

Homework #1 - Student Manual Chapters 1-6 and Wisconsin Trapping Regulations

Chapter 1 – Introduction to Trapper Education

1. Which of these groups was not involved in this newly revised WCTEP student manual?
 - a. Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies
 - b. Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
 - c. National Trappers Association
 - d. Wisconsin Trappers Association
2. Trapping regulations are designed to help manage furbearing animals using safe and selective equipment and techniques.
 - a. true
 - b. false
3. Trapping takes time, dedication and much responsibility.
 - a. true
 - b. false
4. Furbearers are considered to be a renewable resource here in Wisconsin.
 - a. true
 - b. false
5. Furbearers are classified as either predator or prey, but never as both.
 - a. true
 - b. false
6. Trapping benefits the ecosystem by reducing numbers of individuals within a population, thereby limiting the spread of diseases.
 - a. true
 - b. false
7. Endangered species can be benefitted through trapping by reducing furbearers that are identified as predators of these protected animals.
 - a. true
 - b. false
8. Trapping raccoon in Wisconsin could be an example of
 - a. Endangered Species protection
 - b. helping maintain a balance
 - c. wildlife research
 - d. all three of these
9. In Wisconsin, regulated trapping is considered to be a
 - a. right
 - b. privilege
 - c. both of these
10. The National Trappers Association (NTA) promotes sound environmental education programs.
 - a. true
 - b. false

11. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) supports the use of regulated trapping in Wisconsin.
a. true b. false

Chapter 2 – Historical Considerations

1. The first North American fur trading post was established in 1608 by the
a. French b. English
b. Spanish c. Portugese
2. For many of those early years, the _____ was the most desired animal.
a. muskrat c. beaver
b. red fox d. mink
3. The fur trade in North America was important to Europe since most furbearing animals in Europe at that time were near extinction levels by the early 1600s.
a. true b. false
4. Early on, almost all trappers were
a. Europeans c. Mexicans
b. mountain men d. Native Americans
5. At this same time, the French government issued licenses to companies or individuals giving them exclusive rights to _____ in specific regions.
a. cut timber c. trap beaver
b. trade for fur d. mine for precious minerals
6. As a result of the French and Indian War in 1760, the _____ government took over the Wisconsin region from the French and continued the fur trade.
a. Spanish c. Portugese
b. Canadian d. British
7. The fur trade declined to a low about 1850 primarily due to
a. habitat destruction c. unregulated take of furbearers
b. use of silk in making hats d. all of these contributed to decline
8. Steel foot-hold traps were not mass produced or widely available until after
a. 1650 c. 1823
b. 1776 d. 1850
9. By 1850, widespread habitat destruction made furbearers scarce.
a. true b. false

10. As a general rule, the economic value of any year's harvest of furbearers today depends on the
 - a. number of trappers
 - b. demand for a certain species
 - c. abundance of the species
 - d. all of these are major factors

11. Approximately how many people purchase licenses to trap furbearers in Wisconsin today?
 - a. 200
 - b. 2000
 - c. 20,000
 - d. 200,000

12. Wildlife in North America is owned by
 - a. individuals
 - b. individual states
 - c. corporations
 - d. the public

13. People who use wildlife for subsistence may revere animals even though they harvest wildlife for food and clothing.
 - a. true
 - b. false

14. _____ accept regulated harvests of surplus animals as appropriate.
 - a. animal rights activists
 - b. conservationists
 - c. strict protectionists
 - d. all of these accept regulated harvests

15. Which *attitude* believes animals have the same rights as humans?
 - a. Preservation
 - b. Conservation
 - c. Apathetic
 - d. Animal Rights

16. Which *attitude* probably came first in North America?
 - a. Extermination
 - b. Utilitarian
 - c. Subsistence
 - d. Conservation

17. *Animal welfare* should be a concern for all trappers and wildlife agencies.
 - a. true
 - b. false

In the *North American Model of Wildlife Conservation* . . .

