

Trap Use, Furbearers Trapped, and Trapper Characteristics in the United States in the 2023-2024 Seasons



2024

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the United States, regulated trapping (similar to hunting) of furbearers is a method of take by which the public can harvest several species of wildlife for food, pelts, and other uses under state regulations. Regulated trapping is also used for managing wildlife species and habitats, as well as for protecting threatened and endangered species, restoring wildlife populations, and addressing wildlife-human conflicts. This research 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 research entailed a national survey of the public who trap to gather information on 1) trap use, 2) species trapped, 3) trapper knowledge and use of Best Management Practices (BMPs) for trapping, and 4) trapper characteristics. AFWA will use the information obtained by this survey to help further develop and refine BMPs.

The telephone and online versions of the survey questionnaire were developed cooperatively by Responsive Management and AFWA. Responsive Management conducted pre-tests of the questionnaire to ensure proper wording, flow, and logic in the survey.

A multimodal data collection method was used for this study. The multimodal approach to data collection ensures the best possible representation of the target population. Contacts were made by email, telephone, text, and letter. Responsive Management obtained a total of 8,379 completed surveys overall. The analysis of data was performed using IBM SPSS Statistics as well as proprietary software developed by Responsive Management.

GENERAL TRAPPING INFORMATION

A little more than a third of trappers (35%) trapped for less than 30 days during the 2023-2024 season; on the other hand, 22% did so for 60 or more days. The mean number of days trapped was 36.4 days. Note that 13% of licensed trappers did not trap during the 2023-2024 season.

- Trappers in Alaska and the West Region had the highest mean days of trapping (53.8 and 47.7 days, respectively).

During the past 15 years, the mean number of years trapped in the past 15 years was 8.1 years.

- The South Region's trappers were the least avid over the past 15 years, compared to the other regions.

Only 5% of trappers typically trap outside of their home state.

Nearly all trappers participate on private land: 72% use private land primarily, compared to 10% who use public land primarily (note that 18% use both about equally).

- In Alaska, public land trapping predominates, with 74% using public land mostly and 88% using public land at least half the time. In contrast, private land use is highest in the South (83% use private land mostly, and 95% use it at least half the time) and the Midwest (81% use private land mostly, and 95% use it at least half the time).

Trappers were asked to indicate the number of traps they have out each day during a typical trapping season. A majority (56%) have fewer than 20 traps out, and another 2% do not typically have traps out each day. The mean number of traps used each day is 22.5.

- Alaskan trappers, by far, typically have the most traps out each day (38.7 traps).

Nearly two thirds of trappers (62%) have been contacted by a landowner to trap nuisance wildlife on their property.

- Among Alaskan trappers, 38% have been contacted for nuisance wildlife removal.

For 69% of trappers, removal of nuisance wildlife plays some part in their trapping, and the mean is 41.1%. Nonetheless, 30% of trappers in the survey gave a response of more than half—in other words, for this 30% of trappers, *most* of their trapping involves nuisance wildlife removal.

- Trappers in Alaska are quite different from their peers in the other regions regarding trapping of nuisance wildlife: only 37% of Alaska trappers say that removal of nuisance wildlife plays some part in their trapping, compared to 65% to 72% in the regions in the lower 48 states. Trapping for nuisance wildlife is most prevalent in the South Region.

TRAPPING INCOME

Overall, 17% of trappers stated that their trapping has been a *very* or *somewhat* important source of income over the past 3 years. The large majority of them (82%) said it has not been at all important.

- West Region and Alaskan trappers place the most importance on trapping income.

TRAPPING EXPENDITURES

The survey asked trappers about their trapping expenses over 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 vehicles.

Overall, the mean of expenditures was \$2,203.10.

- Mean expenditures were highest in Alaska by far (nearly \$6,700), distantly followed by the West Region (over \$3,800), the South Region (over \$2,200), the Midwest region (nearly \$2,000), and the Northeast Region (nearly \$1,500).

In the previous 12 months, 71% of trappers reported spending on traps and lures. The mean spent on traps and lures was \$282.68.

A majority of trappers (60%) spent on other equipment, such as tools, skinning knives, and so forth, in the previous 12 months. The mean spent was \$199.12.

Almost three fourths of trappers (72%) spent on travel for trapping in the previous 12 months. The mean spent on travel was \$488.40.

Finally, 16% of trappers spent on major trapping-related items, such as 4-wheelers, snowmobiles, boats, and motors. The mean spent on this category was \$1,344.81.

TRAPPER EDUCATION AND ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP

Nearly half of trappers (44%) have taken a trapper education course.

- Northeast Region trappers most often took a course (82% did so), followed by the West Region (67%).
- Among those who took a trapper education course, 62% took a course sponsored by a state agency, 30% took one sponsored by a state trapper association, and 8% took one sponsored by AFWA.

Overall, 29% of trappers belong to a trapper organization: 24% belong to a state trapper association, 9% belong to the National Trappers Association, and 4% belong to Fur Takers of America.

- Membership rates are highest in the West (39%) and Northeast Regions (38%).

OTHER OUTDOOR PURSUITS

A new question in the survey asked trappers which other outdoor activities they participate in. Most trappers hunt wild game for meat (95% do so) and fish (92%). A second tier of activities, all named by a majority of trappers, includes maintaining a vegetable garden, cutting firewood for sale or use, and gathering plant resources such as nuts and berries.

SKINNING AND USE OF HARVESTED FURBEARERS

This section presents a few new questions in the survey related to the use of furbearers harvested by trappers. First, the vast majority of trappers (80%) have skinned their own furbearers over the past 3 years.

- Personal skinning of their harvest was least common in the South Region. This is consistent with the earlier finding that South Region trappers most frequently trap for nuisance wildlife.

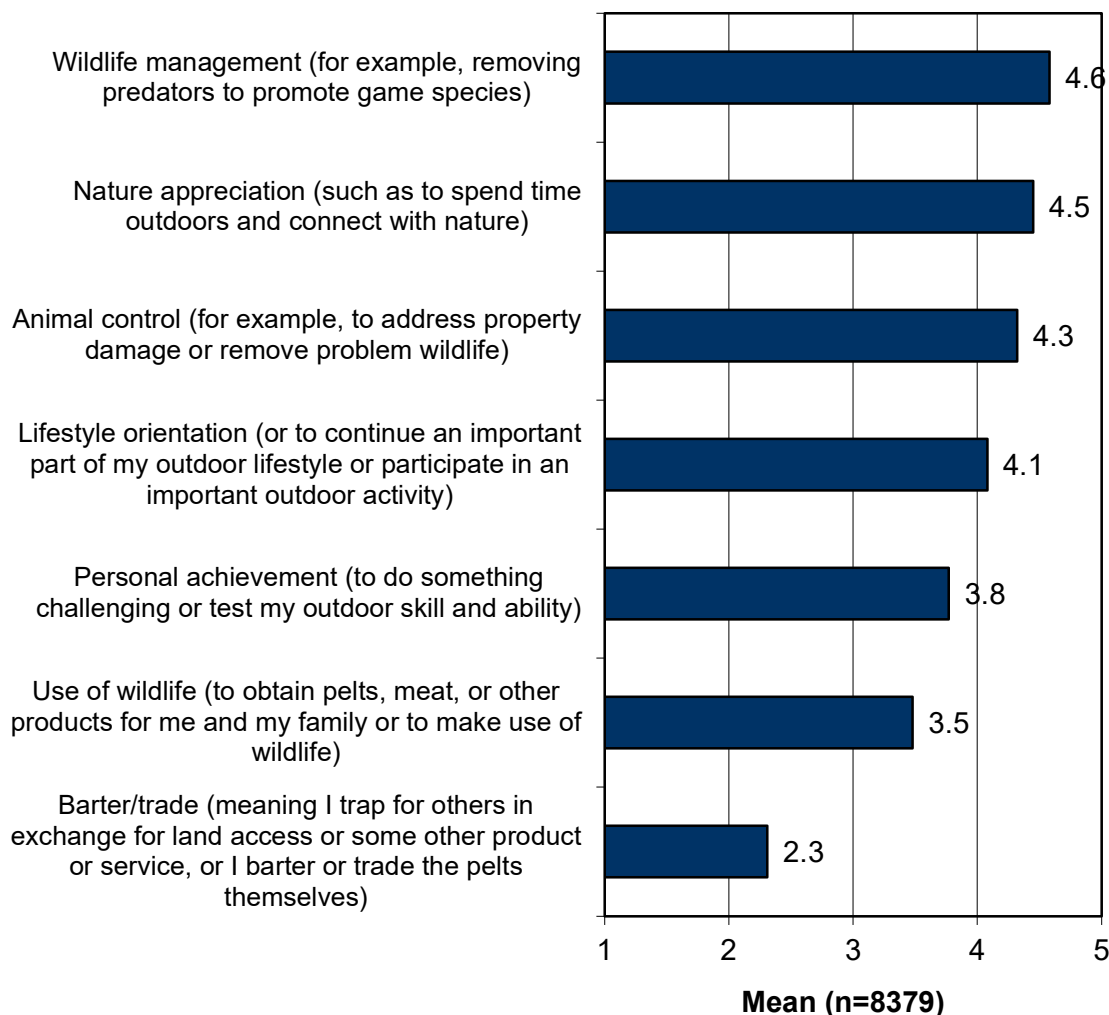
Over three quarters of trappers (78%) have taken pelts or furs from furbearers over the past 3 years, by far the top product taken from harvest.

Beaver was the most common furbearer trapped for meat. Among trappers who harvested meat for human consumption (as opposed to pet food), 73% named beaver, followed by raccoon (37%), muskrat (22%), and bobcat (14%).

TRAPPING MOTIVATIONS

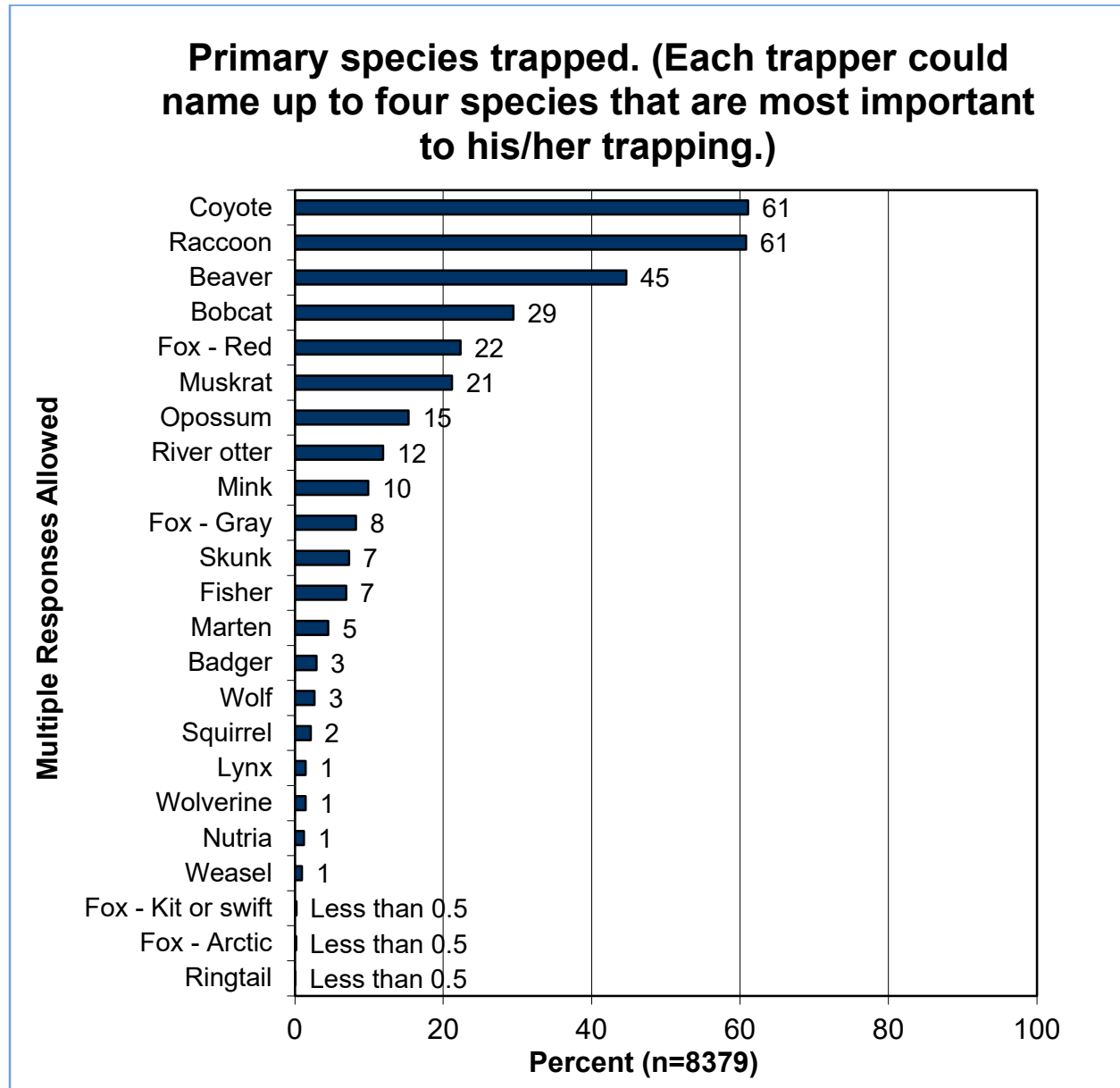
Trappers were presented with a list of seven possible motivations and were asked to rate the importance of each as a reason why they trap, on a scale of 1 to 5, with 5 being the most important. As shown in the graph, wildlife management was the top-rated motivation.

Next is a list of seven possible motivations for trapping. For each, please indicate how important or unimportant each is as a reason why you trap, on a scale of 1 (not at all important) to 5 (extremely important):



PRIMARY TARGET SPECIES

The survey asked trappers to name up to four of the most important species to their trapping. Trappers most often selected coyote (61%), raccoon (also 61%), beaver (45%), bobcat (29%), red fox (22%), and muskrat (21%). The graph shows the full listing.



TRAP TYPES USED

The trap types most often used by respondents for their primary species nationwide were the dog proof raccoon trap (44%), #330 bodygrip (39%), the #2 coil-spring (28%), the snare or cable restraint (27%), and #1 1/2 coil-spring (25%). All other traps were used by less than a quarter of trappers. The full list is shown in the body of the report. Note that not all trap types are legal universally across the country.

Footholds were used by 86% of trappers, and bodygrips were used by 57% of trappers.

TRAP USE FOR PRIMARY SPECIES

For the 23 species asked about in the survey, the body of the report shows the following data for each (when sample sizes were large enough):

- A graph of traps used for the species among trappers overall.
- A tabulation of traps used for the species in each region (this extends into the following page).
- A tabulation of the trap family used for the species.
- A tabulation of trends, comparing 2004 and 2015 to the present survey on the top five traps for each species.
- A tabulation of the follow-up foothold trap questions.
- A tabulation of the follow-up snare questions.
- A tabulation of snare locks used.
- A tabulation of the follow-up bodygrip trap questions.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)

Nearly half of trappers (47%) have heard of BMPs for trapping.

- Nearly two thirds of trappers in the Northeast and West Regions have heard of BMPs.

Of those who have heard of them, 66% indicate knowing a *great deal or moderate amount* about BMPs.

Of those who know at least a little about BMPs, a strong majority (65%) support BMPs, with 37% expressing *strong* support. Only 6% oppose BMPs.

Trappers who support BMPs were asked to state the reasons for their support, in an open-ended question. The most common reason was related to animal welfare and the humane, ethical treatment of the trapped animals. Other common responses were that BMPs provide for effective wildlife management, particularly related to predators and nuisance wildlife; that they help with public perception and provide a potential legal defense of trapping (some indicated that it is the law in their state); statements indicating a general trust in the science and research behind the establishment of BMPs; that the practices provide for greater efficiency and harvest success; that they help protect non-targeted animals, and that they provide for greater trapper safety.

