

# Homework #2 - Student Manual Chapters 7-13

## Chapter 7 – Best Management Practices

1. Which organization was responsible for initiating the **Best Management Practices (BMP)**?
  - a. Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies
  - b. Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
  - c. National Trappers Association
  - d. Wisconsin Trappers Association
2. All 50 state fish and wildlife agencies support the development of BMPs.
  - a. true
  - b. false
3. The development of BMPs involved cooperation from
  - a. state furbearer biologists
  - b. trappers
  - c. veterinarians
  - d. all of these
4. Traps tested were selected based on knowledge of
  - a. commonly used traps
  - b. input from expert trappers
  - c. previous research
  - d. all of these
5. The primary purpose of BMPs was to give wildlife professionals information needed to improve animal welfare through continued improvement of trapping systems.
  - a. true
  - b. false
6. BMP approved traps must result in at least \_\_\_% of the animals trapped having moderate, low, or no injuries.
  - a. 40
  - b. 50
  - c. 60
  - d. 70
7. Traps meeting BMP criteria must be able to capture and hold at least \_\_\_% of the furbearers that spring the trap.
  - a. 40
  - b. 50
  - c. 60
  - d. 70
8. Which of these criteria would **not** be included in evaluating a trap for *practicality*?
  - a. cost
  - b. color
  - c. storage
  - d. weight and size
9. Safety was evaluated for both the user and other people who might come into contact with the trap.
  - a. true
  - b. false

## Chapter 8 – Traps & Trap Preparation

1. Traps can be divided into two main groups: live-restraining and kill-type.  
a. true            b. false
2. Which of these traps would not be included in the live-restraining category?  
a. foot hold      b. cable restraint      c. body grip      d. cage trap
3. Kill-type traps would include all the following except  
a. body grip      b. cable restraint      c. cable snare
4. The most reliable trap for canines would be the  
a. body grip      b. cage trap      c. cable restraint      d. foot hold
5. The best trap for muskrats in shallow water with much vegetation would be the  
a. longspring      b. guarded foot hold      c. coilspring      d. enclosed trigger
6. An excellent *species specific* trap for raccoon would be the  
a. longspring      b. guarded foot hold      c. coilspring      d. enclosed trigger
7. The primary purpose of modifying a trap is for concern for the welfare of the targeted furbearer.  
a. true            b. false
8. *Offset jaws* create a space between the gripping surfaces when the jaws are closed.  
a. true            b. false
9. *Double jaw* traps actually decrease the area under the jaws where a raccoon might access his foot.  
a. true            b. false
10. *Laminating* jaws will increase the amount of surface area holding the animal's foot.  
a. true            b. false
11. The four traps shown on page 73 are all  
a. coilspring      b. longspring      c. underspring
12. Which of these animals is the cable restraint **not** designed to target?  
a. fox            b. bobcat            c. coyote            d. beaver
13. Both snare cables and cable restraints must have a break away device (BAD).  
a. true            b. false
14. The most versatile trap to use in cities to remove unwanted furbearers would be the  
a. coilspring      b. longspring      c. underspring      d. cage

15. Which of these traps is designed to **not** be a kill-type trap?  
a. cable snare    b. cable restraint    c. body-grip    d. colony
16. A cable snare is **not** a cable restraint.  
a. true    b. false
17. A colony trap must be totally submerged to dispatch a muskrat as designed.  
a. true    b. false
18. A minimum depth for drowning beaver in a submersion set would be  
a. 12"    b. 22"    c. 32"    d. 42"
19. A major consideration when determining what length of stake to use would be the texture of the soil.  
a. true    b. false
20. Cross-staking would be best used for larger animals like the coyote.  
a. true    b. false
21. How many stakes are used in the cross-staking procedure?  
a. 1    b. 2    c. 3    d. 4
22. An earth anchor would be more difficult for a coyote to pump out than a cross-stake system.  
a. true    b. false
23. Which anchoring system would you **not** use in a large stubble field?  
a. drag    b. single stake    c. cross stake    d. earth anchor
24. A shock spring would be used for  
a. muskrat    b. mink    c. raccoon    d. coyote
25. All anchoring systems should have a swivel somewhere in the system.  
a. true    b. false
26. It is recommended that all dryland foot-hold traps have at least \_\_\_ swivels.  
a. 1    b. 2    c. 3    d. 4
27. An S-hook tool can be used to open both J-hooks and S-hooks.  
a. true    b. false
28. Welding a J-hook closed on a universal swivel used to target coyote is a good idea.  
a. true    b. false
29. New traps "out of the box" should be checked to be sure they are in working order.  
a. true    b. false

