

Homework #3 - Student Manual Chapters 14-17

Chapter 14 – Trapping Safety

1. Hypothermia can begin in the body even when atmospheric temperatures are in the 50s.
a. true b. false
2. Frostbite can be prevented by drinking warm fluids and keeping exposed flesh covered with sufficient clothing.
a. true b. false
3. Generally speaking, it is safer to walk on ice over a stream or river than walking on ice over a pond or lake.
a. true b. false
4. Ice safety picks should be threaded through your coat sleeves while walking on unsafe ice.
a. true b. false
5. If you do fall through the ice, attempt to climb out facing
a. upstream b. downstream c. the direction you came from
6. Candle ice, also known as "rotten" ice, can be unsafe even if it is two feet thick.
a. true b. false
7. The best tool to check ice thickness in front of you while walking would be a
a. chain saw b. hatchet c. axe d. spud
8. When wading in a stream, it is best to travel
a. upstream b. downstream
9. Inflatable personal floatation devices can be inflated by
a. mouth through a tube b. a gas canister c. either of these methods
10. The rope used in the pictures on page 133 to relax bodygrip springs should
a. be soft and supple c. have a loop tied at one end
b. be strong d. have all these characteristics
11. When trapping with a firearm, it is best to keep it unloaded until you are at the point of kill.
a. true b. false
12. Carrying a compass may save you many hours of wandering around someday!
a. true b. false

13. During hunting seasons, it's a good idea to wear hunter orange clothing.
 - a. true
 - b. false

14. If a wild animal bites or scratches you, the animal should be killed without damaging the head so health authorities can test it for rabies.
 - a. true
 - b. false

15. It's a good idea to wear gloves while
 - a. setting traps
 - b. skinning animals
 - c. handling carcasses
 - d. doing all of these

16. If you are having a dead wild animal tested for rabies, it is best to keep it _____ until it can be examined.
 - a. in a warm place
 - b. in a cold (not freezing) place
 - c. buried in the ground but sealed in plastic
 - d. up in a tree away from scavengers

17. The primary mode of transmission of West Nile virus is by
 - a. getting bit by a wild animal
 - b. handling raccoon scat
 - c. getting bit by a mosquito
 - d. swimming in dirty water

18. Humans can get tularemia by
 - a. skinning infected animals
 - b. getting bit by ticks
 - c. drinking contaminated water
 - d. any one of these

19. Humans can get Lyme disease by
 - a. skinning infected animals
 - b. getting bit by ticks
 - c. drinking contaminated water
 - d. any one of these

20. Humans can get Leptospirosis by
 - a. eating infected food
 - b. contact with infected urine from
 - c. contact with urine-contaminated water
 - d. any one of these

21. Humans can get Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever by
 - a. skinning infected animals
 - b. getting bit by ticks
 - c. drinking contaminated water
 - d. any one of these

22. Sarcoptic Mange is caused by a
 - a. mite
 - b. flea
 - c. tick
 - d. worm

23. Trichinosis can be prevented by
 - a. cooking meat thoroughly
 - b. salt curing meat
 - c. freezing game meat for long periods
 - d. any one of these

24. Humans can get Giardiasis by
 - a. skinning infected animals
 - b. getting bit by ticks
 - c. drinking contaminated water
 - d. any one of these

25. Raccoon Roundworm can be contracted primarily by
 - a. eating undercooked raccoon meat
 - b. exposing a cut to raccoon blood
 - c. inhaling or ingesting roundworm eggs
 - d. any one of these
26. The best word of advice when skinning animals is to
 - a. wear latex or other non-latex gloves
 - b. wear a full HAZMAT suit
 - c. not wear gloves but wash hands later
 - d. only smoke or eat between animals

Chapter 15 – Running a Trap Line

1. A good time of the year to ask for permission to trap from landowners would be
 - a. spring
 - b. early summer
 - c. fall
 - d. during the season
2. Once you have gained permission to trap on another's property, it is not necessary to maintain that contact again until next year.
 - a. true
 - b. false
3. Preseason scouting is very important for a successful trapline.
 - a. true
 - b. false
4. The *best* time of day to check dryland sets is
 - a. morning
 - b. noon
 - c. later in the day towards evening
5. If you cannot check your traps when you are supposed to, a friend can so long as you make contact with the conservation warden first to explain the situation.
 - a. true
 - b. false
6. The best way to kill a live raccoon, coyote, fox or bobcat is with a
 - a. well-placed shot with a .22 rimfire cartridge to the brain
 - b. big stick, being careful to stay just outside the catch circle
 - c. hypodermic needle obtained from a veterinarian for putting down animals
 - d. catchpole, tightening the noose until the animal dies
7. Skunks should always be shot in the
 - a. heart
 - b. head
 - c. lungs
 - d. neck
8. Personal safety has priority over releasing an animal unharmed.
 - a. true
 - b. false
9. If you feel you are unable to release a non-target animal alive, you should go get help.
 - a. true
 - b. false

