Name ___________________________________________ Date of Birth ____________________________
Course Date &Time ____________________________ Course Location ____________________________
Phone or E-mail for Course Information ____________________________

Chapter 1: Introduction

1. By requiring trapper education for all first time trappers, New York State aims to introduce new trappers to:
   1. ____________________________________________________________
   2. ____________________________________________________________
   3. ____________________________________________________________
   4. ____________________________________________________________

2. List two resources that can help you learn more about trapping:
   1. ____________________________________________________________
   2. ____________________________________________________________

Chapter 2: History of Trapping

3. Name two benefits of trapping furbearers:
   1. ____________________________________________________________
   2. ____________________________________________________________

Chapter 3: Furbearer Management

4. Name two positive effects that furbearers can have on the environment:
   1. ____________________________________________________________
   2. ____________________________________________________________

5. Name two negative effects that furbearers can have on the environment:
   1. ____________________________________________________________
   2. ____________________________________________________________

6. Responsible trapping of wildlife populations can be done without eliminating their populations because they are:
   a. Disposable resources  b. Protected species
   c. Breeding stocks  d. Renewable resources

7. ____________________________ stock is the portion of the population that the habitat can support.
   ____________________________ stock is the portion the habitat cannot support.

8. Fur provides garments that are not only durable, warm, and beautiful, but they also leave much less of a ________________ footprint than their synthetic counterparts.

Chapter 4: Trapping Laws, Regulations, and Ethics

9. How do responsible trappers target the species that they want to catch and avoid catching non-target animals?
   a. By selecting trap types and sizes made specifically to capture the target species
   b. By avoiding areas known to be frequented by non-target species
   c. By using baits and lures that are attractive to target species and not to non-target species whenever possible
   d. All of the above

10. If you come across an illegal trap set near your trap line, what should you do?
    a. Take the trap and don’t tell anyone
    b. Notify your local Environmental Conservation Officer
    c. Read the trap ID tag and confront the trapper yourself
    d. Do nothing and go about your own trap line

11. True or False: If you are trapping in an area where dogs and cats are found it is ok to use body-gripping traps if you don’t use many of them.

12. True or False: The addition of extra trap springs is a good idea if you are finding sprung sets.

13. Most land furbearers in New York State can be effectively trapped with traps no larger than a:
    a. #1.5 coil spring  b. 330 body-gripping trap
    c. #4 double long-spring  d. None of the above
Chapter 5: Trapping Safety and Wildlife Diseases

14. What are three things that you as a trapper can do to prevent hypothermia?
   1. __________________________
   2. __________________________
   3. __________________________

15. True or False: Clear ice is the strongest and 3 inches is the minimum thickness needed for one person to safely cross, but 4 inches is better.

16. If you fall through the ice you should:
   a. Climb out facing the direction you came from when the ice gave way
   b. When you get out, roll in the direction you came from when you fell through
   c. Build a fire immediately unless you are close to shelter or a vehicle to get warm
   d. All of the above

17. Rabies is a __________________________ that infects the central nervous system. Left untreated, rabies is always________________________.

18. List three ways that rabies can be transmitted.
   1. __________________________
   2. __________________________
   3. __________________________

19. What disease transmitted to humans through contaminated water causes diarrhea, cramping, weakness, and mild fever?
   a. Raccoon roundworm  
   b. Leptospirosis  
   c. Tularemia  
   d. Giardia

20. True or False: Trappers should always wear gloves when skinning a furbearer.

21. List five safety tips that trappers should follow when outside, regardless of the weather:
   1. __________________________
   2. __________________________
   3. __________________________
   4. __________________________
   5. __________________________

Chapter 6: Equipment and Preparation

22. List five items found in a typical fox trapper's pack basket:
   1. __________________________
   2. __________________________
   3. __________________________
   4. __________________________
   5. __________________________

Chapter 7: Best Management Practices

28. “BMP” stands for:

29. BMPs are methods, actions and equipment that do what three things to help trapping?
   1. __________________________
   2. __________________________
   3. __________________________

30. BMPs evaluate __________________________ to ensure live restraining traps capture animals with a low injury rate.

31. Selectivity means traps must be used in a fashion that limits the catch of ______________________animals but still are effective at catching the desired furbearer.

32. Live restraining traps were also examined for how they are to the trapper and other people that might encounter the trap.