30. *Trap tuning* is the adjusting of new or old traps to make them operate correctly.  
 a. true                      b. false
31. Look at the diagram on the top of page 77. The vertical part of the trap frame that connects to the dog can be bent towards the pan to allow the pan to be  
 a. raised                      b. lowered
32. The pan tension screw would be tightened if you were targeting  
 a. muskrat                  b. mink                      c. raccoon                  d. coyote
33. The general rule of thumb is to use a shorter pan throw when tuning a trap for a smaller animal.  
 a. true                      b. false
34. Look at the bottom diagram labeled *Incorrect* on the bottom of page 77. Which direction would you bend the vertical part of the trap frame to allow the pan to set level?  
 a. towards the pan                                      b. away from the pan
35. All # 1 ½ coilsprings of different brands have the same inside dimensions.  
 a. true                      b. false
36. Too much trigger play on a body-grip trap (see bottom diagram on page 78) will allow a target animal to get too far into the trap before it fires.  
 a. true                      b. false
37. Body-grip safety grippers should always be used when handling larger body-grip traps.  
 a. true                      b. false
38. It is a good idea to wax body-grip traps.  
 a. true                      b. false
39. To determine the total square inches of a body-grip trap you measure from the widest points on the \_\_\_\_\_ of the jaws.  
 a. inside                      b. outside
40. Look at the four diagrams of bodygrips marked Large-beaver, not otter on page 80. Which trigger setup would be best to reduce the take of muskrats swimming through?  
 a. top                      b. center left                  c. center right                  d. bottom
41. All new traps should be degreased before attempting to dye.  
 a. true                      b. false
42. Inserting a nail inside the jaws will allow this area to slightly rust.  
 a. true                      b. false

43. A light coating of rust actually helps the dye bond to the metal.  
a. true                      b. false
44. Dyeing traps  
a. slows rusting                      c. makes them easier to conceal  
b. removes undesirable odors      d. does all of these
45. It's okay to substitute walnut hulls for logwood dye when dyeing traps.  
a. true                      b. false
46. There is a chance high heat can soften spring strength, therefore, it is best to lower the water temperature to a simmer after adding traps.  
a. true                      b. false
47. Petroleum-based dips can be applied year-round at any temperature.  
a. true                      b. false
48. Which waxing method is most dangerous?  
a. melting pure wax in a pot      b. melting wax on top of water
49. Odor control is a big issue if waxing traps destined for the canine line.  
a. true                      b. false
50. Lightly coating foothold traps with gun oil is a good substitute for wax.  
a. true                      b. false
51. You should practice setting traps at home with the same style of gloves/gauntlets you will be using in the field/marsh.  
a. true                      b. false
52. Which should you consider first before setting a trap?  
a. trap placement                      b. trap location
53. The proper placement of sticks can allow you to  
a. avoid nontarget catches      b. increase target catches      c. both of these
54. Trap pan tension of six pounds would most likely be used to target  
a. muskrat      b. red fox      c. coyote      d. beaver
55. A trap placed close to a dirt hole set would be done to exclude  
a. raccoon      b. 'possum      c. red fox      d. coyote