18. Wildlife is a public resource and managed by fish and wildlife agencies.
 - a. true
 - b. false

19. There is no commercial market for any animals in North America at this time.
 - a. true
 - b. false

20. Public privileges to use wildlife and have a say in its management are guaranteed by law.
 - a. true
 - b. false

21. Our society sanctions the harvest of wildlife including dispatching wildlife for frivolous reasons.
 - a. true
 - b. false
22. There are international plans for management and regulation of wildlife in North America today.
 - a. true
 - b. false
23. Wildlife science is the basis for managing wildlife in North America today.
 - a. true
 - b. false
24. The North American model for wildlife ownership and management is patterned after the European model.
 - a. true
 - b. false
25. Hunters, trappers and other conservationists were the first people to place a value on living wildlife in North America.
 - a. true
 - b. false

Chapter 3 – Responsible Trapping

1. An ethical trapper has a legal responsibility to follow regulations and a moral obligation to make good decisions regarding their actions.
 - a. true
 - b. false
2. Trapping is a constitutional right in Wisconsin, but can be regulated and restricted by law.
 - a. true
 - b. false
3. The trapping regulations will define what is right or wrong for you in every situation.
 - a. true
 - b. false
4. Trapping ethics focuses on the behavior of the trapper.
 - a. true
 - b. false
5. Read through the *Code of Trapping Ethics* on page 15. Let's say it's a Saturday morning around 10:30 am and you've got two small marshes to check muskrat traps before you're finished for the day. One of the small marshes has duck hunters on it, the other doesn't. You choose the marsh that's not being hunted to avoid interfering with their legal hunt, planning on checking the other one later in the hopes they'll be finished by then. Which of those 15 trapping ethics on p 15 did you engage to become a more responsible and ethical trapper?
 - a. Respect private property
 - b. Assist property owners
 - c. know humane trapping systems
 - d. Be aware of others

6. It's important that you, as a trapper, be able to communicate with the public in a positive manner regarding trapping.
 - a. true
 - b. false

Let's turn to p 17 and begin reading Trapping Scenarios . . . What Would You Do? Question 7 begins with Scenario #1 at the top of page 18:

7. Scenario #1:
 - a. believe your older cousin and cross the fence too
 - b. you're not sure about your older cousin's word and decline the offer to cross
8. Scenario #2:
 - a. immediately go out, pull the traps, and attend the party
 - b. attend the party, but get back early enough to check the traps the next day
 - c. forget about the traps and have a good time
 - d. both a and b could be correct
9. Scenario #3:
 - a. ignore the fox trapper and continue checking your traps
 - b. explain what you have learned about the property's ownership and tell him you'll check on the situation
 - c. call Mr. Smith and explain the situation. If Mr. Smith states he does own the land, you may want to call your local conservation warden
 - d. both b and c could be correct
10. Scenario #4:
 - a. hide and hope everything goes well
 - b. run away fast as you can
 - c. head to the closest hunter and explain where and what kind of traps you have
 - d. both a and b could be correct
11. Scenario #5:
 - a. explain you have permission to trap there and show them your catch
 - b. ignore them and walk away
 - c. call the conservation warden immediately
 - d. both b and c could be correct
12. Scenario #6:
 - a. explain what you have learned about trapping and wildlife management
 - b. invite him/her along on the trapline tomorrow
 - c. ask him to leave and don't come back
 - d. both a and b could be correct

13. Scenario #7:
 - a. take him up on his offer and grab one of the rifles
 - b. kindly decline the offer and explain that you're not licensed to hunt deer
 - c. get in your vehicle and leave before the warden shows up
 - d. immediately scold him for trying to trick you into illegally hunting deer

14. Scenario #8:
 - a. ignore the other trapper's set, check yours, and go about your business
 - b. shoot the fox, but leave it in the trap
 - c. shoot the fox and take it, afterall, this is your location
 - d. both a and b could be correct

15. Scenario #9:
 - a. tell the customer that's what happens if we don't have enough trappers
 - b. wait until the customer leaves and talk to the farmer about trapping raccoon
 - c. sneak in there tonight and set traps for raccoon
 - d. both a and c could be correct

16. Scenario #10:
 - a. get back into your car and drive away
 - b. explain who you are and what you're there for and try to be positive
 - c. sneak back in the middle of the night and cover the bumper sticker with a "pro trapping" bumper sticker
 - d. both a and c could be correct