Among trappers who have heard of BMPs, 63% currently use them and plan to continue using them.

TRENDS

This new section in the report presents trend graphs for select survey questions. Results are generally consistent between the survey years, although some changes are noted below.

- The percentage trapping primarily on private land has increased with each survey.
- There is a slight increase in trappers who have taken a trapper education course.
- The percentage trapping coyote has consistently increased in each survey year, and there was an increase in the percentage trapping beaver and opossum compared to 2015. In contrast, there has been a continuing decline in the percentage trapping mink, muskrat, red fox, and gray fox.
- Awareness of BMPs has slightly increased over time.

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INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

In the United States, regulated trapping (similar to hunting) of furbearers is a method of take by which the public can harvest several species of wildlife for food, pelts, and other uses under state regulations. Regulated trapping is also used for managing wildlife species and habitats, as well as for protecting threatened and endangered species, restoring wildlife populations, and addressing wildlife-human conflicts. In addition, regulated trapping is a source of income for some trappers who sell the pelts from harvested animals. This research 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 research entailed a national survey of the public who trap to gather information on 1) trap use, 2) species trapped, 3) trapper knowledge and use of Best Management Practices (BMPs) for trapping, and 4) trapper characteristics. AFWA will use the information obtained by this survey to help further develop and refine BMPs, thereby allowing AFWA to continue to provide member agencies with trap type/technique recommendations on the most humane, safe, selective, effective, and practical traps to use for the capture of furbearers and other species.

Agencies use trapping to achieve many wildlife management objectives, and all agencies strive to ensure that the best traps are being used. Therefore, AFWA needs to know the trap types that are currently in use to scientifically evaluate those devices against the International Organization for Standardization standards. Since 1997, the BMP program has tested over 725 trap types on 23 species of furbearers, conducted over 500 individual field projects to capture furbearers across the United States, and conducted necropsies on over 10,000 animals to help evaluate the humanness of traps. In short, AFWA will use the information that was collected in this survey to maintain the cutting edge relevance of the BMP program and to support the desire of agencies to recommend the most humane/safe/selective traps for trappers to use.

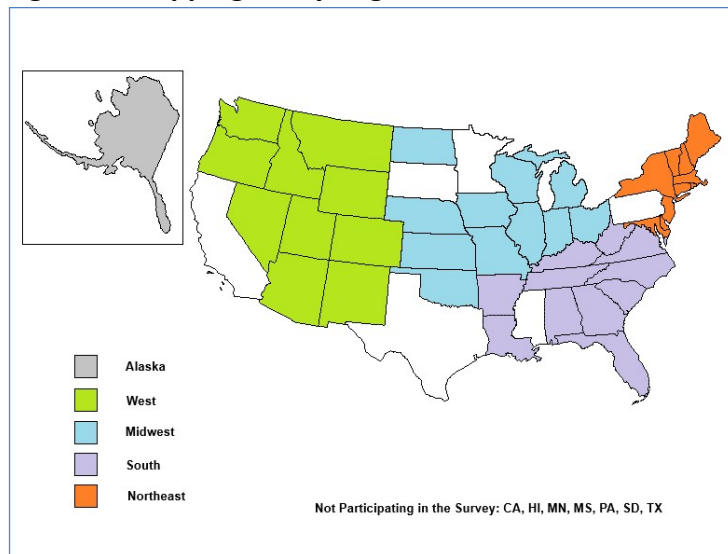
In addition, this survey provides information on the percentage of trappers that are using BMP-approved traps. This is important information because of the agreement signed in 1997 between the U.S. and the European Economic Community, which allows the U.S. trade in wild fur to continue only because the U.S. developed a BMP program and encourages trappers to use the traps that meet the international standards.

This project follows up on national surveys of trappers that were conducted in 1992, 2004, and 2015. The report includes trends data, where comparable, that examines the current survey data in relation to the data from those previous surveys.

The results of this study are built upon a set of probability-based random samples of United States trappers from 43 states (California, Hawaii, Minnesota, Mississippi, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Texas did not participate in the study). Responsive Management used a multimodal data collection method to allow trappers to complete the survey in the way most convenient to them. Surveys were conducted by telephone and online, and contact attempts were made via telephone, text, email, and mail. The sample was designed to be as fully representative of the total population of licensed trappers in each region as feasible.

The regions for this study are shown below.

Figure 1. Trapping Study Regions



The regions consist of:

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

(CA, HI, MN, MS, PA, SD, and TX are not included in the study.)

Specific aspects of the research methodology are discussed below.

QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN

The telephone and online versions of the survey questionnaire were developed cooperatively by Responsive Management and AFWA, based on the research team's experience and expertise with natural resources and wildlife management; the questionnaire incorporated content from similar trapper surveys conducted in 1992, 2004, and 2015. There were slight differences between the telephone and online versions of the questionnaire to accommodate each survey mode, but otherwise the questionnaires were identical. Responsive Management conducted pre-tests of the questionnaire to ensure proper wording, flow, and logic in the survey.

An important aspect of both versions of the survey is that the computer controls which questions are asked. The questionnaire was programmed to branch and substitute phrases in the survey based on previous responses to ensure the integrity and consistency of the data collection. The survey questionnaire also contained error checkers and computation statements to ensure quality and consistent data.

SAMPLE ACQUISITION

Bryant White, Trapping Policy Program Manager of AFWA, first notified each state furbearer/trapping coordinator that AFWA was updating its 2015 study, *Trap Use, Furbearers Trapped, and Trapper Characteristics in the United States in 2015*. AFWA requested a database of resident trappers 18 years or older who held a trapping license during the prior three trapping seasons (2021 to 2024).

AFWA and Responsive Management offered a secure link to each state agency in which they could submit their license database. In many cases a confidentiality agreement guaranteeing responsible data use was drawn up and signed between Responsive Management and the state agency. Also, researchers submitted Freedom of Information Act requests for some states as needed.

AFWA and Responsive Management continued contacting state agencies over the course of several months. Mr. White, in particular, conducted outreach and sent reminders to the states. All of the databases acquired by researchers were deleted at the conclusion of the study.

Through these efforts, AFWA and Responsive Management were able to include 43 U.S. states in this nationwide study.

MULTIMODAL SURVEY ADMINISTRATION

A multimodal data collection method was used for this study. The multimodal approach to data collection ensures the best possible representation of the target population: combined telephone and online data collection ensures maximum coverage that includes representation from groups that may be difficult to reach by telephone. It also yields the highest response rates, increases the representativeness of the samples, and reduces bias.

Contacts were made by email, telephone, text, and letter. 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.

Trappers who had an email contact in the database but no telephone number and a random selection of those with both types of contact information were placed into the online sample. Likewise, those with a telephone number but no email address and a random selection of those with both were placed into the telephone sample.

The composition of these samples was dynamic and evolved over the course of the survey administration. Those in the telephone sample who had invalid or discontinued numbers and those who did not respond after multiple contact attempts were moved into the online sample if email addresses were available. Correspondingly, those in the online sample who had invalid contact information (such as email contacts that bounced back) or did not respond to multiple email contact attempts were moved into the telephone sample if contact information was available.

The version of the survey conducted by telephone was coded for integration with Responsive Management's computer-assisted telephone interviewing system. Telephone surveys were administered by a live interviewer. Telephone interviews were conducted Monday through Friday from noon to 9:00 p.m. and Saturday from noon to 7:00 p.m., local time, using interviewers with experience conducting computer-assisted surveys about wildlife management and outdoor recreation. A five-callback design was used 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. The survey was conducted at the time of initial contact, or a callback time was set that was more convenient for the respondent.

Trappers with a wireless phone number who could not be reached after five call attempts were sent a text message inviting them to complete the survey online. These respondents received the text message from a phone number with an area code matching that of their state's fish and wildlife agency. Limited characters were used for the text message to ensure that it could be delivered to all recipients, regardless of the wireless phone type or plan. An example of the initial short text message is shown, which provided a link to the online introduction with more information for the survey.

Text Invitation to Take the Survey

Hello [name]. This is Amanda with Responsive Management. The [state agency], in participation with the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, would like your feedback on your trapping participation. Please consider providing your feedback: [survey link]!

Introduction Page for Online Survey

Thank you for your participation in this study on trapping and trap use. Your state fish and wildlife agency is participating in this nationwide study coordinated by the [Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies](#) (AFWA) concerning the use of traps in the United States. **The results of this study will help protect the ability of the states to manage furbearers through trapping, help sustain trapping opportunities, and promote trapping for future generations to enjoy.**

This survey takes approximately 10 to 15 minutes to complete, depending on your level of participation.

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

[Responsive Management](#), an independent research firm specializing in outdoor recreation and natural resource issues, has been contracted to conduct this study. If you need technical assistance with the survey, please contact Responsive Management via email at research@responsivemanagement.com.

Responsive Management also conducted the study previously in 2004 and 2015, and a copy of the report is accessible online [HERE](#).

Please click "Next" or the arrow below to begin the survey.

For quality control, Survey Center managers monitored the telephone interviews in real time and provided feedback to the interviewers. To further ensure the integrity of the telephone survey data, Responsive Management has interviewers who have been trained according to the standards established by the American Association for Public Opinion Research. Methods of instruction included lecture and role-playing. The Survey Center managers and other professional staff conducted briefings 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 questionnaires.

The online version of the survey was coded in an online platform by Responsive Management and was administered to the online sample, as well as to wireless phone respondents who did not respond via phone call and were sent a text, as discussed above. Note that the online survey was closed, meaning it was available only to respondents who were specifically selected for the survey. Also, respondents could complete the survey only once. An example of the email invitation to take the survey follows.

Email Invitation to Take the Survey

Hello [name],

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. You may have received an email from [state agency] about this study, or seen information about the study in the National Trappers Association or Fur Takers of America newsletters.

Click Here to Start the Survey [\[survey link\]](#)

As a licensed trapper, your email address was one of only a small number that has 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, as well as help agencies better understand and promote trapping for future generations to enjoy.

The questions take approximately 10 to 15 minutes to complete, depending on your level of activity. Please be assured that your answers will never be associated with your name, address, trapping license, or other contact information.

If you prefer to complete this survey with one of our trained telephone interviewers, or if you have any questions about the study, please call 866-460-0665.

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.

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. 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,

Amanda Center, Responsive Management
and
Bryant White, Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies

As shown in the example, the email included information on AFWA, which underscored the credibility of the survey. Following the initial email invitation to take the online survey, a reminder email was sent to nonrespondents approximately one week after the initial contact.

Finally, if neither an email address nor a telephone number was available, or if the telephone and/or email contact information was not valid, 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 or schedule another time for the interview. As with the email invitation, the letter included information about AFWA to reinforce the study's credibility. An example is shown below.

Mail Invitation to Take the Survey

The [state agency] is participating in a nationwide study coordinated by the **Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies** (AFWA) concerning the use of traps for fur harvest in the United States. You may have seen information about the study in the National Trappers Association or Fur Takers of America newsletters.

Although participation is completely voluntary, we would greatly appreciate your input in this questionnaire. The results will help protect the ability of the states to manage furbearers through trapping, as well as help agencies better understand and promote trapping for future generations to enjoy.

The questions take approximately 10 to 15 minutes to complete, depending on your level of activity. Please be assured that your answers will never be associated with your name, address, trapping license, or other contact information.

This survey can be completed with one of Responsive Management's trained telephone interviewers by calling 866-460-0665, or it can be completed online by either using the QR code shown below or by entering the URL into an internet browser.

Please complete the survey by September 15.



[STATE SPECIFIC SURVEY LINK]

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.

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. If you have any questions, have technical issues, or need further clarification about this study, please feel free to contact Responsive Management via email at **research@responsivemanagement.com** or by calling **866-460-0665**.

Thank you in advance for your time and feedback.

Sincerely,

Amanda Center, Responsive Management and
Bryant White, Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies

At the conclusion of the data gathering, the Survey Center managers and statisticians checked each completed survey to ensure clarity and completeness. The survey was administered from March to October 2024.

Responsive Management obtained a total of 8,379 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	99	Louisiana	242	Ohio	574
Alaska	83	Maine	206	Oklahoma	27
Arizona	46	Maryland	96	Oregon	204
Arkansas	80	Massachusetts	77	Pennsylvania	
California		Michigan	113	Rhode Island	26
Colorado	291	Minnesota		South Carolina	173
Connecticut	69	Mississippi		South Dakota	
Delaware	25	Missouri	434	Tennessee	36
Florida	70	Montana	39	Texas	
Georgia	392	Nebraska	207	Utah	279
Hawaii		Nevada	74	Vermont	126
Idaho	263	New Hampshire	20	Virginia	166
Illinois	753	New Jersey	164	Washington	147
Indiana	213	New Mexico	120	West Virginia	182
Iowa	689	New York	585	Wisconsin	47
Kansas	301	North Carolina	125	Wyoming	155
Kentucky	167	North Dakota	194	Total	8,379

AFWA and Responsive Management requested databases of resident licenses only from state fish and wildlife agencies. However, some states included nonresident licenses in their databases. Efforts to remove nonresident license holders were only partially successful, depending on the amount of information available. As a result, some survey respondents provided a state of residence that differed from the state that provided the trapping license data. Note that the table above represents the number of completed surveys collected from each state database, *not* the state of residence. For the vast majority of respondents, however, the state providing the license database matches the state of residence given by survey participants.

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 AND WEIGHTING METHODOLOGY

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

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.

Table 2. Weighting Applied to Each State

Region	State	n	Weighting	Region	State	n	Weighting	
Alaska	Alaska	83	3.5147	South	Alabama	99	0.8968	
West	Arizona	46	0.4890		Arkansas	80	2.9439	
	California				Florida	70	1.4505	
	Colorado	291	0.0619		Georgia	392	0.4062	
	Idaho	263	0.6529		Kentucky	167	1.8491	
	Hawaii				Louisiana	242	1.3702	
	Montana	39	0.6113		Mississippi			
	Nevada	74	0.6023		North Carolina	125	2.4107	
	New Mexico	120	0.4583		South Carolina	173	0.3703	
	Oregon	204	0.3267		Tennessee	36	0.5557	
	Utah	279	0.1837		Texas			
	Washington	147	0.1654		Virginia	166	0.8174	
	Wyoming	155	0.4782		West Virginia	182	2.0973	
Midwest	Illinois	753	0.6215		Northeast	Connecticut	69	0.7188
	Indiana	213	0.9614			Delaware	25	1.1610
	Iowa	689	0.3649	Maine		206	1.6930	
	Kansas	301	1.0769	Maryland		96	1.9835	
	Michigan	113	2.9483	Massachusetts		77	1.0406	
	Minnesota			New Hampshire		20	1.3268	
	Missouri	434	1.1507	New Jersey		164	0.3949	
	Nebraska	207	2.7259	New York		585	1.3029	
	North Dakota	194	1.5704	Pennsylvania				
	Ohio	574	1.1697	Rhode Island		26	0.2711	
	Oklahoma	27	1.7161	Vermont		126	1.1180	
	South Dakota			CA, HI, MN, MS, PA, SD, and TX did not participate in the survey.				
	Wisconsin	47	0.8557					

SAMPLING ERRORS

Throughout this report, findings of the survey are reported at a 95% confidence interval. For the entire sample of 8,379 trappers, the sampling error is at most plus or minus 1.04 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	8,379	161,668	1.04
Alaska	83	5,629	10.67
West	1,618	10,650	2.24
Midwest	3,552	71,539	1.60
South	1,732	41,063	2.30
Northeast	1,394	32,788	2.57

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).

PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

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 one that ranges from strongly support to strongly oppose.
- Series questions: Some 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.

