakaway lock	0
Wedge lock	0

Note: Sample size in one or both years not large enough to show trends in trap use for nutria.

Table 129. Nutria Trapping Part 1

Nutria	Answer set	United States	West	South
By either original design or modification, are the jaws of this…? (Asked of those who use foothold traps not including dog proof traps.)	Standard or regular	88	50	89
	Offset	5	50	4
	Wide jaw	0	0	0
	Padded or rubber jaws	0	0	0
	Double jaw	7	0	7
	Toothed or studded	0	0	0
	None of these	0	0	0
Can you adjust pan tension on this trap? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, not including dog proof traps.)	Yes	51	100	49
	No	42	0	44
	Don't know	14	0	15
How do you adjust pan tension on this trap? (Asked of those who can adjust pan tension.)	Pan tension screw	76	50	78
	Paws-i-trip pan	7	0	7
	Bend dog	10	50	7
	Other pan tension	7	0	7
	Don't know	7	0	7
What kind of trigger does this trap have? (Asked of those who use a dog proof / foot enclosing trap.)	Push trigger	60	100	50
	Pull trigger	40	0	50
	Push/pull trigger	0	0	0
	Don't know	0	0	0
By either original design or modification, does the chain of this trap have a…? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, including dog proof traps.)	Swivel at staking end of chain	71	100	69
	Swivel at trap	45	33	45
	Swivel in between	16	0	17
	Shock or lunge spring	2	33	0
	None of these	0	0	0
	Don't know	10	0	10
When you set this trap, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, including dog proof traps.)	Stake or wired solid	84	100	83
	On a drag	5	33	3
	As a drowning set with a slide wire or rod	6	33	5
	As some other drowning set	2	33	0
	None of these	6	0	7
	Don't know	3	0	3

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

Table 130. Nutria Trapping Part 2

Nutria	Answer set	United States	West	South
What is the cable diameter of this snare? (Asked of those who use snares.)	3/64	0		0
	1/16	30		30
	5/64	0		0
	3/32	0		0
	7/64	0		0
	1/8	70		70
	Other	0		0
When you use this snare, do you usually set it...? (Asked of those who use snares.)	To kill	0		0
	To live catch	30		30
	Both about equally	0		0
	Set without preference	70		70
	Don't know	0		0
Do you use a break-away device? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	0		0
	No	100		100
	Don't know	0		0
Do you use a deer stop or minimum loop stop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	30		30
	No	70		70
	Don't know	0		0
Do you use a swivel at the staking end? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	100		100
	No	0		0
	Don't know	0		0
Do you use an in-line swivel between staking end and snare loop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	30		30
	No	70		70
When you set this snare, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Staked or wired solid with entanglement	30		30
	Staked or wired solid without entanglement	70		70
	On a drag	0		0
	None of these	0		0
	Don't know	0		0
Do you personally make any of the snares that you use for (species)? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	30		30
	No	70		70
	Don't know	0		0

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

Table 131. Nutria Trapping Part 3

Nutria	Answer set	United States	West	South
Is this trap standard or magnum? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Standard	86	91	84
	Magnum	14	9	16
	Don't know	0	0	0
Does this trap have a wire trigger or a pan trigger? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Wire trigger	100	100	100
	Pan trigger	0	0	0
	Neither	0	0	0
	Don't know	0	0	0
Which of the following best describes how this trap is most often set? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Water set	82	77	84
	Dryland trail set	12	0	16
	Baited cubby or enclosure on the ground	0	0	0
	Elevated bait set	0	0	0
	Other type of set	6	23	0
	None of these	0	0	0
	Don't know	0	0	0

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

OPOSSUM

Figure 72. Traps Used for Opossum Overall

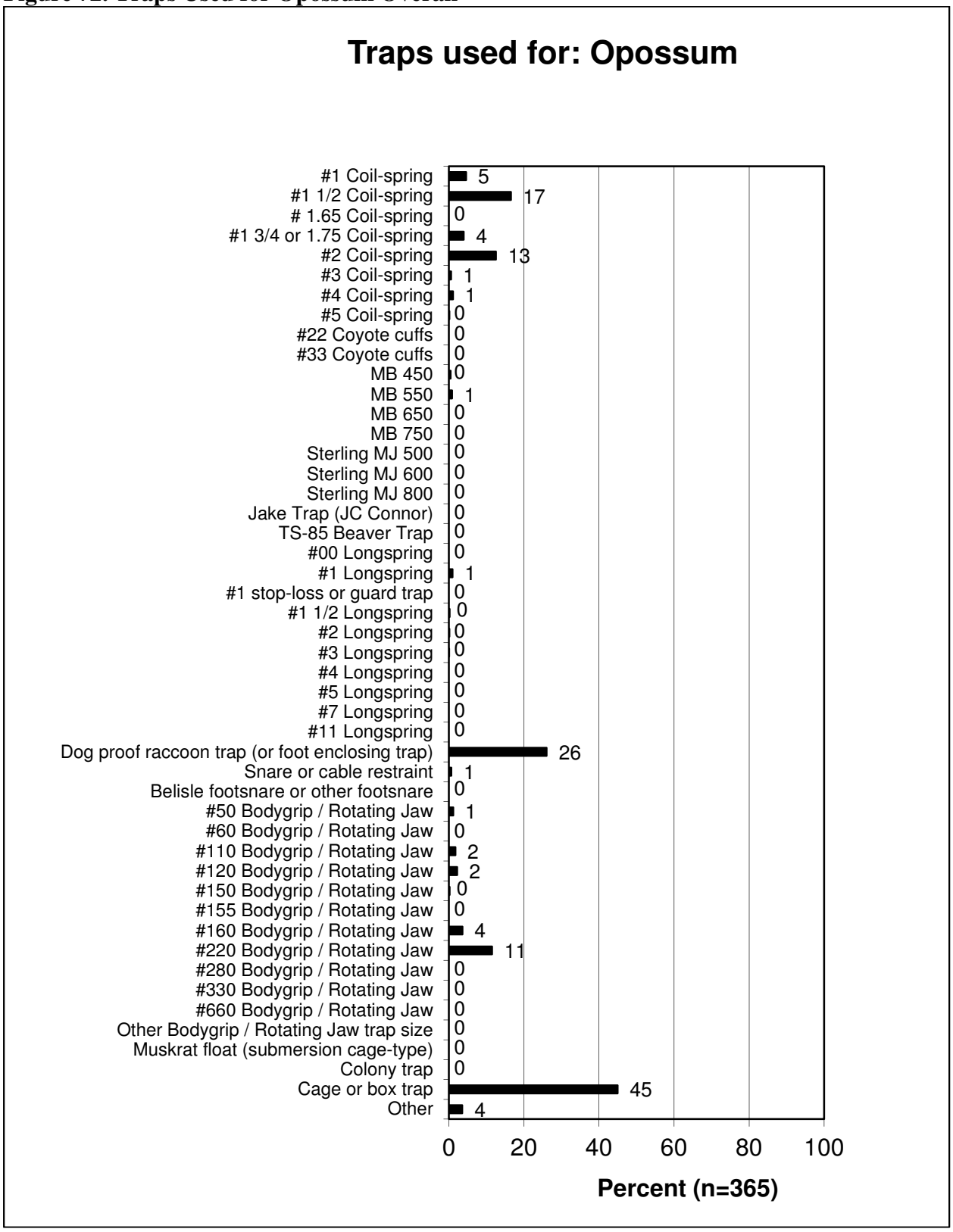


Table 132. Traps Used for Opossum, by Region (Multiple Responses Allowed)

Opossum				
Trap Type	West (n=42)	Midwest (n=119)	South (n=162)	Northeast (n=42)
#1 Coil-spring	0	6	4	0
#1 1/2 Coil-spring	0	21	11	7
# 1.65 Coil-spring	0	0	0	0
#1 3/4 or 1.75 Coil-spring	0	4	5	1
#2 Coil-spring	0	9	26	6
#3 Coil-spring	0	0	2	0
#4 Coil-spring	0	1	2	0
#5 Coil-spring	0	0	1	0
#22 Coyote cuffs	0	0	0	0
#33 Coyote cuffs	0	0	0	0
MB 450	0	1	0	0
MB 550	0	0	3	1
MB 650	0	0	0	0
MB 750	0	0	0	0
Sterling MJ 500	0	0	0	0
Sterling MJ 600	0	0	0	0
Sterling MJ 800	0	0	0	0
Jake Trap (JC Connor)	0	0	0	0
TS-85 Beaver Trap	0	0	0	0
#00 Longspring	0	0	0	0
#1 Longspring	0	0	1	6
#1 stop-loss or guard trap	0	0	0	0
#1 1/2 Longspring	0	0	1	0
#2 Longspring	0	0	0	0
#3 Longspring	0	0	0	0
#4 Longspring	0	0	0	0
#5 Longspring	0	0	0	0
#7 Longspring	0	0	0	0
#11 Longspring	0	0	0	0
Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)	0	35	15	10
Snare or cable restraint	0	0	1	2
Belisle footsnare or other footsnare	0	0	0	0
#50 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	2	0	0
#60 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#110 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	1	12
#120 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	2	1	7
#150 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	1	0
#155 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#160 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	2	4	12
#220 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	16	6	1
#280 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#330 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#660 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
Other Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw trap size	0	0	0	0
Muskrat float (submersion cage-type)	0	0	0	0
Colony trap	0	0	0	0
Cage or box trap	95	41	39	59
Other	0	3	4	8

Table 133. Trap Family Used for Opossum

Opossum	Answer set	United States	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
Trap family: (Multiple responses allowed)	Foothold	39	0	40	51	21
	Dog proof or foot enclosing	26	0	35	15	10
	Snare	1	0	0	1	2
	Bodygrip	20	0	22	13	32
	Cage or box trap	45	95	41	39	59

Table 134. Locks Used for Opossum Overall

Adams lock	0
ADC Washer lock	0
Amberg lock	0
Berkshire sure lock	0
Berkshire washer lock	0
Butera BMI mini lock	0
Butera BMI slide free lock	0
Cam lock	14.36
Don't know	19.93
Drowner lock	0
Grawes bullet lock	0
Gregerson L-4 or #4 lock	16.24
Kaatz Relax-a-lock	0
Kieper lock	0
Micro-lock	11.59
Other	16.24
Penny size washer lock	0
Quarter size washer lock	11.59
Slim lock	0
Thompson lock	0
Thompson release lock or NWRC breakaway lock	0
Wedge lock	10.05

Table 135. Trends in Trap Use for Opossum

	2004		2016
Cage Traps	50	Cage or box trap - Opossum	45
#1 1/2 Coil	9	Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap) - Opossum	26
#1 Coil	7	#1 1/2 Coil-spring - Opossum	17
#220 Body - Standard	6	#2 Coil-spring - Opossum	13
Others	5	#220 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw - Opossum	11

Table 136. Opossum Trapping Part 1

Opossum	Answer set	United States	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
By either original design or modification, are the jaws of this…? (Asked of those who use foothold traps not including dog proof traps.)	Standard or regular	78		79	72	90
	Offset	11		9	18	5
	Wide jaw	6		7	5	5
	Padded or rubber jaws	4		3	6	0
	Double jaw	2		3	0	0
	Toothed or studded	0		0	0	0
	None of these	0		0	0	0
Can you adjust pan tension on this trap? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, not including dog proof traps.)	Yes	77		81	71	76
	No	18		16	19	24
	Don't know	7		6	11	0
How do you adjust pan tension on this trap? (Asked of those who can adjust pan tension.)	Pan tension screw	68		62	84	63
	Paws-i-trip pan	3		2	5	0
	Bend dog	23		27	12	37
	Other pan tension	3		5	1	0
	Don't know	3		5	1	0
What kind of trigger does this trap have? (Asked of those who use a dog proof / foot enclosing trap.)	Push trigger	36		37	41	0
	Pull trigger	46		49	36	10
	Push/pull trigger	34		33	23	79
	Don't know	5		5	4	10
By either original design or modification, does the chain of this trap have a…? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, including dog proof traps.)	Swivel at staking end of chain	73		70	82	80
	Swivel at trap	54		60	49	21
	Swivel in between	16		13	27	12
	Shock or lunge spring	6		2	17	0
	None of these	2		2	0	8
	Don't know	4		5	0	0
When you set this trap, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, including dog proof traps.)	Stake or wired solid	98		99	94	100
	On a drag	7		8	8	0
	As a drowning set with a slide wire or rod	1		1	0	3
	As some other drowning set	0		0	0	3
	None of these	1		1	2	0
	Don't know	0		0	1	0

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

Table 137. Opossum Trapping Part 2

Opossum	Answer set	United States	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
What is the cable diameter of this snare? (Asked of those who use snares.)	3/64	12		0	22	0
	1/16	0		0	0	0
	5/64	16		0	0	50
	3/32	26		100	22	0
	7/64	20		0	37	0
	1/8	0		0	0	0
	Other	16		0	0	50
When you use this snare, do you usually set it...? (Asked of those who use snares.)	To kill	30		0	56	0
	To live catch	44		0	22	100
	Both about equally	14		100	0	0
	Set without preference	12		0	22	0
	Don't know	0		0	0	0
Do you use a break-away device? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	14		100	0	0
	No	86		0	100	100
	Don't know	0		0	0	0
Do you use a deer stop or minimum loop stop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	68		100	41	100
	No	32		0	59	0
	Don't know	0		0	0	0
Do you use a swivel at the staking end? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	80		100	63	100
	No	20		0	37	0
	Don't know	0		0	0	0
Do you use an in-line swivel between staking end and snare loop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	58		100	22	100
	No	42		0	78	0
When you set this snare, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Staked or wired solid with entanglement	72		100	78	50
	Staked or wired solid without entanglement	28		0	22	50
	On a drag	0		0	0	0
	None of these	0		0	0	0
	Don't know	0		0	0	0
Do you personally make any of the snares that you use for (species)? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	80		100	63	100
	No	20		0	37	0
	Don't know	0		0	0	0

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

Table 138. Opossum Trapping Part 3

Opossum	Answer set	United States	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
Is this trap standard or magnum? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Standard	97		96	100	97
	Magnum	0		0	0	0
	Don't know	3		4	0	3
Does this trap have a wire trigger or a pan trigger? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Wire trigger	87		81	100	100
	Pan trigger	7		11	0	0
	Neither	5		8	0	0
	Don't know	0		0	0	0
Which of the following best describes how this trap is most often set? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Water set	2		4	0	0
	Dryland trail set	43		55	20	19
	Baited cubby or enclosure on the ground	50		41	78	60
	Elevated bait set	1		0	2	2
	Other type of set	4		1	0	19
	None of these	0		0	0	0
	Don't know	0		0	0	0

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

RACCOON

Figure 73. Traps Used for Raccoon Overall

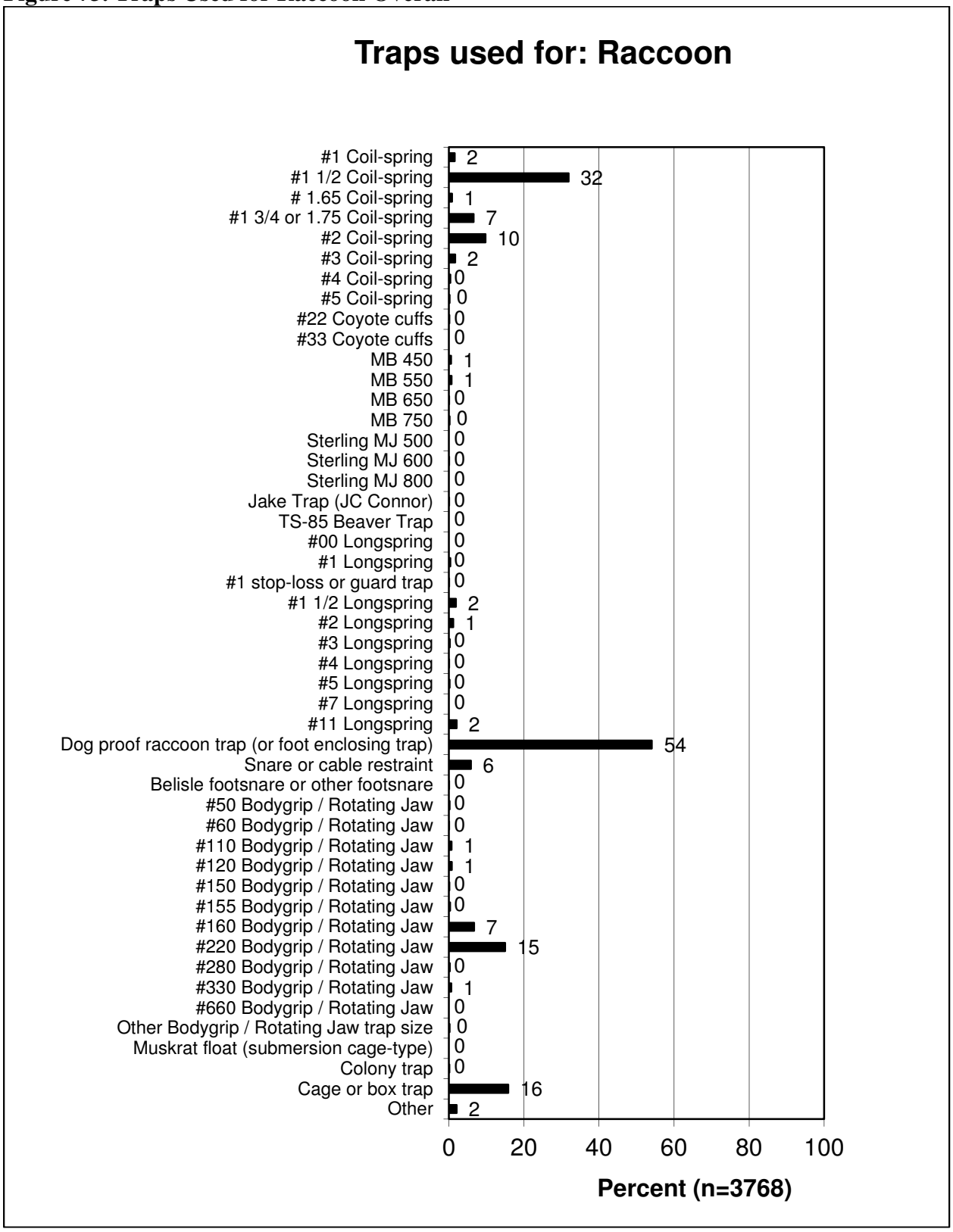


Table 139. Traps Used for Raccoon, by Region (Multiple Responses Allowed)

Raccoon				
Trap Type	West (n=424)	Midwest (n=1848)	South (n=946)	Northeast (n=550)
#1 Coil-spring	2	1	3	2
#1 1/2 Coil-spring	14	33	30	33
# 1.65 Coil-spring	2	1	1	2
#1 3/4 or 1.75 Coil-spring	5	6	8	9
#2 Coil-spring	13	9	13	11
#3 Coil-spring	5	1	3	0
#4 Coil-spring	1	0	1	0
#5 Coil-spring	0	0	0	0
#22 Coyote cuffs	0	0	0	0
#33 Coyote cuffs	0	0	0	0
MB 450	0	1	0	1
MB 550	0	0	2	0
MB 650	0	0	0	0
MB 750	0	0	0	0
Sterling MJ 500	0	0	0	0
Sterling MJ 600	0	0	0	0
Sterling MJ 800	0	0	0	0
Jake Trap (JC Connor)	0	0	0	0
TS-85 Beaver Trap	0	0	0	0
#00 Longspring	0	0	0	0
#1 Longspring	0	0	0	0
#1 stop-loss or guard trap	0	0	0	0
#1 1/2 Longspring	1	2	2	1
#2 Longspring	2	1	1	1
#3 Longspring	1	0	1	1
#4 Longspring	0	0	0	0
#5 Longspring	0	0	0	0
#7 Longspring	0	0	0	0
#11 Longspring	0	2	2	2
Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)	32	57	48	47
Snare or cable restraint	7	6	2	8
Belisle footsnare or other footsnare	0	0	0	0
#50 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#60 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#110 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	1	0	1
#120 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	1	1	0	1
#150 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#155 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#160 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	1	8	2	6
#220 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	6	18	6	11
#280 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	1	0	0	0
#330 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	3	1	0	0
#660 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
Other Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw trap size	0	0	0	0
Muskrat float (submersion cage-type)	0	0	0	0
Colony trap	0	0	0	0
Cage or box trap	36	14	15	22
Other	2	2	3	1

Table 140. Trap Family Used for Raccoon

Raccoon	Answer set	United States	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
Trap family: (Multiple responses allowed)	Foothold	53	39	52	59	55
	Dog proof or foot enclosing	54	32	57	48	47
	Snare	6	7	6	2	8
	Bodygrip	24	12	28	9	19
	Cage or box trap	16	36	14	15	22

Table 141. Locks Used for Raccoon Overall

Adams lock	0.1
ADC Washer lock	4.85
Amberg lock	1.97
Berkshire sure lock	4.94
Berkshire washer lock	3.15
Butera BMI mini lock	1.12
Butera BMI slide free lock	0.13
Cam lock	18.2
Don't know	24.16
Drowner lock	0
Grawes bullet lock	4.05
Gregerson L-4 or #4 lock	5.52
Kaatz Relax-a-lock	1.54
Kieper lock	0
Micro-lock	3.13
Other	4.09
Penny size washer lock	1.31
Quarter size washer lock	14.36
Slim lock	3.58
Thompson lock	0.89
Thompson release lock or NWRC breakaway lock	2.62
Wedge lock	0.61

Table 142. Trends in Trap Use for Raccoon

	2004		2016
#1 1/2 Coil	34	Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap) - Raccoon	54
#220 Body - Standard	16	#1 1/2 Coil-spring - Raccoon	32
Cage Traps	16	Cage or box trap - Raccoon	16
#2 Coil	13	#220 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw - Raccoon	15
Snares	6	#2 Coil-spring - Raccoon	10

Table 143. Raccoon Trapping Part 1

Raccoon	Answer set	United States	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
By either original design or modification, are the jaws of this…? (Asked of those who use foothold traps not including dog proof traps.)	Standard or regular	78	51	81	70	75
	Offset	13	43	9	22	16
	Wide jaw	4	3	4	4	4
	Padded or rubber jaws	1	2	1	4	2
	Double jaw	4	3	4	3	3
	Toothed or studded	0	0	0	0	0
	None of these	1	0	1	0	1
Can you adjust pan tension on this trap? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, not including dog proof traps.)	Yes	82	80	81	83	86
	No	15	18	15	14	11
	Don't know	5	4	6	5	5
How do you adjust pan tension on this trap? (Asked of those who can adjust pan tension.)	Pan tension screw	80	81	79	76	87
	Paws-i-trip pan	3	1	3	4	4
	Bend dog	15	14	15	17	11
	Other pan tension	2	8	2	2	1
	Don't know	1	0	1	1	0
What kind of trigger does this trap have? (Asked of those who use a dog proof / foot enclosing trap.)	Push trigger	17	23	17	15	18
	Pull trigger	44	36	44	43	41
	Push/pull trigger	47	42	48	48	41
	Don't know	2	2	2	3	4
By either original design or modification, does the chain of this trap have a…? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, including dog proof traps.)	Swivel at staking end of chain	82	80	82	85	78
	Swivel at trap	63	64	61	68	64
	Swivel in between	34	34	34	33	35
	Shock or lunge spring	6	11	5	10	10
	None of these	2	2	2	1	4
	Don't know	2	1	2	2	4
When you set this trap, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, including dog proof traps.)	Stake or wired solid	95	89	96	93	95
	On a drag	10	18	10	11	12
	As a drowning set with a slide wire or rod	14	11	16	7	11
	As some other drowning set	4	3	4	4	4
	None of these	1	2	1	3	1
	Don't know	0	0	0	0	1

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

Table 144. Raccoon Trapping Part 2

Raccoon	Answer set	United States	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
What is the cable diameter of this snare? (Asked of those who use snares.)	3/64	3	5	2	7	4
	1/16	7	17	7	11	3
	5/64	18	26	13	15	47
	3/32	43	35	46	40	29
	7/64	2	0	2	3	3
	1/8	11	0	14	2	2
	Other	4	0	5	0	0
When you use this snare, do you usually set it...? (Asked of those who use snares.)	To kill	25	74	23	36	13
	To live catch	41	10	40	33	56
	Both about equally	9	2	9	15	13
	Set without preference	24	14	26	18	18
	Don't know	2	0	2	0	1
Do you use a break-away device? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	25	73	25	7	15
	No	72	27	72	87	77
	Don't know	3	0	3	6	9
Do you use a deer stop or minimum loop stop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	84	50	85	58	98
	No	15	46	13	39	2
	Don't know	1	4	1	3	1
Do you use a swivel at the staking end? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	84	59	85	82	92
	No	14	38	13	20	9
	Don't know	2	2	2	0	1
Do you use an in-line swivel between staking end and snare loop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	27	30	25	31	39
	No	71	68	74	69	58
	Don't know	2	2	1	0	3
When you set this snare, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Staked or wired solid with entanglement	41	57	39	42	47
	Staked or wired solid without entanglement	55	32	58	48	48
	On a drag	1	4	1	2	1
	None of these	2	5	1	2	3
	Don't know	2	2	2	9	1
Do you personally make any of the snares that you use for (species)? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	56	56	59	39	48
	No	42	44	39	61	51
	Don't know	2	0	2	0	1