17. Scenario #11:
 - a. remain silent
 - b. console the woman, then suggest she needs to keep her cat indoors
 - c. give her your trapping card and tell her you may be able to help her out
 - d. both b and c could be correct

18. Most people's opinions on trapping are based on factual knowledge about regulated trapping.
 - a. true
 - b. false

19. Endangered species are threatened by regulated trapping in North America.
 - a. true
 - b. false

20. Regulated trapping has very few benefits to society.
 - a. true
 - b. false

Chapter 4 – Wisconsin's Furbearer Resource

The Beaver

1. The beaver is the largest North American rodent.
a. true b. false
2. Beaver rarely grow over 50 pounds in weight.
a. true b. false
3. Both the front and the hind feet of a beaver are fully webbed.
a. true b. false
4. Both male and female beaver have castor glands.
a. true b. false
5. Physical adaptations that help the beaver swim underwater include all of these *except*
a. large, webbed hind feet c. valves in both ears and nose that close
b. a flattened tail to help steer d. large eyes for excellent vision
6. How many generations of beaver live in a single colony if all have survived?
a. one b. two c. three d. four
7. How many litters of young are born in a single year?
a. one b. two c. three d. four
8. Trappers targeting dispersing beaver after ice-out usually catch
a. adults b. one-year olds c. two-year olds
9. Beaver are one of a few animals capable of radically changing their environment.
a. true b. false
10. Dams are constructed to maintain water levels around their lodges or bank dens.
a. true b. false
11. Beaver caches are normally small since they hibernate most of the winter.
a. true b. false
12. Beaver castor mounds are primarily made to warn other beaver of predators in the area.
a. true b. false
13. Which one of these animals is not considered to be a natural predator of beaver?
a. wolf b. bear c. mink d. otter

14. "Beaver fever", also known as Giardiasis, is normally contracted from beaver by
 - a. the fleas they have
 - b. getting bit by one
 - c. drinking contaminated water where they live
 - d. handling infected tanned pelts
15. Beaver sign is easy to distinguish in the wild.
 - a. true
 - b. false
16. Drowning sets are absolutely necessary when utilizing foothold traps for beaver.
 - a. true
 - b. false
17. Large bodygrip traps can be used to take beaver, but larger beaver may avoid them.
 - a. true
 - b. false
18. Efficient under ice sets can be made with all three types of traps for beaver: foothold, bodygrip, and cable snare.
 - a. true
 - b. false

The Muskrat

1. Muskrats never grow as large as beaver here in Wisconsin.
 - a. true
 - b. false
2. The "musk" of the muskrat is emitted from glands in the animal's mouth.
 - a. true
 - b. false
3. Here in Wisconsin muskrats usually have five litters, but further south they may only have one or two.
 - a. true
 - b. false
4. How many "plunge holes" does the average muskrat hut contain?
 - a. 1
 - b. 2
 - c. 3
 - d. 4
5. Sometimes muskrats will live in the same lodge as beaver, peacefully coexisting.
 - a. true
 - b. false
6. Muskrats usually build "push ups" in early October just before building their lodges.
 - a. true
 - b. false
7. Muskrats establish territories primarily in the spring, just after ice-out.
 - a. true
 - b. false
8. A muskrat's home range is relatively much smaller than that of the beaver.
 - a. true
 - b. false
9. In the middle of winter muskrats have been known to hibernate when the ice freezes to the bottom of the pond.
 - a. true
 - b. false

10. When viewing tracks in the mud near a pond, which of these clues would tell you these are definitely muskrat tracks and not mink, weasel or raccoon.
- a. drag mark from tail
 - b. webbed feet only on hind feet
 - c. front feet smaller than hind feet
 - d. "hand like" prints of front feet
11. When sufficient drowning depth, without entanglement, is adjacent to the set location, it's okay to use the heavier #1 ½ coilspring trap for muskrats.
- a. true
 - b. false
12. Guarded foot-hold traps are used
- a. in muskrat runs
 - b. on shallow feedbed sets
 - c. just under the ice with bait
13. Colony traps should only be set where they can be completely submerged.
- a. true
 - b. false