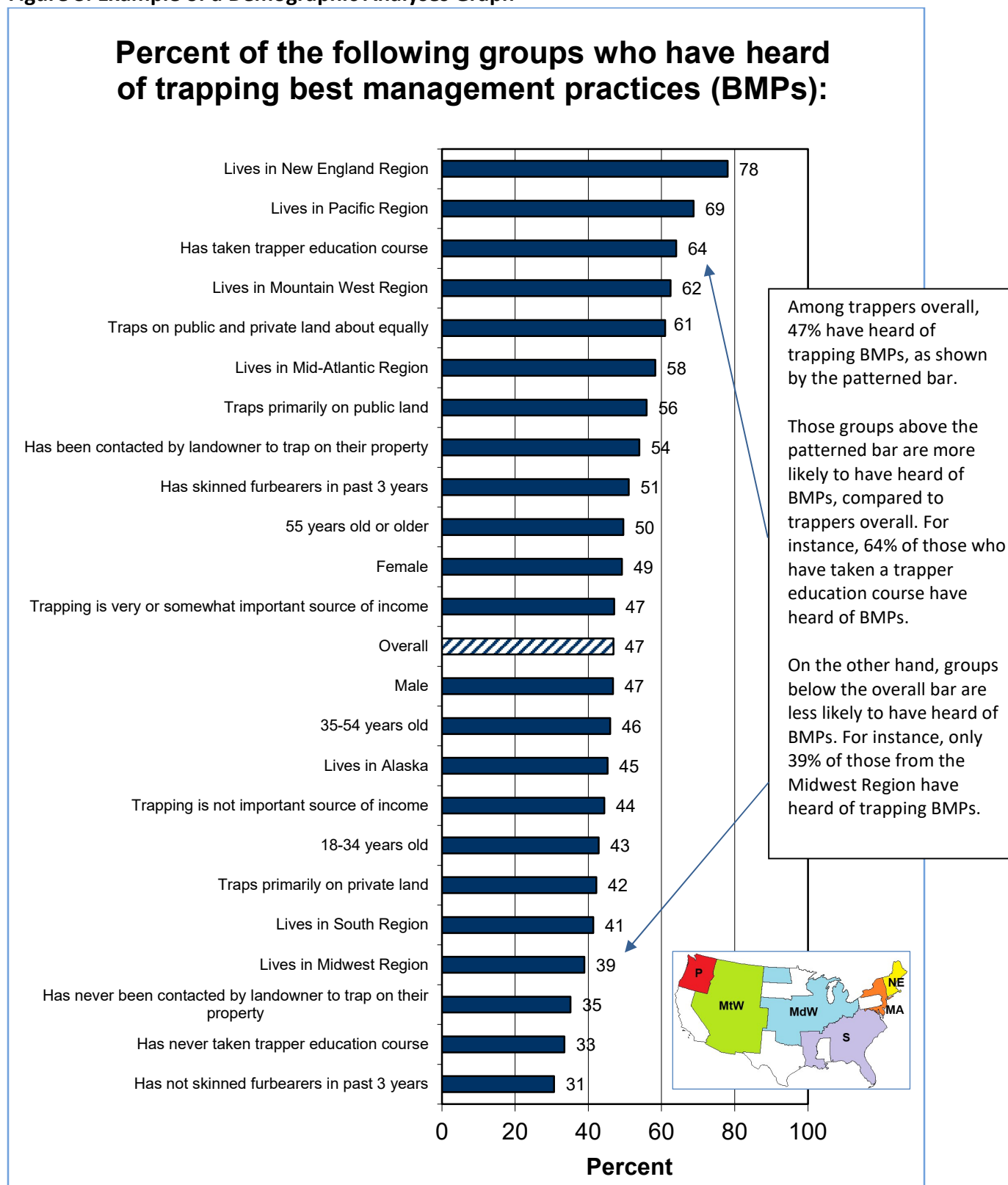
Some graphs show averages. The mean is simply the sum of all numbers divided by the number of respondents. Graphs generally show results rounded to the nearest integer; however, all data are stored in decimal format, and all calculations are performed on unrounded numbers. For this reason, some graphs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

In addition to tables and graphs depicting the results of the individual survey questions, the report includes special graphs that show how various demographic and participatory groups respond to certain questions, hereinafter simply referred to as demographic analyses graphs. Not all the questions were analyzed in this way; questions chosen for these analyses are those deemed to be of the most utility and interest.

The following page shows an example of this type of graph. (Although used as an example, the graph shows actual data from this survey.) The graph shows the percentage of various groups who have heard of trapping BMPs. Among trappers overall, 47% have heard of trapping BMPs, as shown by the patterned bar. Those groups shown above the overall bar have a higher percentage who have heard of BMPs, compared to trappers overall. For example, 64% of those who have taken a trapper education course have heard of BMPs, substantially higher than trappers in general. Meanwhile, those groups below the overall bar have a lower rate of having heard of BMPs, compared to trappers overall.

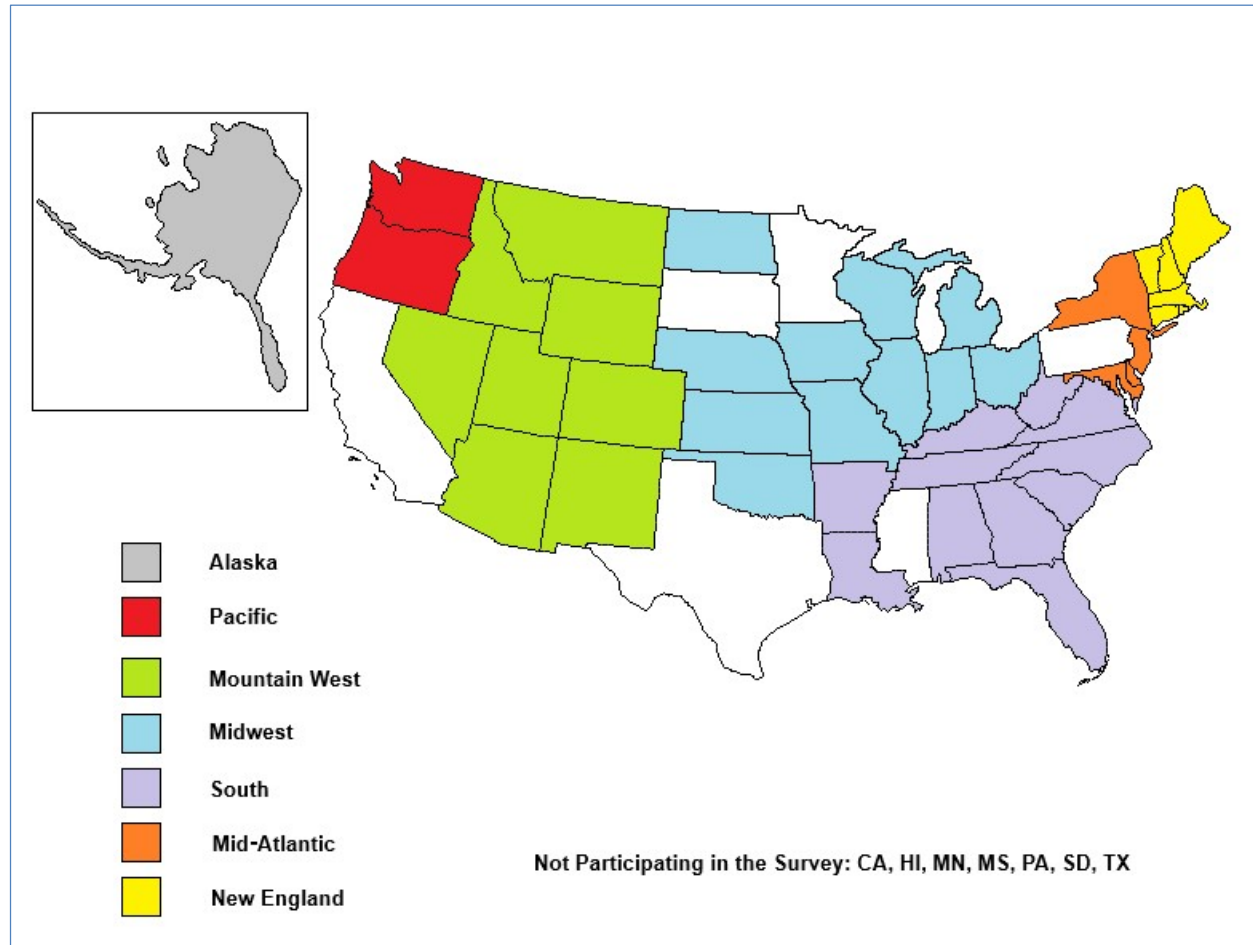
When one group is above the overall bar (for instance, in this example, those who trap primarily on public land), its counterpart or one of its counterparts (in this instance, those who trap primarily on private land) will be below the overall bar. The distance from the overall bar matters, as well. A group close to the overall bar (for instance, those 55 years old or older in this graph) should not be considered markedly different from respondents overall. A rule of thumb is that the difference should be 5 percentage points or more for the difference to be noteworthy.

Figure 3. Example of a Demographic Analyses Graph



It was discussed earlier that graphs and tables of survey results are shown overall (nationwide) first, followed by crosstabulations of the four regions along with Alaska by itself. For purposes of the demographic analyses graphs, however, the West Region has been subdivided into the Pacific and Mountain West Regions, and the Northeast Region has been subdivided into the Mid-Atlantic and New England Regions. This was done to further evaluate areas with similar characteristics regarding their topographies, habitats, and species populations. A map of these regions is shown below.

Figure 4. Regions for Demographic Analyses Graphs



- Alaska (by itself)
- Pacific: OR, WA
- Mountain West: AZ, CO, ID, MT, NV, NM, UT, WY
- Midwest (IL, IN, IA, KS, MI, MO, NE, ND, OH, OK, WI)
- South (AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, NC, SC, TN, VA, WV)
- Mid-Atlantic: DE, MD, NJ, NY
- New England: CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT

(CA, HI, MN, MS, PA, SD, and TX are not included in the study.)

TRAPPING ACTIVITIES

GENERAL TRAPPING INFORMATION

A little more than a third of trappers (35%) trapped for less than 30 days during the 2023-2024 season; on the other hand, 22% did so for 60 or more days. The mean number of days trapped was 36.4 days. Note that 13% of licensed trappers did not trap during the 2023-2024 season.

- Trappers in Alaska and the West Region had the highest mean days of trapping (53.8 and 47.7 days, respectively).
- A table showing the mean days of trapping in each state follows the regional crosstabulation.
- The nationwide mean number of days trapped was 44 in 1991-1992, 34 in 2003-2004, and 37 in 2014-2015, compared to 36 mean days in 2023-2024.