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

Table 145. Raccoon Trapping Part 3

Raccoon	Answer set	United States	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
Is this trap standard or magnum? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Standard	87	72	87	91	84
	Magnum	10	17	10	8	10
	Don't know	3	11	3	1	5
Does this trap have a wire trigger or a pan trigger? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Wire trigger	94	87	95	98	92
	Pan trigger	4	1	4	2	5
	Neither	2	1	2	1	0
	Don't know	1	11	0	0	2
Which of the following best describes how this trap is most often set? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Water set	10	15	8	22	18
	Dryland trail set	38	17	41	34	22
	Baited cubby or enclosure on the ground	44	51	44	39	45
	Elevated bait set	6	0	5	3	10
	Other type of set	3	14	2	2	6
	None of these	0	0	0	0	0
	Don't know	0	4	0	0	0

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

RED FOX

Figure 74. Traps Used for Red Fox Overall

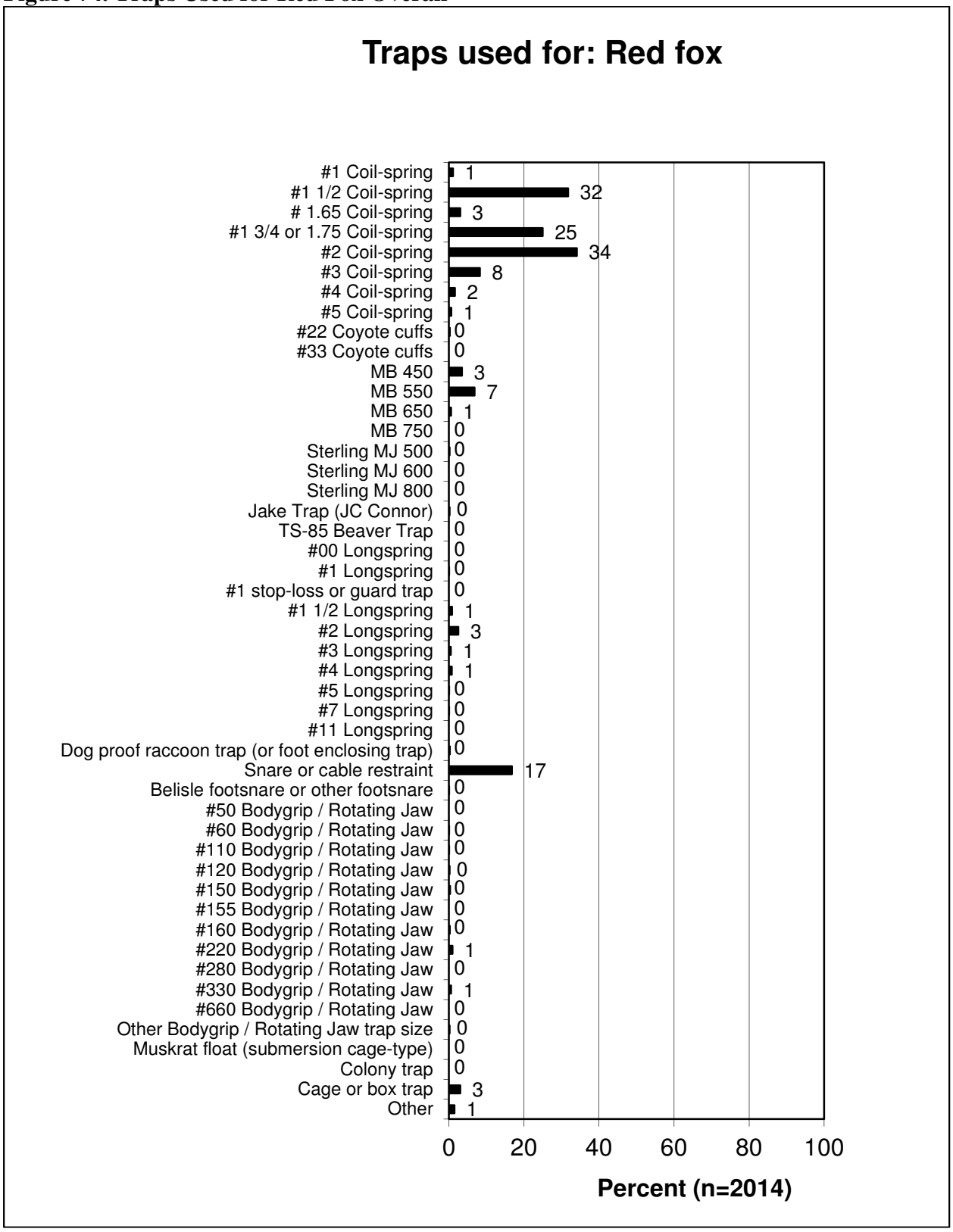


Table 146. Traps Used for Red Fox, by Region (Multiple Responses Allowed)

Red fox					
Trap Type	Alaska (n=23)	West (n=453)	Midwest (n=654)	South (n=348)	Northeast (n=536)
#1 Coil-spring	0	0	1	2	1
#1 1/2 Coil-spring	4	12	36	27	36
# 1.65 Coil-spring	0	4	3	3	4
#1 3/4 or 1.75 Coil-spring	4	19	24	18	37
#2 Coil-spring	17	42	35	35	30
#3 Coil-spring	26	21	6	13	3
#4 Coil-spring	0	4	2	1	1
#5 Coil-spring	0	1	0	2	0
#22 Coyote cuffs	0	0	0	0	0
#33 Coyote cuffs	0	0	0	0	0
MB 450	0	2	3	4	5
MB 550	0	3	7	8	9
MB 650	4	0	1	0	0
MB 750	0	0	0	0	0
Sterling MJ 500	0	0	0	0	0
Sterling MJ 600	0	0	0	0	0
Sterling MJ 800	0	0	0	0	0
Jake Trap (JC Connor)	0	0	0	0	0
TS-85 Beaver Trap	0	0	0	0	0
#00 Longspring	0	0	0	0	0
#1 Longspring	0	0	0	0	0
#1 stop-loss or guard trap	0	0	0	0	0
#1 1/2 Longspring	4	2	1	0	0
#2 Longspring	9	3	4	1	0
#3 Longspring	9	2	0	0	0
#4 Longspring	9	1	1	0	0
#5 Longspring	0	0	0	0	0
#7 Longspring	0	0	0	0	0
#11 Longspring	0	0	0	0	0
Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)	0	0	0	0	0
Snare or cable restraint	35	24	19	10	12
Belisle footsnare or other footsnare	0	0	0	0	0
#50 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0	0
#60 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0	0
#110 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0	0
#120 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0	0
#150 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	1	0	0
#155 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0	0
#160 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0	0
#220 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	4	1	1	0	0
#280 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0	0
#330 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	13	0	0	0	0
#660 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0	0
Other Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw trap size	0	0	0	0	0
Muskrat float (submersion cage-type)	0	0	0	0	0
Colony trap	0	0	0	0	0
Cage or box trap	4	4	3	2	4
Other	0	2	1	0	3

Table 147. Trap Family Used for Red Fox

Red fox	Answer set	United States	Alaska	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
Trap family: (Multiple responses allowed)	Foothold	90	65	89	90	95	87
	Dog proof or foot enclosing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Snare	17	35	24	19	10	12
	Bodygrip	2	13	2	3	1	0
	Cage or box trap	3	4	4	3	2	4

Table 148. Locks Used for Red Fox Overall

Adams lock	0.22
ADC Washer lock	4.63
Amberg lock	3.45
Berkshire sure lock	4.56
Berkshire washer lock	3.18
Butera BMI mini lock	0.29
Butera BMI slide free lock	0.27
Cam lock	19.02
Don't know	27.37
Drowner lock	0.26
Grawes bullet lock	6.1
Gregerson L-4 or #4 lock	4.94
Kaatz Relax-a-lock	2.16
Kieper lock	0.25
Micro-lock	0.46
Other	2.87
Penny size washer lock	1.44
Quarter size washer lock	11.98
Slim lock	4.48
Thompson lock	1.68
Thompson release lock or NWRC breakaway lock	1.1
Wedge lock	0.85

Table 149. Trends in Trap Use for Red Fox

	2004		2016
#1 1/2 Coil	36	#2 Coil-spring - Red fox	34
#2 Coil	28	#1 1/2 Coil-spring - Red fox	32
#1 3/4 Coil	10	#1 3/4 or 1.75 Coil-spring - Red fox	25
Snares	9	Snare or cable restraint - Red fox	17
#3 Coil	5	#3 Coil-spring - Red fox	8

Table 150. Red Fox Trapping Part 1

Red fox	Answer set	United States	Alaska	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
By either original design or modification, are the jaws of this…? (Asked of those who use foothold traps not including dog proof traps.)	Standard or regular	62	67	38	68	50	63
	Offset	33	27	59	26	41	33
	Wide jaw	8	7	7	10	4	7
	Padded or rubber jaws	4	0	3	4	9	3
	Double jaw	1	0	0	2	1	1
	Toothed or studded	0	0	0	0	0	0
	None of these	1	0	0	1	0	1
Can you adjust pan tension on this trap? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, not including dog proof traps.)	Yes	85	73	89	83	87	90
	No	13	27	10	15	12	7
	Don't know	4	0	4	5	4	4
How do you adjust pan tension on this trap? (Asked of those who can adjust pan tension.)	Pan tension screw	76	55	81	75	76	80
	Paws-i-trip pan	6	0	5	6	7	7
	Bend dog	17	18	13	19	15	17
	Other pan tension	3	18	3	2	1	2
	Don't know	2	9	0	1	2	2
What kind of trigger does this trap have? (Asked of those who use a dog proof / foot enclosing trap.)	Push trigger	81		100	78		
	Pull trigger	19		0	22		
	Push/pull trigger	0		0	0		
	Don't know	0		0	0		
By either original design or modification, does the chain of this trap have a…? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, including dog proof traps.)	Swivel at staking end of chain	83	67	80	84	90	77
	Swivel at trap	72	53	72	69	81	75
	Swivel in between	41	7	44	37	45	52
	Shock or lunge spring	14	0	15	11	20	20
	None of these	1	13	2	1	0	1
	Don't know	1	0	1	2	0	1
When you set this trap, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, including dog proof traps.)	Stake or wired solid	97	93	93	97	97	97
	On a drag	16	20	31	14	13	16
	As a drowning set with a slide wire or rod	1	0	0	1	2	1
	As some other drowning set	0	0	0	0	0	0
	None of these	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Don't know	1	0	0	1	0	1

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

Table 151. Red Fox Trapping Part 2

Red fox	Answer set	United States	Alaska	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
What is the cable diameter of this snare? (Asked of those who use snares.)	3/64	3	0	3	4	0	4
	1/16	9	38	18	4	19	5
	5/64	21	13	39	14	9	46
	3/32	39	25	16	48	37	27
	7/64	2	0	2	1	6	3
	1/8	6	0	2	7	15	2
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
When you use this snare, do you usually set it...? (Asked of those who use snares.)	To kill	35	88	79	25	44	14
	To live catch	41	0	11	49	37	50
	Both about equally	11	0	2	12	6	25
	Set without preference	14	13	8	16	12	14
	Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do you use a break-away device? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	43	25	76	50	14	16
	No	54	75	24	47	85	79
	Don't know	2	0	0	3	1	5
Do you use a deer stop or minimum loop stop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	82	38	54	91	73	93
	No	17	63	45	8	26	8
	Don't know	1	0	1	1	1	0
Do you use a swivel at the staking end? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	85	75	78	88	70	93
	No	14	25	22	12	22	9
	Don't know	1	0	1	0	8	0
Do you use an in-line swivel between staking end and snare loop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	39	38	36	41	30	43
	No	59	63	62	57	67	55
	Don't know	2	0	2	2	3	2
When you set this snare, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Staked or wired solid with entanglement	52	38	65	49	65	48
	Staked or wired solid without entanglement	45	50	32	50	24	49
	On a drag	1	0	0	0	1	2
	None of these	2	13	2	0	1	3
	Don't know	1	0	2	1	9	0
Do you personally make any of the snares that you use for (species)? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	52	75	59	43	89	51
	No	46	25	41	54	11	48
	Don't know	3	0	1	4	0	2

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

Table 152. Red Fox Trapping Part 3

Red fox	Answer set	United States	Alaska	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
Is this trap standard or magnum? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Standard	71	33	56	79	75	100
	Magnum	28	67	44	20	0	0
	Don't know	1	0	0	1	25	0
Does this trap have a wire trigger or a pan trigger? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Wire trigger	72	100	92	65	75	100
	Pan trigger	20	0	8	25	25	0
	Neither	7	0	0	9	0	0
	Don't know	1	0	0	1	0	0
Which of the following best describes how this trap is most often set? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Water set	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Dryland trail set	54	0	8	69	50	0
	Baited cubby or enclosure on the ground	32	67	68	21	25	100
	Elevated bait set	5	33	0	0	0	0
	Other type of set	8	0	5	9	25	0
	None of these	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Don't know	2	0	18	1	0	0

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

RINGTAIL

Figure 75. Traps Used for Ringtail Overall

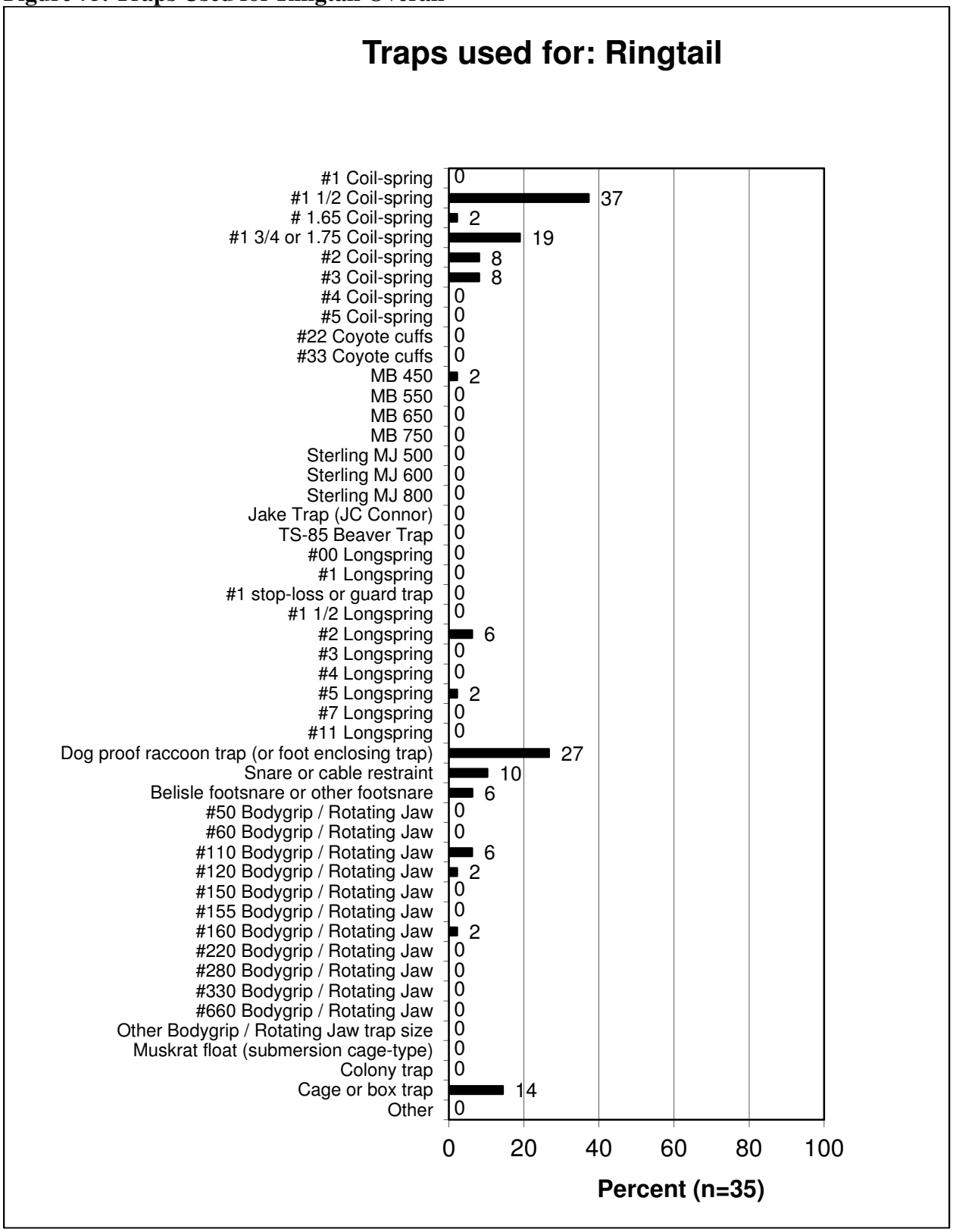


Table 153. Traps Used for Ringtail, by Region (Multiple Responses Allowed)

Ringtail	
Trap Type	West (n=33)
#1 Coil-spring	0
#1 1/2 Coil-spring	18
# 1.65 Coil-spring	3
#1 3/4 or 1.75 Coil-spring	27
#2 Coil-spring	12
#3 Coil-spring	12
#4 Coil-spring	0
#5 Coil-spring	0
#22 Coyote cuffs	0
#33 Coyote cuffs	0
MB 450	3
MB 550	0
MB 650	0
MB 750	0
Sterling MJ 500	0
Sterling MJ 600	0
Sterling MJ 800	0
Jake Trap (JC Connor)	0
TS-85 Beaver Trap	0
#00 Longspring	0
#1 Longspring	0
#1 stop-loss or guard trap	0
#1 1/2 Longspring	0
#2 Longspring	9
#3 Longspring	0
#4 Longspring	0
#5 Longspring	3
#7 Longspring	0
#11 Longspring	0
Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)	3
Snare or cable restraint	6
Belisle footsnare or other footsnare	0
#50 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0
#60 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0
#110 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	9
#120 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	3
#150 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0
#155 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0
#160 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	3
#220 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0
#280 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0
#330 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0
#660 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0
Other Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw trap size	0
Muskrat float (submersion cage-type)	0
Colony trap	0
Cage or box trap	21
Other	0

Table 154. Trap Family Used for Ringtail

Ringtail	Answer set	United States	West
Trap family: (Multiple responses allowed)	Foothold	81	82
	Dog proof or foot enclosing	27	3
	Snare	10	6
	Bodygrip	8	12
	Cage or box trap	14	21

Table 155. Locks Used for Ringtail Overall

Adams lock	17.92
ADC Washer lock	60.86
Amberg lock	0
Berkshire sure lock	0
Berkshire washer lock	0
Butera BMI mini lock	0
Butera BMI slide free lock	0
Cam lock	21.23
Don't know	60.86
Drowner lock	0
Grawes bullet lock	0
Gregerson L-4 or #4 lock	0
Kaatz Relax-a-lock	0
Kieper lock	0
Micro-lock	0
Other	0
Penny size washer lock	0
Quarter size washer lock	0
Slim lock	0
Thompson lock	0
Thompson release lock or NWRC breakaway lock	0
Wedge lock	0

Note: Sample size in one or both years not large enough to show trends in trap use for ringtail.

Table 156. Ringtail Trapping Part 1

Ringtail	Answer set	United States	West
By either original design or modification, are the jaws of this…? (Asked of those who use foothold traps not including dog proof traps.)	Standard or regular	52	30
	Offset	35	51
	Wide jaw	5	8
	Padded or rubber jaws	5	7
	Double jaw	0	0
	Toothed or studded	0	0
	None of these	0	0
Can you adjust pan tension on this trap? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, not including dog proof traps.)	Yes	82	74
	No	8	12
	Don't know	10	15
How do you adjust pan tension on this trap? (Asked of those who can adjust pan tension.)	Pan tension screw	90	84
	Paws-i-trip pan	0	0
	Bend dog	10	16
	Other pan tension	0	0
	Don't know	0	0
What kind of trigger does this trap have? (Asked of those who use a dog proof / foot enclosing trap.)	Push trigger	7	100
	Pull trigger	93	0
	Push/pull trigger	0	0
	Don't know	0	0
By either original design or modification, does the chain of this trap have a…? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, including dog proof traps.)	Swivel at staking end of chain	88	82
	Swivel at trap	85	79
	Swivel in between	30	43
	Shock or lunge spring	10	14
	None of these	0	0
	Don't know	0	0
When you set this trap, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, including dog proof traps.)	Stake or wired solid	95	93
	On a drag	39	56
	As a drowning set with a slide wire or rod	0	0
	As some other drowning set	0	0
	None of these	0	0
	Don't know	0	0

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

Table 157. Ringtail Trapping Part 2

Ringtail	Answer set	United States	West
What is the cable diameter of this snare? (Asked of those who use snares.)	3/64	61	0
	1/16	18	46
	5/64	21	54
	3/32	0	0
	7/64	0	0
	1/8	0	0
	Other	0	0
When you use this snare, do you usually set it...? (Asked of those who use snares.)	To kill	0	0
	To live catch	61	0
	Both about equally	21	54
	Set without preference	18	46
	Don't know	0	0
Do you use a break-away device? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	79	46
	No	82	54
	Don't know	0	0
Do you use a deer stop or minimum loop stop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	100	100
	No	61	0
	Don't know	0	0
Do you use a swivel at the staking end? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	100	100
	No	61	0
	Don't know	0	0
Do you use an in-line swivel between staking end and snare loop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	82	54
	No	18	46
When you set this snare, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Staked or wired solid with entanglement	79	46
	Staked or wired solid without entanglement	82	54
	On a drag	0	0
	None of these	0	0
	Don't know	0	0
Do you personally make any of the snares that you use for (species)? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	79	46
	No	21	54
	Don't know	0	0

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

Table 158. Ringtail Trapping Part 3

Ringtail	Answer set	United States	West
Is this trap standard or magnum? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Standard	48	48
	Magnum	52	52
	Don't know	0	0
Does this trap have a wire trigger or a pan trigger? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Wire trigger	74	74
	Pan trigger	26	26
	Neither	0	0
	Don't know	0	0
Which of the following best describes how this trap is most often set? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Water set	0	0
	Dryland trail set	0	0
	Baited cubby or enclosure on the ground	74	74
	Elevated bait set	26	26
	Other type of set	0	0
	None of these	0	0
	Don't know	0	0

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

RIVER OTTER

Figure 76. Traps Used for River Otter Overall

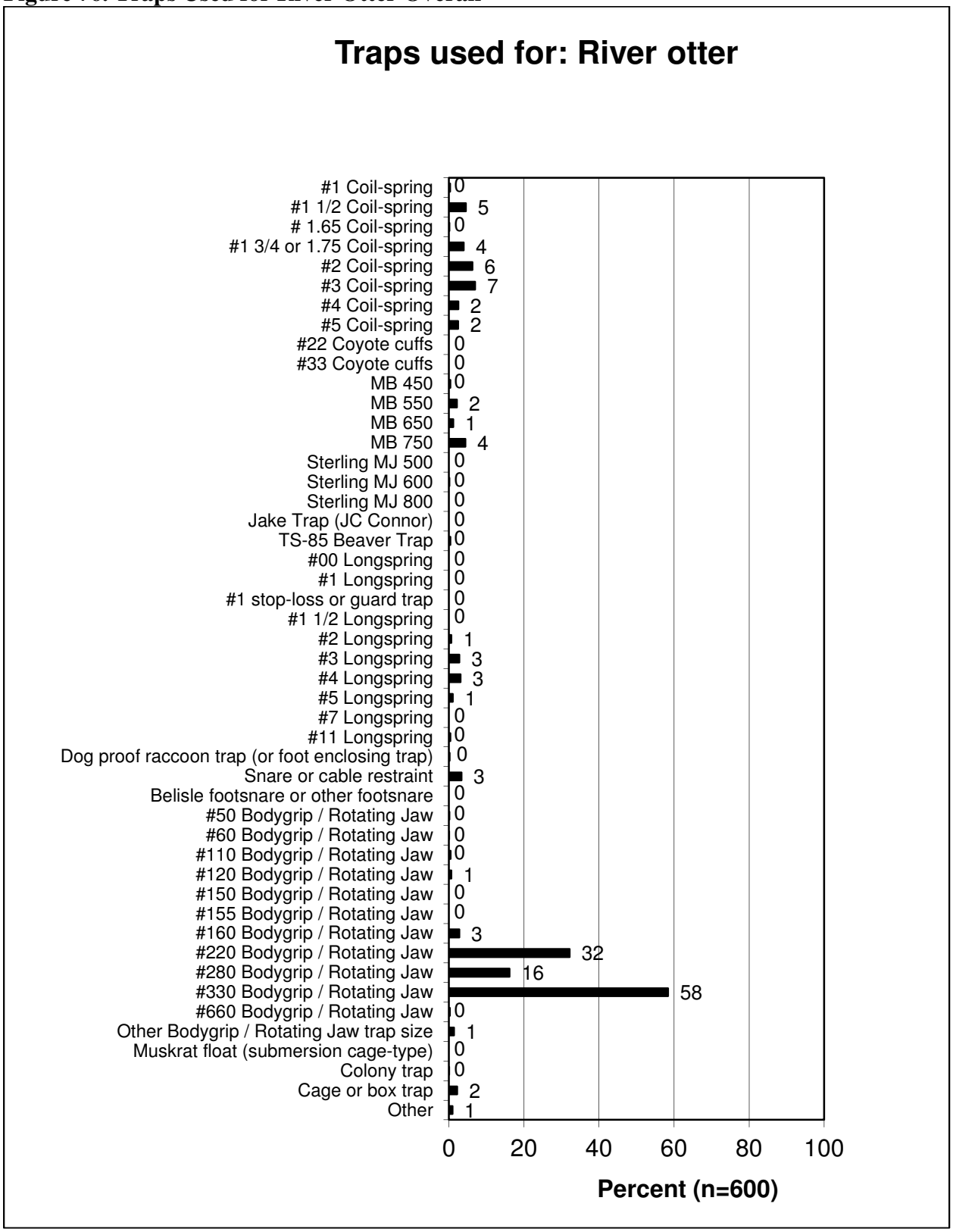


Table 159. Traps Used for River Otter, by Region (Multiple Responses Allowed)