The River Otter

1. Adult male otter may reach
- a. 2 feet
 - b. 3 feet
 - c. 4 feet
 - d. 5 feet
2. Otter have webbed toes.
- a. true
 - b. false
3. Litter sizes average
- a. 2-3
 - b. 4-5
 - c. 6-7
 - d. 8-9
4. Otter are primarily
- a. herbivores
 - b. carnivores
 - c. omnivores
5. Regular toilet areas of otter can easily be found. The droppings contain mostly
- a. crayfish parts
 - b. scales
 - c. bones
 - d. all of these
6. Otter normally range further up and down a river system than do beaver.
- a. true
 - b. false
7. Otter habitat is normally associated with water.
- a. true
 - b. false
8. Otter tracks are easy to identify in the snow because they
- a. leave wide spaces between their tracks when they run
 - b. occasionally slide leaving distinctive marks where the body depressed the snow
 - c. occasionally urinate while running leaving yellow stains every 20 yards or so
9. Setting away from a beaver dam will help to reduce incidental otter catches.
- a. true
 - b. false

10. Otter is one of three furbearers here in Wisconsin that require a special tag to be attached immediately when one is harvested.
a. true b. false

The Mink

1. The mink is primarily a(n)
a. herbivore b. carnivore c. omnivore
2. In comparison to the weasel, a mink is about
a. half as large b. the same size c. three to five times as large
3. In some areas, occasional mink have a light colored and wooly underfur. These pelts are referred in the fur trade as
a. greyback b. cotton c. piebald d. half 'n half
4. Mink average how many young in the litter?
a. 2 b. 4 c. 6 d. 8
5. Male mink are very territorial and may kill other males and even young mink in a den.
a. true b. false
6. Mink are similar to muskrats and beaver in that they are dependent upon a water habitat.
a. true b. false
7. Mink scat closely resembles that of muskrat, but are usually rounder like marbles.
a. true b. false
8. Mink sets are normally associated with sets made near water.
a. true b. false

The Weasel

1. Weasels in Wisconsin actually change from brown in the summer to white in the winter.
a. true b. false
2. The weasel is the smallest furbearer trapped in Wisconsin.
a. true b. false
3. Weasel scat resembles miniature scat of a
a. raccoon b. 'possum c. beaver d. mink
4. Litter size averages
a. 2 b. 4 c. 6 d. 8

5. Weasels may semihibernate during intense cold spells and live off of body fat.
a. true b. false
6. Short-tailed weasels would primarily be found
a. up north b. in the middle forests c. in the southern third of the state
7. Weasel tracks may disappear in the snow, indicating the animal is traveling below the surface.
a. true b. false

The Fisher

1. The fisher is said to be fast on the ground, but extremely slow when climbing trees.
a. true b. false
2. Male fisher may measure 36" or more and weigh more than 14 pounds!
a. true b. false
3. Fishers are usually what color?
a. pale white b. dark brown c. jet black d. light brown
4. The average litter size is about how many?
a. 1-5 b. 3-8 c. 5-10 d. 7-13
5. Fisher scat may contain plant and/or animal parts at certain times of the year.
a. true b. false
6. Fisher are primarily carnivores, but will consume berries.
a. true b. false
7. Fisher are solitary animals, except during the breeding season and when young are with females.
a. true b. false
8. Which of these habitats does the fisher prefer?
a. swamp b. old timber stands c. open meadows d. along river systems
9. The fisher is another furbearer requiring a special permit.
a. true b. false

The Striped Skunk

1. Most skunks in Wisconsin have how many stripes?
a. one b. two c. three d. four
2. Skunks are capable of swimming, but are poor climbers.
a. true b. false

3. Litter sizes of skunks average
 - a. 2
 - b. 4
 - c. 6
 - d. 10
4. Skunks are omnivorous, meaning they eat both meat and plant parts.
 - a. true
 - b. false
5. Skunks will hibernate usually beginning in early December through March.
 - a. true
 - b. false
6. Skunks prefer
 - a. meadows
 - b. woodlands
 - c. a combination of meadows and woodland
7. Skunks have no natural predators in Wisconsin.
 - a. true
 - b. false
8. Striped skunks are difficult to trap, causing trappers to use many of the same "clean" techniques as do fox trappers.
 - a. true
 - b. false