10. Covering a bird of prey's head with a blanket or coat is a good idea if you are attempting to depress the springs of your trap.
a. true b. false
11. Assume any domestic animal may bite you during and after you release it.
a. true b. false
12. A few good sets trumps many sloppy sets.
a. true b. false
13. Dirty animals dispatched in the field should be cleaned up as much as possible before bringing it back to the fur shed.
a. true b. false
14. Wrapping damp animals in newspaper in the field will help dry them quicker.
a. true b. false
15. Journals or other written notes describing your trapline and catches will help you greatly over the years to become a better trapper.
a. true b. false

Chapter 16 – Handling Fur

1. Taking an unskinned 'coon on the carcass to a furbuyer will earn you as much money as selling one skinned only, known as green fur.
a. true b. false
2. If your fur shed's (garage, shed, outhouse, what have you) temperature is above 40 degrees, you can sell hanging unskinned animals every two or three days.
a. true b. false
3. Cooling recently killed animals before you place them in the freezer is necessary for proper freezing.
a. true b. false
4. Whole animals should be spaced apart in the freezer so they will freeze solid.
a. true b. false
5. Rolling a wet muskrat in "dry" snow will help to remove moisture.
a. true b. false
6. Which of these containers would you **not** use to hold your muskrats when trapping through the ice in January?
a. cardboard box b. metal washtub c. plastic bucket d. wooden box

7. Wet animals hung up in the fur shed to dry prior to skinning should be
 - a. hung by the forelegs
 - b. dried as much as possible first
 - c. placed in front of a circulating fan
 - d. all of these are correct
8. It's not important to dry pelts prior to skinning, fleshing and stretching.
 - a. true
 - b. false
9. Always remove burrs and dirt prior to skinning an animal.
 - a. true
 - b. false
10. Latex or other material plastic gloves are a good idea to wear when skinning.
 - a. true
 - b. false
11. Which of these animals is **not** skinned *cased*?
 - a. fox
 - b. muskrat
 - c. beaver
 - d. mink
12. Most pelts, including raccoon, are sold "fur-in".
 - a. true
 - b. false
13. It is not important if the tail bone has been removed from the tail prior to the sale of the pelt.
 - a. true
 - b. false
14. When placing a pelt on a fleshing beam, the fur side is always next to the beam.
 - a. true
 - b. false
15. The *primary* purpose of a stretcher is to increase the length and girth of a pelt.
 - a. true
 - b. false
16. Optimum drying temperatures for pelts hanging up after stretching is _____ F.
 - a. 45-50
 - b. 50-55
 - c. 55-60
 - d. 60-65
17. Which of these animals does **not** have the fur removed from the stretcher after a little while, turned fur side out, then placed back on the stretcher, fur side out?
 - a. fox
 - b. bobcat
 - c. coyote
 - d. raccoon
18. Quick-freezing pelts are referenced as *green* pelts.
 - a. true
 - b. false
19. If selling *green* pelts, do **not** allow them to fully thaw before the point of sale.
 - a. true
 - b. false

20. If freezing green fur, the pelts should be
 - a. stacked together in one end of the freezer
 - b. frozen fur out making sure all exposed skin is covered
 - c. tightly wrapped in plastic
 - d. all of these are correct
21. A knife with a rounded tip is used to skin
 - a. muskrat
 - b. fox
 - c. mink
 - d. beaver
22. Pulling your sock off inside out best describes
 - a. *open* skinning
 - b. *case* skinning
23. A device used to hang a furbearer up for skinning is a
 - a. gambrel
 - b. spud
 - c. flesher
 - d. wedge
24. Most skinning of a muskrat is done with
 - a. a knife
 - b. your fingers
25. Tails remain on all of these furbearers when skinning except
 - a. raccoon
 - b. mink
 - c. beaver
 - d. fox
26. The most difficult pelt to flesh in this list would be the
 - a. fox
 - b. beaver
 - c. raccoon
 - d. muskrat
27. Fleshing beams (boards) should have rounded edges.
 - a. true
 - b. false
28. Over-scraping is more of a problem than under-scraping with muskrats.
 - a. true
 - b. false
29. You should always avoid getting fat or grease on the fur side of a pelt.
 - a. true
 - b. false
30. Cartilage at the bases of the ears on fox and coyote should be cut off with a regular knife to avoid spoilage.
 - a. true
 - b. false
31. Beaver and raccoon are difficult to flesh due to their being both a membrane and a fatty layer that must be removed.
 - a. true
 - b. false
32. Muskrats are generally stretched on wire stretchers, while mink are stretched on wooden stretchers. This is a generalization, as some trappers put their muskrats up on wooden stretchers.
 - a. true
 - b. false

33. If a wedge is not used on a wooden stretcher, the pelt may be difficult to remove once it's dried.
 - a. true
 - b. false
34. A wire stretcher allows you more control over the shape of a raccoon pelt than does a wooden stretcher.
 - a. true
 - b. false
35. Furred out tails must be spread flat and pinned to hold it in place while drying.
 - a. true
 - b. false
36. The inspection window on a raccoon is made by removing part of the _____ fur.
 - a. back
 - b. belly
 - c. shoulder
 - d. head
37. Fox and coyote do **not** have an inspection window cut out.
 - a. true
 - b. false
38. After reversing a fox or coyote pelt and placing it back on the stretcher, you need to remember to reinsert the belly board so air can circulate.
 - a. true
 - b. false
39. The *narrowest* board would be used to stretch and dry a
 - a. mink
 - b. muskrat
 - c. weasel
 - d. bobcat
40. The longest board would be used to stretch and dry a
 - a. coyote
 - b. fox
 - c. raccoon
 - d. mink