River otter					
Trap Type	Alaska (n=20)	West (n=53)	Midwest (n=177)	South (n=242)	Northeast (n=108)
#1 Coil-spring	0	0	0	1	0
#1 1/2 Coil-spring	5	0	6	3	0
# 1.65 Coil-spring	0	0	0	0	0
#1 3/4 or 1.75 Coil-spring	0	3	4	6	1
#2 Coil-spring	0	6	6	9	8
#3 Coil-spring	10	2	6	13	1
#4 Coil-spring	0	1	3	3	1
#5 Coil-spring	0	0	4	1	1
#22 Coyote cuffs	0	0	0	0	0
#33 Coyote cuffs	0	0	0	0	0
MB 450	0	0	0	0	1
MB 550	0	0	3	2	0
MB 650	0	1	2	1	0
MB 750	0	0	5	5	3
Sterling MJ 500	0	0	0	0	0
Sterling MJ 600	0	2	0	0	0
Sterling MJ 800	0	0	0	0	0
Jake Trap (JC Connor)	0	0	0	0	0
TS-85 Beaver Trap	0	0	0	1	0
#00 Longspring	0	0	0	0	0
#1 Longspring	0	0	0	0	0
#1 stop-loss or guard trap	0	0	0	0	0
#1 1/2 Longspring	0	0	0	0	0
#2 Longspring	0	0	1	1	0
#3 Longspring	0	0	5	0	1
#4 Longspring	0	0	4	3	1
#5 Longspring	0	3	1	1	0
#7 Longspring	0	0	0	0	0
#11 Longspring	0	0	0	2	0
Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)	0	0	0	1	0
Snare or cable restraint	10	2	1	6	5
Belisle footsnare or other footsnare	0	0	0	0	0
#50 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	2	0	0	0
#60 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0	0
#110 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	2	0
#120 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	5	0	0	0	1
#150 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0	0
#155 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0	0
#160 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	4	1	5
#220 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	20	20	38	24	31
#280 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	10	13	12	23	29
#330 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	70	51	61	44	65
#660 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0	0
Other Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw trap size	0	0	2	1	2
Muskrat float (submersion cage-type)	0	0	0	0	0
Colony trap	0	1	0	0	0
Cage or box trap	5	18	0	2	4
Other	0	2	1	1	1

Table 160. Trap Family Used for River Otter

River otter	Answer set	United States	Alaska	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
Trap family: (Multiple responses allowed)	Foothold	39	15	17	46	46	18
	Dog proof or foot enclosing	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Snare	3	10	2	1	6	5
	Bodygrip	86	85	66	90	73	95
	Cage or box trap	2	5	18	0	2	4

Table 161. Locks Used for River Otter Overall

Adams lock	0
ADC Washer lock	1.99
Amberg lock	0
Berkshire sure lock	3.13
Berkshire washer lock	5.41
Butera BMI mini lock	0
Butera BMI slide free lock	0
Cam lock	3.93
Don't know	26.83
Drowner lock	4.07
Grawes bullet lock	1.54
Gregerson L-4 or #4 lock	0
Kaatz Relax-a-lock	0
Kieper lock	0
Micro-lock	5.98
Other	13.65
Penny size washer lock	0
Quarter size washer lock	24.05
Slim lock	5.9
Thompson lock	1.99
Thompson release lock or NWRC breakaway lock	0
Wedge lock	1.54

Table 162. Trends in Trap Use for River Otter

	2004		2016
#220 Body - Standard	31	#330 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw - River otter	58
#330 Body - Standard	26	#220 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw - River otter	32
#280 Body - Standard	14	#280 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw - River otter	16
#330 Body - Magnum	8	#3 Coil-spring - River otter	7
#220 Body - Magnum	7	#2 Coil-spring - River otter	6

Table 163. River Otter Trapping Part 1

River otter	Answer set	United States	Alaska	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
By either original design or modification, are the jaws of this…? (Asked of those who use foothold traps not including dog proof traps.)	Standard or regular	76	100	85	72	83	77
	Offset	14	0	11	16	11	6
	Wide jaw	7	0	0	8	6	7
	Padded or rubber jaws	1	0	4	0	1	7
	Double jaw	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Toothed or studded	3	0	0	4	0	0
	None of these	1	0	0	2	0	3
Can you adjust pan tension on this trap? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, not including dog proof traps.)	Yes	83	100	71	81	84	94
	No	16	0	29	17	18	6
	Don't know	2	0	0	3	1	0
How do you adjust pan tension on this trap? (Asked of those who can adjust pan tension.)	Pan tension screw	75	100	100	76	63	89
	Paws-i-trip pan	3	0	0	2	6	0
	Bend dog	21	0	0	23	24	11
	Other pan tension	2	0	0	1	5	0
	Don't know	1	0	0	0	4	0
What kind of trigger does this trap have? (Asked of those who use a dog proof / foot enclosing trap.)	Push trigger	100				100	
	Pull trigger	0				0	
	Push/pull trigger	0				0	
	Don't know	0				0	
By either original design or modification, does the chain of this trap have a…? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, including dog proof traps.)	Swivel at staking end of chain	70	33	69	70	73	75
	Swivel at trap	75	67	78	72	81	94
	Swivel in between	40	33	33	42	39	40
	Shock or lunge spring	10	0	0	9	14	7
	None of these	2	0	0	3	1	3
	Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0
When you set this trap, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, including dog proof traps.)	Stake or wired solid	35	33	46	31	47	30
	On a drag	4	33	0	4	2	0
	As a drowning set with a slide wire or rod	69	33	54	74	58	73
	As some other drowning set	15	0	33	14	14	43
	None of these	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

Table 164. River Otter Trapping Part 2

River otter	Answer set	United States	Alaska	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
What is the cable diameter of this snare? (Asked of those who use snares.)	3/64	4	0	100	0	0	10
	1/16	18	50	0	0	14	0
	5/64	28	50	0	45	8	21
	3/32	16	0	0	0	35	21
	7/64	1	0	0	0	3	0
	1/8	3	0	0	0	4	10
	Other	9	0	0	0	24	0
When you use this snare, do you usually set it...? (Asked of those who use snares.)	To kill	50	50	0	60	55	31
	To live catch	13	0	100	0	13	31
	Both about equally	24	50	0	40	11	0
	Set without preference	13	0	0	0	20	38
	Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do you use a break-away device? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	22	0	100	30	36	0
	No	72	100	0	55	60	90
	Don't know	6	0	0	15	3	10
Do you use a deer stop or minimum loop stop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	58	50	100	70	53	62
	No	39	50	0	15	47	38
	Don't know	3	0	0	15	0	0
Do you use a swivel at the staking end? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	94	100	100	100	84	100
	No	6	0	0	0	16	0
	Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do you use an in-line swivel between staking end and snare loop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	30	0	0	15	46	62
	No	68	100	100	85	51	27
	Don't know	2	0	0	0	3	11
When you set this snare, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Staked or wired solid with entanglement	36	50	100	15	39	21
	Staked or wired solid without entanglement	44	50	0	70	23	58
	On a drag	9	0	0	0	24	0
	None of these	7	0	0	0	14	10
	Don't know	5	0	0	15	0	10
Do you personally make any of the snares that you use for (species)? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	54	50	100	70	54	31
	No	46	50	0	30	46	69
	Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

Table 165. River Otter Trapping Part 3

River otter	Answer set	United States	Alaska	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
Is this trap standard or magnum? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Standard	80	88	77	78	84	81
	Magnum	20	6	20	23	18	17
	Don't know	4	12	3	3	2	4
Does this trap have a wire trigger or a pan trigger? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Wire trigger	98	94	100	99	97	99
	Pan trigger	1	6	0	0	2	1
	Neither	0	0	0	0	2	0
	Don't know	1	0	0	1	0	1
Which of the following best describes how this trap is most often set? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Water set	89	53	90	91	93	98
	Dryland trail set	10	47	12	7	9	1
	Baited cubby or enclosure on the ground	2	0	3	3	0	0
	Elevated bait set	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other type of set	0	0	0	0	0	1
	None of these	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

SKUNK

Figure 77. Traps Used for Skunk Overall

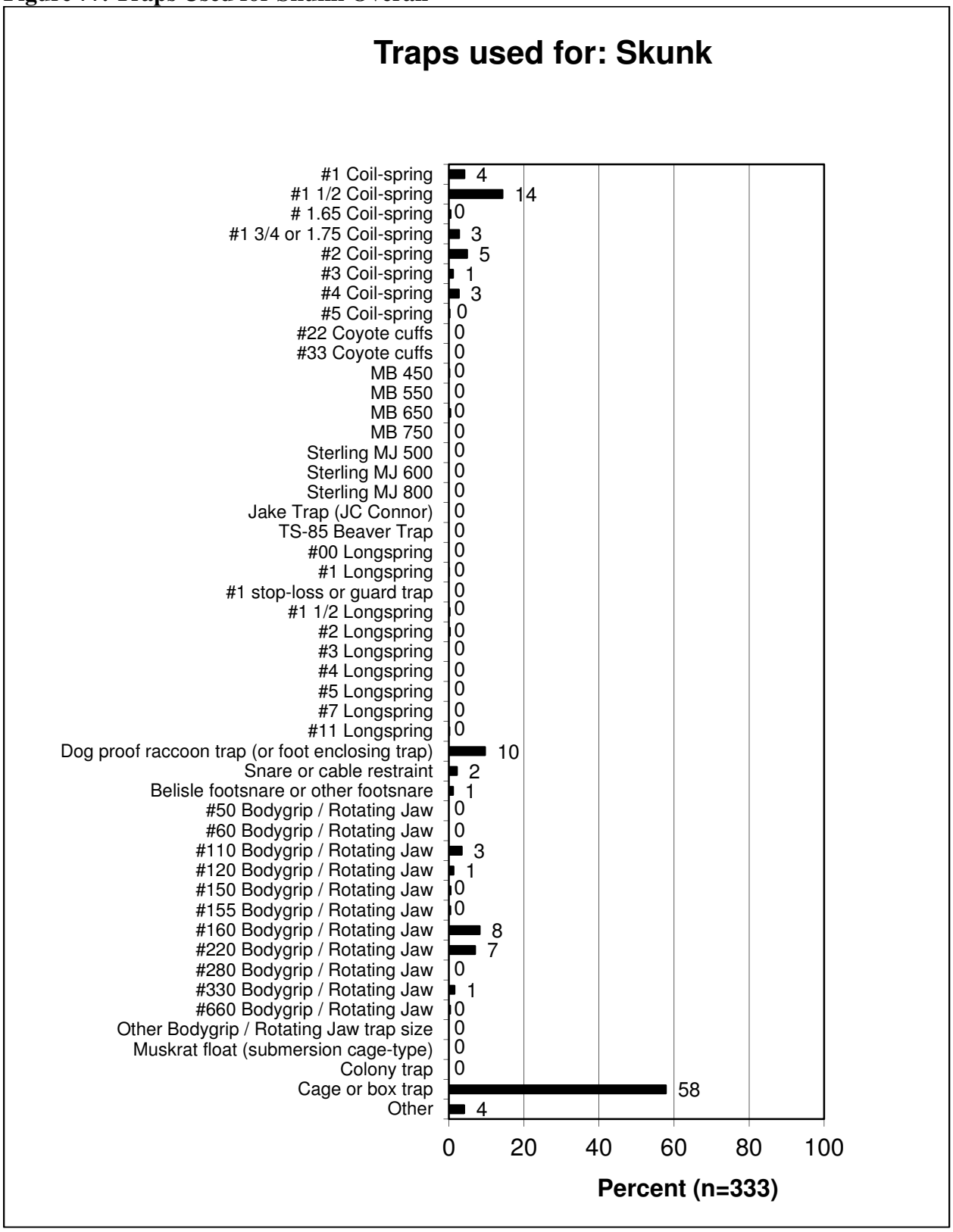


Table 166. Traps Used for Skunk, by Region (Multiple Responses Allowed)

Skunk				
Trap Type	West (n=110)	Midwest (n=132)	South (n=37)	Northeast (n=54)
#1 Coil-spring	1	5	0	8
#1 1/2 Coil-spring	7	20	6	7
# 1.65 Coil-spring	2	0	0	0
#1 3/4 or 1.75 Coil-spring	4	3	0	2
#2 Coil-spring	4	2	24	5
#3 Coil-spring	3	0	2	0
#4 Coil-spring	1	2	11	0
#5 Coil-spring	0	0	2	0
#22 Coyote cuffs	0	0	0	0
#33 Coyote cuffs	0	0	0	0
MB 450	1	0	0	0
MB 550	0	0	0	0
MB 650	2	0	0	0
MB 750	0	0	0	0
Sterling MJ 500	0	0	0	0
Sterling MJ 600	0	0	0	0
Sterling MJ 800	0	0	0	0
Jake Trap (JC Connor)	0	0	0	0
TS-85 Beaver Trap	0	0	0	0
#00 Longspring	0	0	0	0
#1 Longspring	0	0	0	0
#1 stop-loss or guard trap	0	0	0	0
#1 1/2 Longspring	0	0	0	1
#2 Longspring	1	0	1	0
#3 Longspring	0	0	0	0
#4 Longspring	0	0	0	0
#5 Longspring	0	0	0	0
#7 Longspring	0	0	0	0
#11 Longspring	0	0	0	0
Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)	2	16	2	0
Snare or cable restraint	0	3	2	0
Belisle footsnare or other footsnare	0	2	1	0
#50 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#60 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#110 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	2	3	2	6
#120 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	5	0	0	0
#150 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	1	0	0	0
#155 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	2
#160 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	11	6	12	11
#220 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	7	7	0	11
#280 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#330 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	5	1	0	0
#660 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
Other Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw trap size	0	0	0	0
Muskrat float (submersion cage-type)	0	0	0	0
Colony trap	0	0	0	0
Cage or box trap	54	57	45	73
Other	12	2	5	1

Table 167. Trap Family Used for Skunk

Skunk	Answer set	United States	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
Trap family: (Multiple responses allowed)	Foothold	28	19	30	44	21
	Dog proof or foot enclosing	10	2	16	2	0
	Snare	3	0	5	3	0
	Bodygrip	19	20	19	14	25
	Cage or box trap	58	54	57	45	73

Table 168. Locks Used for Skunk Overall

Adams lock	8.59
ADC Washer lock	0
Amberg lock	0
Berkshire sure lock	0
Berkshire washer lock	0
Butera BMI mini lock	0
Butera BMI slide free lock	0
Cam lock	3.84
Don't know	40.26
Drowner lock	0
Grawes bullet lock	0
Gregerson L-4 or #4 lock	0
Kaatz Relax-a-lock	0
Kieper lock	0
Micro-lock	0
Other	44.87
Penny size washer lock	0
Quarter size washer lock	0
Slim lock	2.45
Thompson lock	0
Thompson release lock or NWRC breakaway lock	0
Wedge lock	0

Table 169. Trends in Trap Use for Skunk

	2004		2016
Cage Traps	56	Cage or box trap - Skunk	58
#1 1/2 Coil	13	#1 1/2 Coil-spring - Skunk	14
#220 Body - Standard	12	Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap) - Skunk	10
Others	10	#160 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw - Skunk	8
#1 Coil	4	#220 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw - Skunk	7

Table 170. Skunk Trapping Part 1

Skunk	Answer set	United States	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
By either original design or modification, are the jaws of this…? (Asked of those who use foothold traps not including dog proof traps.)	Standard or regular	83	56	90	64	100
	Offset	12	44	3	29	0
	Wide jaw	0	0	1	0	0
	Padded or rubber jaws	1	0	0	6	0
	Double jaw	0	0	0	0	0
	Toothed or studded	0	0	0	0	0
	None of these	1	0	0	4	0
Can you adjust pan tension on this trap? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, not including dog proof traps.)	Yes	80	74	78	92	84
	No	18	26	20	4	16
	Don't know	2	0	2	4	0
How do you adjust pan tension on this trap? (Asked of those who can adjust pan tension.)	Pan tension screw	82	88	88	92	32
	Paws-i-trip pan	4	4	0	0	32
	Bend dog	14	26	10	8	32
	Other pan tension	1	0	2	0	0
	Don't know	1	0	0	0	5
What kind of trigger does this trap have? (Asked of those who use a dog proof / foot enclosing trap.)	Push trigger	7	0	6	56	
	Pull trigger	52	24	55	0	
	Push/pull trigger	27	76	24	44	
	Don't know	14	0	15	0	
By either original design or modification, does the chain of this trap have a…? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, including dog proof traps.)	Swivel at staking end of chain	87	77	89	88	85
	Swivel at trap	55	85	50	38	73
	Swivel in between	30	51	24	37	38
	Shock or lunge spring	8	4	8	12	0
	None of these	0	0	0	0	0
	Don't know	1	0	2	0	0
When you set this trap, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, including dog proof traps.)	Stake or wired solid	99	97	100	92	100
	On a drag	3	16	0	8	0
	As a drowning set with a slide wire or rod	1	0	0	4	0
	As some other drowning set	0	0	0	0	0
	None of these	0	0	0	4	0
	Don't know	0	0	0	0	0

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

Table 171. Skunk Trapping Part 2

Skunk	Answer set	United States	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
What is the cable diameter of this snare? (Asked of those who use snares.)	3/64	0		0	0	
	1/16	53		58	0	
	5/64	31		34	0	
	3/32	4		4	0	
	7/64	5		0	69	
	1/8	2		0	31	
	Other	0		0	0	
When you use this snare, do you usually set it...? (Asked of those who use snares.)	To kill	63		62	69	
	To live catch	0		0	0	
	Both about equally	2		0	31	
	Set without preference	35		38	0	
	Don't know	0		0	0	
Do you use a break-away device? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	2		0	31	
	No	98		100	69	
	Don't know	0		0	0	
Do you use a deer stop or minimum loop stop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	19		18	31	
	No	36		34	69	
	Don't know	45		49	0	
Do you use a swivel at the staking end? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	46		47	31	
	No	54		53	69	
	Don't know	0		0	0	
Do you use an in-line swivel between staking end and snare loop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	42		43	31	
	No	58		57	69	
When you set this snare, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Staked or wired solid with entanglement	81		82	69	
	Staked or wired solid without entanglement	19		18	31	
	On a drag	0		0	0	
	None of these	0		0	0	
	Don't know	0		0	0	
Do you personally make any of the snares that you use for (species)? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	56		58	31	
	No	44		42	69	
	Don't know	0		0	0	

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

Table 172. Skunk Trapping Part 3

Skunk	Answer set	United States	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
Is this trap standard or magnum? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Standard	80	75	75	69	100
	Magnum	14	0	22	31	0
	Don't know	6	25	3	0	0
Does this trap have a wire trigger or a pan trigger? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Wire trigger	91	100	83	100	100
	Pan trigger	1	0	1	0	0
	Neither	7	0	13	0	0
	Don't know	1	0	3	0	0
Which of the following best describes how this trap is most often set? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Water set	0	0	0	0	0
	Dryland trail set	21	9	32	31	1
	Baited cubby or enclosure on the ground	70	66	61	69	99
	Elevated bait set	0	0	0	0	0
	Other type of set	7	25	5	0	0
	None of these	0	0	0	0	0
	Don't know	1	0	3	0	0

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

WEASEL

Figure 78. Traps Used for Weasel Overall

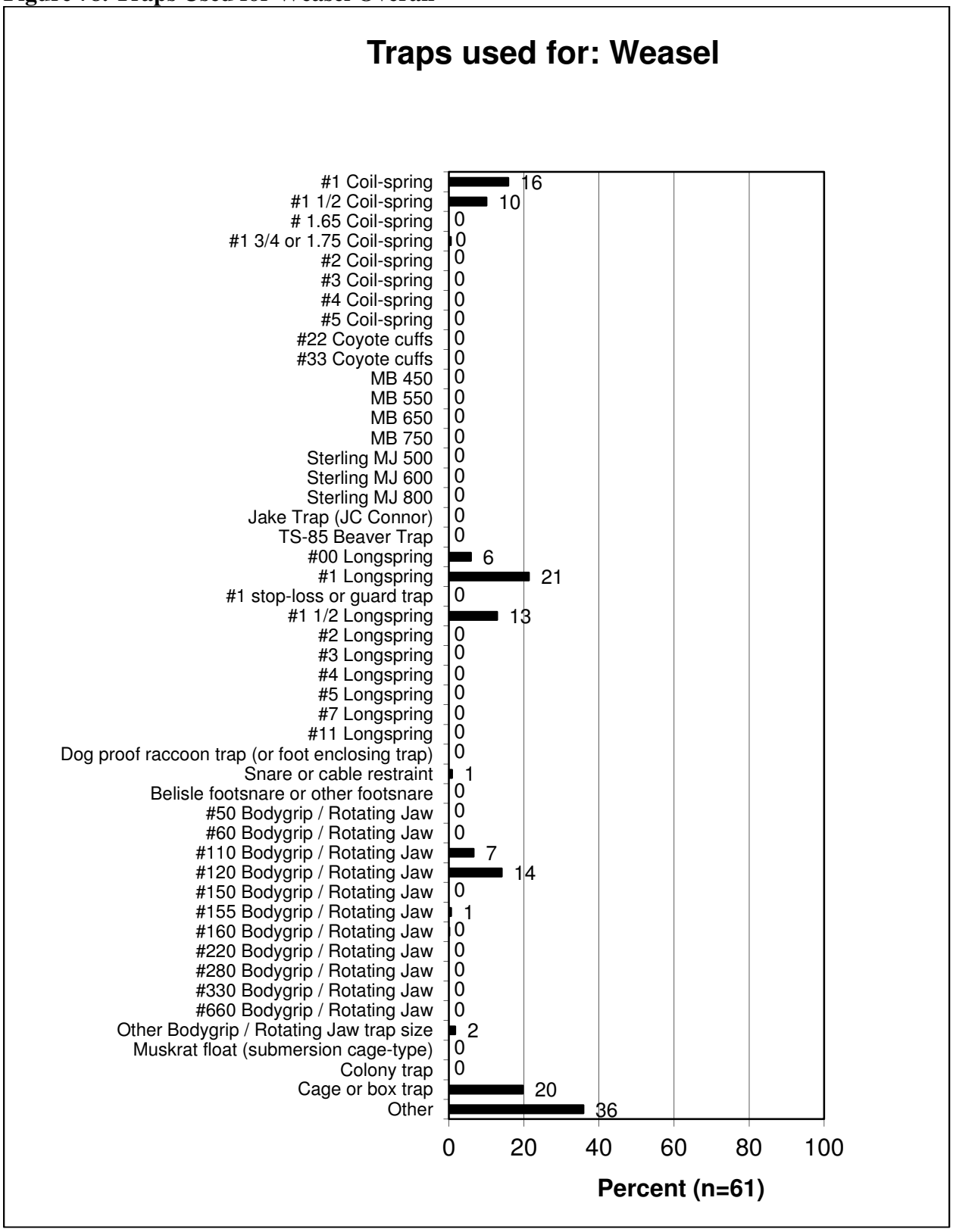


Table 173. Traps Used for Weasel, by Region (Multiple Responses Allowed)

Weasel				
Trap Type	Alaska (n=5)	West (n=11)	Midwest (n=31)	Northeast (n=14)
#1 Coil-spring	0	21	21	7
#1 1/2 Coil-spring	20	0	8	7
# 1.65 Coil-spring	0	0	0	0
#1 3/4 or 1.75 Coil-spring	0	0	0	7
#2 Coil-spring	0	0	0	0
#3 Coil-spring	0	0	0	0
#4 Coil-spring	0	0	0	0
#5 Coil-spring	0	0	0	0
#22 Coyote cuffs	0	0	0	0
#33 Coyote cuffs	0	0	0	0
MB 450	0	0	0	0
MB 550	0	0	0	0
MB 650	0	0	0	0
MB 750	0	0	0	0
Sterling MJ 500	0	0	0	0
Sterling MJ 600	0	0	0	0
Sterling MJ 800	0	0	0	0
Jake Trap (JC Connor)	0	0	0	0
TS-85 Beaver Trap	0	0	0	0
#00 Longspring	0	0	8	0
#1 Longspring	20	10	23	14
#1 stop-loss or guard trap	0	0	0	0
#1 1/2 Longspring	0	0	17	7
#2 Longspring	0	0	0	0
#3 Longspring	0	0	0	0
#4 Longspring	0	0	0	0
#5 Longspring	0	0	0	0
#7 Longspring	0	0	0	0
#11 Longspring	0	0	0	0
Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)	0	0	0	0
Snare or cable restraint	0	10	0	6
Belisle footsnare or other footsnare	0	0	0	0
#50 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#60 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#110 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	31	7	7
#120 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	40	0	7	24
#150 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#155 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	7
#160 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	1
#220 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#280 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#330 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#660 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
Other Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw trap size	0	21	1	0
Muskrat float (submersion cage-type)	0	0	0	0
Colony trap	0	0	0	0
Cage or box trap	40	19	11	47
Other	0	19	49	7

Table 174. Trap Family Used for Weasel

Weasel	Answer set	United States	Alaska	West	Mid-west	North-east
Trap family: (Multiple responses allowed)	Foothold	51	40	30	56	42
	Dog proof or foot enclosing	0	0	0	0	0
	Snare	1	0	10	0	6
	Bodygrip	22	40	31	15	32
	Cage or box trap	20	40	19	11	47

Table 175. Locks Used for Weasel Overall

Adams lock	0
ADC Washer lock	0
Amberg lock	0
Berkshire sure lock	0
Berkshire washer lock	0
Butera BMI mini lock	0
Butera BMI slide free lock	0
Cam lock	0
Don't know	0
Drowner lock	0
Grawes bullet lock	0
Gregerson L-4 or #4 lock	43.26
Kaatz Relax-a-lock	0
Kieper lock	0
Micro-lock	0
Other	0
Penny size washer lock	0
Quarter size washer lock	0
Slim lock	56.74
Thompson lock	0
Thompson release lock or NWRC breakaway lock	0
Wedge lock	0

Note: Sample size in one or both years not large enough to show trends in trap use for weasel.