The Raccoon

1. Raccoon have a hunched appearance when walking or running because their
 - a. necks do not allow the head to look directly forward
 - b. tails rise up giving the appearance that the butt is higher than the head
 - c. front legs are longer than their back legs
 - d. back legs are longer than their front legs
2. The average size litter in Wisconsin is how many young?
 - a. 2-6
 - b. 4-8
 - c. 6-10
 - d. 8-12
3. Which area would you probably not find raccoon in?
 - a. marsh
 - b. desert
 - c. lake side
 - d. forest
4. Raccoons may partially hibernate during the winter, coming out during warm spells.
 - a. true
 - b. false
5. Raccoons are primarily
 - a. herbivores
 - b. carnivores
 - c. omnivores
6. Raccoon tracks are easily found and easily identified.
 - a. true
 - b. false
7. Raccoon are easily trapped using a variety of set techniques.
 - a. true
 - b. false

The Opossum

1. Opossums are unique from our other furbearers in that they have
 - a. a prehensile tail
 - b. a pouch for newborns in females
 - c. both of these
2. 'Possum appear to have very little intelligence, and are easily caught by trappers.
 - a. true
 - b. false
3. There are five toes on each foot, and the hind feet have a toe that resembles a thumb!
 - a. true
 - b. false
4. Birth of 'possum young are how many weeks after conception?
 - a. one
 - b. two
 - c. four
 - d. thirteen
5. When "playing 'possum", the opossum
 - a. appears to be dead
 - b. goes limp
 - c. drools slightly
 - d. does all of these
6. Ragged ears and stubby tails on 'possum are an indication of
 - a. fighting between males
 - b. frostbite
 - c. "love bites" during mating time
 - d. an infection or mange
7. 'Possum are very picky eaters, usually eating only "fresh" kills.
 - a. true
 - b. false
8. Opossum are unprotected and may be trapped year-round with a trapping license.
 - a. true
 - b. false

The Bobcat

1. When comparing the tail of a bobcat and that of a lynx, which one is all black?
 - a. bobcat
 - b. lynx
2. Average litter size of bobcats is
 - a. 2-4
 - b. 3-6
 - c. 4-8
 - d. 5-10
3. Bobcat home ranges may exceed 10 square miles.
 - a. true
 - b. false
4. Bobcats are primarily
 - a. carnivores
 - b. herbivores
 - c. omnivores
5. Bobcats are widely distributed in the United States, however, they avoid central farming regions and what other type of area?
 - a. swamps
 - b. deep forest
 - c. urban
 - d. mountains

6. Bobcat tracks show claw marks.
 - a. true
 - b. false
7. Which of these visual attractors would be illegal to use directly above a set for bobcat?
 - a. white flagging
 - b. a strip of muskrat fur
 - c. cut up pie tin
 - d. a cd
8. Bobcats are another furbearer in Wisconsin requiring special tagging when taken on the trapline.
 - a. true
 - b. false

The Red Fox

1. In comparison to coyote, red fox are
 - a. much smaller
 - b. the same size
 - c. much larger
2. Canine teeth are important to the red fox, since they are primarily carnivores.
 - a. true
 - b. false
3. Red fox populations are usually not abundant when these animals are present.
 - a. coyote
 - b. beaver
 - c. gray fox
 - d. badger
4. Red fox have a walking track pattern that causes the prints to fall
 - a. haphazardly here and there
 - b. in patterns of two
 - c. in a straight line
 - d. one inside the other, hind foot in front
5. Average litter size for red fox is how many pups?
 - a. 2-4
 - b. 4-6
 - c. 6-8
 - d. 8-10
6. Red fox have how many litters per year?
 - a. 1
 - b. 2
 - c. 3
 - d. 4
7. Foxes cache extra food
 - a. under logs
 - b. in tree crotches
 - c. by burying it
 - d. under leaves
8. Red foxes often hunt in packs, making it easier to catch rabbits.
 - a. true
 - b. false
9. Where there are high red fox populations, there are probably low populations of
 - a. raccoon
 - b. coyote
 - c. opossum
 - d. grey squirrels

The Gray Fox

1. The gray fox prefers bushing or forested habitats, as compared to the red fox's preference for open areas.
 - a. true
 - b. false