Figure 5. Days of Trapping Overall

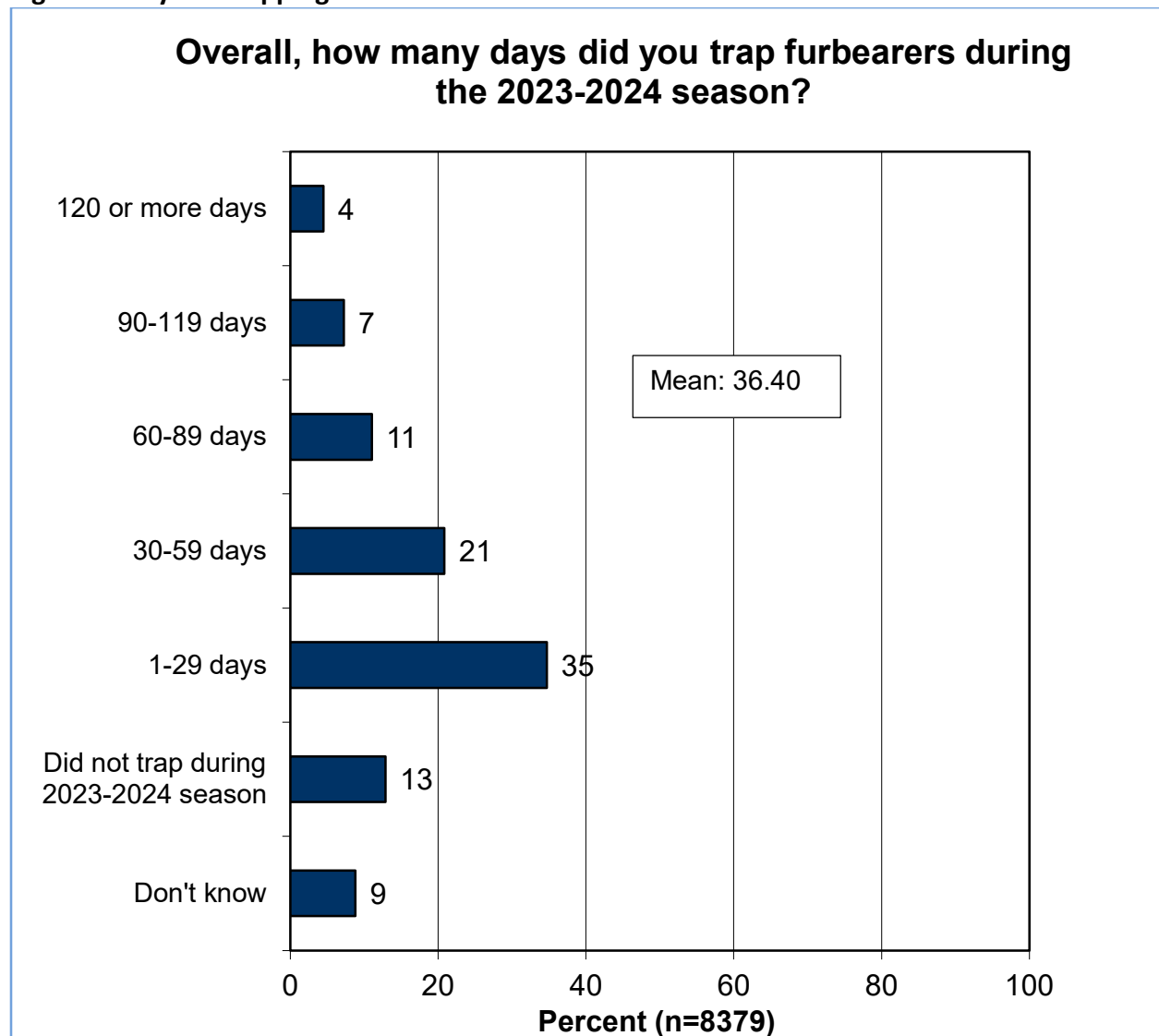


Figure 6. Days of Trapping Regionally

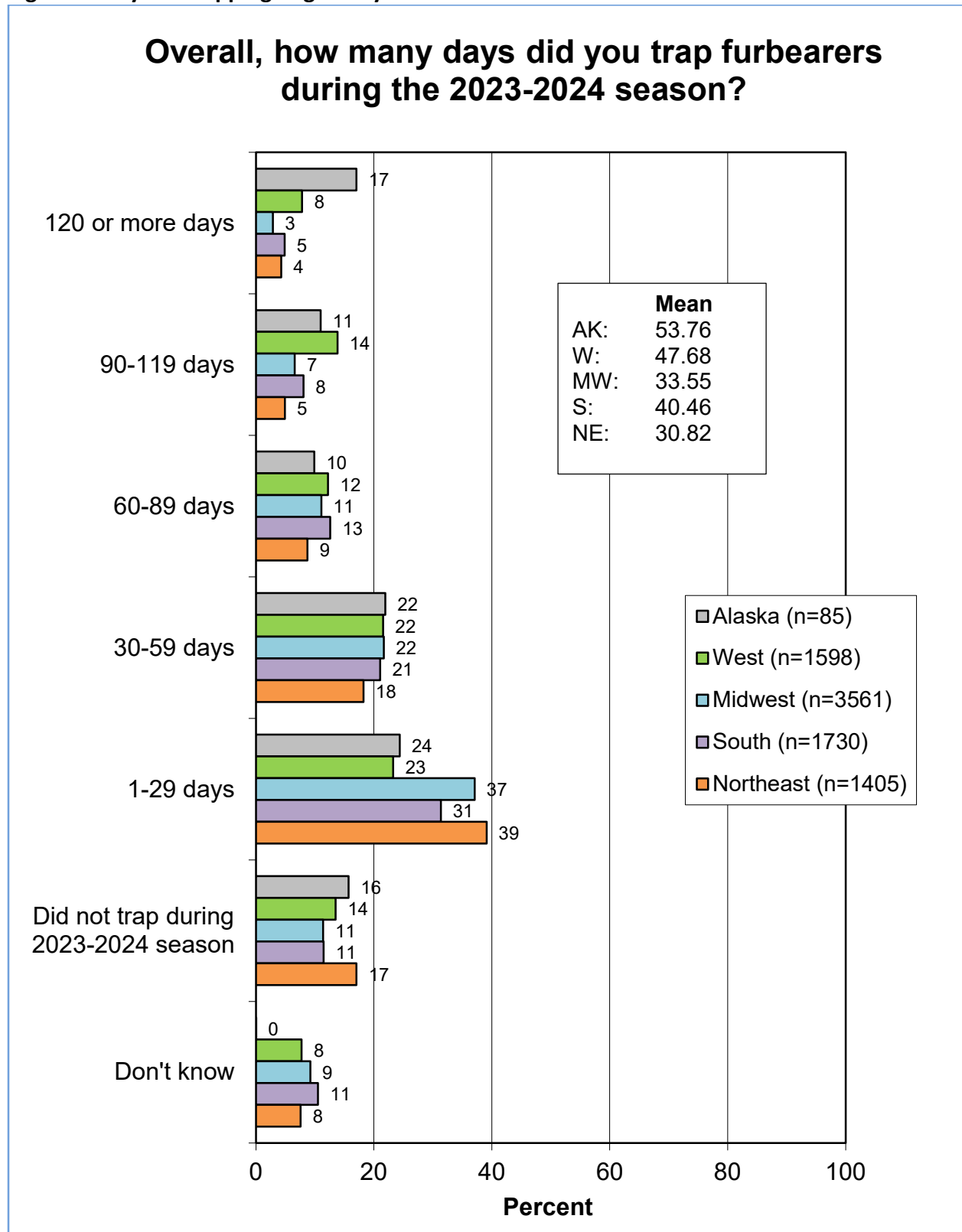


Table 4. Mean Days Trapped in the 2023-2024 Season, by State

	State of residence	Mean days trapped during the 2023-2024 season
	Alaska	53.76
West	Arizona	48.65
	Colorado	29.11
	Idaho	52.33
	Montana	35.01
	Nevada	55.57
	New Mexico	41.13
	Oregon	36.78
	Utah	61.20
	Washington	51.09
	Wyoming	46.21
Midwest	Illinois	29.44
	Indiana	38.63
	Iowa	35.46
	Kansas	30.32
	Michigan	33.85
	Missouri	32.15
	Nebraska	38.73
	North Dakota	34.87
	Ohio	31.03
	Oklahoma	34.43
	Wisconsin	36.58
South	Alabama	44.87
	Arkansas	37.85
	Florida	42.89
	Georgia	42.67
	Kentucky	34.11
	Louisiana	32.04
	North Carolina	43.67
	South Carolina	56.58
	Tennessee	41.23
	Virginia	38.23
	West Virginia	47.32
Northeast	Connecticut	52.93
	Delaware	27.34
	Maine	27.20
	Maryland	22.75
	Massachusetts	34.65
	New Hampshire	29.88
	New Jersey	36.44
	New York	31.69
	Rhode Island	35.53
	Vermont	26.55

During the past 15 years, under half of licensed trappers (42%) trapped no more than 5 of the 15 years. The mean number of years trapped in the past 15 years was 8.1 years.

- The South Region's trappers were the least avid over the past 15 years, compared to the other regions.
- The mean number of years trapping out of the previous 15 years was 10.5 in the 1992 study, 9.1 in the 2004 study, and 7.4 in the 2015 study, compared to 8.1 years in the current study.

Figure 7. Years Trapping Overall

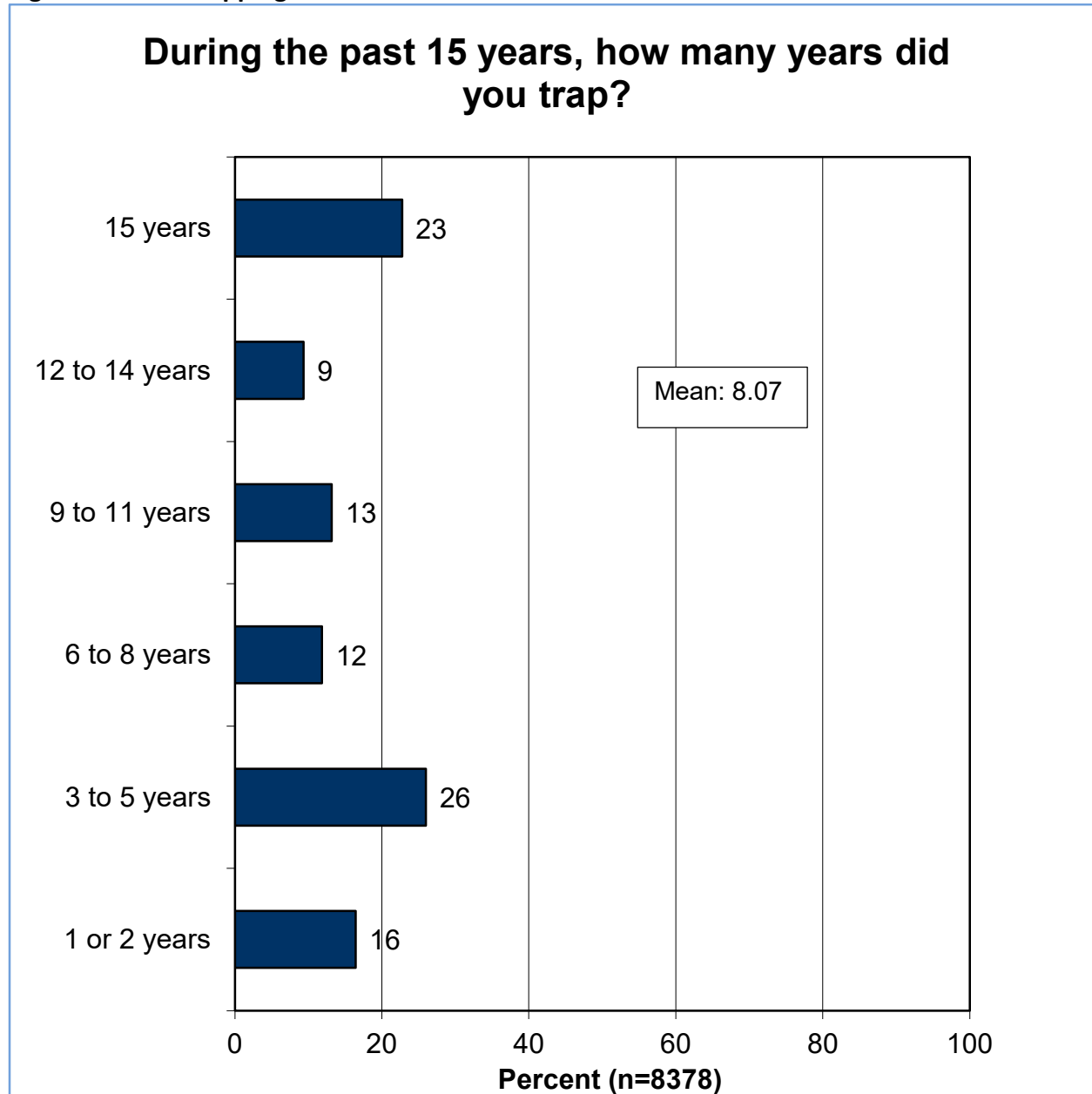


Figure 8. Years Trapping Regionally

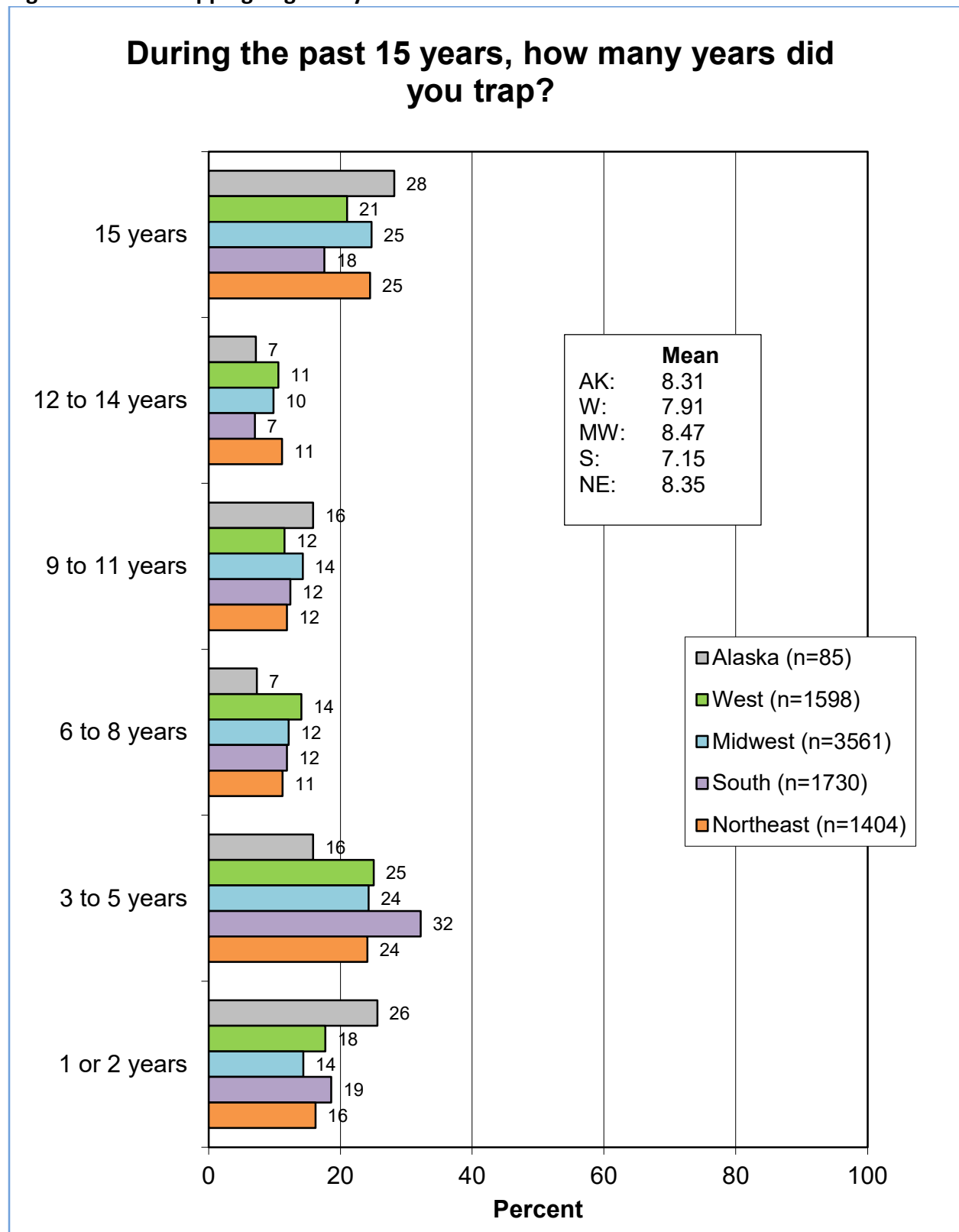


Table 5. Mean Years Trapped in the Past 15 Years, by State

	State of residence	Mean years trapped in the past 15 years
	Alaska	8.31
West	Arizona	6.76
	Colorado	6.99
	Idaho	7.20
	Montana	9.07
	Nevada	9.57
	New Mexico	8.60
	Oregon	8.35
	Utah	9.19
	Washington	6.52
	Wyoming	7.37
Midwest	Illinois	7.31
	Indiana	9.24
	Iowa	9.31
	Kansas	6.98
	Michigan	9.52
	Missouri	6.93
	Nebraska	9.55
	North Dakota	8.71
	Ohio	9.10
	Oklahoma	8.18
	Wisconsin	7.85
South	Alabama	7.88
	Arkansas	7.16
	Florida	6.98
	Georgia	6.27
	Kentucky	6.23
	Louisiana	6.54
	North Carolina	7.08
	South Carolina	7.74
	Tennessee	6.93
	Virginia	7.08
	West Virginia	8.66
Northeast	Connecticut	8.70
	Delaware	7.69
	Maine	8.27
	Maryland	8.85
	Massachusetts	7.71
	New Hampshire	7.78
	New Jersey	7.72
	New York	8.02
	Rhode Island	7.25
	Vermont	9.39

Only 5% of trappers typically trap outside of their home state.

Figure 9. Trapping Out of State Overall

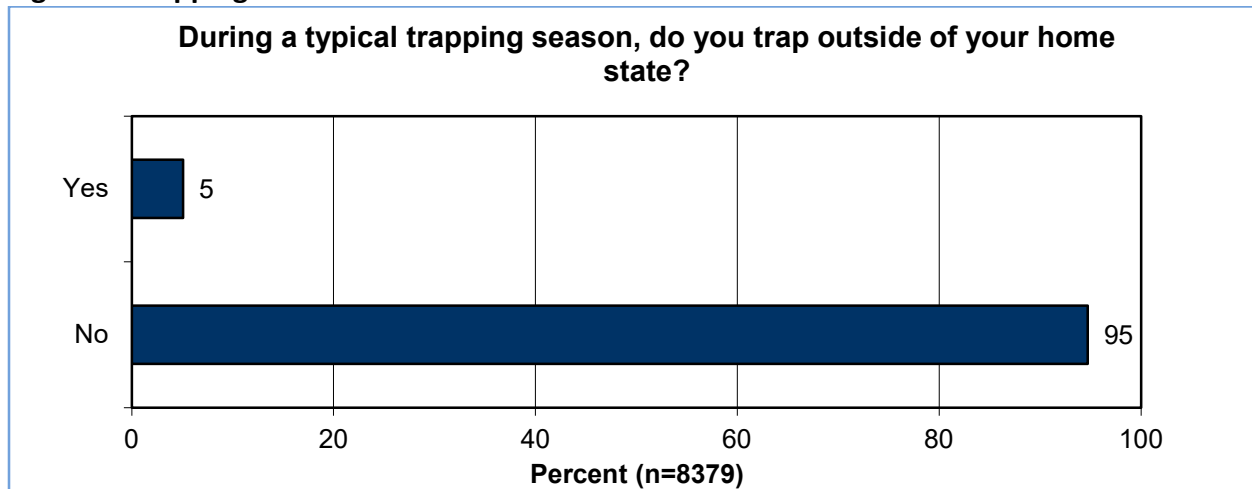
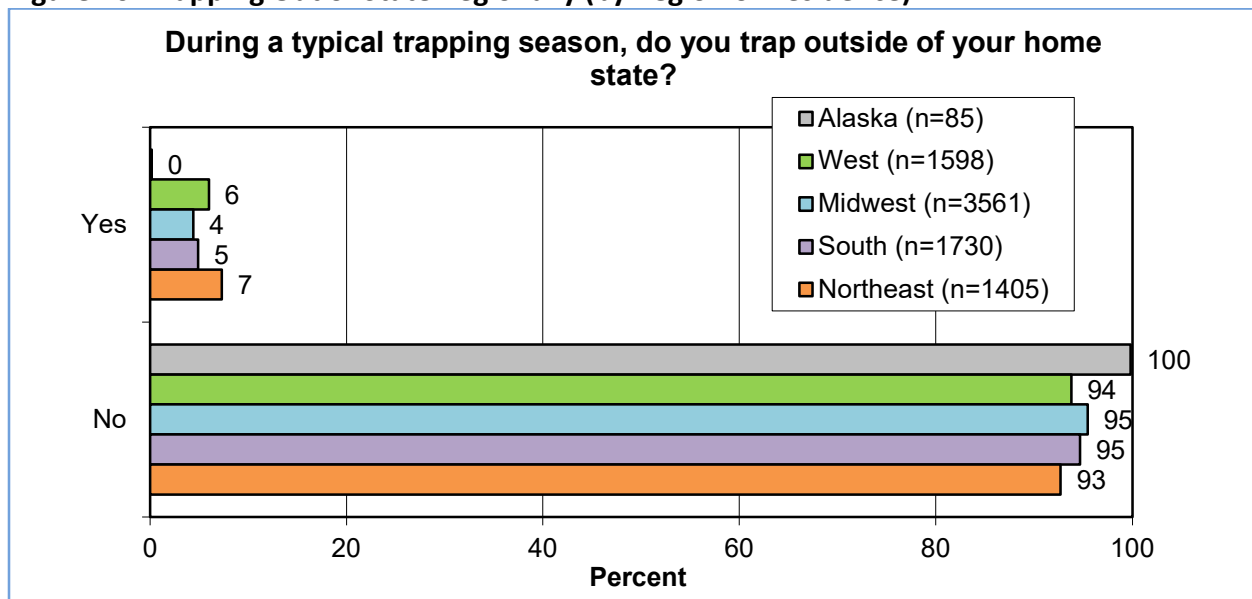


Figure 10. Trapping Out of State Regionally (by Region of Residence)



Nearly all trappers participate on private land: 72% use private land primarily, compared to 10% who use public land primarily (note that 18% use both about equally).