## **Chapter 9 – Trapping Equipment**

1. All traps, including snares and cable restraints, require a trap tag.  
a. true                      b. false

2. Trap tags in Wisconsin must contain either your name and address **or** your DNR customer ID number.
  - a. true
  - b. false
3. Trap tags made of \_\_\_\_\_ are the best since they will dull with age and be less noticeable by trapped animals.
  - a. copper
  - b. brass
  - c. paper
  - d. aluminum
4. If carrying lure and/or bait, it should always be stored away from your traps.
  - a. true
  - b. false
5. A double bladed axe would be a more useful tool on the trapline than one with a single blade.
  - a. true
  - b. false
6. A trowel is a(n)
  - a. axe
  - b. digging tool
  - c. cable cutter
  - d. flashlight
7. Which is better to use on the trapline for raccoon?
  - a. wire
  - b. cable
8. Pliers are good for cutting wire, but a trapper should use cable cutters when cutting mult-stand aircraft cable.
  - a. true
  - b. false
9. It's a good idea to carry extra parts with you in your vehicle when trapping to make repairs in the field or on the river.
  - a. true
  - b. false
10. Sifters usually have mesh screen or hardware cloth in \_\_\_\_\_ dimension.
  - a. 1/8"
  - b. 1/4"
  - c. 1/2"
  - d. 3/4"
11. Which of these anchoring systems should be used only by an experienced trapper?
  - a. single stake
  - b. double stake
  - c. earth anchor
  - d. grapple or drag
12. Catchpoles should have *long* handles to keep the nontarget catch away from you.
  - a. true
  - b. false
13. Which of these materials would **not** make a good pan cover?
  - a. wax paper
  - b. plastic baggie
  - c. screen
  - d. toilet paper
14. A trapper's cap is designed to keep dirt out from under the pan.
  - a. true
  - b. false
15. Propylene glycol sprayed on the dirt will help to
  - a. keep nontarget animals away
  - b. attract red fox and coyote
  - c. keep it from freezing
  - d. prevent raptors from seeing your trap

16. Gauntlets are
  - a. long gloves
  - b. long trowels
  - c. long axes
  - d. short gloves
17. When trapping for beaver green sticks should **not** be used in an anchoring system.
  - a. true
  - b. false
18. Drowning locks are designed to freely slide in only one direction.
  - a. true
  - b. false
19. A spud is a(n)
  - a. ice chisel
  - b. short boat
  - c. trap setter
  - d. rigid pole at least 5' long
20. A trapping staff is a(n)
  - a. ice chisel
  - b. short boat
  - c. trap setter
  - d. rigid pole at least 5' long
21. Setting tongs is a(n)
  - a. ice chisel
  - b. short boat
  - c. trap setter
  - d. rigid pole at least 5' long
22. A safety gripper is used on which type of trap?
  - a. cage
  - b. body-grip
  - c. foot-hold
  - d. cable restraint
23. A stabilizer is used on which type of trap?
  - a. cage
  - b. body-grip
  - c. foot-hold
  - d. cable restraint
24. The best material for trapping clothing in cold weather is
  - a. nylon
  - b. silk
  - c. wool
  - d. cotton
25. A PFD is also known as a
  - a. canoe
  - b. life jacket
  - c. first aid kit
  - d. communications device

## **Chapter 10 – Using Bait, Lure and Urine**

1. Baits, scents and lures can be used as attractants or fear reducers.
  - a. true
  - b. false
2. You should always use one of these three, but never in any combination.
  - a. true
  - b. false
3. Which of the three will probably draw nontargets to your set the easiest?
  - a. bait
  - b. lure
  - c. urine
4. In Wisconsin, sight exposed bait cannot be closer than \_\_\_\_\_ feet from your trap.
  - a. 5
  - b. 10
  - c. 25
  - d. 50

5. Gland lures appeal to an animal's
  - a. sexual attraction
  - b. territorial instincts
  - c. both of these
6. Beaver castor used in a fox set would be identified as a \_\_\_\_\_ lure.
  - a. gland
  - b. food
  - c. curiosity
7. Which of the three lures should be used more later in the season?
  - a. food
  - b. gland
  - c. curiosity
8. Urine is most often used for
  - a. muskrat
  - b. canines
  - c. raccoon
  - d. beaver
9. When trapping near homes with pets, you should never use
  - a. pet food
  - b. urine
  - c. gland lure
  - d. curiosity lure
10. The rule of thumb with lures is the more the better at a set.
  - a. true
  - b. false

## Chapter 11 – Water Sets

1. *Submersion systems*, when working properly, avoids the need to dispatch animals.
  - a. true
  - b. false
2. Which type of trap would you **not** use in a water set?
  - a. cable snare
  - b. cable restraint
  - c. foot-hold
  - d. body-grip
3. The one-way lock on a *submersion system* **must be** pointed towards deeper water.
  - a. true
  - b. false
4. It doesn't matter whether your cable in a *submersion system* is tight or not.
  - a. true
  - b. false
5. In the *tangle wire* technique, it is best to have the tangle stake \_\_\_\_\_ from the anchoring stake.
  - a. downstream
  - b. upstream
  - c. doesn't matter
6. If there is no current when using the *tangle wire* technique. the tangle stake should be staked in
  - a. shallow water
  - b. deep water
  - c. doesn't matter
7. Trap chain can be substituted for 11 or 12 ga wire in the *tangle wire* system.
  - a. true
  - b. false
8. The swinging doors on colony traps must be free of obstructions to work properly.
  - a. true
  - b. false