2. The gray fox may climb a tree if pursued by a coyote.
a. true b. false
3. When compared to the red fox, the gray fox are
a. much larger b. about the same size c. slightly smaller
4. Gray fox have no red fur on their body.
a. true b. false
5. The gray fox is able to climb trees.
a. true b. false
6. When tracking a fox and finding prints side by side, indicating the fox did not place its back foot in the same place as the front foot, the maker is probably a
a. red fox b. gray fox
7. Gray fox have smaller litters than red fox.
a. true b. false
8. Gray fox have home ranges that usually average how many square miles?
a. one b. five c. ten d. twenty

The Coyote

1. The coyote is in the family of
a. rodents b. felines c. canines d. bears
2. The eastern coyote has been recognized as a true subspecies of the coyote and is actually larger than the western coyote.
a. true b. false
3. Coyote in the west typically weigh much more than those in the eastern United States.
a. true b. false
4. Coyotes adapt very easily to the presence of humans.
a. true b. false
5. Coyote sign is distinguishable from dog in that the
a. scats are much larger in diameter
b. scats often contain bits of fur and bone
c. tracks often meander about instead of walk in a straight line
d. all of these are traits of the coyote
6. The male typically shares responsibilities with the female when raising young.
a. true b. false

7. Coyote are strict carnivores.
a. true b. false

Now turn to the Chapter 4 Review -- Furbearers on pp 48-51. List your answers to the questions in this review in the blanks on the answer sheet.

Chapter 5 – Furbearer Management

1. Biologists apply the basic principles of _____ to maintain and manage wildlife.
a. limnology b. oceanography c. ecology d. herpetology
2. Furbearer management includes monitoring animal populations, habitat and diseases that may affect furbearers.
a. true b. false
3. Public support for management programs can be achieved with or without educating the public most of the time.
a. true b. false
4. Which of these outdoor users are probably the most knowledgeable about wildlife, not counting wildlife managers?
a. fishermen b. duck hunters c. bear hunters d. trappers
5. Who is responsible for managing most of our furbearing resources?
a. WDNR b. Conservation Congress c. Wisconsin legislators
6. Values placed on furbearers are determined by nature, and not by people.
a. true b. false
7. Which factor listed below should **not** be factored into determining the season dates of a particular furbearer species?
a. fur primeness b. opportunity c. population numbers d. politics
8. Bobcat, otter and fisher species are surveyed through pelt registration to help determine population numbers.
a. true b. false
9. Managing habitat will actually increase furbearer populations!
a. true b. false
10. Poachers who take furbearers illegally are stealing from all citizens of Wisconsin.
a. true b. false

11. Trappers do not need to practice conservation on the trapline, since there is an endless supply of most furbearers.
a. true b. false
12. Wisconsin's furbearers are considered to be
a. renewable b. nonrenewable
13. Which of these factors do not make up *wildlife habitat*?
a. food b. water c. cover d. space e. all four make up habitat
14. Wildlife managers focus on individual furbearers, rather than on populations.
a. true b. false
15. Must furbearer populations be sustainable before allowing their harvest?
a. yes b. no
16. During which season of the year are most furbearer populations at their highest?
a. late spring b. late summer c. late fall d. late winter
17. Which *carrying capacity* usually has the lower number in an area also inhabited by humans?
a. biological b. cultural
18. If a trout stream has been dammed by beaver causing the water to warm, the oxygen levels may be unsafe for the trout. Wildlife managers will then utilize _____ to bring the population of beaver to a lower number.
a. compensatory capacity b. additive mortality
19. Removing individual furbearers during trapping season represents the *harvestable surplus*.
a. true b. false
20. Regulated trapping helps manage wildlife and habitat, but costs to the public are usually very high.
a. true b. false
21. Trapping is allowed on many National Wildlife Refuges.
a. true b. false
22. Nuisance animal trapping has grown recently as a direct result of *public intolerance* of furbearers.
a. true b. false
23. Animal rights activists want the DNR to stop managing furbearers, but offer few if any solutions to furbearer overpopulation and problems.
a. true b. false

24. The major funding source for wildlife management programs is
- hunting and trapping license revenues and excise taxes on firearms & ammo
 - real estate taxes on your home
 - sales taxes on all goods sold in Wisconsin except groceries
 - taxes on cigarettes and other tobacco products