- In Alaska, public land trapping predominates, with 74% using public land mostly and 88% using public land at least half the time. In contrast, private land use is highest in the South (83% use private land mostly, and 95% use it at least half the time) and the Midwest (81% use private land mostly, and 95% use it at least half the time).
- A table of state-level results is presented on the next page.

Figure 11. Trapping on Public and Private Land Overall

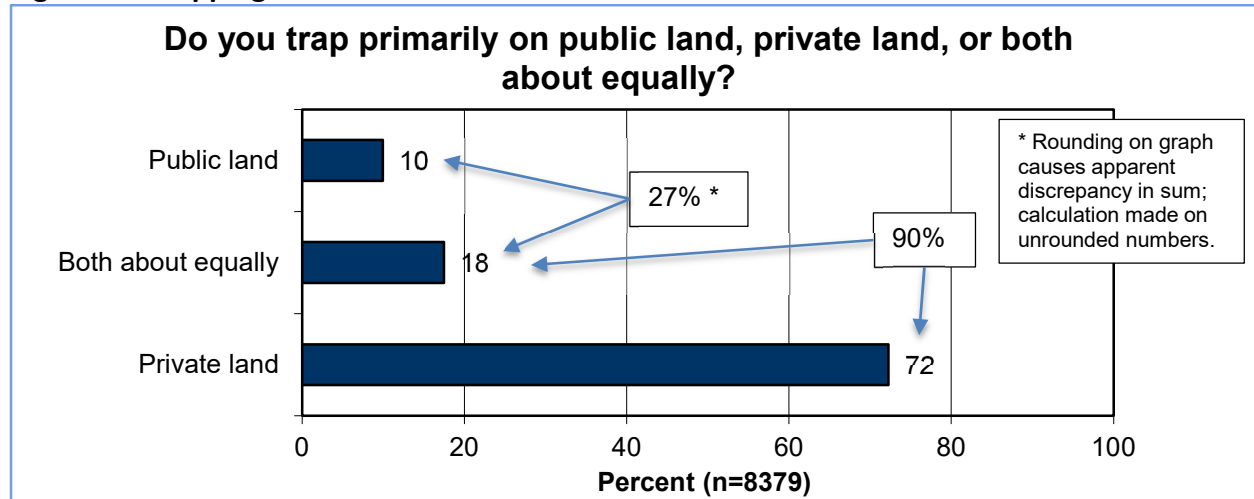


Figure 12. Trapping on Public and Private Land Regionally

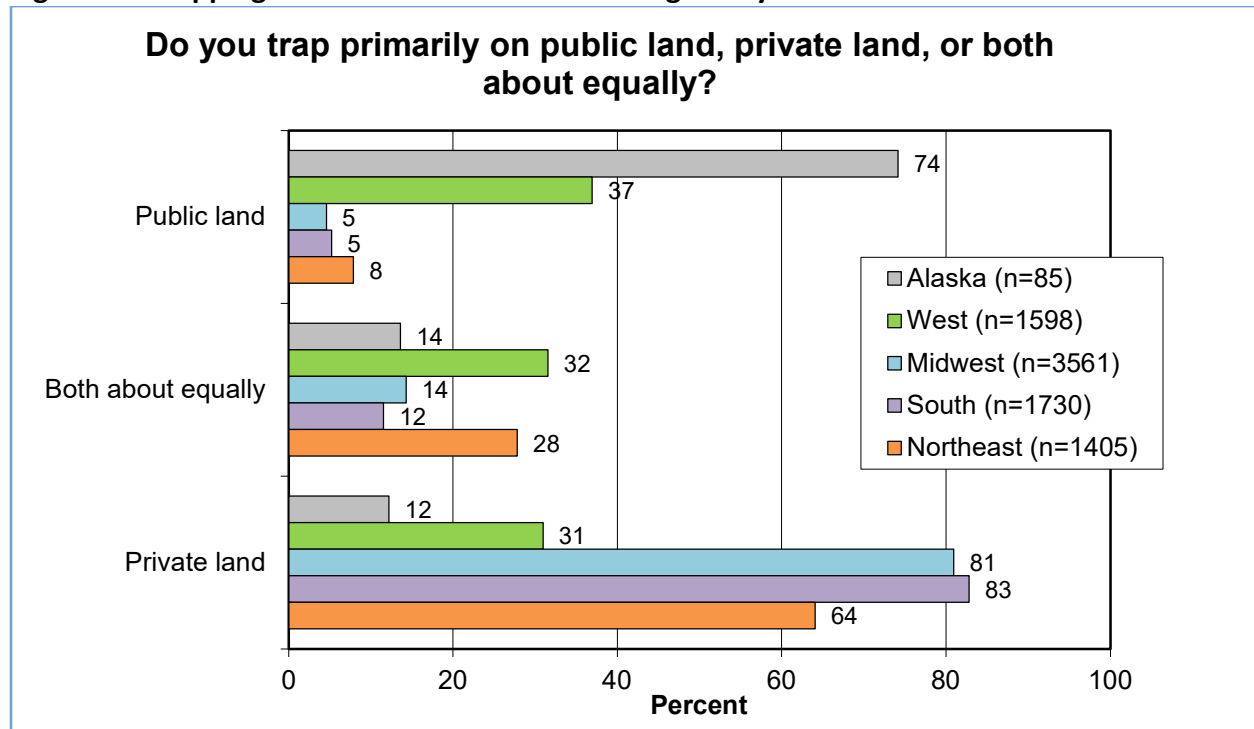
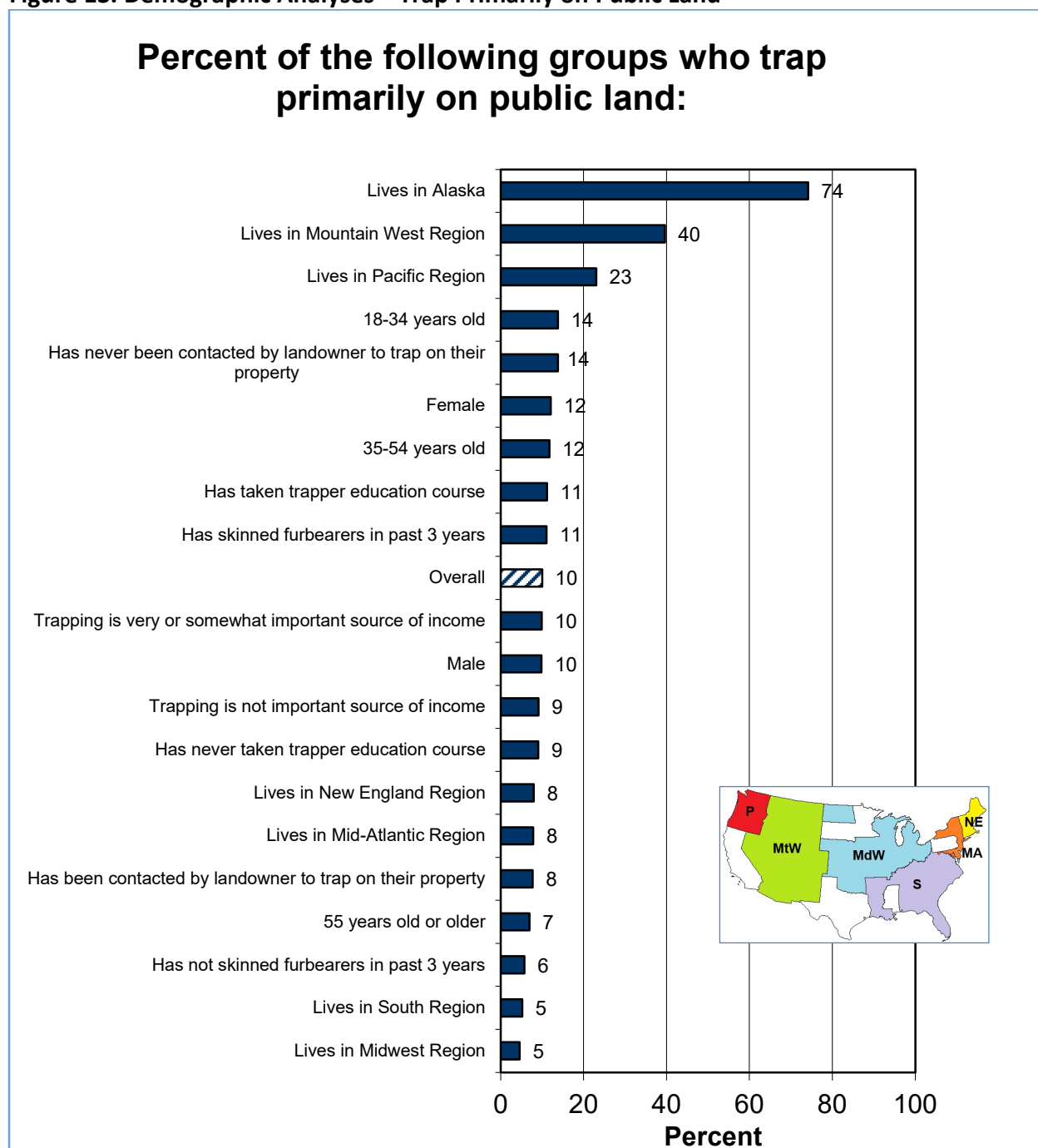


Table 6. Public and Private Land Trapping, by State

	State of residence	Do you trap primarily on public land or private land or both about equally? (Percent)			
		Public land	Private land	Both about equally	Don't know
	Alaska	74	12	14	0
West	Arizona	55	23	23	0
	Colorado	17	63	20	0
	Idaho	46	18	35	1
	Montana	22	46	32	0
	Nevada	63	5	30	1
	New Mexico	14	68	17	1
	Oregon	23	47	31	0
	Utah	50	9	41	0
	Washington	21	37	42	0
	Wyoming	33	34	32	1
Midwest	Illinois	2	90	8	0
	Indiana	2	85	13	0
	Iowa	9	65	26	0
	Kansas	3	87	9	1
	Michigan	6	64	30	0
	Missouri	3	85	11	0
	Nebraska	6	85	9	0
	North Dakota	3	77	20	0
	Ohio	4	83	13	0
	Oklahoma	7	78	16	0
	Wisconsin	26	49	25	0
South	Alabama	1	87	12	0
	Arkansas	12	73	16	0
	Florida	1	86	11	1
	Georgia	2	95	4	0
	Kentucky	4	87	9	0
	Louisiana	8	78	13	1
	North Carolina	3	85	11	1
	South Carolina	1	98	2	0
	Tennessee	3	80	17	0
	Virginia	7	81	11	1
	West Virginia	6	80	15	0
Northeast	Connecticut	4	71	24	1
	Delaware	0	87	13	0
	Maine	7	65	27	1
	Maryland	3	82	15	0
	Massachusetts	12	44	43	1
	New Hampshire	14	40	45	0
	New Jersey	25	30	45	0
	New York	8	65	26	0
	Rhode Island	13	54	33	0
	Vermont	7	63	29	0

Along with Alaskan trappers, trappers from the Mountain West and Pacific Regions are more likely than trappers nationwide to trap primarily on public land.

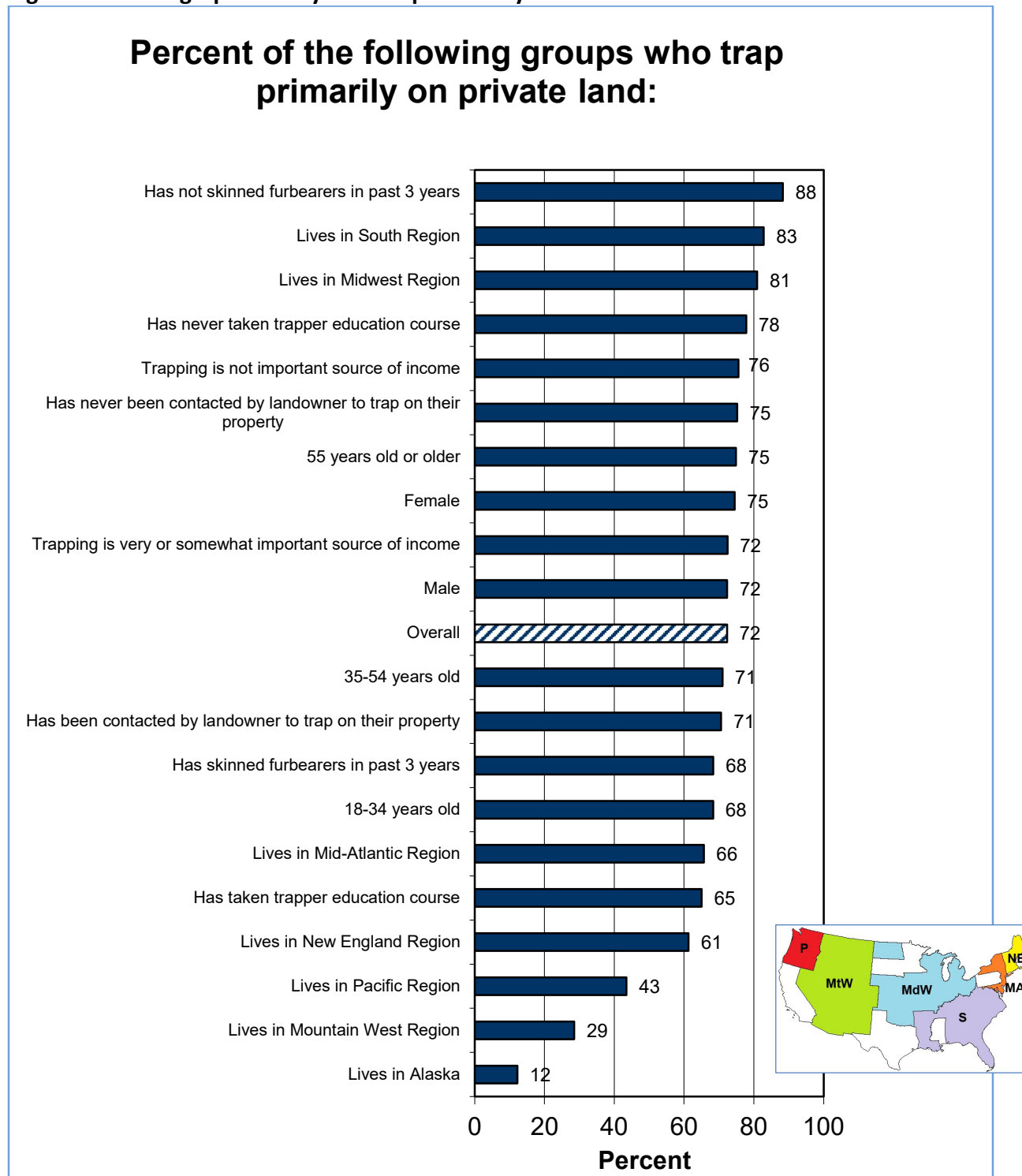
Figure 13. Demographic Analyses—Trap Primarily on Public Land



Refer to pages 11 through 13 for an explanation of how to interpret these graphs.