9. Colony traps must be submerged completely and remain so to function properly.
  - a. true
  - b. false
10. It is illegal to catch more than 1 muskrat per setting in a colony trap.
  - a. true
  - b. false
11. Pocket sets should have the bait and lure at the front of the hole in the bank.
  - a. true
  - b. false
12. The diagram at the top of page 104 shows a punch hole set rather than a pocket set. This is sometimes also called a high pocket set. Note the trap position with respect to how it is set to the bank. What would you add to this set to force a 'coon to step directly onto the pan?
  - a. a small stick set vertically just outside the jaw opposite the bank side
  - b. a small stick stuck horizontally into the bank just above the trap
  - c. a small stick stuck vertically just outside the jaw on the bank side
  - d. two rocks inside the jaws on either side of the trap pan
13. Using a body-grip trap in a trail set near the water counts as a submersion set with respect to the number of days you can let go by before checking it.
  - a. true
  - b. false
14. Trail sets work better with a dab of lure on the trigger.
  - a. true
  - b. false
15. The cubby or high pocket set shown at the top of page 105 satisfies the submersion set requirements even though the trap is out of the water.
  - a. true
  - b. false
16. Looking at the bodygrip set diagram at the bottom of page 105, what other furbearer besides muskrat would you likely take with the bodygrip in front of the den hole?
  - a. raccoon
  - b. red fox
  - c. opossum
  - d. mink
17. Push-ups are usually made before ice forms on the pond.
  - a. true
  - b. false
18. When setting slides on the bank it is best to rig a submersion system.
  - a. true
  - b. false
19. Take a look at the *float set* in the middle of page 106. Which trap would be more likely to take a nontarget duck? The trap on the
  - a. right
  - b. left
  - c. both are equally at risk
20. *Obstruction sets* should be treated as blind sets and therefore require no lure.
  - a. true
  - b. false

21. The *scent mound set* shown on page 107 is targeting the \_\_\_\_\_ foot of the beaver.  
a. front            b. hind
22. The best trap to use in *channel sets* are  
a. foot-holds    b. body-grips    c. cable snares    d. cable restraints
23. A toilet pile on the bank containing scales is probably the work of a(n)  
a. raccoon        b. otter            c. muskrat        d. beaver
24. Which trap would you **not** use to target beaver under the ice?  
a. cable snare    b. cable restraint    c. foot-hold    d. body-grip

## Chapter 12 – Land Sets

1. Generally speaking, you'll be encountering more different species of nontarget animals in land sets than you will in water sets. Think about this one, it isn't found in your manual.  
a. true            b. false
2. Which type of trap would you **not** use in a land set?  
a. cable snare    b. cable restraint    c. foot-hold    d. body-grip
3. Minimizing exposure to domestic animals and humans is a bigger challenge to land trappers than to water trappers.  
a. true            b. false
4. Good locations for land sets can be summarized to be areas which force animals to go through narrow locations.  
a. true            b. false
5. The recommended material for land stakes is  
a. plastic        b. wood            c. steel
6. Earth anchors should be dug out when vacating the set.  
a. true            b. false
7. When trapping sandy soils you can **best** anchor a foot-hold trap by using a(n)  
a. single short stake                    c. double stake system  
b. earth anchor                            d. drag
8. Swivels are not all that important to incorporate into your land traps.  
a. true            b. false
9. Land traps should be set \_\_\_\_\_ the level of the surrounding soil.  
a. below        b. at the same level    c. above