Chapter 6 – Wisconsin Trapping Regulations

- Biologists are able to adjust our trapping regulations to protect animal populations if they become too low.
 - true
 - false
- Trappers have a voice in the decision-making process of making trapping regulations by attending the Wisconsin Conservation Congress Spring Hearings held in each county in early April.
 - true
 - false
- Trappers are able to help landowners with nuisance furbearer problems out of season when working through a conservation warden.
 - true
 - false
- It is your responsibility to know and understand our trapping regulations. Ignorance of the law is no excuse if you are charged with a trapping violation.
 - true
 - false
- All changes to trapping regulations do not require legislative approval.
 - true
 - false
- The Wisconsin Conservation Congress is the only "advisory body" in the state where citizens of Wisconsin elect delegates to represent their interests in natural resources.
 - true
 - false
- Which of these conditions might cause trapping regulations to change?
 - furbearer populations rise/fall
 - trapping technology improves
 - habitat changes
 - all of these might cause change
- A special license is required for Wisconsin trappers to take care of nuisance wildlife issues.
 - true
 - false
- Which of these should you **not** do if you think you are witnessing a violation.
 - confront the violator
 - call the TIP-WDNR hotline
 - report it to a conservation warden
 - record descriptions of vehicle or boat

Current Wisconsin Trapping Regulations

1. Bobcats must be registered
 - a. skinned or destined for a taxidermist
 - b. in person
 - c. within 5 days of the month of harvest
 - d. all the above are correct
2. Your #11 longspring trap set for raccoon in two inches of water must be checked
 - a. at least once each day
 - b. at least once every two days
 - c. within 4 days after the last check
 - d. has no mandated checking period
3. Sets made for beaver under the ice must be checked
 - a. at least once each day
 - b. at least once every two days
 - c. within 4 days after the last check
 - d. has no mandated checking period
4. Legal trapping hours during Central Standard Time are from
 - a. 12:00 am to 11:59 pm
 - b. 6 am to 8 pm
 - c. sunup 'till sundown
 - d. the same schedule as duck hunting
5. Illinois residents may legally trap on public land in Wisconsin.
 - a. true
 - b. false
6. To legally trap for bobcat, fisher or otter, you must possess your valid license, permit, and tags while trapping.
 - a. true
 - b. false
7. DNR registration tags must be attached to any bobcat, fisher or otter pelt.
 - a. true
 - b. false
8. When reporting the harvest of a fisher, bobcat or otter to DNR, you will be asked to identify the location of your set by
 - a. township
 - b. county
 - c. Game Management Unit
9. You must notify the DNR within 24 hours of harvesting a bobcat by phone or online.
 - a. true
 - b. false
10. A #220 (7"x7" inside the jaws) bodygrip trap on a horizontal tree limb five feet above the ground is not contained inside an enclosure with a restricted opening. Is this a legal set?
 - a. yes
 - b. no
11. Prebaiting cubby and pocket sets prior to the opening of the raccoon season is legal so long as the bait is not exposed above.
 - a. true
 - b. false
12. Paper-metal tags are legal to use for trap tags.
 - a. true
 - b. false

13. Shooting a trapped beaver with a .22 in public waters is illegal in Wisconsin.
a. true b. false
14. Colony traps (designed to catch more than 1 animal per setting) sunk in muskrat runs are legal to use if checked at least every four days.
a. true b. false
15. An unknown trapper has set his or her trap between yours and the muskrat house. it is legal for you to remove the trap and set it aside since you were there first.
a. true b. false
16. It is legal in Wisconsin to remove part of the wall of a muskrat house to make a "pocket set" in the side for mink or muskrat.
a. true b. false
17. Small wooden boxes covering a hole in the ice with a trap set inside for muskrats are legal so long as no animal may enter from the outside on top of the ice.
a. true b. false
18. A foothold trap set for raccoon in one inch of water is legal before the muskrat and mink seasons open.
a. true b. false
19. A raccoon trapper has a #11 longspring trap secured to a five-foot chain attached to a three-point drag. The trap is set between the last row of picked corn and a drainage ditch filled with water, with only foot-high field grass surrounding it. Would this set be legal before the muskrat and mink seasons open?
a. yes b. no
20. A bodygrip trap with an outside jaw spread of 49 inches would be legal to set at least half submerged in the water on February 20th.
a. true b. false
21. Foothold traps may be set tight against beaver dams, but must be at least fifteen feet away from a beaver lodge.
a. true b. false
22. #330 bodygrip traps (10"x10" inside dimensions) must be at least half submerged in water to be legally set.
a. true b. false
23. Snares hanging in the water have no restrictions as to how much of the cabled loop should be submerged so long as they are touching water.
a. true b. false