The trapper groups most likely to trap primarily on private land include those who have not skinned their own furbearers in the past 3 years, those from the South and Midwest Regions, and those who have never taken a trapper education course.

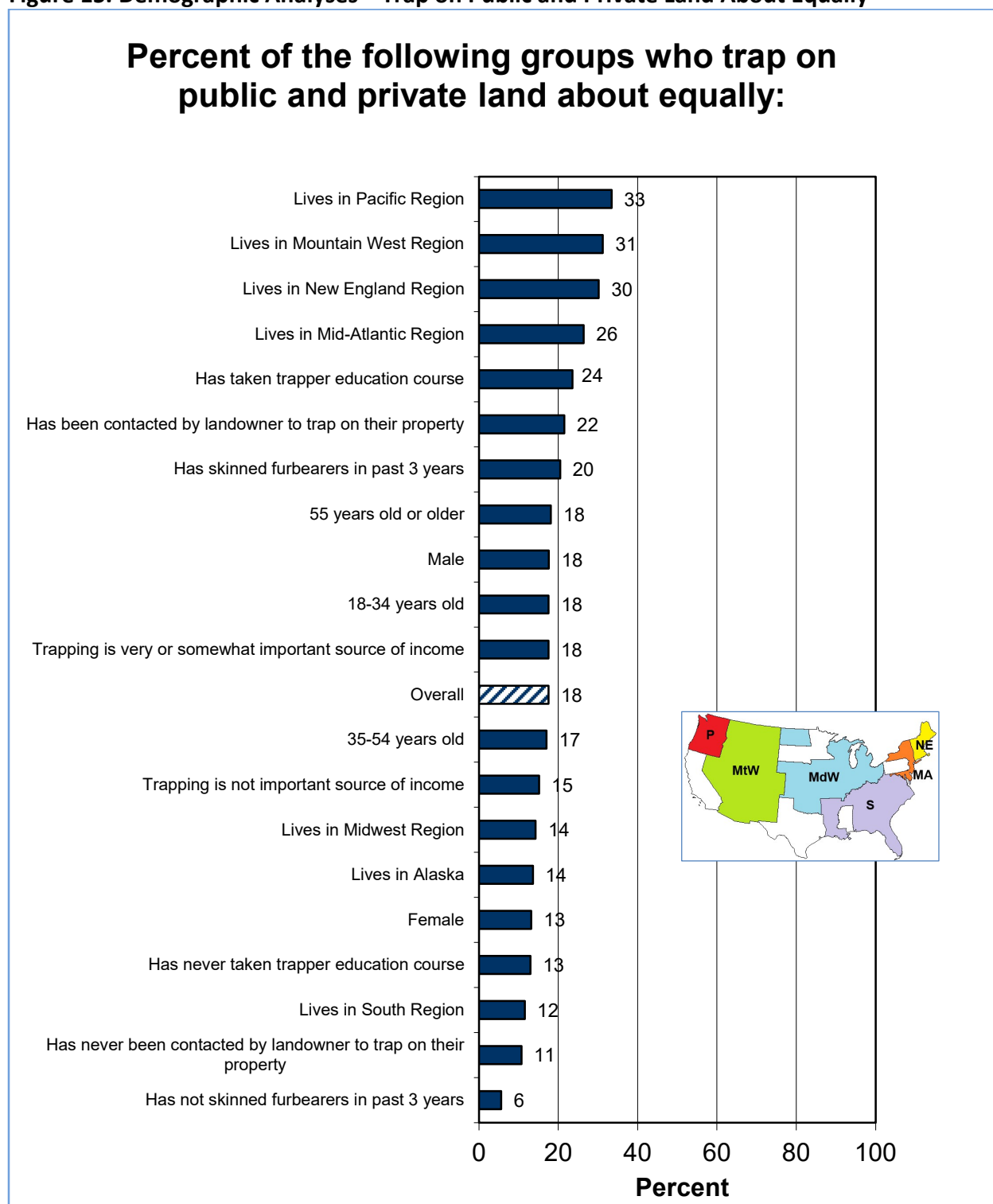
Figure 14. Demographic Analyses—Trap Primarily on Private Land



Refer to pages 11 through 13 for an explanation of how to interpret these graphs.

Trappers from the Pacific, Mountain West, New England, and Mid-Atlantic Regions are the most likely to trap on public and private land about equally.

Figure 15. Demographic Analyses—Trap on Public and Private Land About Equally



Refer to pages 11 through 13 for an explanation of how to interpret these graphs.

Trappers were asked to indicate the number of traps they have out each day during a typical trapping season. A majority (56%) have fewer than 20 traps out, and another 2% do not typically have traps out each day. The mean number of traps used each day is 22.5.

- Alaskan trappers, by far, typically have the most traps out each day (38.7 traps).

Figure 16. Number of Traps Out Daily Overall

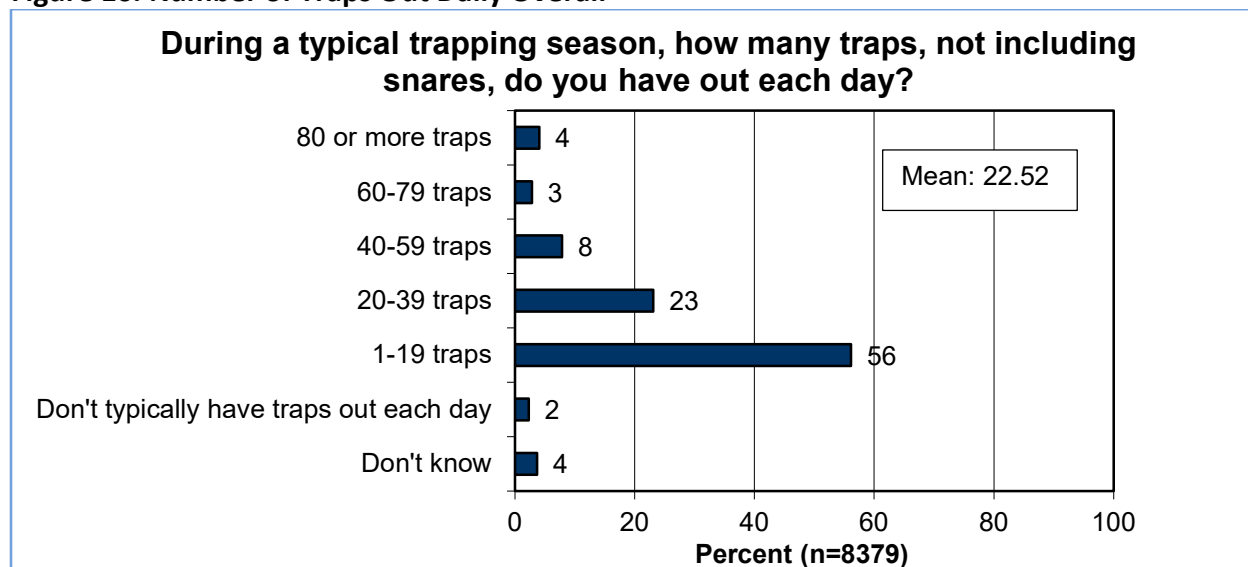


Figure 17. Number of Traps Out Daily Regionally

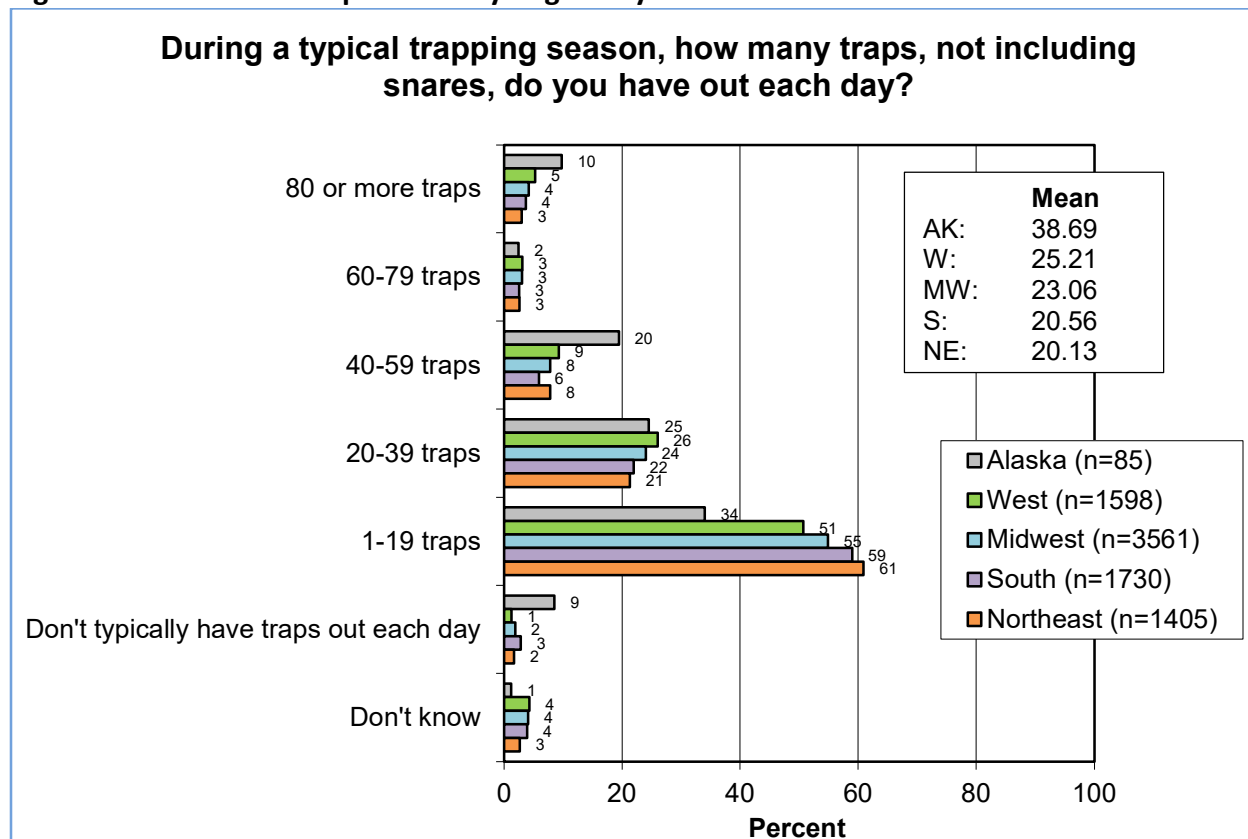


Table 7. Number of Traps Out Daily, by State

	State of residence	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	10	2	20	25	34	9	1	38.7
West	Arizona	5	2	14	25	50	5	0	24.9
	Colorado	2	3	2	13	75	2	3	13.4
	Idaho	7	2	9	28	48	1	4	26.8
	Montana	0	2	7	30	52	0	10	18.6
	Nevada	14	5	12	32	32	0	4	37.7
	New Mexico	4	3	12	32	41	4	6	21.8
	Oregon	5	4	11	22	54	1	4	28.1
	Utah	3	4	9	33	44	1	4	25.6
	Washington	0	1	2	6	90	1	1	8.4
	Wyoming	5	5	9	22	55	1	5	25.3
Midwest	Illinois	4	1	7	24	59	1	4	22.5
	Indiana	4	3	12	32	46	0	3	25.1
	Iowa	12	5	13	27	38	1	3	37.7
	Kansas	1	3	8	19	62	2	5	16.8
	Michigan	7	1	5	13	68	4	3	23.0
	Missouri	3	5	5	26	57	0	4	22.3
	Nebraska	3	5	9	31	47	1	5	25.1
	North Dakota	3	3	6	17	60	9	3	18.8
	Ohio	3	2	10	24	53	2	5	22.2
	Oklahoma	0	3	0	16	74	3	3	12.3
	Wisconsin	2	0	3	34	59	0	2	17.3
South	Alabama	7	0	4	22	60	2	6	22.5
	Arkansas	4	1	8	25	57	0	5	20.6
	Florida	6	3	4	4	65	13	4	18.3
	Georgia	3	2	7	21	61	2	5	19.2
	Kentucky	1	4	4	20	60	4	6	17.6
	Louisiana	6	2	8	17	57	6	4	24.7
	North Carolina	1	3	3	21	67	1	4	16.0
	South Carolina	8	5	8	31	46	0	1	29.4
	Tennessee	5	0	8	30	58	0	0	22.5
	Virginia	2	2	4	15	73	1	2	15.1
	West Virginia	4	3	7	32	50	1	2	23.9
Northeast	Connecticut	1	0	1	27	69	0	1	14.8
	Delaware	0	4	8	33	54	0	0	20.8
	Maine	3	4	10	20	59	1	4	22.3
	Maryland	6	5	3	18	66	1	0	22.3
	Massachusetts	1	1	2	9	78	4	4	10.5
	New Hampshire	0	0	4	16	72	5	3	12.8
	New Jersey	3	1	5	17	60	12	2	16.1
	New York	2	3	8	24	59	1	2	20.3
	Rhode Island	0	0	4	21	67	4	4	10.7
	Vermont	2	0	5	22	64	2	5	17.2

The majority of trappers (64%) do not typically have snares out each day. Otherwise, 24% say that they typically have fewer than 20 snares out. The mean number of snares used each day is 6.2.

- Alaska's trappers have the highest mean number of snares in use each day (20.1 snares).