10. Where is the chain when a *dirt hole set* is completed?
  - a. under the trap
  - b. to the side under the trap
  - c. in the hole
11. The loose jaw of the trap should be resting on the
  - a. trap chain
  - b. top of the stake
  - c. dirt surrounding the trap bed hole
12. There should always be a space under the pan once dirt is packed around.
  - a. true
  - b. false
13. The trap should be checked for any wobble when the set is complete.
  - a. true
  - b. false
14. A *dirt hole set* should always have a backing.
  - a. true
  - b. false
15. When targeting coyote, the trap should be further from the hole than when setting for fox.
  - a. true
  - b. false
16. When using urine at the *dirt hole set*, generously splash it on all over, including the trap bed.
  - a. true
  - b. false
17. A *step down set* encourages the target animal to step squarely on the trap pan.
  - a. true
  - b. false
18. Bait is usually not used at *flat sets* or *scent post sets*.
  - a. true
  - b. false
19. A *cubby set* on land would be good for all of these **except**
  - a. fox
  - b. raccoon
  - c. 'possum
  - d. mink
20. *Enclosed trigger traps* are ideal traps to target
  - a. fox
  - b. raccoon
  - c. beaver
  - d. muskrat
21. There are many regulations regarding the use of different sized body-grip traps, more so than what regulates foot-hold traps.
  - a. true
  - b. false
22. The **last** safety device to be taken off of a set body-grip trap would be the
  - a. safety latches
  - b. safety gripper
23. All #220 (7"x7" inside the jaws) sized and larger body-grip traps have restrictions on where they may be placed and how far they need to be recessed if set on dryland.
  - a. true
  - b. false

24. The leaning pole set shown on page 117 has a body-grip trap set five feet above the hard surface below. This trap is probably a
- a. #120 (4 ½" x 4 ½" inside the jaws)
  - c. #220 (7"x7" inside the jaws)
  - b. #160 (6"x6" inside the jaws)
  - d. #330 (10"x10" inside the jaws)

## Chapter 13 – Cable Devices

1. Cable devices have been legal in Wisconsin since the mid-1800s.
  - a. true
  - b. false
2. Which of these is designed to be a *water set* in Wisconsin?
  - a. cable snare
  - b. cable restraint
3. Galvanized aircraft cable (GAC) is composed of smaller wires wrapped together.
  - a. true
  - b. false
4. Which of these cables has the most number of wires wrapped inside of it?
  - a. 7x7
  - b. 7x19
  - c. 1x19
5. Which cable device has a nonrelaxing lock?
  - a. cable snare
  - b. cable restraint
6. A \_\_\_\_\_ is crimped on the end of the cable to keep strands from unraveling.
  - a. swivel
  - b. lock
  - c. ferrule
  - d. plastic tube
7. The most important item to consider when making a set with a cable restraint is
  - a. the distance from neighboring farm
  - c. removal of any entanglement
  - b. to keep it inside a lane of travel
  - d. to camouflage it with dry grass
8. On cable restraints, only the reverse bend washer lock with a \_\_\_\_\_ outside diameter is legal here in Wisconsin.
  - a. 1"
  - b. 1 1/8"
  - c. 1 1/4"
  - d. 1 1/2"
9. A breakaway device allows larger animals like deer and wolves to break free of a cable restraint.
  - a. true
  - b. false
10. The deer stop is not necessary on Wisconsin cable restraints.
  - a. true
  - b. false
11. Treating your cables will help
  - a. remove foreign odors
  - c. camouflage the cable
  - b. remove lubricants
  - d. do all of these

12. The anchoring system needs to be super strong when setting cable restraints.  
a. true            b. false
13. Support wire is usually of \_\_\_\_ gauge.  
a. 9                b. 12                c. 14                d. 16
14. If using sight exposed bait to draw critters in, remember to keep your sets \_\_\_\_\_ feet away from the bait.  
a. 10'              b. 15'              c. 20'              d. 25'
15. An elevated loop 10" off the ground is targeting  
a. fox              b. bobcat            c. coyote
16. All parts of a cable restraint will need to be discarded after a catch.  
a. true              b. false
17. Powering a cable device of any kind in Wisconsin is illegal.  
a. true              b. false
18. Cable snares set for beaver and otter should be hooked up to submersion systems.  
a. true              b. false
19. A nonrelaxing lock is used on a  
a. cable restraint                                    b. cable snare
20. Cable snares must be set at least half submerged or more.  
a. true              b. false
21. Multiple cable snares may be set off a vertical pole through the ice.  
a. true              b. false
22. We, as trappers, must be risk managers to reduce nontarget catches in all our traps.  
a. true              b. false

## **End of Homework #2**