Table 176. Weasel Trapping Part 1

Weasel	Answer set	United States	Alaska	West	Mid-west	North-east
By either original design or modification, are the jaws of this…? (Asked of those who use foothold traps not including dog proof traps.)	Standard or regular	89	100	31	88	100
	Offset	2	0	69	0	0
	Wide jaw	0	0	0	0	0
	Padded or rubber jaws	0	0	0	0	0
	Double jaw	0	0	0	0	0
	Toothed or studded	0	0	0	0	0
	None of these	9	0	0	12	0
Can you adjust pan tension on this trap? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, not including dog proof traps.)	Yes	70	100	37	66	66
	No	28	0	63	32	34
	Don't know	2	0	0	2	0
How do you adjust pan tension on this trap? (Asked of those who can adjust pan tension.)	Pan tension screw	7	0	0	3	74
	Paws-i-trip pan	10	50	0	0	0
	Bend dog	70	0	100	93	26
	Other pan tension	13	50	0	4	0
	Don't know	0	0	0	0	0
By either original design or modification, does the chain of this trap have a…? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, including dog proof traps.)	Swivel at staking end of chain	33	0	31	37	66
	Swivel at trap	20	0	37	24	16
	Swivel in between	1	0	0	0	16
	Shock or lunge spring	1	0	0	0	17
	None of these	46	100	31	39	17
	Don't know	0	0	0	0	0
When you set this trap, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, including dog proof traps.)	Stake or wired solid	63	0	31	73	100
	On a drag	2	0	69	0	0
	As a drowning set with a slide wire or rod	9	0	0	12	0
	As some other drowning set	0	0	0	0	0
	None of these	26	100	0	14	0
	Don't know	0	0	0	0	0

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

Table 177. Weasel Trapping Part 2

Weasel	Answer set	United States	Alaska	West	Mid-west	North-east
What is the cable diameter of this snare? (Asked of those who use snares.)	3/64	0		0		0
	1/16	57		0		100
	5/64	43		100		0
	3/32	0		0		0
	7/64	0		0		0
	1/8	0		0		0
	Other	0		0		0
When you use this snare, do you usually set it...? (Asked of those who use snares.)	To kill	100		100		100
	To live catch	0		0		0
	Both about equally	0		0		0
	Set without preference	0		0		0
	Don't know	0		0		0
Do you use a break-away device? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	43		100		0
	No	57		0		100
	Don't know	0		0		0
Do you use a deer stop or minimum loop stop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	100		100		100
	No	0		0		0
	Don't know	0		0		0
Do you use a swivel at the staking end? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	100		100		100
	No	0		0		0
	Don't know	0		0		0
Do you use an in-line swivel between staking end and snare loop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	0		0		0
	No	100		100		100
When you set this snare, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Staked or wired solid with entanglement	100		100		100
	Staked or wired solid without entanglement	0		0		0
	On a drag	0		0		0
	None of these	0		0		0
	Don't know	0		0		0
Do you personally make any of the snares that you use for (species)? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	100		100		100
	No	0		0		0
	Don't know	0		0		0

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

Table 178. Weasel Trapping Part 3

Weasel	Answer set	United States	Alaska	West	Mid-west	North-east
Is this trap standard or magnum? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Standard	94	100	100	100	49
	Magnum	6	0	0	0	51
	Don't know	0	0	0	0	0
Does this trap have a wire trigger or a pan trigger? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Wire trigger	71	100	100	46	78
	Pan trigger	33	0	69	54	22
	Neither	0	0	0	0	0
	Don't know	0	0	0	0	0
Which of the following best describes how this trap is most often set? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Water set	2	0	31	0	0
	Dryland trail set	0	0	0	0	0
	Baited cubby or enclosure on the ground	52	50	69	54	44
	Elevated bait set	50	50	69	46	56
	Other type of set	0	0	0	0	0
	None of these	0	0	0	0	0
	Don't know	0	0	0	0	0

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

WOLF

Figure 79. Traps Used for Wolf Overall

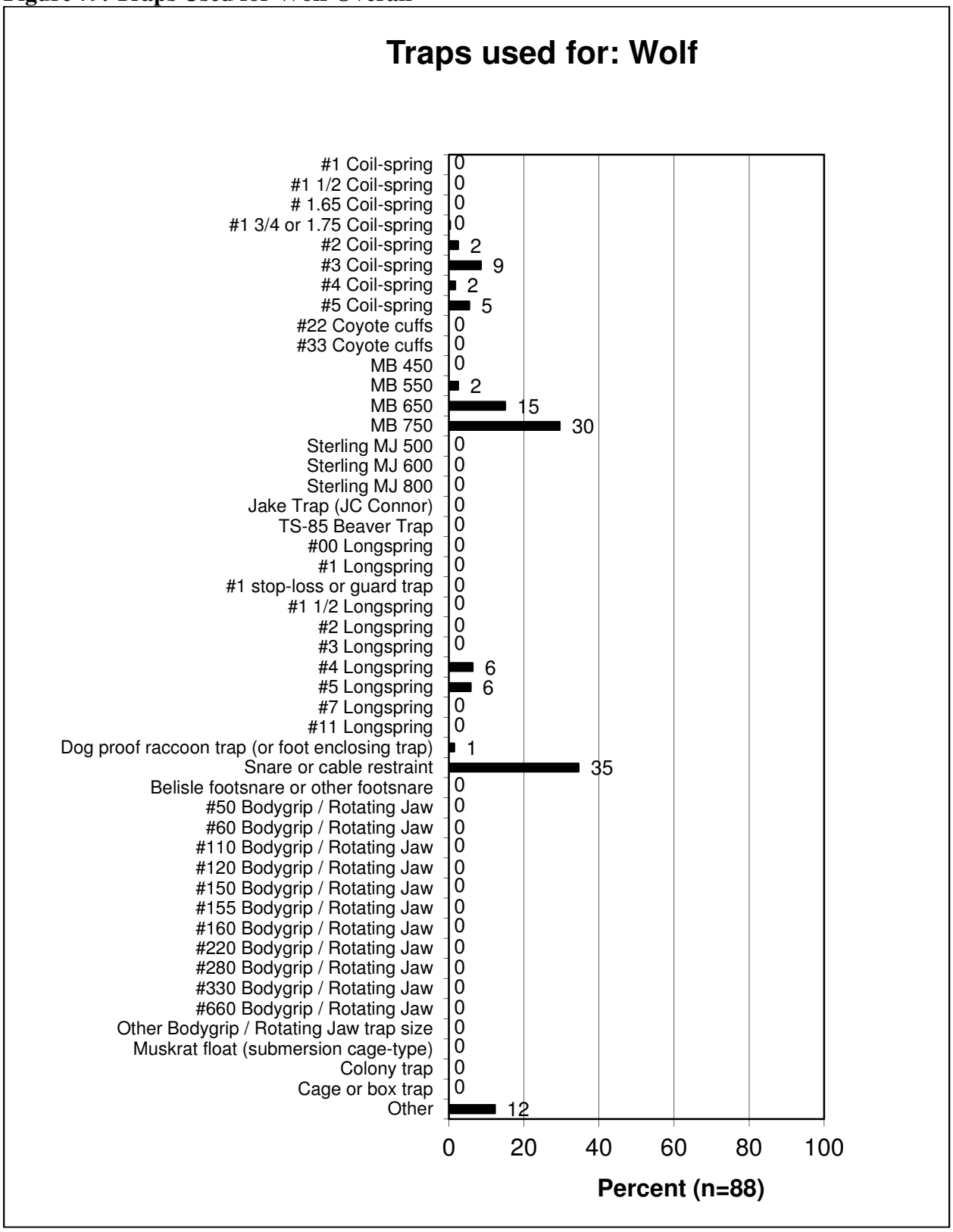


Table 179. Traps Used for Wolf, by Region (Multiple Responses Allowed)

Wolf			
Trap Type	Alaska (n=22)	West (n=40)	Midwest (n=24)
#1 Coil-spring	0	0	0
#1 1/2 Coil-spring	0	0	0
# 1.65 Coil-spring	0	0	0
#1 3/4 or 1.75 Coil-spring	0	0	0
#2 Coil-spring	0	0	7
#3 Coil-spring	0	14	13
#4 Coil-spring	5	0	0
#5 Coil-spring	9	5	1
#22 Coyote cuffs	0	0	0
#33 Coyote cuffs	0	0	0
MB 450	0	0	0
MB 550	0	0	7
MB 650	0	0	47
MB 750	9	58	26
Sterling MJ 500	0	0	0
Sterling MJ 600	0	0	0
Sterling MJ 800	0	0	0
Jake Trap (JC Connor)	0	0	0
TS-85 Beaver Trap	0	0	0
#00 Longspring	0	0	0
#1 Longspring	0	0	0
#1 stop-loss or guard trap	0	0	0
#1 1/2 Longspring	0	0	0
#2 Longspring	0	0	0
#3 Longspring	0	0	0
#4 Longspring	5	0	15
#5 Longspring	9	8	0
#7 Longspring	0	0	0
#11 Longspring	0	0	0
Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)	0	5	0
Snare or cable restraint	68	19	11
Belisle footsnare or other footsnare	0	0	0
#50 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0
#60 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0
#110 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0
#120 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0
#150 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0
#155 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0
#160 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0
#220 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0
#280 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0
#330 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0
#660 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0
Other Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw trap size	0	0	0
Muskrat float (submersion cage-type)	0	0	0
Colony trap	0	0	0
Cage or box trap	0	0	0
Other	23	5	8

Table 180. Trap Family Used for Wolf

Wolf	Answer set	United States	Alaska	West	Mid-west
Trap family: (Multiple responses allowed)	Foothold	66	32	81	88
	Dog proof or foot enclosing	1	0	5	0
	Snare	35	68	19	11
	Bodygrip	0	0	0	0

Table 181. Locks Used for Wolf Overall

Adams lock	0
ADC Washer lock	0
Amberg lock	0
Berkshire sure lock	7.45
Berkshire washer lock	4.82
Butera BMI mini lock	0
Butera BMI slide free lock	1.48
Cam lock	21.15
Don't know	21.3
Drowner lock	0
Grawes bullet lock	1.15
Gregerson L-4 or #4 lock	0
Kaatz Relax-a-lock	0
Kieper lock	9.64
Micro-lock	0
Other	1.15
Penny size washer lock	0
Quarter size washer lock	4.82
Slim lock	0
Thompson lock	31.88
Thompson release lock or NWRC breakaway lock	0
Wedge lock	1.48

Table 182. Trends in Trap Use for Wolf

	2004		2016
Snares	49	Snare or cable restraint - Wolf	35
Others	22	MB 750 - Wolf	30
MB 750	14	MB 650 - Wolf	15
#4 Longspring	11	Other - Wolf	12
#5 Longspring	11	#3 Coil-spring - Wolf	9

Table 183. Wolf Trapping Part 1

Wolf	Answer set	United States	Alaska	West	Mid-west
By either original design or modification, are the jaws of this…? (Asked of those who use foothold traps not including dog proof traps.)	Standard or regular	33	57	24	31
	Offset	59	43	69	57
	Wide jaw	10	0	8	16
	Padded or rubber jaws	3	0	6	0
	Double jaw	1	0	2	1
	Toothed or studded	0	0	0	0
	None of these	0	0	0	0
Can you adjust pan tension on this trap? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, not including dog proof traps.)	Yes	88	57	100	91
	No	20	43	4	24
	Don't know	0	0	0	0
How do you adjust pan tension on this trap? (Asked of those who can adjust pan tension.)	Pan tension screw	89	100	85	90
	Paws-i-trip pan	3	0	8	0
	Bend dog	7	0	6	10
	Other pan tension	0	0	0	0
	Don't know	1	0	2	0
What kind of trigger does this trap have? (Asked of those who use a dog proof / foot enclosing trap.)	Push trigger	100		100	
	Pull trigger	0		0	
	Push/pull trigger	0		0	
	Don't know	0		0	
By either original design or modification, does the chain of this trap have a…? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, including dog proof traps.)	Swivel at staking end of chain	86	100	74	91
	Swivel at trap	95	100	98	91
	Swivel in between	65	43	68	72
	Shock or lunge spring	40	0	68	31
	None of these	0	0	0	0
	Don't know	0	0	0	0
When you set this trap, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, including dog proof traps.)	Stake or wired solid	78	57	70	93
	On a drag	51	86	61	28
	As a drowning set with a slide wire or rod	0	0	0	0
	As some other drowning set	0	0	0	0
	None of these	1	0	0	1
	Don't know	0	0	0	0

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

Table 184. Wolf Trapping Part 2

Wolf	Answer set	United States	Alaska	West	Mid-west
What is the cable diameter of this snare? (Asked of those who use snares.)	3/64	0	0	0	0
	1/16	5	7	0	0
	5/64	8	7	18	0
	3/32	31	33	27	22
	7/64	10	13	0	0
	1/8	22	20	27	33
	Other	11	13	9	0
When you use this snare, do you usually set it...? (Asked of those who use snares.)	To kill	83	80	91	100
	To live catch	5	7	0	0
	Both about equally	0	0	0	0
	Set without preference	11	13	9	0
	Don't know	1	0	0	0
Do you use a break-away device? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	41	33	71	44
	No	59	67	29	56
	Don't know	1	0	0	0
Do you use a deer stop or minimum loop stop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	44	27	91	89
	No	54	73	0	11
	Don't know	2	0	9	0
Do you use a swivel at the staking end? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	53	47	62	89
	No	46	53	38	11
	Don't know	1	0	0	0
Do you use an in-line swivel between staking end and snare loop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	31	33	38	11
	No	67	67	62	78
	Don't know	2	0	0	11
When you set this snare, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Staked or wired solid with entanglement	59	60	53	67
	Staked or wired solid without entanglement	24	20	38	33
	On a drag	14	20	0	0
	None of these	0	0	0	0
	Don't know	2	0	9	0
Do you personally make any of the snares that you use for (species)? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	58	67	53	11
	No	41	33	47	89
	Don't know	1	0	0	0

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

WOLVERINE

Figure 80. Traps Used for Wolverine Overall

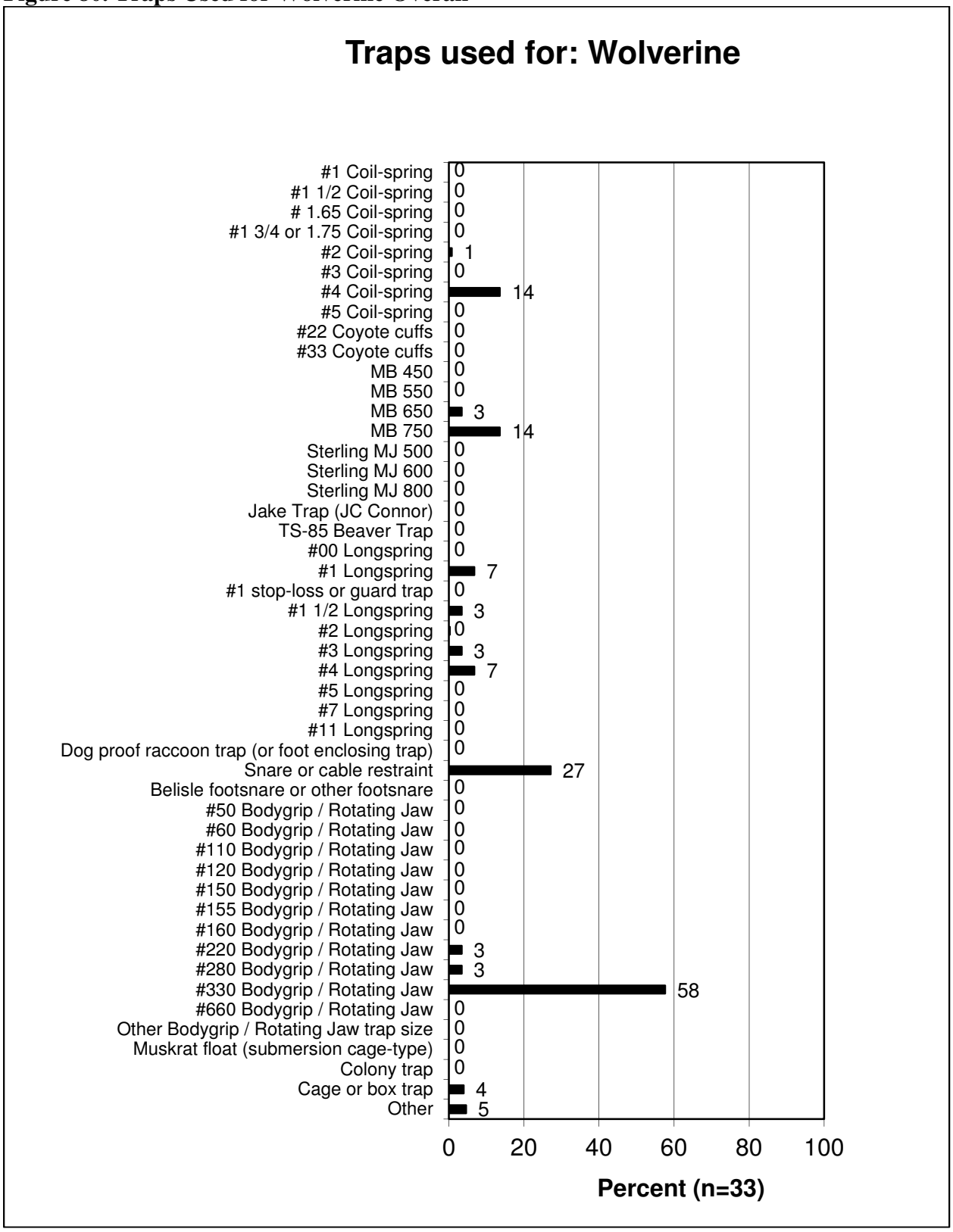


Table 185. Traps Used for Wolverine, by Region (Multiple Responses Allowed)

Wolverine	
Trap Type	Alaska (n=28)
#1 Coil-spring	0
#1 1/2 Coil-spring	0
# 1.65 Coil-spring	0
#1 3/4 or 1.75 Coil-spring	0
#2 Coil-spring	0
#3 Coil-spring	0
#4 Coil-spring	14
#5 Coil-spring	0
#22 Coyote cuffs	0
#33 Coyote cuffs	0
MB 450	0
MB 550	0
MB 650	4
MB 750	14
Sterling MJ 500	0
Sterling MJ 600	0
Sterling MJ 800	0
Jake Trap (JC Connor)	0
TS-85 Beaver Trap	0
#00 Longspring	0
#1 Longspring	7
#1 stop-loss or guard trap	0
#1 1/2 Longspring	4
#2 Longspring	0
#3 Longspring	4
#4 Longspring	7
#5 Longspring	0
#7 Longspring	0
#11 Longspring	0
Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)	0
Snare or cable restraint	29
Belisle footsnare or other footsnare	0
#50 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0
#60 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0
#110 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0
#120 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0
#150 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0
#155 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0
#160 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0
#220 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	4
#280 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	4
#330 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	61
#660 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	0
Other Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw trap size	0
Muskrat float (submersion cage-type)	0
Colony trap	0
Cage or box trap	0
Other	4

Table 186. Trap Family Used for Wolverine

Wolverine	Answer set	United States	Alaska
Trap family: (Multiple responses allowed)	Foothold	34	36
	Dog proof or foot enclosing	0	0
	Snare	31	32
	Bodygrip	64	68
	Cage or box trap	4	0

Table 187. Locks Used for Wolverine Overall

Adams lock	0
ADC Washer lock	11.11
Amberg lock	0
Berkshire sure lock	0
Berkshire washer lock	0
Butera BMI mini lock	0
Butera BMI slide free lock	0
Cam lock	33.33
Don't know	22.22
Drowner lock	0
Grawes bullet lock	0
Gregerson L-4 or #4 lock	0
Kaatz Relax-a-lock	0
Kieper lock	11.11
Micro-lock	0
Other	11.11
Penny size washer lock	0
Quarter size washer lock	0
Slim lock	0
Thompson lock	11.11
Thompson release lock or NWRC breakaway lock	0
Wedge lock	0

Table 188. Trends in Trap Use for Wolverine

	2004		2016
#330 Body - Standard	30	#330 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw - Wolverine	58
#4 Longspring	15	Snare or cable restraint - Wolverine	27
#330 Body - Magnum	10	MB 750 - Wolverine	14
#3 Coil	10	#4 Coil-spring - Wolverine	14
#4 Coil	10	#4 Longspring - Wolverine	7

Table 189. Wolverine Trapping Part 1

Wolverine	Answer set	United States	Alaska
By either original design or modification, are the jaws of this…? (Asked of those who use foothold traps not including dog proof traps.)	Standard or regular	60	60
	Offset	40	40
	Wide jaw	0	0
	Padded or rubber jaws	0	0
	Double jaw	0	0
	Toothed or studded	0	0
	None of these	0	0
Can you adjust pan tension on this trap? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, not including dog proof traps.)	Yes	89	90
	No	11	10
	Don't know	0	0
How do you adjust pan tension on this trap? (Asked of those who can adjust pan tension.)	Pan tension screw	67	67
	Paws-i-trip pan	0	0
	Bend dog	33	33
	Other pan tension	0	0
	Don't know	11	11
By either original design or modification, does the chain of this trap have a…? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, including dog proof traps.)	Swivel at staking end of chain	90	90
	Swivel at trap	80	80
	Swivel in between	50	50
	Shock or lunge spring	0	0
	None of these	0	0
	Don't know	0	0
When you set this trap, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, including dog proof traps.)	Stake or wired solid	90	90
	On a drag	30	30
	As a drowning set with a slide wire or rod	0	0
	As some other drowning set	0	0
	None of these	0	0
	Don't know	0	0

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

Table 190. Wolverine Trapping Part 2

Wolverine	Answer set	United States	Alaska
What is the cable diameter of this snare? (Asked of those who use snares.)	3/64	0	0
	1/16	0	0
	5/64	0	0
	3/32	11	11
	7/64	44	44
	1/8	22	22
	Other	0	0
When you use this snare, do you usually set it...? (Asked of those who use snares.)	To kill	100	100
	To live catch	0	0
	Both about equally	0	0
	Set without preference	0	0
	Don't know	0	0
Do you use a break-away device? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	0	0
	No	100	100
	Don't know	0	0
Do you use a deer stop or minimum loop stop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	0	0
	No	89	89
	Don't know	11	11
Do you use a swivel at the staking end? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	33	33
	No	67	67
	Don't know	0	0
Do you use an in-line swivel between staking end and snare loop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	22	22
	No	78	78
When you set this snare, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Staked or wired solid with entanglement	78	78
	Staked or wired solid without entanglement	0	0
	On a drag	11	11
	None of these	0	0
	Don't know	11	11
Do you personally make any of the snares with a that you use for (species)? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	89	89
	No	11	11
	Don't know	0	0

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

Table 191. Wolverine Trapping Part 3

Wolverine	Answer set	United States	Alaska
Is this trap standard or magnum? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Standard	63	63
	Magnum	37	37
	Don't know	0	0
Does this trap have a wire trigger or a pan trigger? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Wire trigger	100	100
	Pan trigger	0	0
	Neither	0	0
	Don't know	0	0
Which of the following best describes how this trap is most often set? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Water set	0	0
	Dryland trail set	11	11
	Baited cubby or enclosure on the ground	68	68
	Elevated bait set	21	21
	Other type of set	0	0
	None of these	0	0
	Don't know	0	0

For most questions, respondents can answer for multiple traps; on some questions, multiple responses are allowed. For this reason, some question results sum to more than 100%.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)

- More than two-fifths of trappers (42%) have heard of BMPs for trapping; of those who have heard of them, 64% know a *great deal* or *moderate amount* about them.
  - In the 2004 study, 35% of respondents had heard of BMPs (a lower percentage than now); of those, 55% responded that they knew a great deal or moderate amount.

- Of those who know a great deal, a moderate amount, or a little about BMPs, a strong majority (73%) support BMPs, with 37% expressing *strong* support. Only 3% oppose BMPs.
  - Support for BMPs is higher than that reported in the 2004 study (69%).

- Among trappers who support BMPs, the most common reasons given for this support (in an open-ended question) are for humane / ethical / animal welfare reasons (34% stated this), that it is good for animal populations (24%), that it is good for the future of trapping (20%), that it is good to have guidelines (20%), and that it is good to educate the public / improve the image of trapping (17%).