24. #220 (7"x7" inside the jaws) bodygrip traps may be placed in culvert tubes under county roads so long as they are not visible from the roadway.
- true
 - false
25. As a water set, a #220 (7"x7" inside the jaws) bodygrip trap must be at least half submerged.
- true
 - false
26. Opening day of 'coon season falls on a Saturday usually mid-month in October. Which of these locations would be legal to set an enclosed trigger trap?
- upon a hillside
 - on a beaver dam
 - on a river bank
 - all of these are legal
27. Stainless steel cable is legal to use when constructing snares.
- true
 - false
28. You trapped so many 'coon in November that you didn't have time to "put them up" (fleshing and stretching them). Instead, you skinned and froze them, hoping to get time later. What date would be the last day you may legally keep these frozen "green" furs?
- Jan 31
 - Feb 5
 - Feb 20th
 - you may keep green fur year-round
29. If you decide to ship your raw fur to a Canadian fur auction, which of these must be marked on the outside of the container?
- number and species
 - your trapping license number
 - your name and address
 - all of these must be marked
30. Only the furbearers listed on the inside of the regulations with their trapping seasons may be legally trapped in Wisconsin. This includes the badger, which is legal to trap in many other states.
- true
 - false
31. Setting a trap on the bottom of a stream bed that is bordered on both sides by private property constitutes a trespass, and therefore, permission to trap must be obtained before the trap may be set.
- true
 - false
32. Opening day of muskrat season finds you looking at a number of muskrat huts that have stakes next to all of the major runs from each hut. Halfway through the morning you run into the fellow who prestaked the huts, and he informs you that these are "his huts" and therefore, you are trespassing. What do the trapping regulations say?
- he's right
 - he's wrong

33. Part of the printing costs of this year's trapping regulations were paid for by the Wisconsin Trappers Association.
 a. true b. false
34. Which animal listed below is *not* on the unprotected list and may *not* be trapped year-round on public property?
 a. opossum b. skunk c. mink d. weasel
35. Water sets are legal for fox north of Highway 64 before the muskrat/mink trapping season opens.
 a. true b. false
36. You have just set a cable restraint for coyote in late January above a hard packed trail. How high can the bottom of this loop be from the hard surface?
 a. 6" b. 8" c. 10" d. 12"
37. The furbearer with the longest trapping season is the
 a. muskrat b. beaver c. raccoon d. fox
38. If you are making your own cable restraints, how far must the foot stop be from the end of the cable to make a loop no smaller than 2 ½ inches in diameter?
 a. 4" b. 6" c. 8" d. 10"
39. You have a #220 (7"x7" inside the jaws) bodygrip trap set inside an enclosure with bait. What is the maximum size opening into this enclosure if the trigger is within 7" of the opening?
 a. 5"x 5" b. 6" x 6" c. 7" x 7" d. 8" x 8"
40. A #220 (7"x7" inside the jaws) bodygrip trap in a trail (unbaited/unscented) must be in an enclosure that has an opening no greater than 10" x 10" and must be recessed at least how far from the opening?
 a. 7" b. 10" c. 12" d. 15"
41. If the enclosure has a bottom entry only (example: wired to a tree up off the ground), the opening of the enclosure has no restrictions in size. However, what is the maximum distance between the opening and the hard surface below?
 a. 7" b. 10" c. 12" d. 15"
42. There is no restriction on the number of traps you may run daily on state land.
 a. true b. false
43. Manufactured enclosed trigger traps may be connected to slide wires to drown 'coon before the muskrat season opens.
 a. true b. false

44. Trapping alongside a road that is marked Newman Road requires permission from the adjoining landowner.
- a. true
 - b. false

End of Homework #1