Figure 18. Number of Snares Out Daily Overall

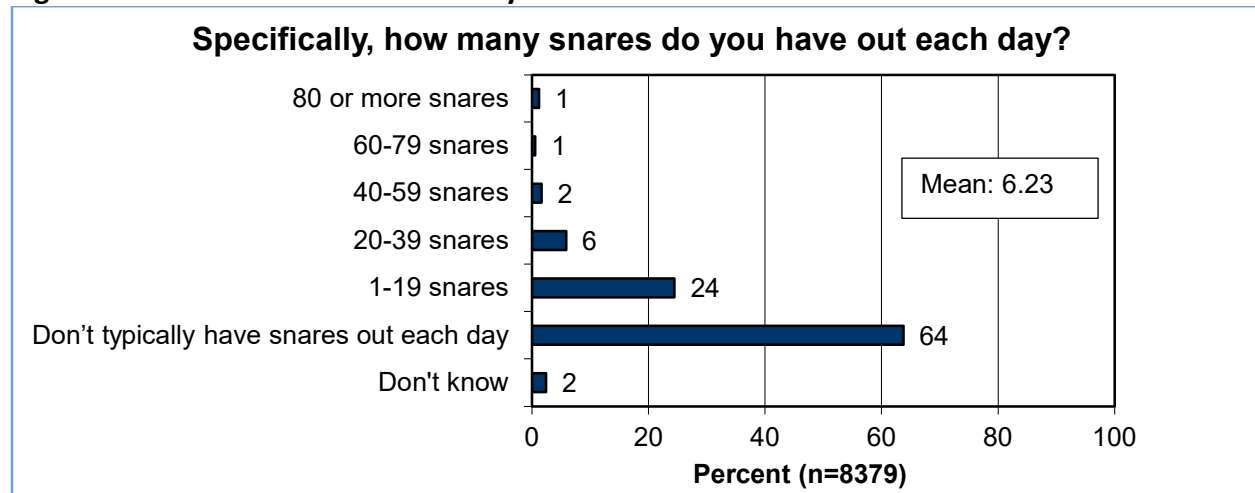


Figure 19. Number of Snares Out Daily Regionally

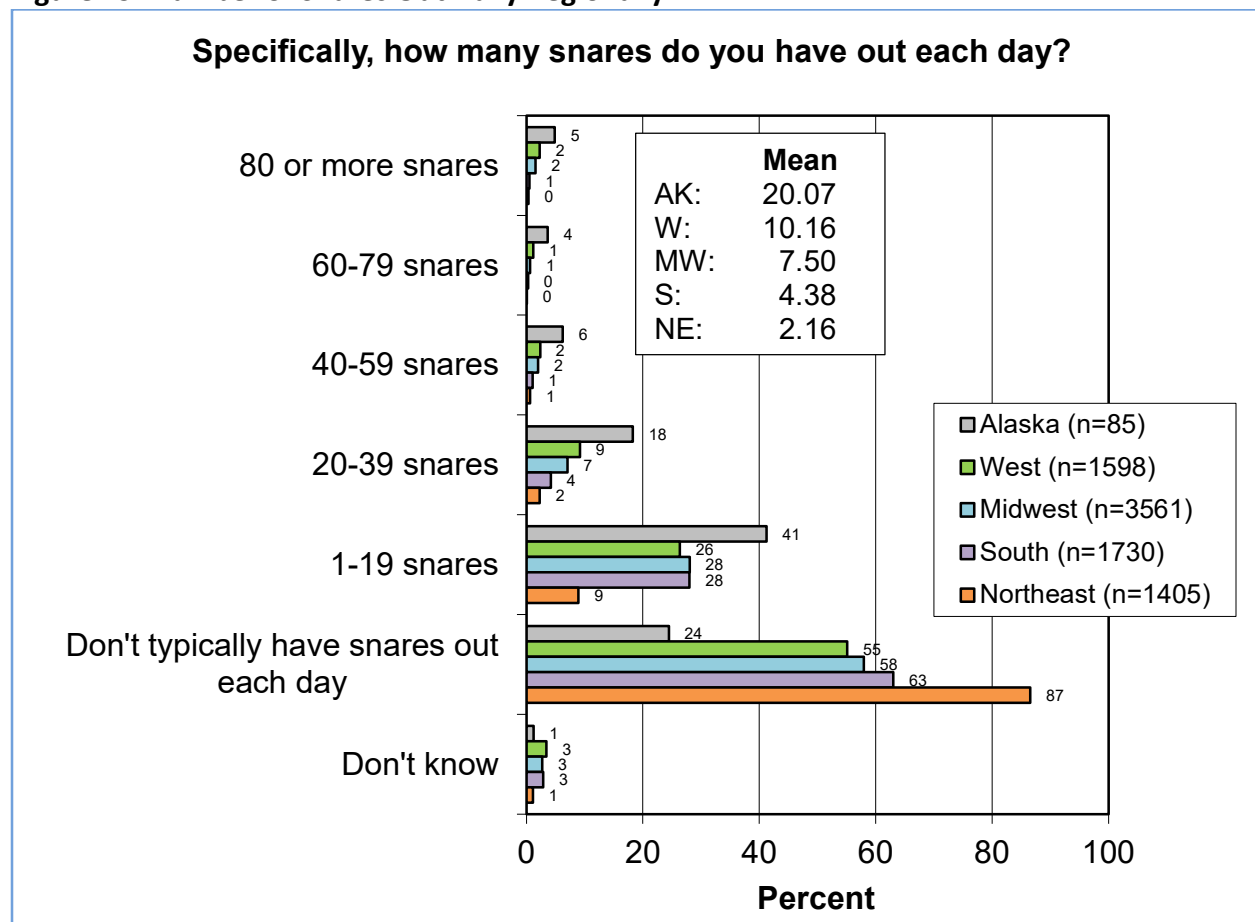


Table 8. Number of Snares Out Daily, by State

	State of residence	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	5%	4%	6%	18%	41%	24%	1%	20.1
West	Arizona	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	86%	0%	0.7
	Colorado	0%	1%	1%	1%	16%	79%	3%	2.2
	Idaho	2%	2%	4%	13%	32%	44%	4%	11.4
	Montana	0%	0%	3%	14%	29%	47%	7%	6.5
	Nevada	1%	1%	1%	10%	16%	63%	7%	11.6
	New Mexico	1%	0%	1%	5%	28%	62%	3%	5.7
	Oregon	2%	0%	0%	8%	32%	56%	2%	7.0
	Utah	2%	2%	3%	12%	32%	46%	3%	11.9
	Washington	0%	1%	3%	0%	1%	96%	0%	1.6
	Wyoming	8%	2%	3%	10%	26%	47%	4%	21.3
Midwest	Illinois	0%	0%	0%	1%	8%	90%	1%	0.6
	Indiana	0%	0%	2%	5%	34%	55%	4%	4.9
	Iowa	3%	1%	4%	11%	39%	41%	2%	12.2
	Kansas	0%	0%	3%	7%	29%	57%	4%	6.1
	Michigan	1%	0%	1%	6%	17%	72%	3%	4.9
	Missouri	0%	0%	1%	4%	19%	74%	3%	3.1
	Nebraska	3%	1%	4%	15%	39%	34%	4%	13.5
	North Dakota	8%	3%	4%	13%	34%	35%	4%	22.4
	Ohio	1%	0%	1%	5%	36%	54%	2%	5.9
	Oklahoma	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	86%	0%	0.8
South	Wisconsin	0%	2%	0%	7%	36%	56%	0%	5.1
	Alabama	0%	0%	0%	4%	21%	70%	5%	1.9
	Arkansas	0%	0%	0%	4%	30%	63%	3%	3.0
	Florida	0%	0%	3%	6%	37%	48%	6%	5.8
	Georgia	0%	0%	0%	2%	16%	79%	3%	1.8
	Kentucky	1%	1%	1%	6%	34%	53%	4%	6.1
	Louisiana	0%	0%	1%	3%	28%	64%	3%	4.4
	North Carolina	0%	0%	0%	2%	13%	85%	1%	1.0
	South Carolina	0%	1%	1%	0%	12%	85%	2%	1.4
	Tennessee	5%	3%	5%	0%	27%	60%	0%	10.9
Northeast	Virginia	1%	0%	2%	4%	29%	63%	2%	4.4
	West Virginia	1%	0%	2%	8%	42%	44%	3%	8.2
	Connecticut	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	97%	3%	0.0
	Delaware	0%	0%	4%	12%	30%	50%	4%	8.3
	Maine	1%	0%	0%	1%	18%	77%	3%	3.3
	Maryland	0%	0%	1%	4%	13%	81%	1%	2.5
	Massachusetts	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%	95%	1%	0.6
	New Hampshire	0%	0%	0%	0%	22%	78%	0%	1.0
	New Jersey	3%	3%	8%	23%	41%	22%	1%	19.8
	New York	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	98%	0%	0.1
	Rhode Island	0%	0%	0%	4%	4%	92%	0%	1.0
	Vermont	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	98%	0%	0.1

Nearly two thirds of trappers (62%) have been contacted by a landowner to trap nuisance wildlife on their property. Only 38% of Alaskan trappers have been contacted for nuisance wildlife removal.

Figure 20. Nuisance Trapping Overall

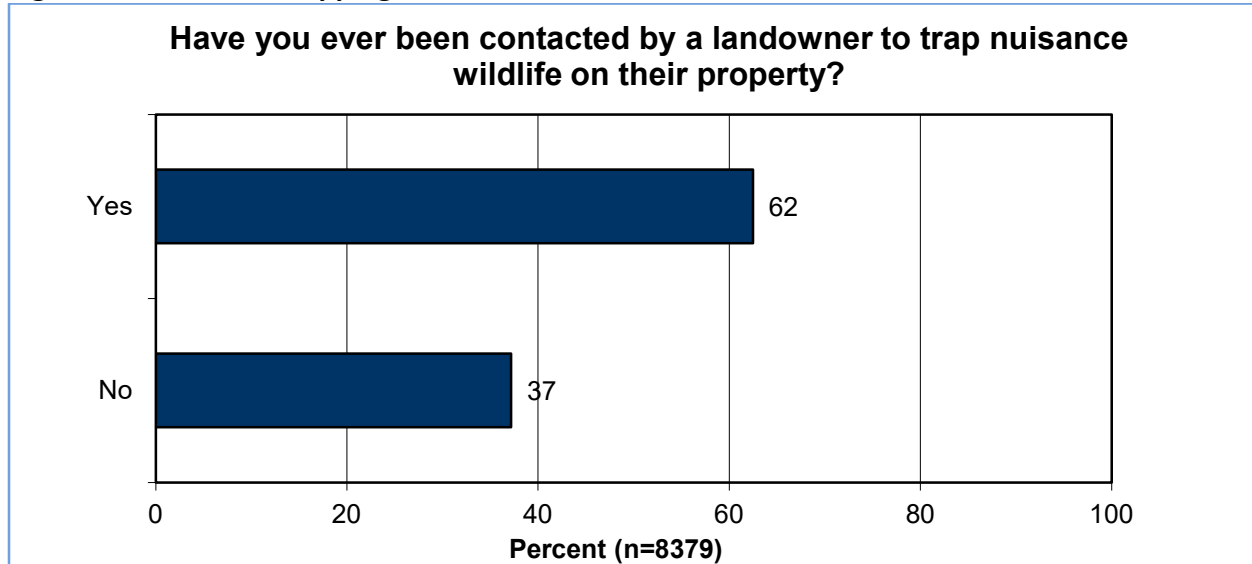


Figure 21. Nuisance Trapping Regionally

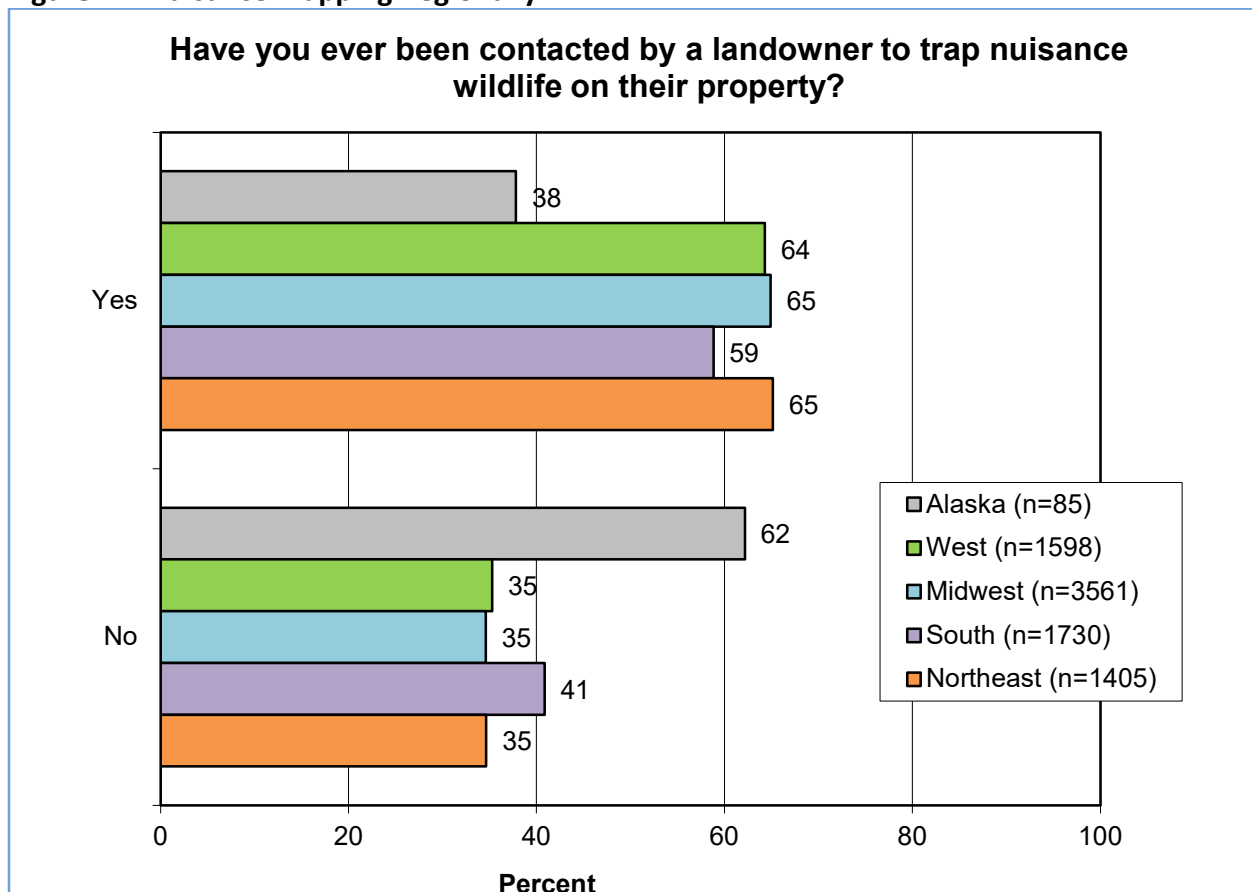
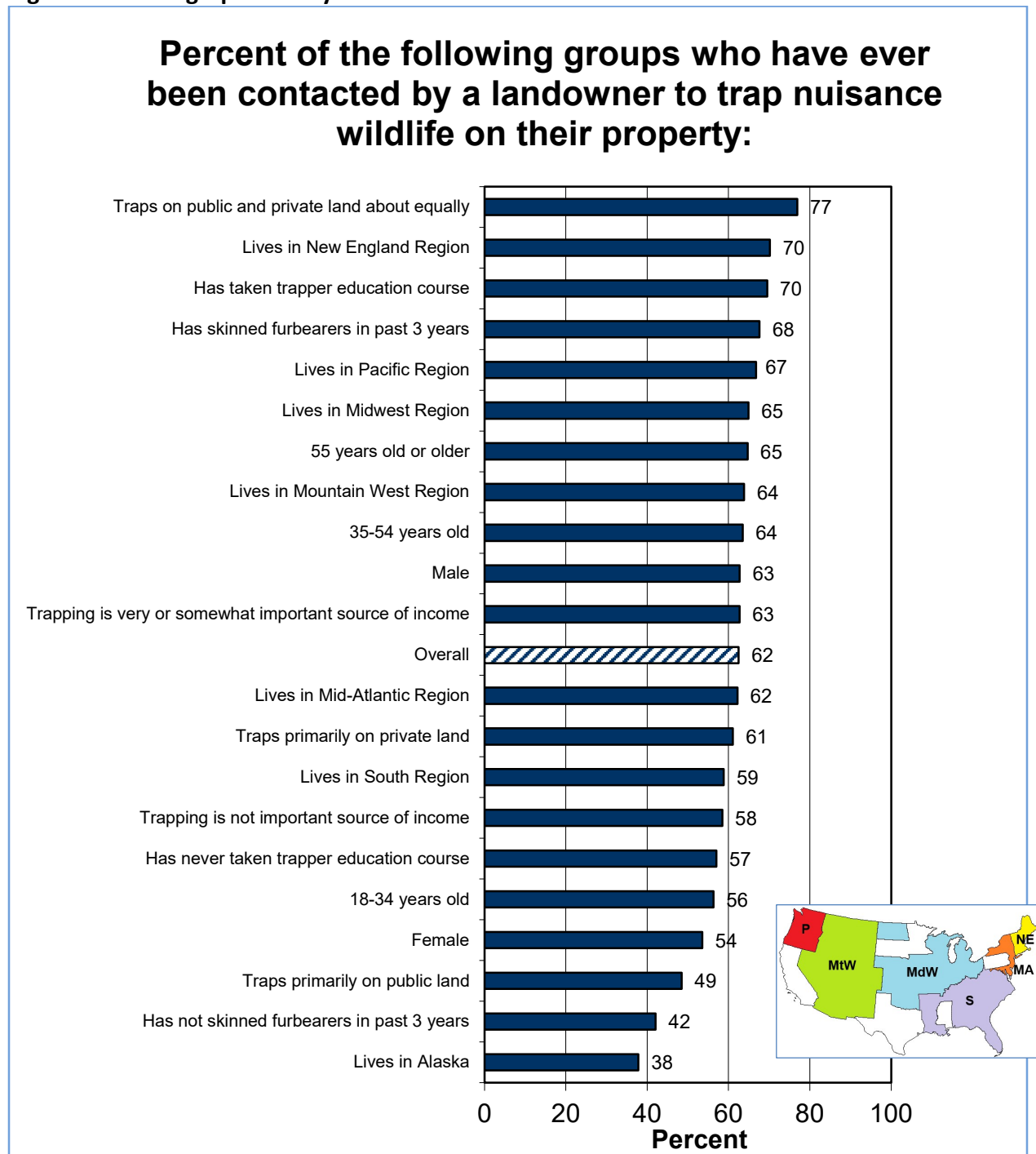