- Among trappers who oppose BMPs, the most common reason given for this opposition (in an open-ended question) is that there is too much regulation or the regulation is too universal (51%)—by far the top response.

- Among trappers who have heard of BMPs, 66% currently use them and plan to continue using them.

Figure 81. Awareness of BMPs Overall

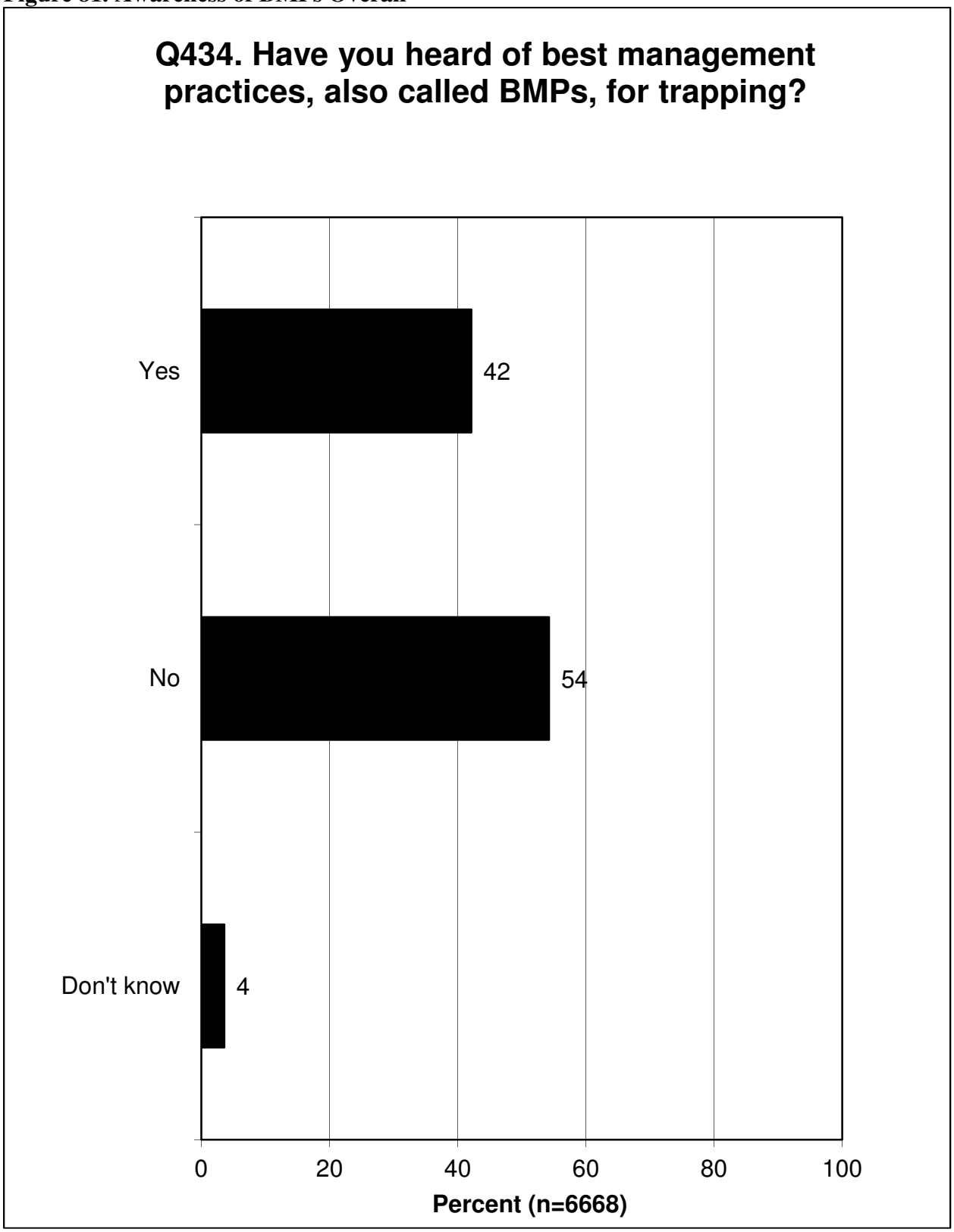


Figure 82. Awareness of BMPs Regionally

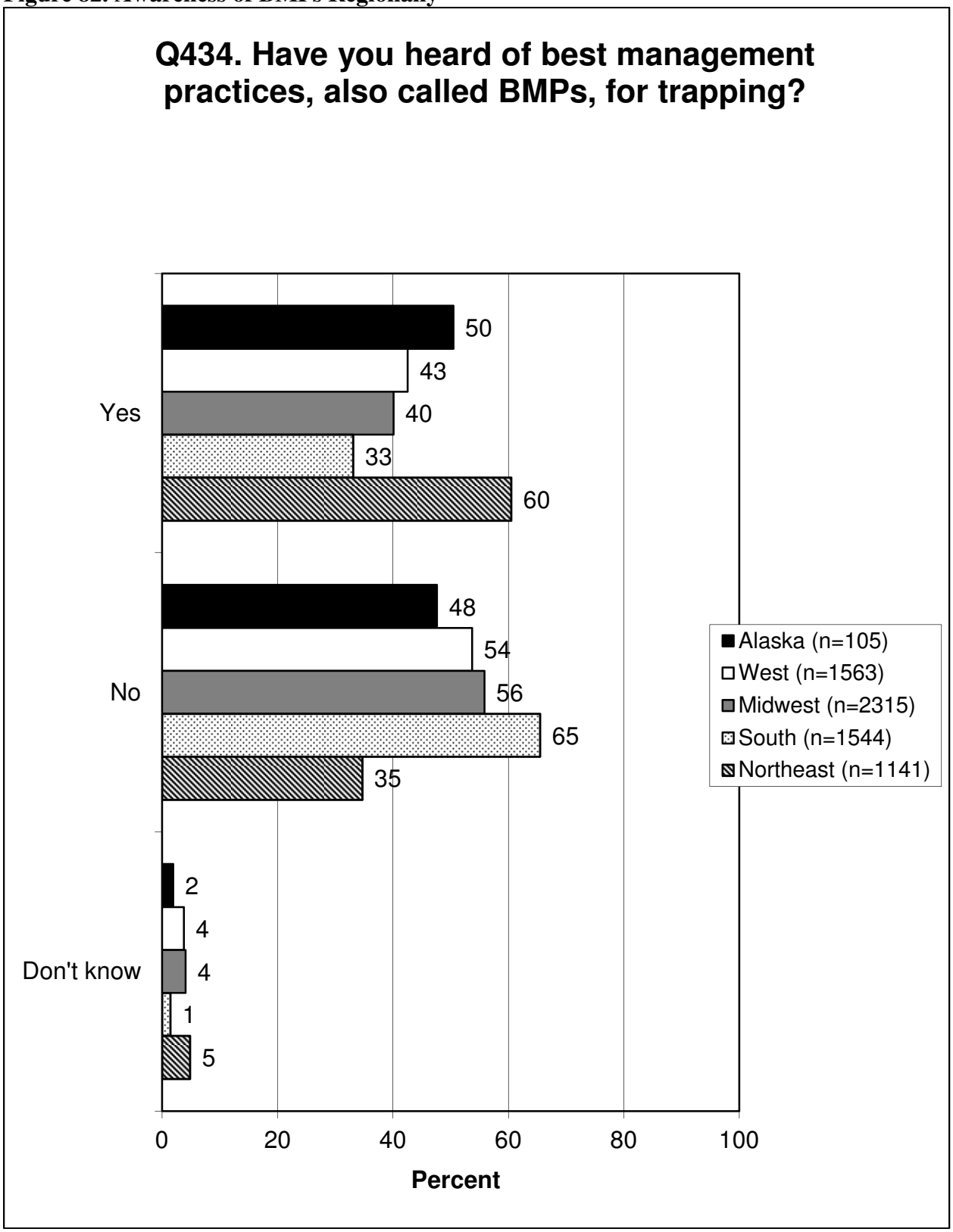


Table 192. Awareness of BMPs, by State

	State of residence	Q434. Have you heard of best management practices, also called BMPs, for trapping?		
		Yes	No	Don't know
	Alaska	50%	48%	2%
West	Arizona	43%	57%	0%
	California	38%	58%	4%
	Colorado	33%	66%	1%
	Idaho	58%	38%	3%
	Montana	44%	53%	3%
	Nevada	31%	69%	0%
	New Mexico	40%	53%	6%
	Oregon	40%	58%	2%
	Texas	29%	71%	0%
	Utah	30%	62%	8%
	Washington	67%	26%	7%
	Wyoming	47%	50%	2%
Midwest	Illinois	24%	73%	3%
	Indiana	30%	69%	1%
	Iowa	29%	66%	4%
	Kansas	38%	58%	4%
	Michigan	40%	55%	5%
	Minnesota	44%	52%	4%
	Missouri	36%	59%	5%
	Nebraska	27%	72%	1%
	North Dakota	36%	60%	5%
	Ohio	39%	56%	5%
	Oklahoma	20%	79%	2%
	South Dakota	29%	65%	6%
	Wisconsin	60%	36%	5%
South	Alabama	47%	49%	4%
	Arkansas	30%	68%	2%
	Florida	43%	53%	3%
	Georgia	41%	56%	3%
	Kentucky	32%	65%	4%
	Louisiana	18%	81%	1%
	Mississippi	31%	68%	1%
	North Carolina	57%	40%	3%
	South Carolina	33%	63%	4%
	Tennessee	43%	56%	2%
	Virginia	35%	64%	1%
	West Virginia	29%	71%	0%
Northeast	Connecticut	62%	31%	7%
	Maine	75%	22%	3%
	Maryland	48%	51%	1%
	Massachusetts	82%	18%	0%
	New Hampshire	70%	27%	3%
	New Jersey	44%	47%	9%
	New York	60%	34%	6%
	Pennsylvania	52%	47%	1%
	Rhode Island	45%	50%	5%
	Vermont	74%	21%	4%

Figure 83. Knowledge of BMPs Overall

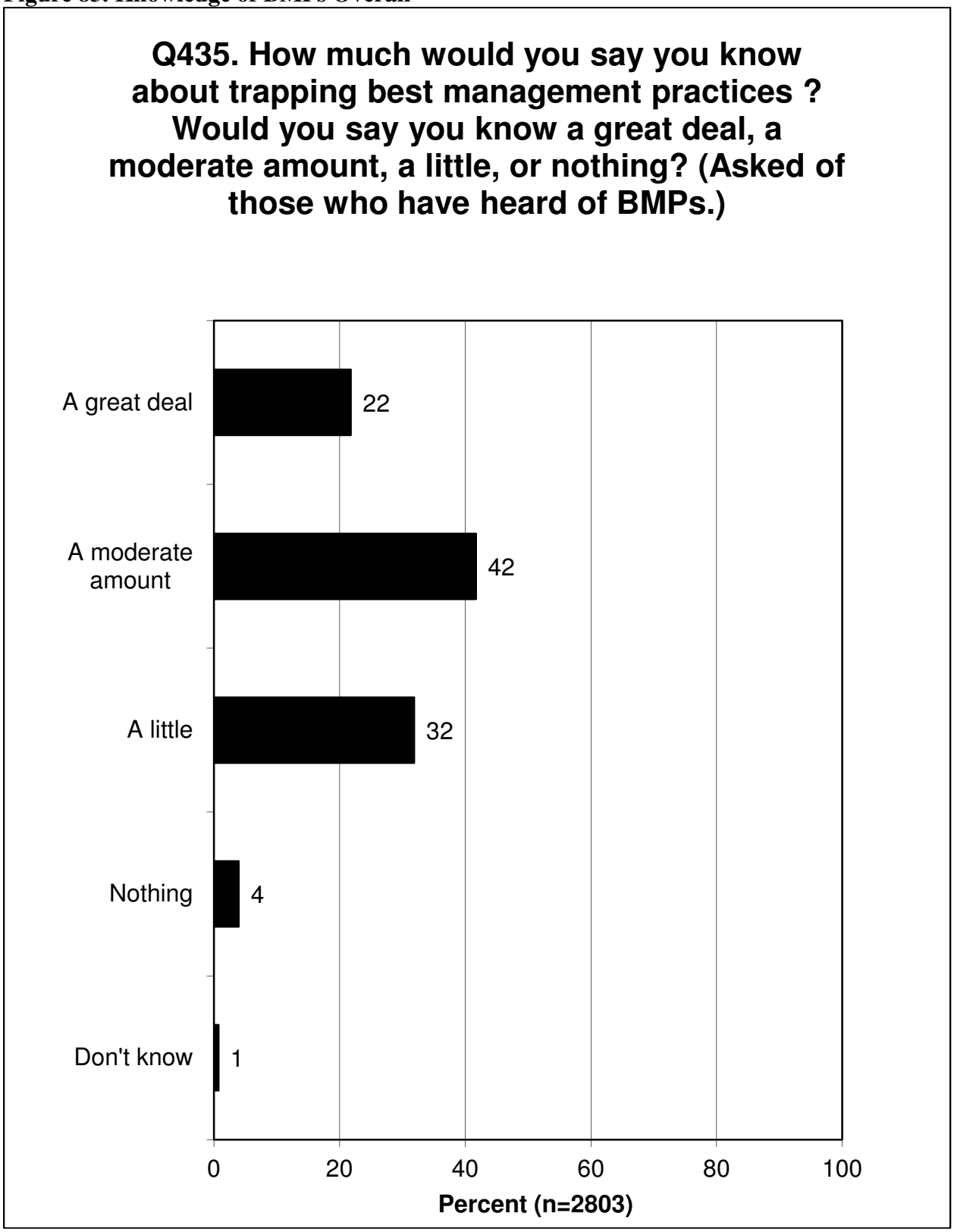


Figure 84. Knowledge of BMPs Regionally

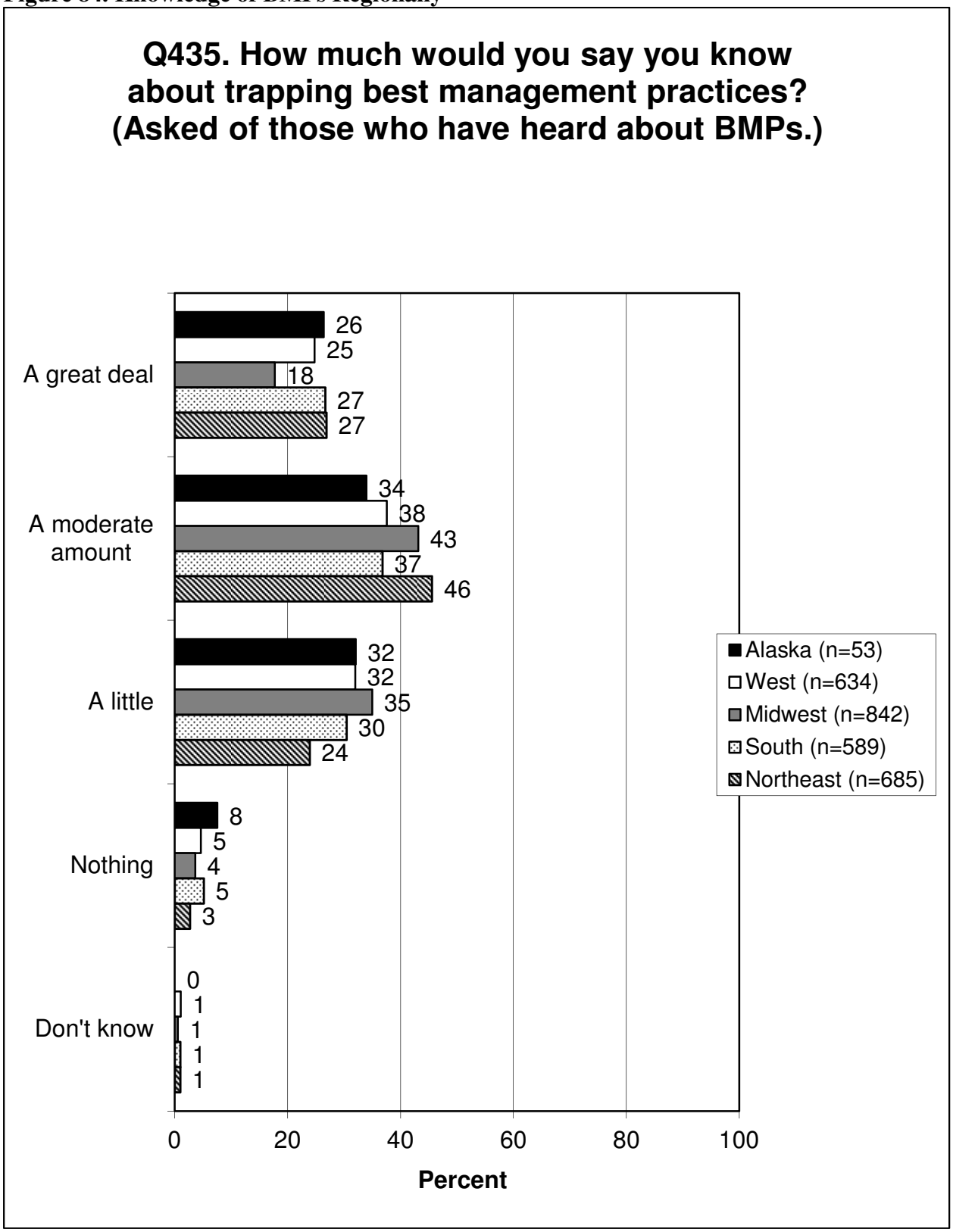


Table 193. Knowledge of BMPs, by State

	State of residence	Q435. How much would you say you know about trapping best management practices				
		A great deal	A moderate amount	A little	Nothing	Don't know
	Alaska	26%	34%	32%	8%	0%
West	Arizona	26%	57%	17%	0%	0%
	California	26%	42%	30%	2%	0%
	Colorado	7%	55%	31%	3%	3%
	Idaho	26%	36%	36%	1%	1%
	Montana	24%	33%	31%	9%	2%
	Nevada	47%	26%	26%	0%	0%
	New Mexico	13%	50%	30%	6%	1%
	Oregon	27%	41%	29%	2%	0%
	Texas	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%
	Utah	18%	39%	40%	3%	0%
	Washington	21%	39%	37%	3%	0%
	Wyoming	31%	35%	29%	5%	0%
Midwest	Illinois	13%	50%	30%	7%	0%
	Indiana	26%	37%	37%	0%	0%
	Iowa	9%	45%	43%	2%	0%
	Kansas	10%	36%	51%	3%	0%
	Michigan	12%	47%	39%	3%	0%
	Minnesota	17%	48%	30%	3%	1%
	Missouri	13%	39%	41%	6%	1%
	Nebraska	31%	38%	28%	3%	0%
	North Dakota	24%	35%	36%	5%	0%
	Ohio	18%	48%	32%	2%	0%
	Oklahoma	8%	42%	46%	4%	0%
	South Dakota	17%	41%	37%	4%	0%
	Wisconsin	21%	42%	31%	4%	1%
South	Alabama	14%	28%	50%	8%	0%
	Arkansas	13%	30%	50%	7%	0%
	Florida	31%	42%	27%	0%	0%
	Georgia	33%	44%	19%	4%	0%
	Kentucky	14%	38%	41%	6%	1%
	Louisiana	16%	42%	32%	5%	5%
	Mississippi	26%	29%	41%	3%	0%
	North Carolina	29%	42%	25%	3%	2%
	South Carolina	20%	43%	28%	5%	5%
	Tennessee	26%	37%	30%	7%	0%
	Virginia	36%	31%	28%	3%	3%
	West Virginia	33%	37%	23%	7%	0%
Northeast	Connecticut	23%	53%	21%	3%	0%
	Maine	23%	57%	17%	2%	1%
	Maryland	31%	40%	25%	4%	0%
	Massachusetts	34%	51%	15%	0%	0%
	New Hampshire	29%	44%	24%	0%	2%
	New Jersey	11%	49%	38%	3%	0%
	New York	29%	42%	25%	2%	1%
	Pennsylvania	15%	46%	28%	10%	1%
	Rhode Island	40%	40%	20%	0%	0%
	Vermont	25%	51%	20%	4%	0%