Chapter 8: Selective Trapping Techniques

33. What is the first consideration for selective trapping?

34. Abundant sign of the desired animal is not the only determining factor in whether or not you have found a good location for a set. What are three other factors that must be considered?
   1. __________________________
   2. __________________________
   3. __________________________

35. What is one way to keep dogs from approaching the trap in a cubby set made for raccoons?

36. To catch raccoons but reduce the chances of attracting cats or dogs, use baits instead of ones that smell like__________ or ____________.
37. To avoid catching birds of prey, you should ____________________________.

38. Other than bait, lure, and location, name five choices you can make to be more selective in what you catch.
1. __________________________________________
2. __________________________________________
3. __________________________________________
4. __________________________________________
5. __________________________________________

Chapter 9: Natural History of New York Furbearers

39. List fourteen furbearers that can be trapped in New York State.
1. __________________________________________
2. __________________________________________
3. __________________________________________
4. __________________________________________
5. __________________________________________
6. __________________________________________
7. __________________________________________
8. __________________________________________
9. __________________________________________
10. _________________________________________
11. _________________________________________
12. _________________________________________
13. _________________________________________
14. _________________________________________

40. Why is it important for a trapper to know the natural history of the furbearer they want to trap?
______________________________

41. Tularemia is an infectious disease in wildlife that can be passed to humans through contact with infected animals. Name two furbearers in New York that are susceptible to tularemia.
1. __________________________________________
2. __________________________________________

42. List four different types of traps that would be effective for trapping raccoons
1. __________________________________________
2. __________________________________________
3. __________________________________________
4. __________________________________________

43. Name three types of sets that would be effective for trapping bobcat.
1. __________________________________________
2. __________________________________________
3. __________________________________________

44. When might a trapper use a guarded foot-hold trap and why?
______________________________

45. Match the tracks below to the appropriate animal (muskrat, raccoon, bobcat, gray fox):

Chapter 10: Common Water Sets

46. Be certain your traps are anchored or staked solidly enough to hold:
   a. Your targeted furbearer
   b. The strongest animal you might catch
   c. Repeated catches
   d. All of the above

47. The channel set is a poor choice to catch:
   a. Raccoon
   b. Muskrat
   c. Otter
   d. Beaver

48. The depth of the water at the set will determine:
   a. Type of trap to use
   b. If the animal will be submerged
   c. If a sliding lock should be used
   d. All of the above
49. The pocket set is a very good set to take mink, muskrat and raccoon. To help make this set dog-proof:
   a. Set under branches or exposed roots
   b. Avoid meat baits and raccoon gland lure
   c. Keep trap well inside the pocket opening
   d. All of the above

Chapter 11: Land Sets

50. Body-gripping traps are designed to ______________________ the animals they catch. Due to this, trappers must exercise __________________ to avoid the unintentional capture of ______________________ or ______________________.

51. What type of land set would not be a good choice for trapping fox or coyote?
   ________________________________________________________________

52. When and why would a trapper choose to use a box or cage trap?
   ________________________________________________________________

53. A ____________________ set can be effective for fox because they have a habit of trying to avoid getting their feet wet.

54. What type of land set is good for nearly all predatory furbearers?
   ________________________________________________________________

55. When using a leaning-pole set you should move the trigger of the body-gripping trap to the side to prevent __________________ and the bait should be covered to avoid __________________.

Chapter 12: Running a Trap Line

56. How frequently should a responsible trapper check traps?
   a. When he/she expects to capture an animal
   b. Every day, as late in the day as possible
   c. On days with unpleasant weather
   d. As soon as possible as required by regulation

57. Name three reasons why a responsible trapper should check their traps early in the morning:
   1. ____________________________
   2. ____________________________
   3. ____________________________

58. When actually checking a trap, the trapper should:
   a. Check the bait
   b. Approach close enough to the set to see the trap
   c. Check the trap covering and/or area around the set for signs of a visit
   d. All of the above

59. What are three items that can be used to release unintended animals from your trap?
   1. ____________________________
   2. ____________________________
   3. ____________________________

60. The best way to kill a trapped furbearer depends on the location of the trap set as well as ______________________, ______________________, and ______________________.

61. The first thing a trapper should do before trapping on private land is:
   a. Scout the area
   b. Ask neighboring properties if they are experiencing any furbearer problems
   c. Get permission from the landowner
   d. Work out a trapping schedule

Chapter 13: Fur Handling Equipment, Techniques, and Marketing

62. Two important factors in selecting a skinning knife are ______________________ and ______________________.

63. A device designed for hanging animals during skinning is called a ______________________.

64. Name the two types of fur stretchers that are available.
   1. ______________________
   2. ______________________

65. Which animal is skinned "open"?
   ________________________________________________________________

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