Chapter 17– Marketing and Utilizing Furbearers

1. Making the most of what you catch is one of the many responsibilities that comes with trapping.
 - a. true
 - b. false
2. Most of the demand for our wild furs comes from overseas.
 - a. true
 - b. false
3. Manufacturers usually hire a broker to fill orders for pelts.
 - a. true
 - b. false
4. Fur buyers usually operate on a _____ margin.
 - a. narrow
 - b. wide
5. The most up-to-date information on the fur market can be obtained by
 - a. reading trapping magazines
 - b. calling your local bait shop
 - c. checking different sites on the internet
 - d. contacting WTA members

6. Your best option if selling animals as you catch them (on carcass) is
 - a. your local fur buyer
 - b. selling by mail
 - c. the traveling fur buyer stopping nearby
 - d. sending to a fur auction
7. If you are selling *green pelts*, which selling option would not be a choice for you?
 - a. local fur buyer
 - b. traveling fur buyer
 - c. sending to a fur auction
8. You will probably receive the most money for your furs by selling them
 - a. to your local fur buyer
 - b. to the traveling fur buyer
 - c. through fur auctions
9. Local fur buyers will know the most about furbearers in your area.
 - a. true
 - b. false
10. Traveling fur buyers will usually **not** buy your pelts in which condition?
 - a. on the *carcass*
 - b. *green*
 - c. *stretched & dried*
 - d. he buys them in all three conditions
11. Fur auctions and mail recipients will **only** buy your pelts in which condition?
 - a. on the *carcass*
 - b. *green*
 - c. *stretched & dried*
 - d. all three conditions
12. If you send your furs to an auction house, there is a chance not all of your furs will be sold.
 - a. true
 - b. false
13. Pelts are graded according to all five of these criteria: size, fur density, damage, color and clarity.
 - a. true
 - b. false
14. *Cased skins* are measured from nose to
 - a. tip of tail
 - b. base of tail
 - c. middle of tail
 - d. bottom of back
15. Which of these terms do **not** describe a prime pelt?
 - a. dense underfur
 - b. full guard hairs
 - c. flat
 - d. lighter skin
16. *Rubbing* or *curling* usually occurs _____ in the season.
 - a. early
 - b. midway
 - c. later
17. A badly *rubbed pelt* would be graded as a
 - a. One (I)
 - b. Second (II)
 - c. Third (III)
 - d. Fourth (IV)
18. *Bitten pelts* are generally found in _____ during late winter/early spring.
 - a. mink
 - b. muskrats
 - c. otter
 - d. fox
19. An *unprime pelt* is described as
 - a. white
 - b. yellow
 - c. grey
 - d. blue

20. A *burnt pelt* can be the result of either too much heat while drying or by leaving too much fat on the pelt.
a. true b. false
21. If you've got mice in your fur shed, the result may be _____ fur.
a. *clipped* b. *loose* c. *shedder* d. *springy*
22. *Course* guard hairs are usually the result of _____ caught furs.
a. early b. midseason c. late
23. *Flat* guard hairs are usually the result of _____ caught furs.
a. early b. midseason c. late
24. You cannot overstretch a muskrat pelt on the stretcher.
a. true b. false
25. *Singed fur* is often seen on late-season caught _____.
a. muskrat b. otter c. fox d. raccoon
26. Laying a 'coon on its belly on the garage floor for a couple of days before skinning will probably result in a _____ pelt.
a. *singed* b. *flat* c. *shedder* d. *tainted*
27. Earnings from trapping must be reported to the IRS.
a. true b. false
28. If you declare trapping as a small business, you may deduct expenses.
a. true b. false
29. Mileage can be deducted if you keep a daily log with odometer readings.
a. true b. false
30. If you purchase a boat for fishing and trapping, you can deduct the entire cost.
a. true b. false
31. Both hobby trappers and those who trap as a business may claim a loss if their expenses exceed their earnings.
a. true b. false
32. Furbuyers are required to keep records of furs purchased or accepted for later sale.
a. true b. false
33. Furbearers that are targeted for human consumption should be cleaned as soon as possible and kept cool.
a. true b. false

34. Some trappers feed muskrat and beaver meat to their dogs.
a. true b. false
35. Castor glands and oil sacs are found in which sex of beaver?
a. male b. female c. both sexes
36. Anal glands from other species should be _____ after removal.
a. heated to boiling, then frozen c. squeezed into bottles, then frozen
b. kept cool or frozen d. squeezed out, heated to boiling, then frozen
37. Planning your carcass disposal prior to season is a major priority in trapping.
a. true b. false

End of Homework #3