Figure 85. Support for / Opposition to BMPs Overall

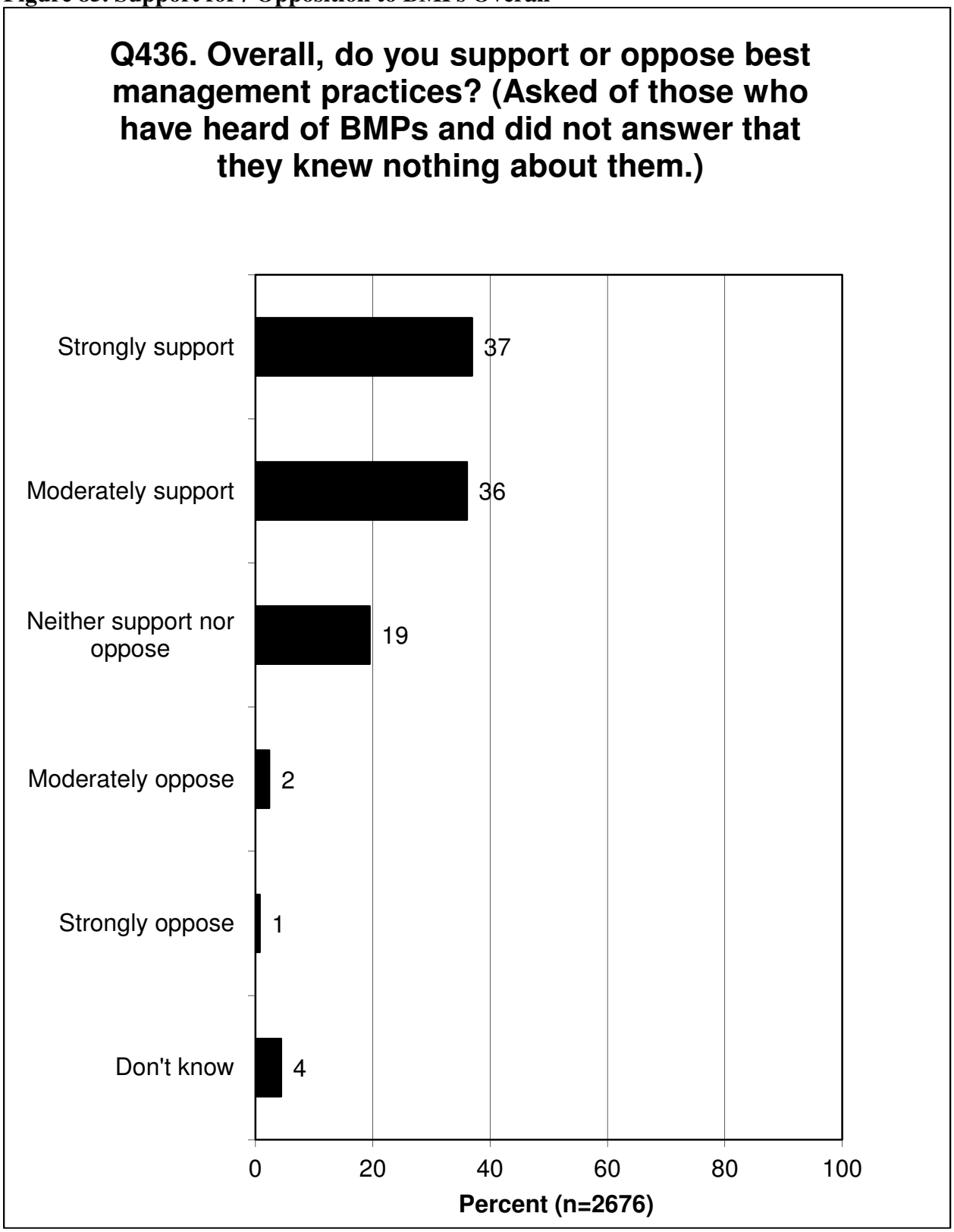


Figure 86. Support for / Opposition to BMPs Regionally

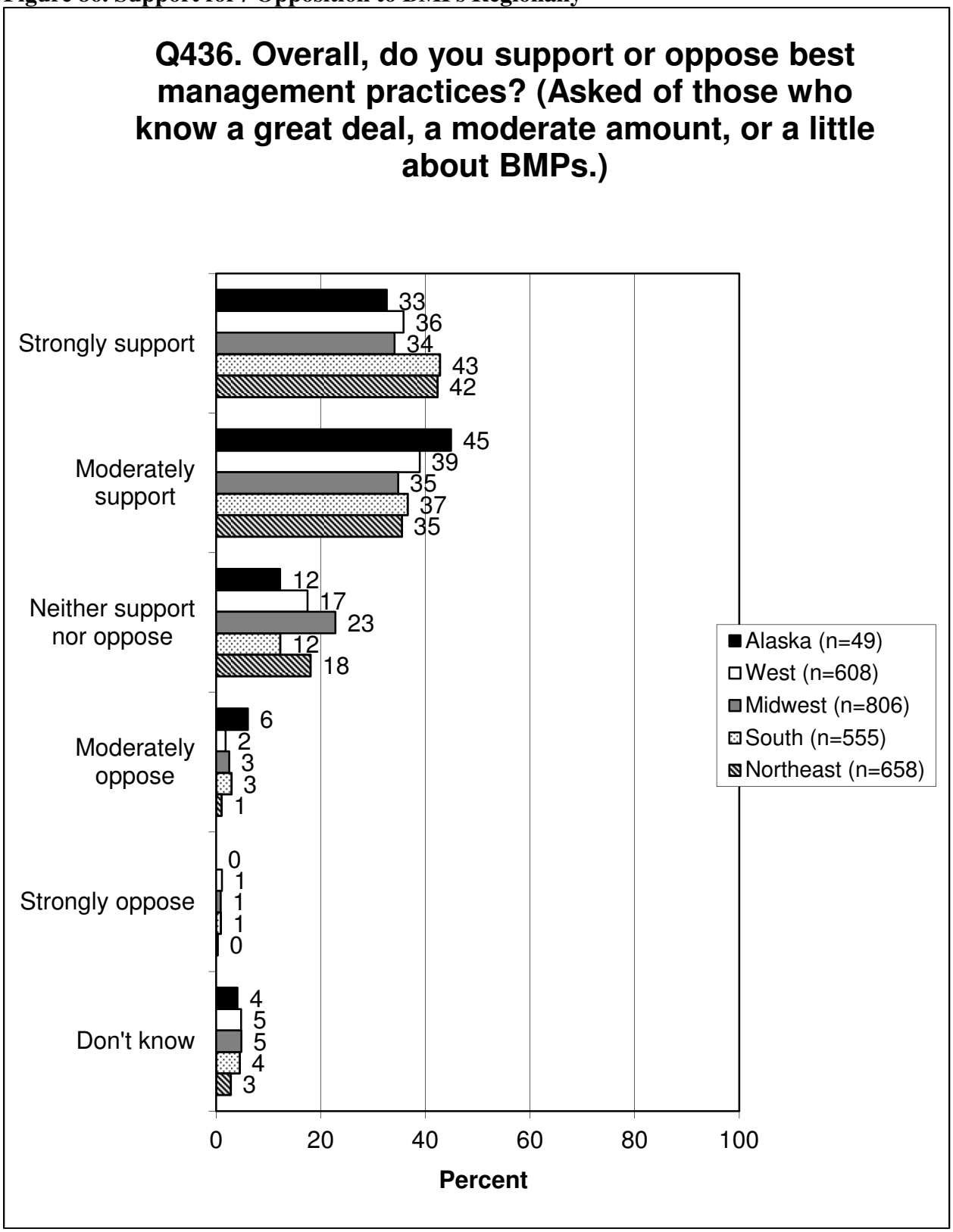


Table 194. Support for / Opposition to BMPs, by State

	State of residence	Q436. Overall, do you support or oppose best management practices?					
		Strongly support	Moderately support	Neither support nor oppose	Moderately oppose	Strongly oppose	Don't know
	Alaska	33%	45%	12%	6%	0%	4%
West	Arizona	43%	57%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	California	38%	40%	14%	2%	2%	2%
	Colorado	30%	30%	37%	4%	0%	0%
	Idaho	43%	32%	19%	3%	0%	3%
	Montana	33%	48%	13%	3%	3%	3%
	Nevada	63%	26%	5%	0%	0%	5%
	New Mexico	33%	37%	24%	0%	1%	5%
	Oregon	33%	45%	20%	0%	0%	3%
	Texas	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%
	Utah	19%	38%	28%	2%	2%	11%
	Washington	39%	30%	18%	0%	1%	12%
	Wyoming	37%	32%	20%	2%	0%	8%
Midwest	Illinois	39%	43%	4%	4%	0%	11%
	Indiana	37%	46%	11%	0%	3%	3%
	Iowa	17%	40%	27%	4%	6%	6%
	Kansas	28%	30%	35%	2%	0%	5%
	Michigan	29%	34%	27%	7%	0%	3%
	Minnesota	30%	35%	21%	2%	1%	10%
	Missouri	30%	30%	33%	0%	1%	6%
	Nebraska	54%	32%	7%	4%	4%	0%
	North Dakota	25%	33%	31%	2%	0%	10%
	Ohio	33%	35%	22%	4%	2%	5%
	Oklahoma	17%	30%	35%	4%	0%	13%
	South Dakota	19%	38%	31%	0%	2%	10%
	Wisconsin	39%	34%	22%	1%	0%	4%
South	Alabama	21%	42%	24%	0%	0%	12%
	Arkansas	50%	43%	4%	0%	0%	4%
	Florida	38%	23%	27%	8%	0%	4%
	Georgia	50%	46%	2%	2%	0%	0%
	Kentucky	25%	24%	29%	4%	8%	9%
	Louisiana	47%	35%	6%	0%	0%	12%
	Mississippi	36%	27%	18%	3%	9%	6%
	North Carolina	40%	33%	20%	1%	0%	6%
	South Carolina	39%	42%	19%	0%	0%	0%
	Tennessee	32%	28%	36%	0%	0%	4%
	Virginia	56%	24%	9%	12%	0%	0%
	West Virginia	43%	43%	7%	4%	0%	4%
Northeast	Connecticut	53%	33%	8%	3%	2%	2%
	Maine	44%	35%	18%	0%	1%	2%
	Maryland	39%	37%	15%	0%	0%	9%
	Massachusetts	70%	23%	0%	0%	0%	6%
	New Hampshire	52%	39%	7%	2%	0%	0%
	New Jersey	27%	39%	29%	1%	1%	3%
	New York	39%	36%	21%	1%	0%	2%
	Pennsylvania	44%	41%	10%	1%	0%	3%
	Rhode Island	40%	30%	30%	0%	0%	0%
	Vermont	54%	32%	12%	0%	0%	1%

Figure 87. Reasons for Supporting BMPs Overall (Multiple Responses Allowed)

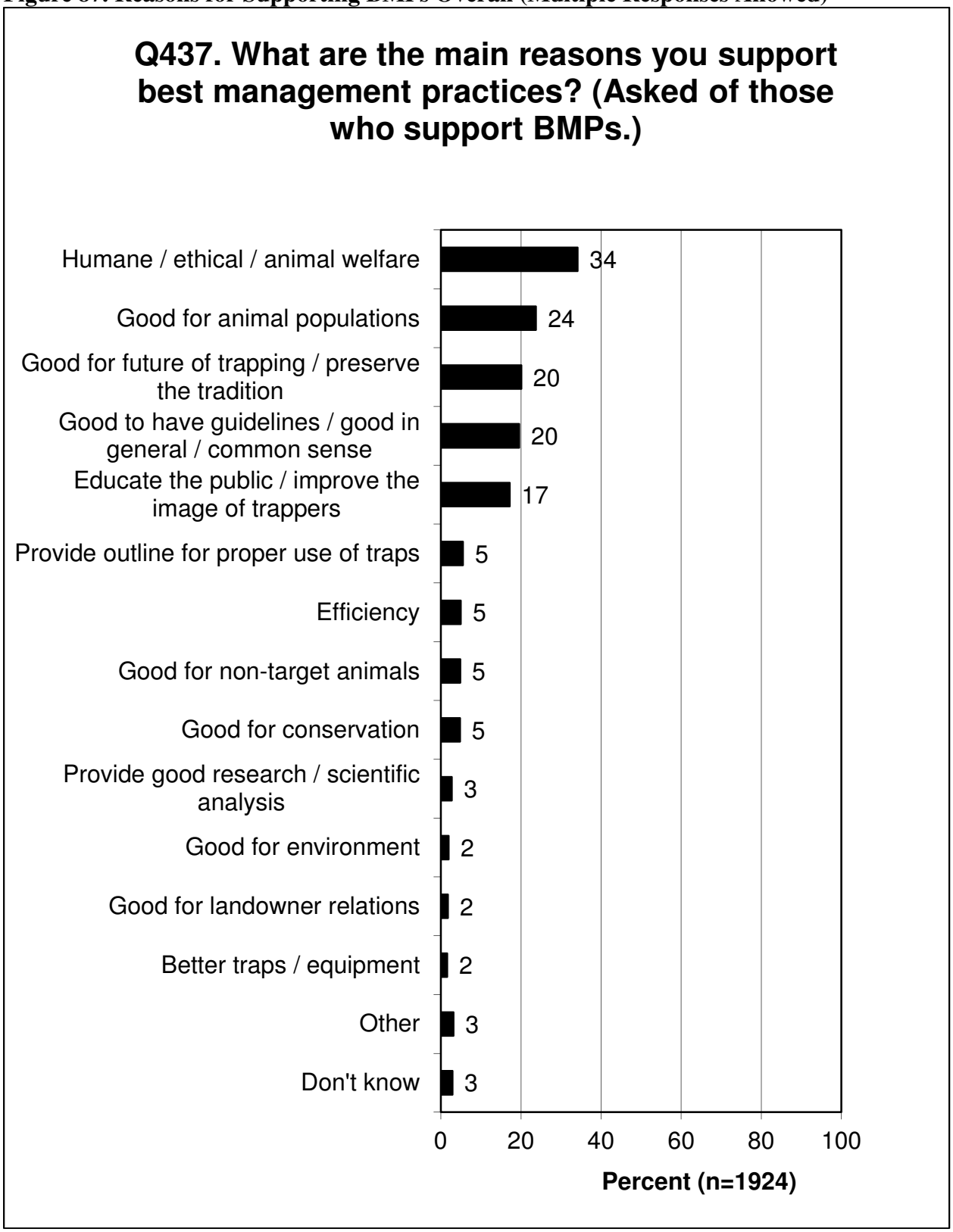


Figure 88. Reasons for Supporting BMPs Regionally, Part 1 (Multiple Responses Allowed)

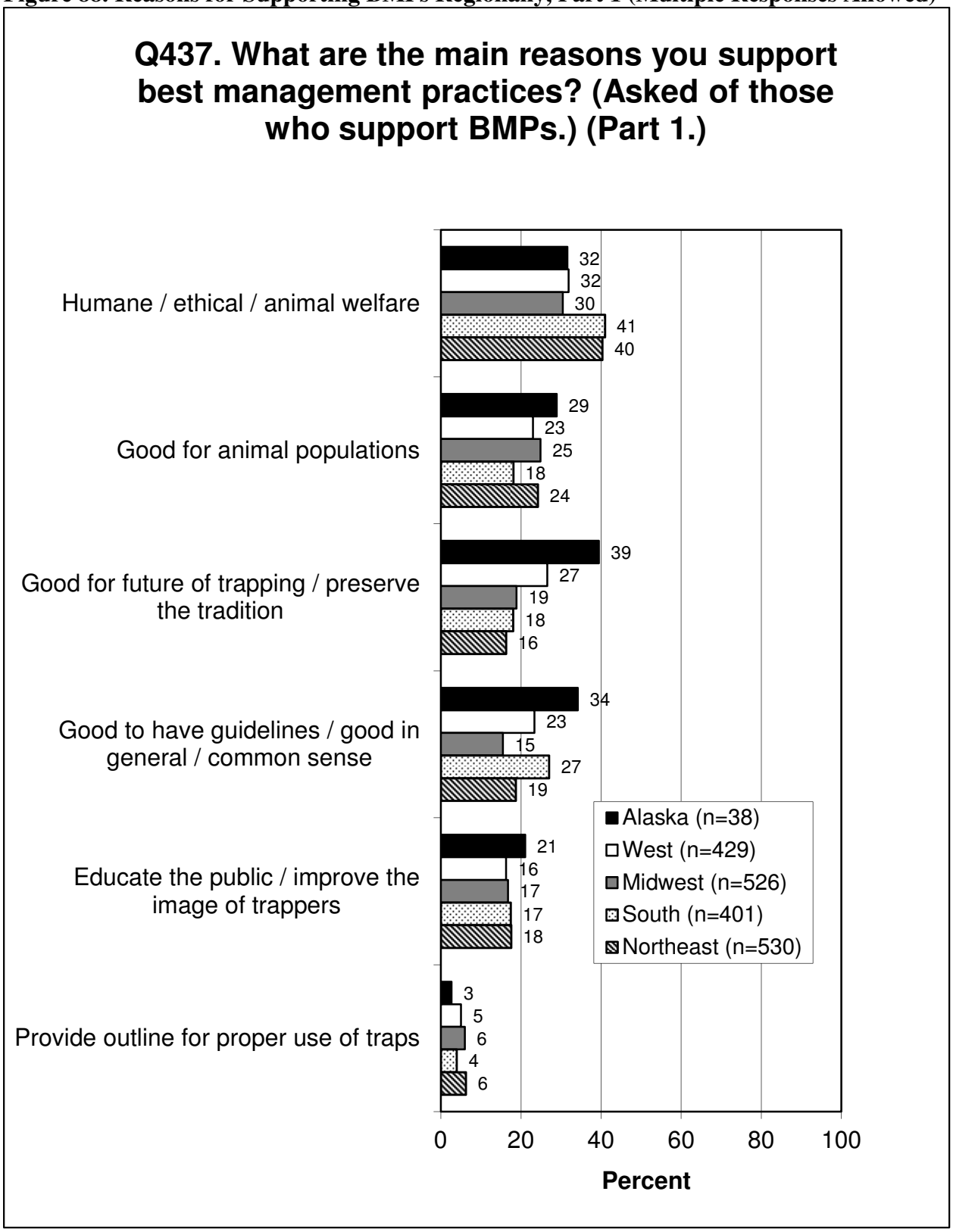


Figure 89. Reasons for Supporting BMPs Regionally, Part 2 (Multiple Responses Allowed)

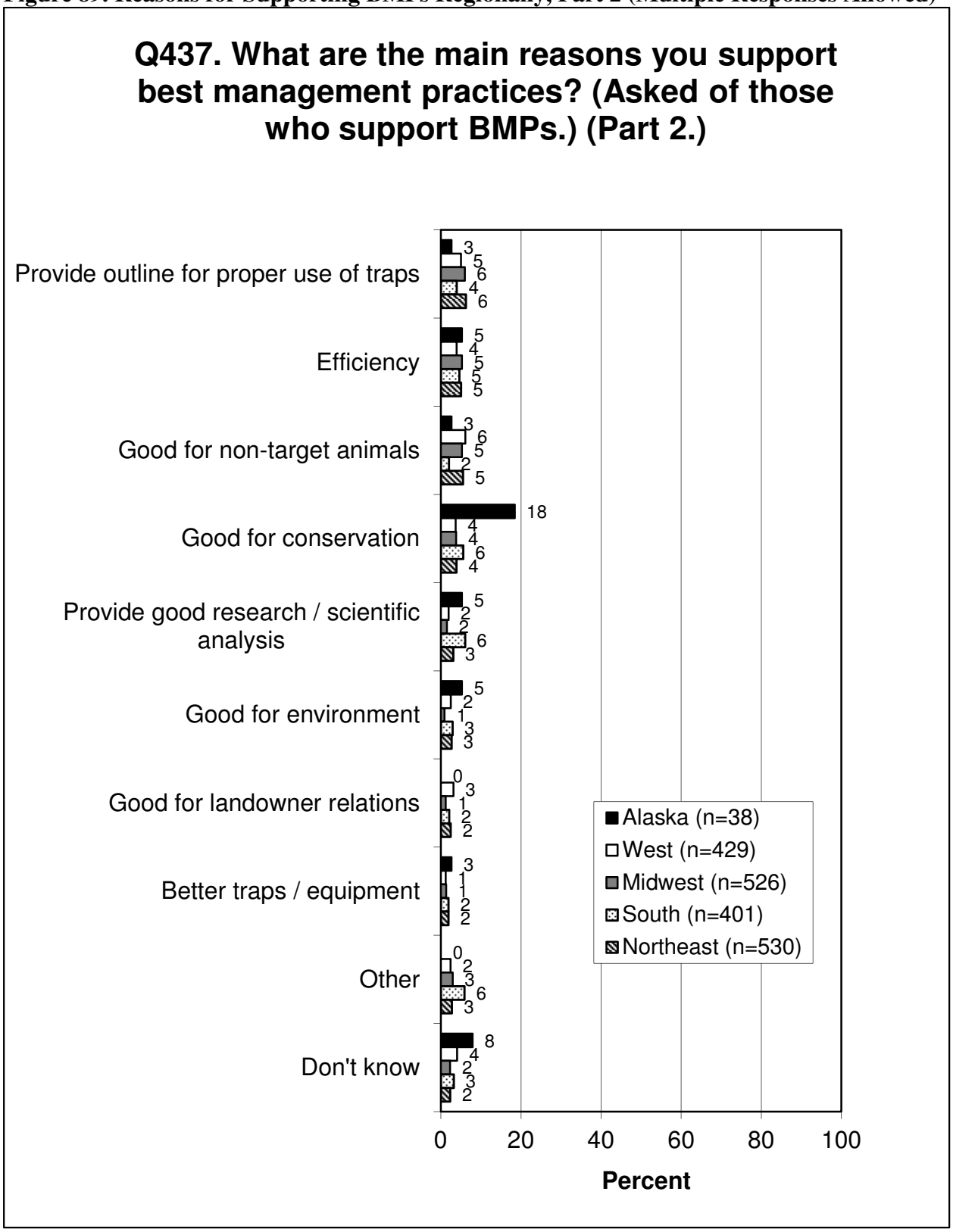


Figure 90. Reasons for Opposing BMPs Overall (Multiple Responses Allowed)

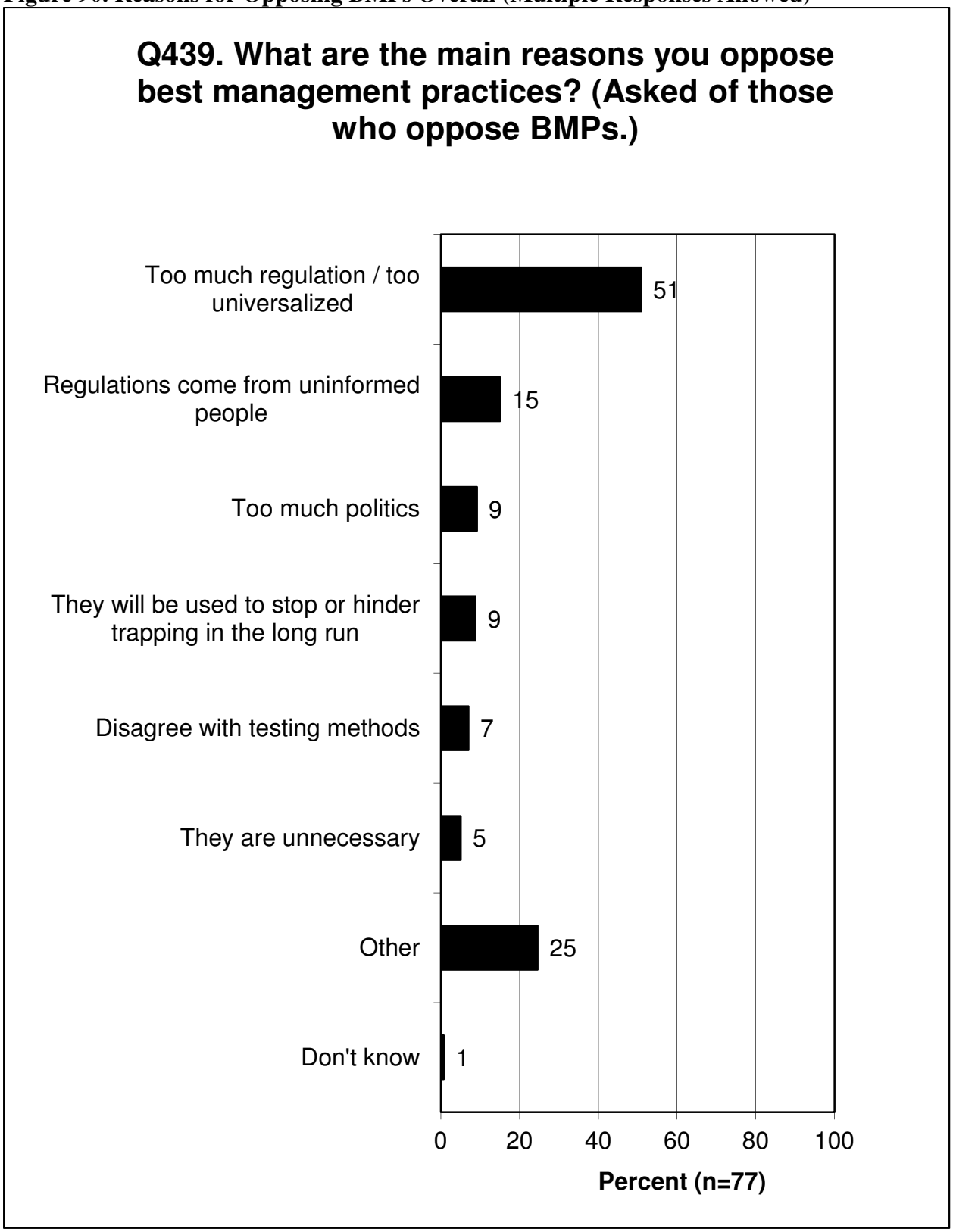


Figure 91. Reasons for Opposing BMPs Regionally (Multiple Responses Allowed)

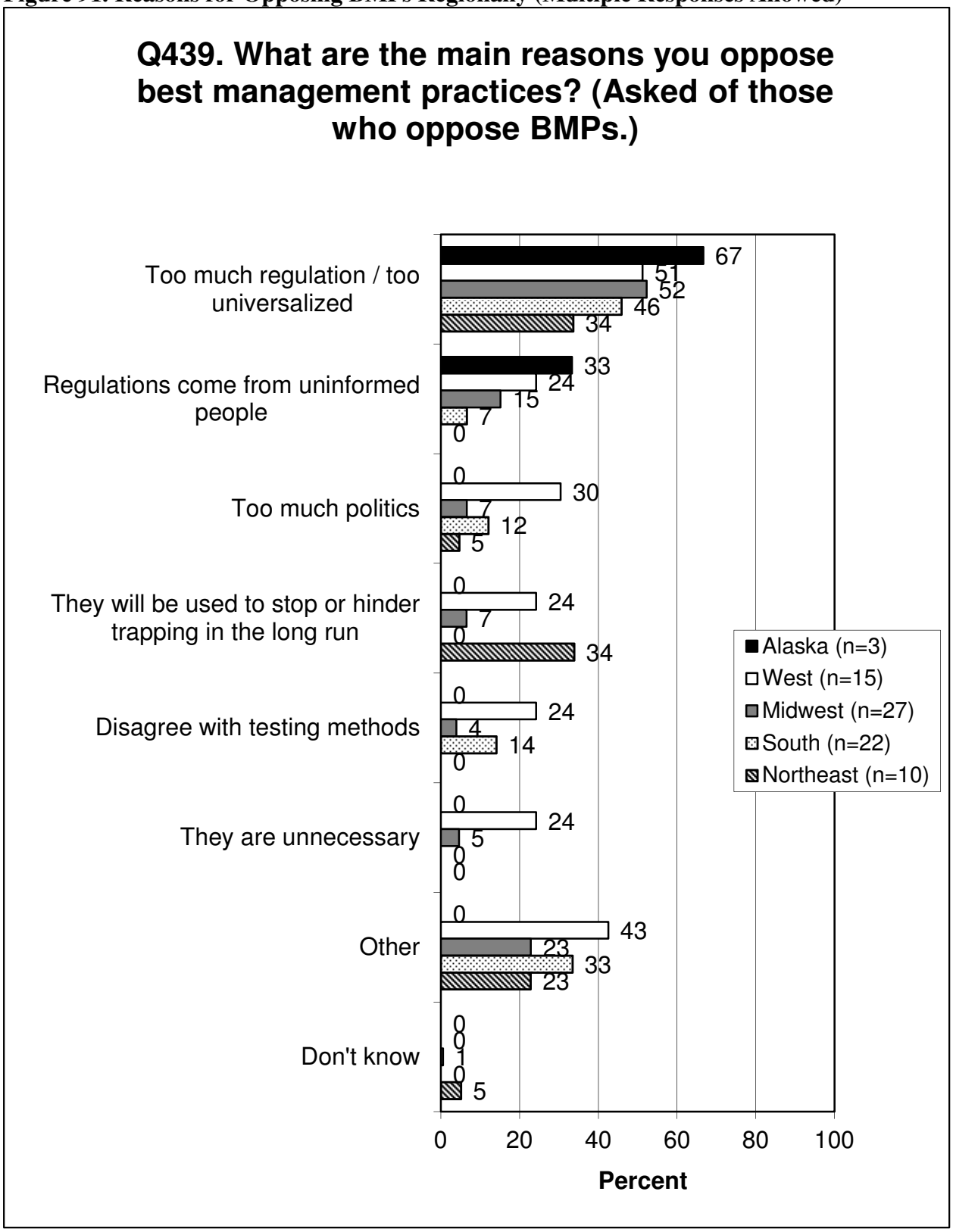


Figure 92. Current Use of BMPs Overall

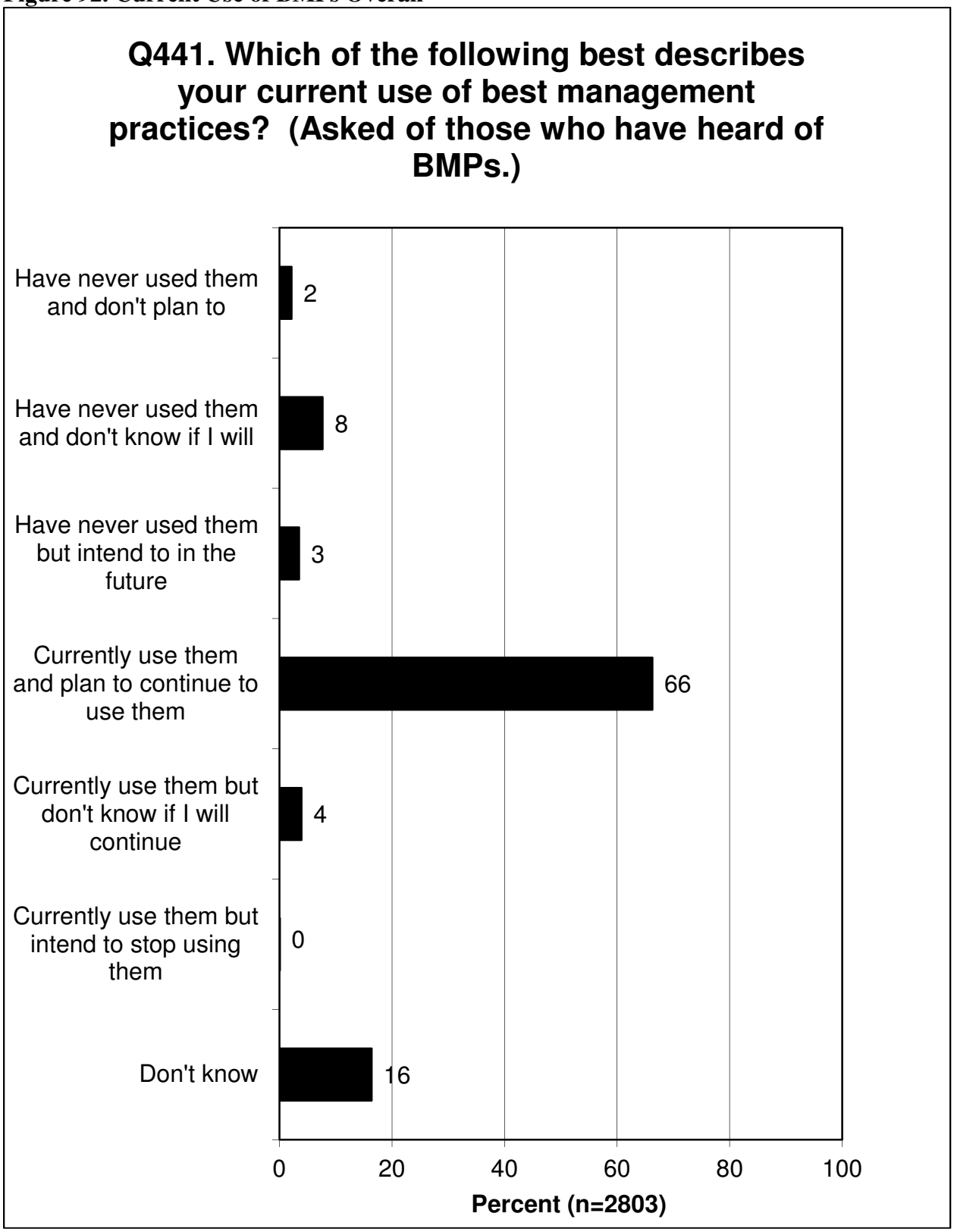
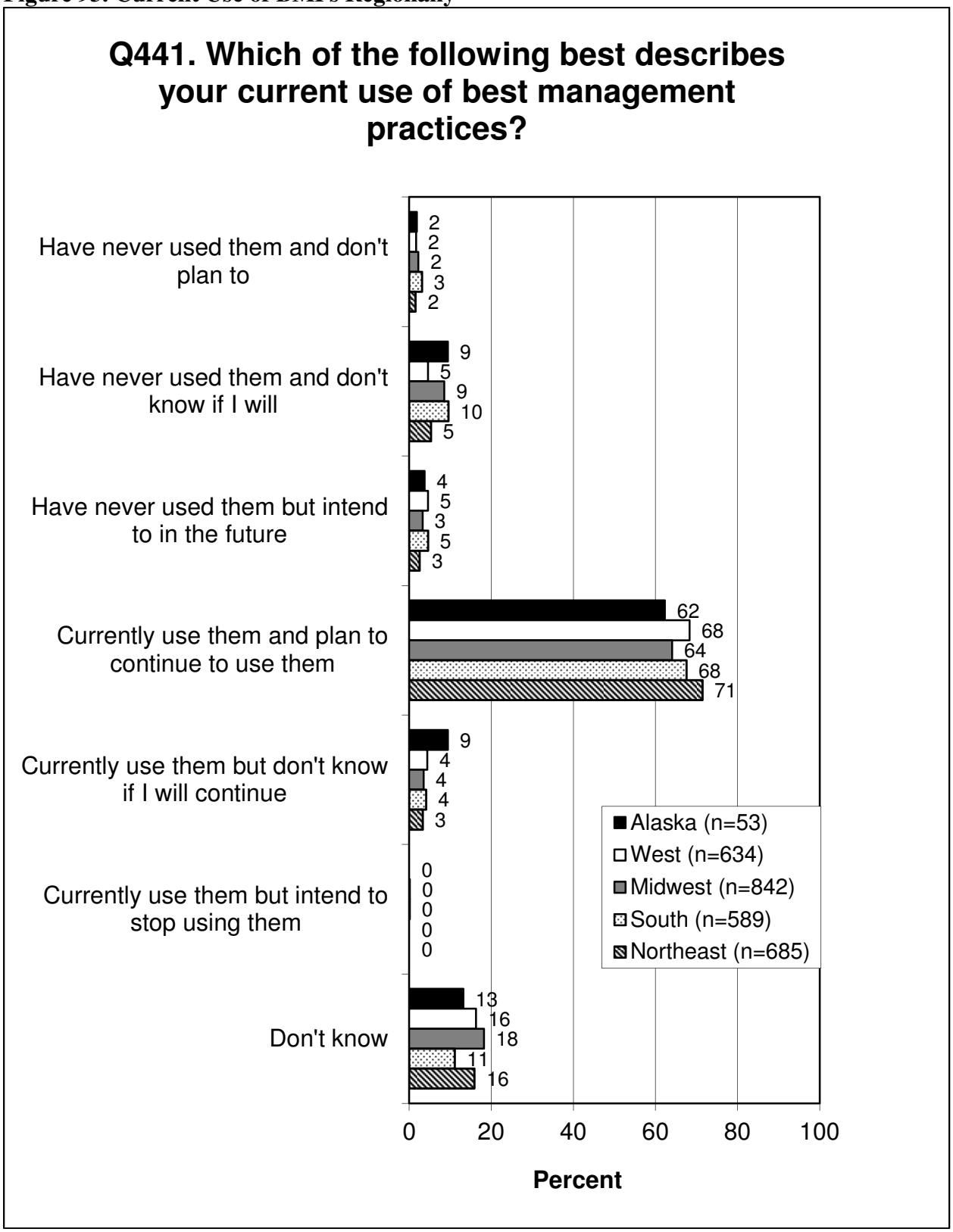


Figure 93. Current Use of BMPs Regionally



DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

- An overwhelming 98% of trappers are male.
  - This corresponds to previous years: 99% of trappers were male in the 2004 study.

- The mean age of trappers is 47.7 years.

- The average household income (pre-tax) of respondents most often falls within the range of $40,000 to $59,999 (18% gave a response in this range).

Figure 94. Trapper Gender Overall

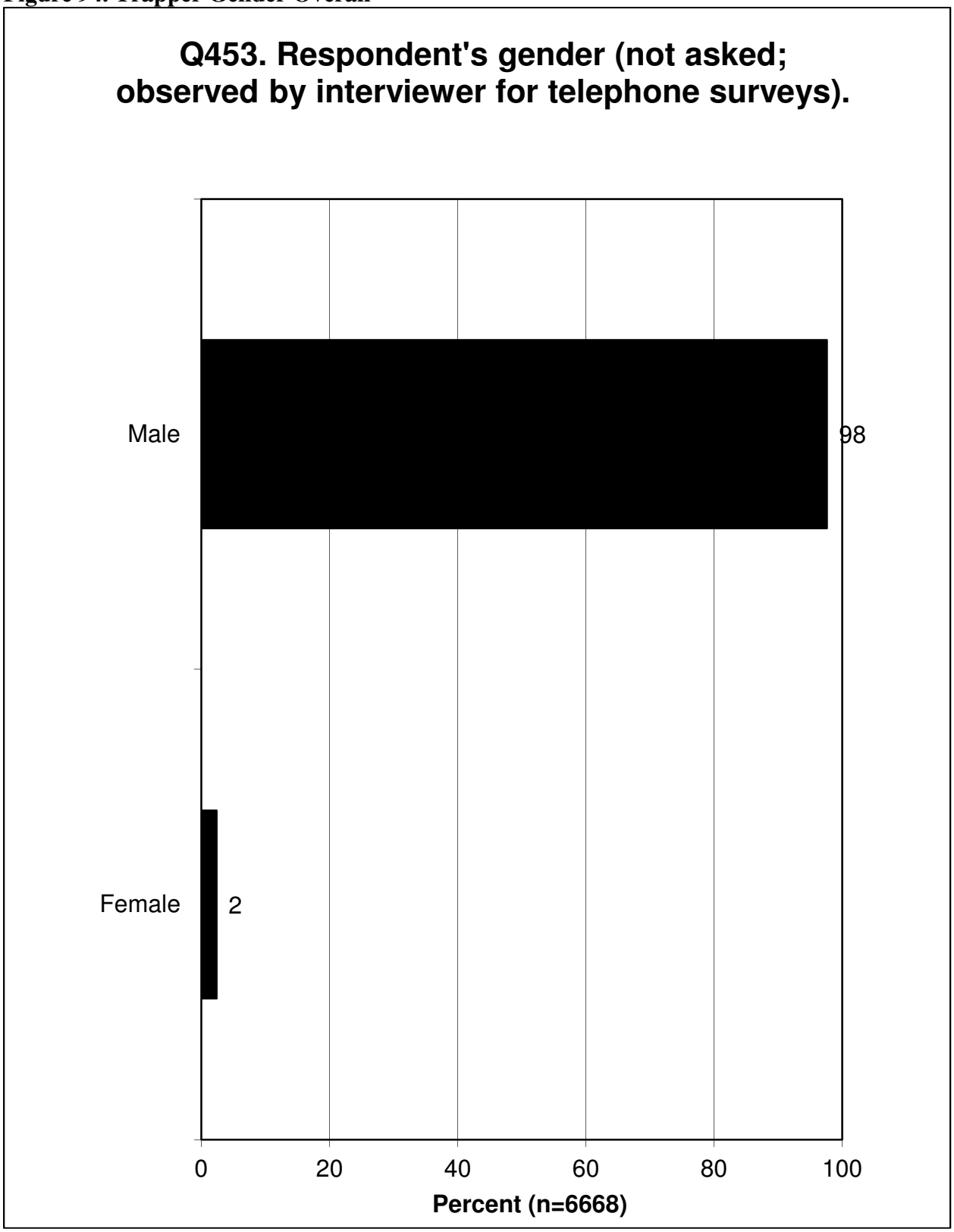


Figure 95. Trapper Gender Regionally

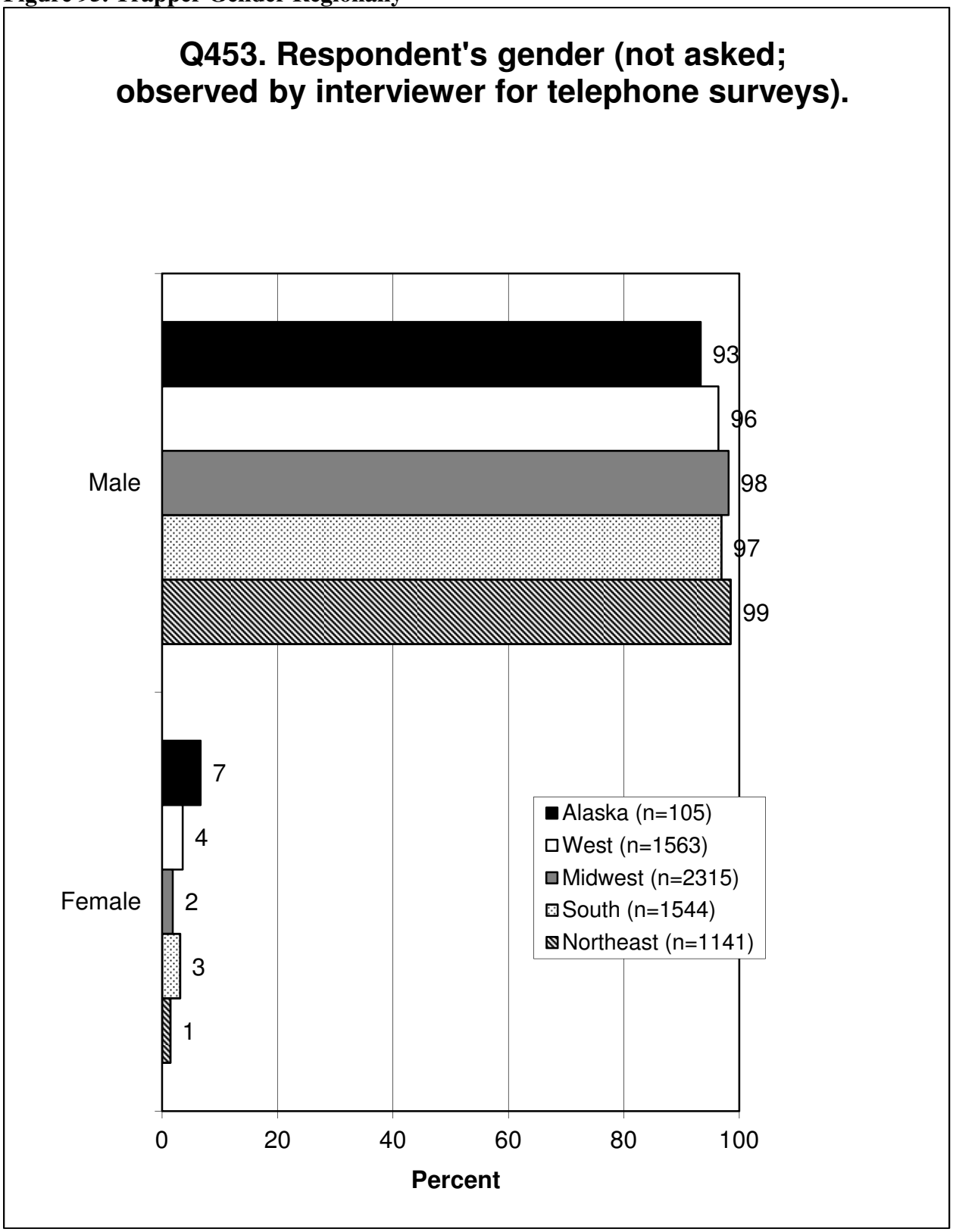


Table 195. Gender of Trappers, by State

	State of residence	Gender of respondent.	
		Male	Female
	Alaska	93%	7%
West	Arizona	98%	2%
	California	96%	3%
	Colorado	100%	0%
	Idaho	98%	2%
	Montana	94%	6%
	Nevada	98%	2%
	New Mexico	97%	3%
	Oregon	97%	3%
	Texas	100%	0%
	Utah	96%	4%
	Washington	96%	4%
	Wyoming	98%	2%
Midwest	Illinois	98%	2%
	Indiana	98%	2%
	Iowa	98%	2%
	Kansas	99%	1%
	Michigan	99%	1%
	Minnesota	97%	3%
	Missouri	98%	2%
	Nebraska	96%	4%
	North Dakota	95%	5%
	Ohio	97%	3%
	Oklahoma	96%	4%
	South Dakota	99%	1%
	Wisconsin	99%	1%
South	Alabama	97%	3%
	Arkansas	97%	3%
	Florida	93%	7%
	Georgia	98%	2%
	Kentucky	99%	1%
	Louisiana	94%	6%
	Mississippi	95%	5%
	North Carolina	99%	1%
	South Carolina	100%	0%
	Tennessee	98%	2%
	Virginia	96%	4%
	West Virginia	96%	4%
Northeast	Connecticut	97%	3%
	Maine	94%	5%
	Maryland	98%	2%
	Massachusetts	98%	2%
	New Hampshire	92%	8%
	New Jersey	99%	1%
	New York	100%	0%
	Pennsylvania	99%	1%
	Rhode Island	95%	5%
	Vermont	99%	1%

Figure 96. Trapper Age Overall

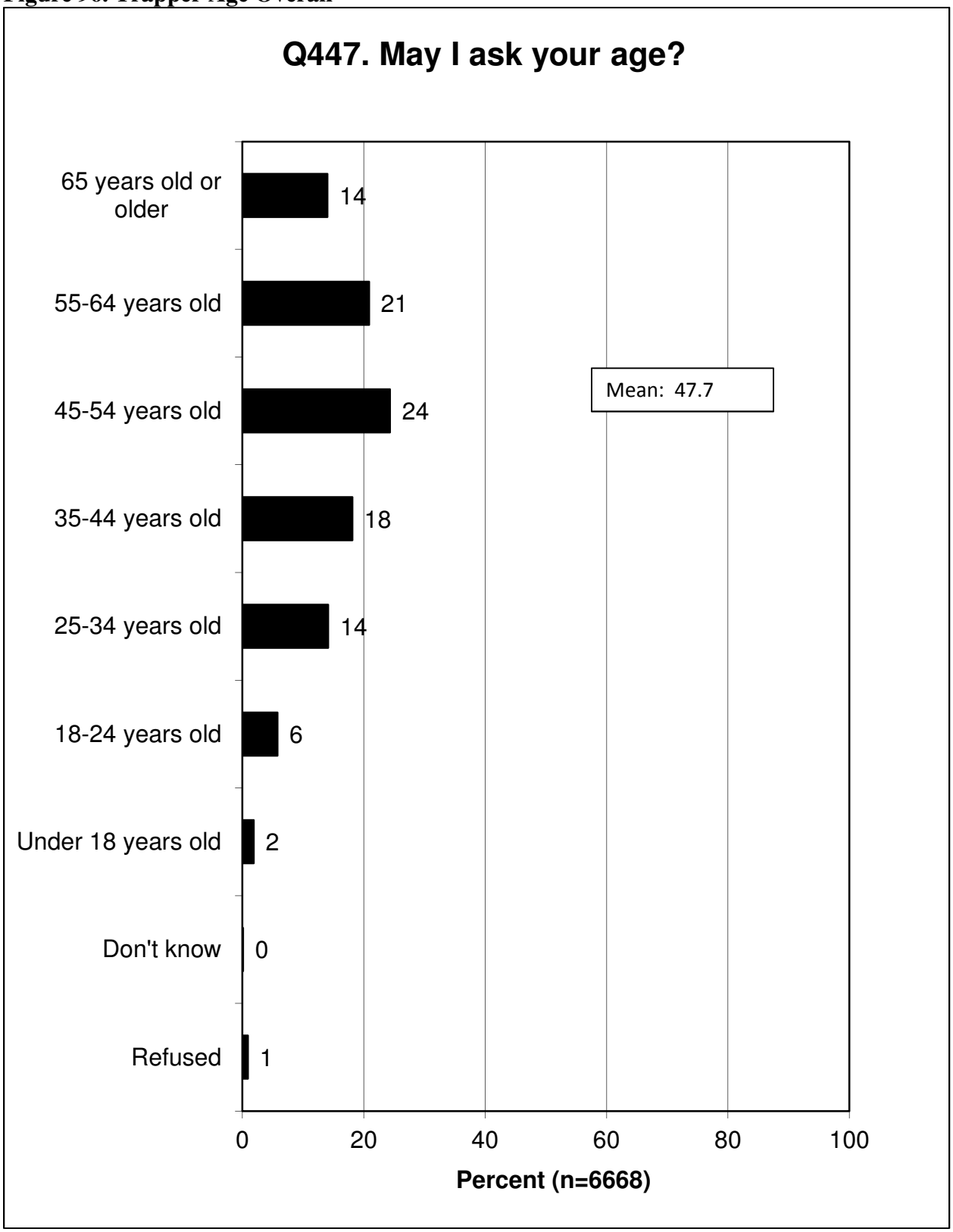


Figure 97. Trapper Age Regionally

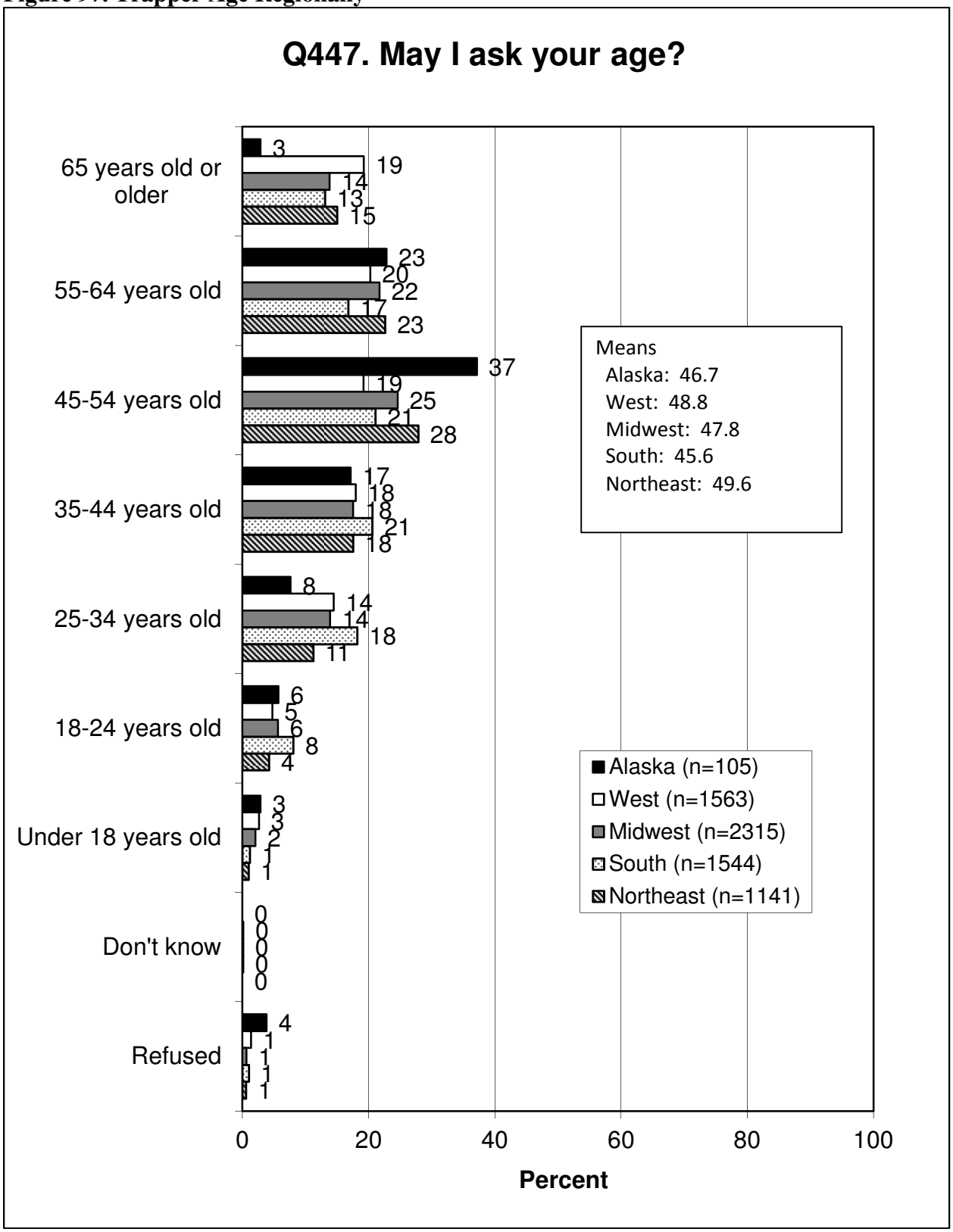


Table 196. Mean Age of Trappers, by State

State of residence	Mean age of trappers
Alaska	46.7
Arizona	49.0
California	48.3
Colorado	45.4
Idaho	42.9
Montana	53.6
Nevada	57.1
New Mexico	45.4
Oregon	49.0
Texas	51.3
Utah	42.8
Washington	48.7
Wyoming	48.9
Illinois	53.2
Indiana	53.2
Iowa	41.6
Kansas	45.0
Michigan	48.1
Minnesota	46.2
Missouri	41.0
Nebraska	47.6
North Dakota	42.5
Ohio	47.1
Oklahoma	36.1
South Dakota	44.3
Wisconsin	50.5
Alabama	50.8
Arkansas	46.2
Florida	46.1
Georgia	52.2
Kentucky	45.4
Louisiana	47.6
Mississippi	53.9
North Carolina	44.5
South Carolina	46.6
Tennessee	41.2
Virginia	46.0
West Virginia	43.6
Connecticut	55.4
Maine	49.4
Maryland	46.3
Massachusetts	49.7
New Hampshire	51.0
New Jersey	46.5
New York	50.4
Pennsylvania	47.3
Rhode Island	51.9
Vermont	46.8

Table 197. Age Breakdown of Trappers, by State

	State of residence	Age of respondent.								
		65 years old or older	55-64 years old	45-54 years old	35-44 years old	25-34 years old	18-24 years old	Under 18 years old	Don't know	Refused
	Alaska	3%	23%	37%	17%	8%	6%	3%	0%	4%
West	Arizona	17%	28%	17%	9%	6%	13%	4%	0%	6%
	California	17%	15%	19%	26%	17%	2%	1%	0%	4%
	Colorado	12%	17%	22%	16%	25%	2%	3%	0%	2%
	Idaho	12%	13%	22%	14%	26%	7%	4%	1%	2%
	Montana	30%	23%	18%	14%	4%	4%	5%	0%	2%
	Nevada	34%	26%	18%	11%	5%	5%	0%	0%	0%
	New Mexico	10%	18%	23%	22%	17%	9%	0%	0%	0%
	Oregon	25%	16%	17%	15%	19%	6%	0%	0%	2%
	Texas	29%	14%	43%	0%	0%	14%	0%	0%	0%
	Utah	6%	15%	19%	29%	25%	3%	2%	0%	0%
	Washington	27%	13%	17%	16%	19%	4%	4%	0%	0%
	Wyoming	11%	31%	18%	21%	15%	3%	0%	0%	1%
Midwest	Illinois	25%	27%	20%	10%	6%	6%	2%	0%	3%
	Indiana	26%	22%	24%	12%	13%	2%	0%	0%	1%
	Iowa	3%	15%	25%	25%	23%	8%	1%	0%	0%
	Kansas	8%	19%	24%	24%	18%	6%	1%	0%	0%
	Michigan	16%	22%	23%	18%	15%	4%	3%	0%	0%
	Minnesota	13%	16%	25%	21%	20%	4%	0%	0%	1%
	Missouri	3%	15%	24%	24%	20%	9%	4%	0%	0%
	Nebraska	17%	18%	25%	14%	7%	10%	7%	2%	1%
	North Dakota	8%	16%	21%	15%	26%	12%	1%	0%	1%
	Ohio	11%	24%	19%	24%	13%	8%	0%	0%	1%
	Oklahoma	2%	13%	13%	26%	24%	11%	11%	0%	0%
	South Dakota	8%	17%	24%	22%	22%	6%	2%	0%	0%
	Wisconsin	15%	26%	31%	13%	11%	2%	2%	0%	0%
South	Alabama	13%	25%	30%	17%	7%	4%	1%	0%	3%
	Arkansas	21%	11%	18%	20%	21%	8%	1%	0%	1%
	Florida	0%	32%	27%	22%	13%	7%	0%	0%	0%
	Georgia	25%	16%	27%	15%	9%	3%	1%	2%	1%
	Kentucky	8%	16%	29%	25%	17%	5%	0%	0%	0%
	Louisiana	17%	19%	16%	19%	18%	7%	2%	0%	4%
	Mississippi	24%	23%	25%	16%	6%	2%	2%	0%	2%
	North Carolina	6%	18%	27%	23%	18%	7%	1%	0%	0%
	South Carolina	11%	21%	24%	19%	20%	4%	1%	0%	0%
	Tennessee	0%	19%	27%	14%	30%	10%	0%	0%	0%
	Virginia	11%	23%	20%	20%	8%	13%	4%	0%	1%
	West Virginia	12%	15%	18%	21%	22%	10%	1%	0%	1%
Northeast	Connecticut	32%	16%	32%	8%	8%	2%	1%	0%	0%
	Maine	16%	24%	24%	19%	10%	3%	3%	0%	1%
	Maryland	14%	19%	25%	15%	15%	8%	3%	0%	2%
	Massachusetts	14%	25%	32%	18%	7%	4%	2%	0%	0%
	New Hampshire	25%	16%	22%	14%	14%	5%	0%	0%	5%
	New Jersey	7%	20%	31%	21%	18%	3%	0%	0%	0%
	New York	16%	24%	28%	18%	9%	5%	0%	0%	0%
	Pennsylvania	10%	20%	32%	17%	14%	3%	4%	0%	1%
	Rhode Island	23%	18%	27%	27%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%
	Vermont	8%	27%	24%	18%	22%	1%	0%	0%	0%

Figure 98. Trapper Household Income Overall

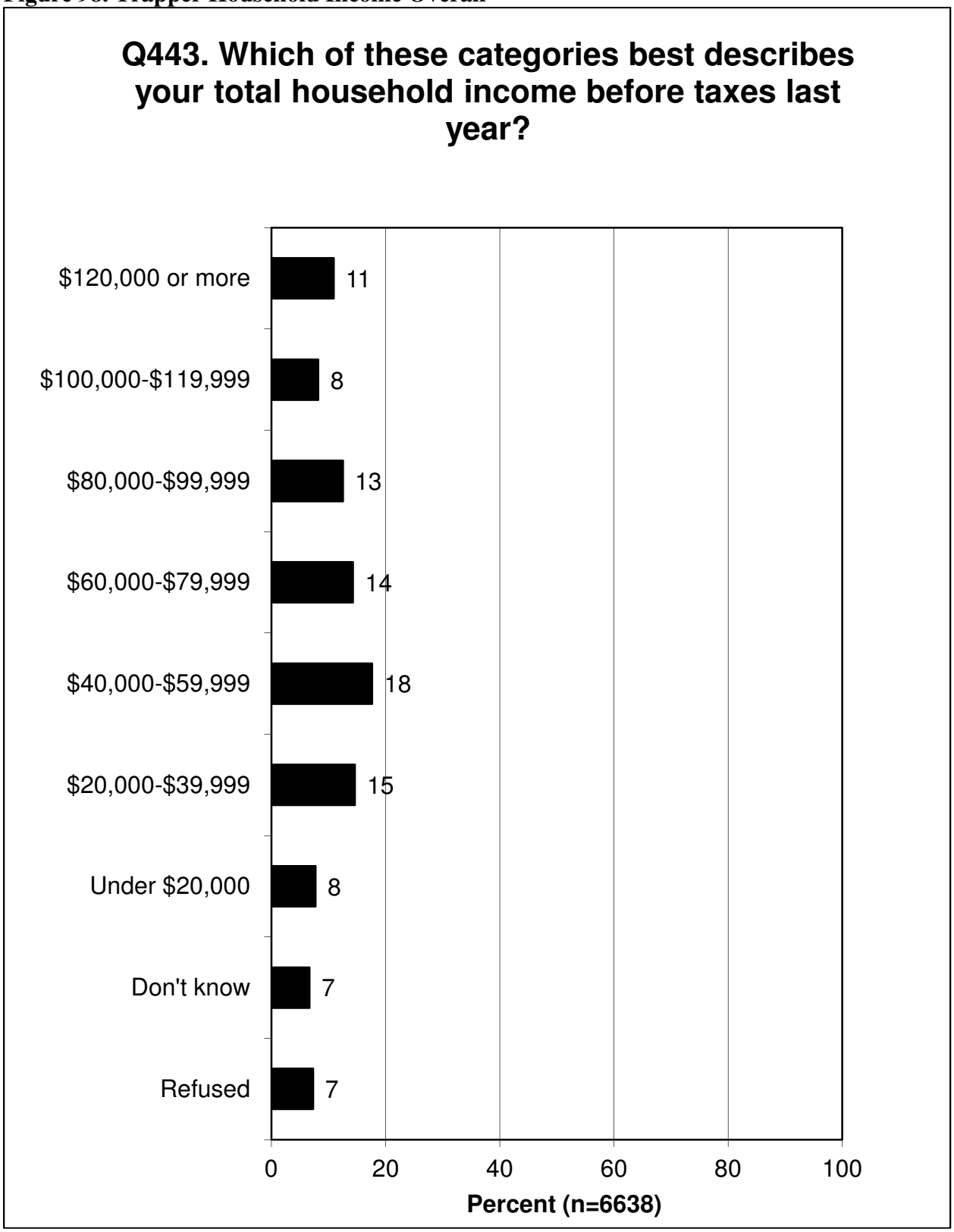


Figure 99. Trapper Household Income Regionally

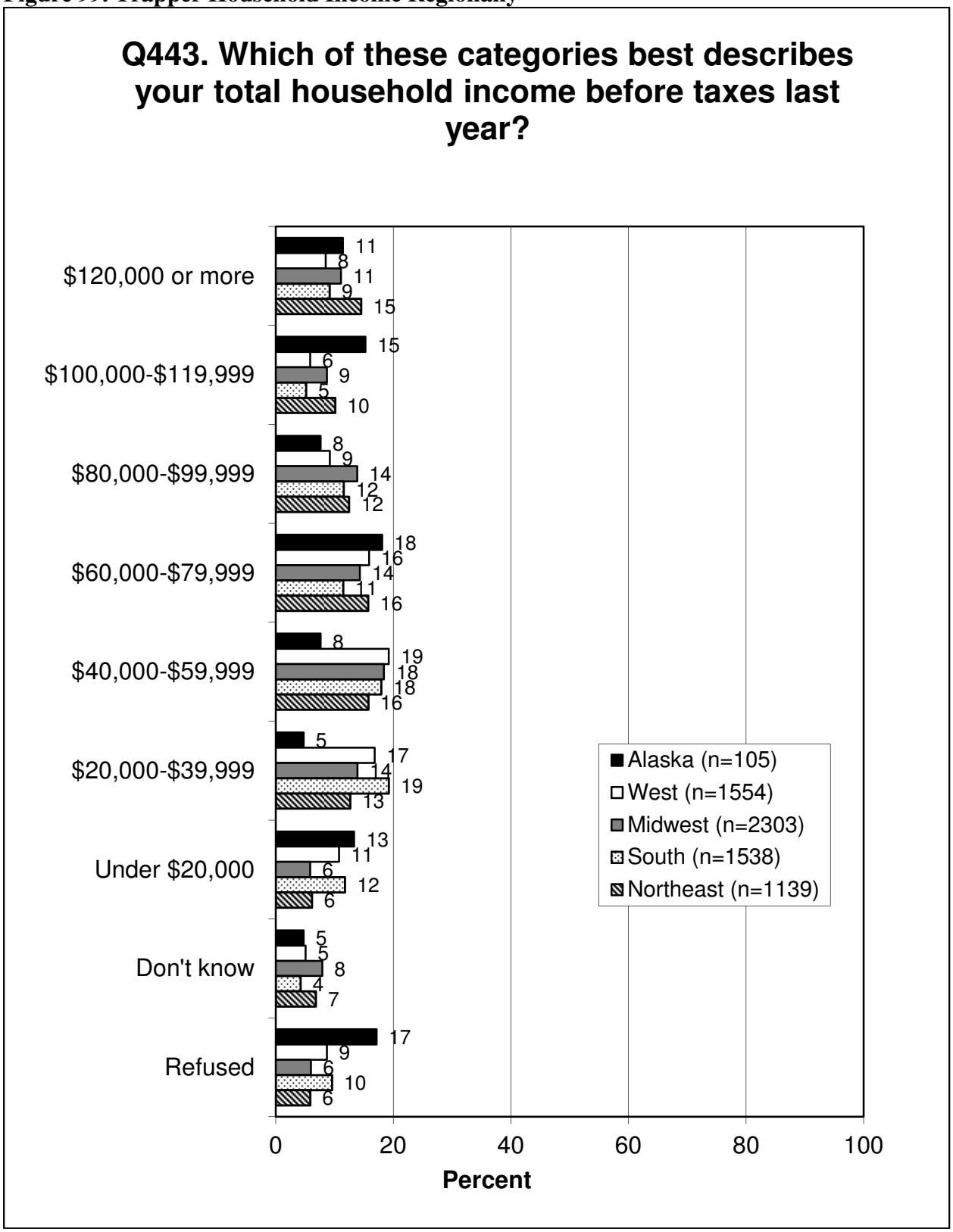


Table 198. Household Income (Pre-Tax), by State

	State of residence	Household income (pre-tax).								
		$120,000 or more	$100,000-$119,999	$80,000-$99,999	$60,000-$79,999	$40,000-$59,999	$20,000-$39,999	Under $20,000	Don't know	Refused
	Alaska	11%	15%	8%	18%	8%	5%	13%	5%	17%
West	Arizona	6%	8%	13%	17%	9%	17%	17%	6%	8%
	California	13%	7%	9%	16%	19%	10%	10%	6%	10%
	Colorado	21%	7%	9%	16%	16%	15%	6%	10%	1%
	Idaho	4%	7%	10%	13%	23%	18%	13%	3%	9%
	Montana	7%	4%	6%	13%	17%	20%	15%	3%	17%
	Nevada	8%	3%	13%	15%	15%	20%	10%	2%	13%
	New Mexico	6%	8%	8%	19%	21%	15%	12%	10%	1%
	Oregon	9%	3%	5%	13%	26%	16%	16%	2%	12%
	Texas	14%	14%	0%	14%	29%	14%	0%	14%	0%
	Utah	10%	7%	12%	21%	23%	16%	4%	7%	0%
	Washington	17%	11%	13%	15%	16%	13%	3%	8%	4%
	Wyoming	12%	8%	14%	21%	18%	11%	5%	10%	2%
Midwest	Illinois	7%	4%	10%	10%	22%	17%	7%	9%	14%
	Indiana	5%	3%	8%	13%	16%	25%	8%	6%	16%
	Iowa	19%	12%	18%	17%	16%	8%	2%	7%	0%
	Kansas	12%	9%	13%	17%	17%	13%	4%	9%	6%
	Michigan	13%	10%	15%	16%	21%	13%	4%	8%	1%
	Minnesota	17%	13%	14%	16%	17%	10%	6%	4%	3%
	Missouri	11%	14%	15%	16%	17%	11%	8%	8%	0%
	Nebraska	8%	4%	11%	11%	12%	16%	8%	6%	23%
	North Dakota	22%	14%	15%	16%	9%	10%	5%	8%	1%
	Ohio	8%	7%	15%	13%	23%	13%	8%	8%	5%
	Oklahoma	12%	8%	12%	10%	14%	14%	15%	12%	2%
	South Dakota	9%	8%	12%	18%	21%	16%	5%	11%	0%
	Wisconsin	12%	10%	16%	14%	17%	14%	5%	8%	5%
South	Alabama	17%	7%	14%	14%	12%	13%	8%	7%	8%
	Arkansas	12%	4%	10%	11%	17%	16%	17%	1%	13%
	Florida	15%	5%	12%	14%	15%	20%	8%	7%	3%
	Georgia	7%	3%	7%	11%	24%	12%	19%	5%	12%
	Kentucky	20%	6%	16%	16%	17%	16%	4%	5%	0%
	Louisiana	10%	2%	7%	8%	18%	18%	15%	6%	17%
	Mississippi	8%	6%	5%	9%	11%	19%	19%	2%	20%
	North Carolina	14%	11%	12%	19%	15%	15%	5%	9%	0%
	South Carolina	11%	11%	12%	21%	16%	13%	7%	7%	2%
	Tennessee	5%	8%	10%	19%	22%	14%	14%	6%	2%
	Virginia	9%	3%	8%	13%	15%	14%	12%	10%	16%
	West Virginia	4%	5%	14%	8%	20%	26%	12%	2%	10%
Northeast	Connecticut	15%	8%	14%	9%	18%	13%	3%	7%	12%
	Maine	11%	8%	12%	10%	14%	18%	10%	8%	9%
	Maryland	16%	14%	12%	12%	14%	10%	7%	11%	6%
	Massachusetts	12%	5%	4%	16%	19%	19%	4%	5%	16%
	New Hampshire	5%	6%	13%	11%	22%	11%	11%	2%	19%
	New Jersey	29%	14%	10%	14%	14%	5%	2%	11%	1%
	New York	15%	10%	14%	18%	16%	11%	6%	6%	5%
	Pennsylvania	7%	9%	10%	17%	17%	18%	7%	6%	9%
	Rhode Island	5%	14%	14%	14%	14%	9%	9%	5%	18%
	Vermont	8%	7%	13%	21%	19%	19%	7%	5%	0%

ABOUT THE ASSOCIATION OF FISH AND WILDLIFE AGENCIES (AFWA)

The Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (AFWA) was founded in 1902. AFWA represents North America's fish and wildlife agencies to advance sound, science-based management and conservation of fish and wildlife and their habitats in the public interest.

AFWA represents its state agency members on Capitol Hill and before the Administration to advance favorable fish and wildlife conservation policy and funding and works to ensure that all entities work collaboratively on the most important issues. AFWA also provides member agencies with coordination services on cross-cutting as well as species-based programs that range from birds, fish habitat, and energy development to climate change, wildlife action plans, conservation education, leadership training, and international relations.

Working together, AFWA's member agencies are ensuring that North American fish and wildlife management has a clear and collective voice.

ABOUT RESPONSIVE MANAGEMENT

Responsive Management is an internationally recognized public opinion and attitude survey research firm specializing in natural resource and outdoor recreation issues. Our mission is to help natural resource and outdoor recreation agencies and organizations better understand and work with their constituents, customers, and the public.

Utilizing our in-house, full-service telephone, mail, and web-based survey center with 50 professional interviewers, we have conducted more than 1,000 telephone surveys, mail surveys, personal interviews, and focus groups, as well as numerous marketing and communication plans, needs assessments, and program evaluations.

Clients include the federal natural resource and land management agencies, most state fish and wildlife agencies, state departments of natural resources, environmental protection agencies, state park agencies, tourism boards, most of the major conservation and sportsmen's organizations, and numerous private businesses. Responsive Management also collects attitude and opinion data for many of the nation's top universities.

Specializing in research on public attitudes toward natural resource and outdoor recreation issues, Responsive Management has completed a wide range of projects during the past 22 years, including dozens of studies of hunters, anglers, wildlife viewers, boaters, park visitors, historic site visitors, hikers, birdwatchers, campers, and rock climbers. Responsive Management has conducted studies on endangered species; waterfowl and wetlands; and the reintroduction of large predators such as wolves, grizzly bears, and the Florida panther.

Responsive Management has assisted with research on numerous natural resource ballot initiatives and referenda and has helped agencies and organizations find alternative funding and increase their membership and donations. Additionally, Responsive Management has conducted major organizational and programmatic needs assessments to assist natural resource agencies and organizations in developing more effective programs based on a solid foundation of fact.

Responsive Management has conducted research on public attitudes toward natural resources and outdoor recreation in almost every state in the United States, as well as in Canada, Australia, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Japan. Responsive Management has also conducted focus groups and personal interviews with residents of the African countries of Algeria, Cameroon, Mauritius, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Responsive Management routinely conducts surveys in Spanish and has conducted surveys in Chinese, Korean, Japanese and Vietnamese and has completed numerous studies with specific target audiences, including Hispanics; African-Americans; Asians; women; children; senior citizens; urban, suburban, and rural residents; large landowners; and farmers.

Responsive Management's research has been upheld in U.S. District Courts; used in peer-reviewed journals; and presented at major natural resource, fish and wildlife, and outdoor recreation conferences across the world. Company research has been featured in most of the nation's major media, including CNN, *The New York Times*, *The Wall Street Journal*, and on the front pages of *USA Today* and *The Washington Post*. Responsive Management's research has also been highlighted in *Newsweek* magazine.

Visit the Responsive Management website at:

www.responsivemanagement.com

APPENDIX A: EMAIL AND LETTER TEMPLATES

Template for Email Invitations to Trappers to Participate in the Survey

Dear_____,

The [STATE AGENCY] is participating in a nationwide study coordinated by the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (AFWA) concerning the use of traps in the United States. As a licensed trapper, your email address was one of only a small number that have been randomly selected to help us with this study by answering a brief questionnaire. Although participation is completely voluntary, we would greatly appreciate your cooperation in this important effort. The results will help protect the ability of the states to manage furbearers through trapping.

Click Here to Start the Survey

The questions take approximately 15 minutes to complete, and our goal is to have all surveys completed by **September 22, 2015**, in order to have time to analyze data and develop a report within the study's timeline.

Please be assured that your answers will never be associated with your name, address, trapping license, or other contact information.

The Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (AFWA) is a nationwide association that each state fish and wildlife agency is a member of, including the [STATE AGENCY]. AFWA represents the state agencies on Capitol Hill and in other national forums to advance favorable fish and wildlife conservation policy and funding and works to ensure that all entities work collaboratively on the most important fish and wildlife issues.

Each state agency is participating in this AFWA study, and you are being asked to participate as a license holder whose privileges may include trapping. The goal of this study is for AFWA to better understand trapping participation and, more specifically, trap use, such as which types of traps and features are being used for which species, which traps are most popular, and which species are most often trapped, as well as some related trapping information, such as expenditures (to better understand the economic impact of trapping on the states), membership in trapping organizations, and more. The results of the study will be used to help protect and manage trapping opportunities in each state.

Responsive Management, an independent research firm specializing in outdoor recreation and natural resource issues, has been contracted by AFWA to conduct the survey with trappers. Each state agency has provided trapping license contact information under a confidentiality agreement with Responsive Management that the contact information is used *only* for this licensed trapper study. Again, please be assured that your answers will never be associated with your name, address, trapping license, or other contact information and that your contact information will only be used for contacting you directly for this study.

Responsive Management also conducted the study previously in 2004, and a copy of the report is accessible online at http://www.fishwildlife.org/files/AFWA-FINAL-TRAPPING-Report.pdf.

Click Here to Start the Survey

If you have any questions, have technical issues, or need further clarification about this study please feel free to contact Responsive Management at research@responsivemanagement.com.

Thank you in advance for your time and feedback.

Sincerely,
Alison Lanier
Responsive Management

Template for Letter Inviting Recipients to Participate in the Survey

The voice of fish and wildlife agencies

1100 First Street, NE, Suite 825
Washington, DC 20002
Phone: 202-838-3474
Fax: 202-350-9869
Email: info@fishwildlife.org

Dear licensed trapper,

The [INSERT STATE AGENCY] is participating in a nationwide study coordinated by the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (AFWA) concerning the use of traps in the United States. Your address was one of only a small number that have been randomly selected to help us with this study by answering a brief questionnaire. Although participation is completely voluntary, we would greatly appreciate your cooperation in this important effort. The results will help protect the ability of the states to manage furbearers through trapping. The study was previously completed in 2004, and a copy of the report is accessible online at http://www.fishwildlife.org/files/AFWA-FINAL-TRAPPING-Report.pdf.

Responsive Management, an independent research firm specializing in outdoor recreation and natural resource issues, has been contracted to conduct the survey with trappers. The questions take approximately 15 minutes to complete, and you may participate in several ways:

If you would like to participate online, the questionnaire can be accessed at this link: http://sgiz.mobi/s3/TrapperSurvey. You may also call our toll-free number at 888-810-4460 between 9:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m. Eastern time, and an interviewer will read the questions and enter your responses. If we do not hear from you within a couple of weeks, you may receive a call from an interviewer to ask for your time in completing a telephone survey. Please be assured that your answers will never be associated with your name, address, trapping license, or other contact information. Our goal is to have all surveys completed by September 22, 2015, in order to have time to analyze data and develop a report within the study's timeline.

If you have any questions, have technical issues, or need further clarification about this study please feel free to contact me at 540-432-1888.

Thank you in advance for your time and feedback.

Sincerely,

Alison Lanier
Research Associate
Responsive Management
130 Franklin Street
Harrisonburg, VA 22801
(www.responsivemanagement.com)

APPENDIX B: CATEGORIES AND TYPES OF TRAPS

TRAPPING – TRAP LIST

Foothold Traps

1 #1 Coil-spring
2 #1 1/2 Coil-spring
3 # 1.65 Coil-spring
4 #1 3/4 or 1.75 Coil-spring
5 #2 Coil-spring
6 #3 Coil-spring
7 #4 Coil-spring
8 #5 Coil-spring
9 #22 Coyote cuffs
10 #33 Coyote cuffs
11 MB 450
12 MB 550
13 MB 650
14 MB 750
15 Sterling MJ 500
16 Sterling MJ 600
17 Sterling MJ 800
18 Jake Trap (JC Connor)
19 TS-85 Beaver Trap
20 #00 Longspring
21 #1 Longspring
22 #1 stop-loss or guard trap
23 #1 1/2 Longspring
24 #2 Longspring
25 #3 Longspring
26 #4 Longspring
27 #5 Longspring
28 #7 Longspring
29 #11 Longspring
30 "Dog proof" raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)

Snares

31 Snare or cable restraint
32 Belisle footsnare or other footsnare

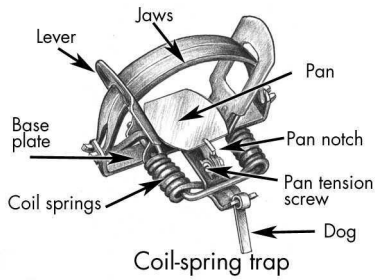
Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw Traps

33 #50 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw
34 #60 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw
35 #110 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw
36 #120 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw
37 #150 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw
38 #155 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw
39 #160 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw
40 #220 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw
41 #280 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw
42 #330 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw
43 #660 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw
44 Other Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw trap size

Additional Traps

45 Muskrat float (submersion cage-type)
46 Colony trap
47 Cage or box trap
48 Other (ENTER OTHER TYPE OF TRAP)

Coil-spring trap



Longspring traps

Dog proof Raccoon Trap (foot enclosing trap)

Simple Snare

Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw Trap

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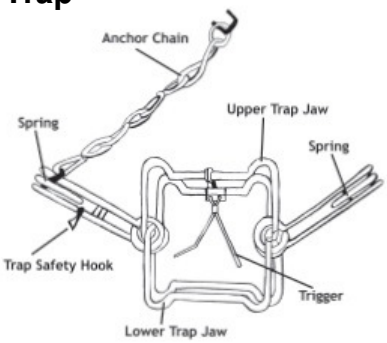

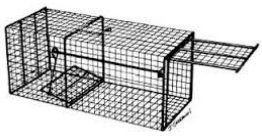

Cage or box trap