Table 9. Being Contacted for Nuisance Wildlife Removal, by State

	State of residence	Have you ever been contacted by a landowner to trap nuisance wildlife on their property?		
		Yes	No	Don't know
	Alaska	38	62	0
West	Arizona	57	43	0
	Colorado	54	46	0
	Idaho	68	32	0
	Montana	59	41	0
	Nevada	55	43	1
	New Mexico	64	34	2
	Oregon	70	30	0
	Utah	67	33	0
	Washington	59	41	0
	Wyoming	64	36	0
Midwest	Illinois	60	39	0
	Indiana	74	25	1
	Iowa	74	26	0
	Kansas	62	38	0
	Michigan	59	41	0
	Missouri	59	41	0
	Nebraska	75	25	0
	North Dakota	61	38	1
	Ohio	65	35	1
	Oklahoma	57	39	3
	Wisconsin	66	34	0
Southeast	Alabama	69	31	0
	Arkansas	46	54	0
	Florida	78	22	0
	Georgia	59	41	0
	Kentucky	49	51	0
	Louisiana	51	48	0
	North Carolina	68	31	0
	South Carolina	70	30	0
	Tennessee	66	34	0
	Virginia	69	31	1
	West Virginia	61	39	0
Northeast	Connecticut	73	27	0
	Delaware	46	54	0
	Maine	65	35	1
	Maryland	57	43	0
	Massachusetts	78	22	0
	New Hampshire	71	29	0
	New Jersey	69	31	1
	New York	63	37	0
	Rhode Island	71	29	0
	Vermont	77	22	1

Trappers most likely to have been contacted by a landowner to trap nuisance wildlife on their property are those who trap public and private land about equally, those from the New England and Pacific Regions, those who have taken a trapper education course, and those who have skinned their own furbearers in the past 3 years.

Figure 22. Demographic Analyses—Contacted for Nuisance Wildlife Removal



Refer to pages 11 through 13 for an explanation of how to interpret these graphs.

For 69% of trappers, removal of nuisance wildlife plays some part in their trapping, and the mean is 41.1%. Nonetheless, 30% of trappers in the survey gave a response of more than half—in other words, for this 30% of trappers, *most* of their trapping involves nuisance wildlife removal.

- Trappers in Alaska are quite different from their peers in the other regions regarding trapping of nuisance wildlife: only 37% of Alaska trappers say that removal of nuisance wildlife plays some part in their trapping, compared to 65% to 72% in the regions in the lower 48 states. Trapping for nuisance wildlife is most prevalent in the South Region.

Figure 23. Percent of Trapping Involving Nuisance Wildlife Overall

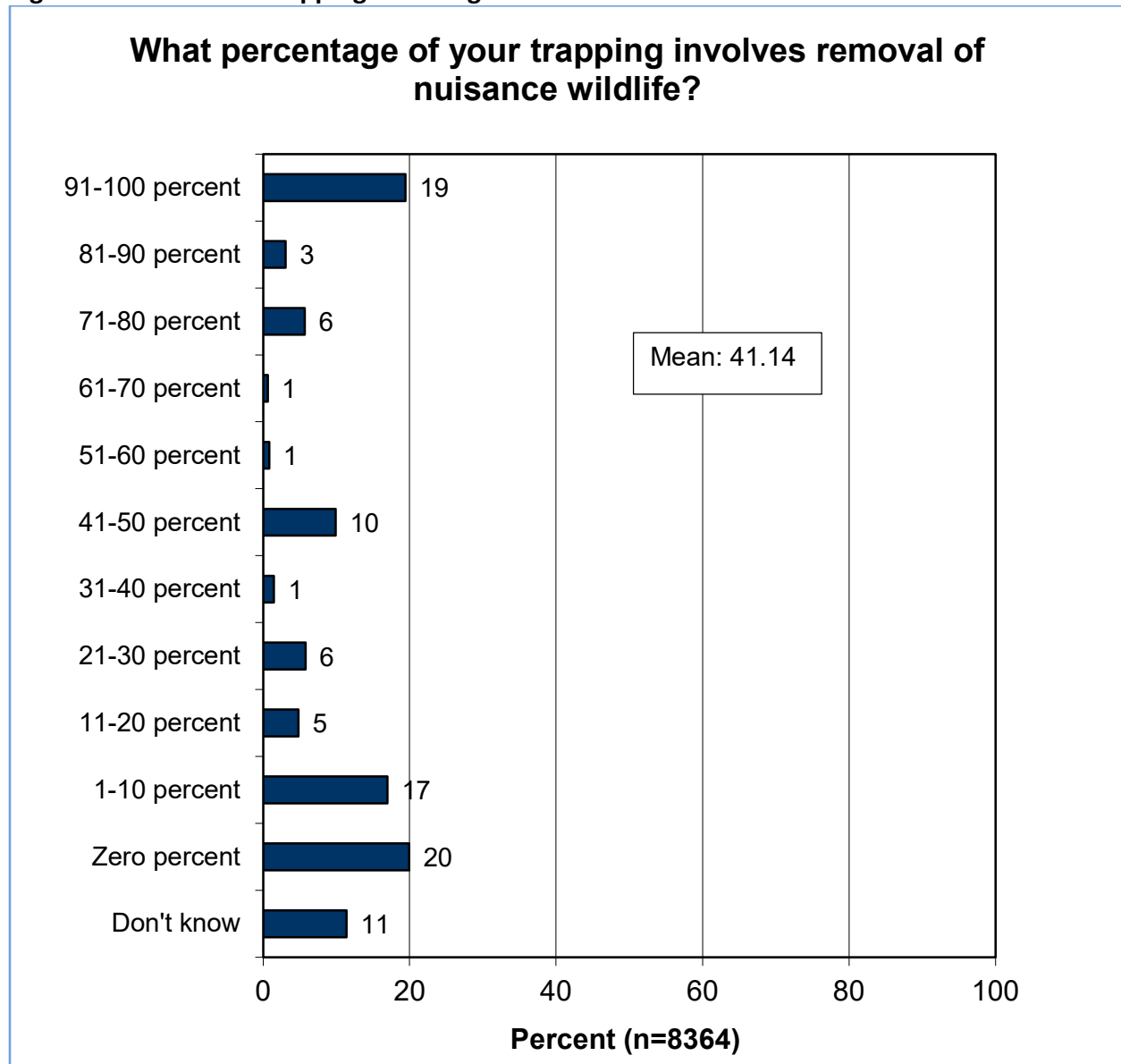


Figure 24. Percent of Trapping Involving Nuisance Wildlife Regionally

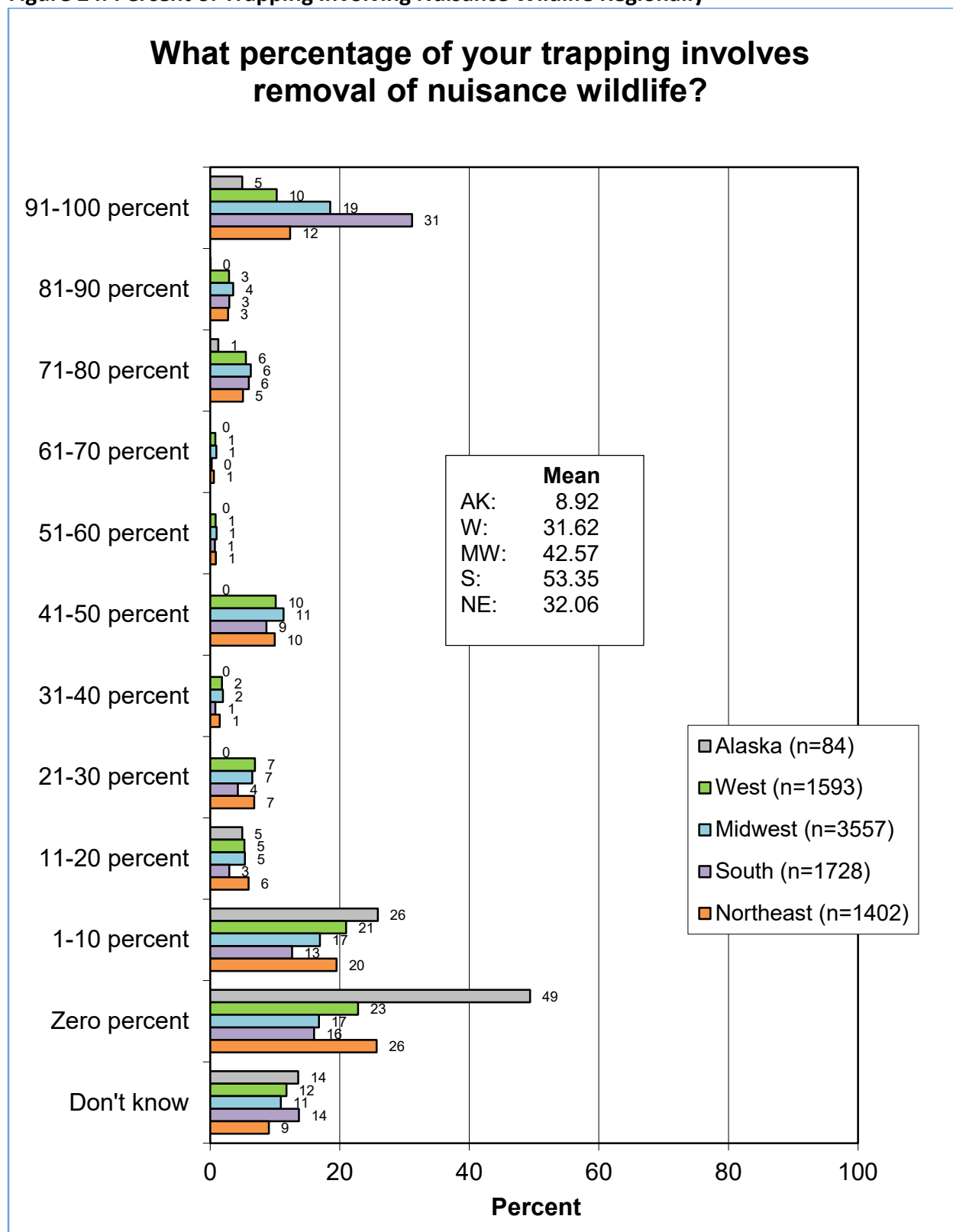


Table 10. Mean Percentage of Trapping That Involves Nuisance Wildlife Removal, by State

	State of residence	Mean percentage of trapping that involves nuisance wildlife removal
	Alaska	8.92
West	Arizona	23.58
	Colorado	40.29
	Idaho	26.27
	Montana	32.79
	Nevada	21.49
	New Mexico	49.37
	Oregon	25.93
	Utah	25.93
	Washington	32.15
	Wyoming	34.67
Midwest	Illinois	51.21
	Indiana	34.89
	Iowa	36.25
	Kansas	46.33
	Michigan	38.03
	Missouri	45.56
	Nebraska	45.45
	North Dakota	46.55
	Ohio	36.78
	Oklahoma	46.13
	Wisconsin	22.34
South	Alabama	74.09
	Arkansas	63.01
	Florida	62.95
	Georgia	62.24
	Kentucky	53.55
	Louisiana	63.12
	North Carolina	46.91
	South Carolina	57.16
	Tennessee	51.31
	Virginia	43.99
	West Virginia	32.72
Northeast	Connecticut	54.32
	Delaware	42.66
	Maine	28.86
	Maryland	42.80
	Massachusetts	49.95
	New Hampshire	36.91
	New Jersey	23.43
	New York	27.48
	Rhode Island	44.68
	Vermont	34.15

TRAPPING INCOME

Overall, 17% of trappers stated that their trapping has been a *very* or *somewhat* important source of income over the past 3 years. The large majority of them (82%) said it has not been at all important.

- West Region and Alaskan trappers place the most importance on trapping income.

Figure 25. Importance of Trapping for Income Overall

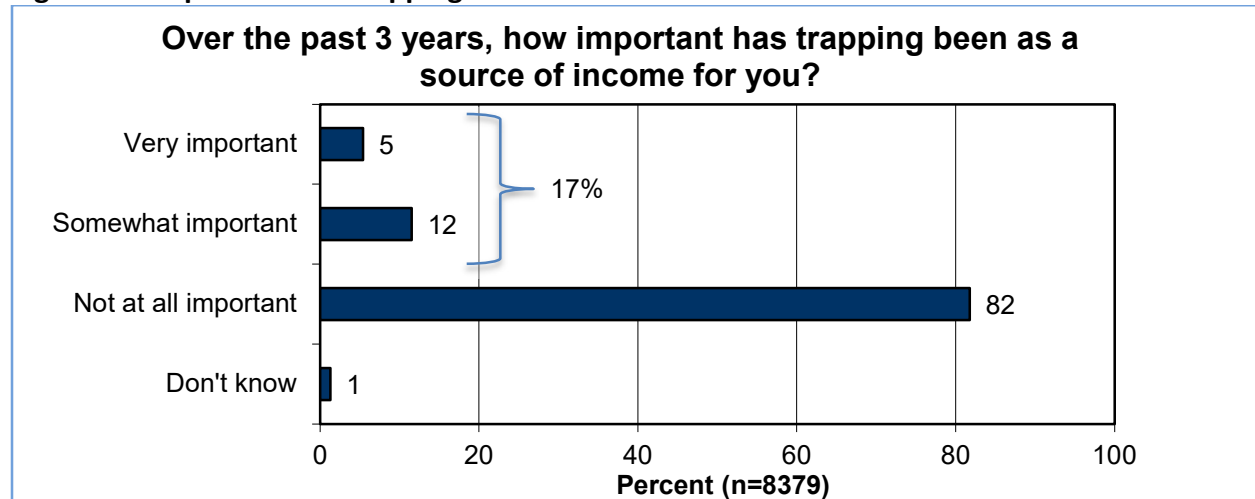


Figure 26. Importance of Trapping for Income Regionally

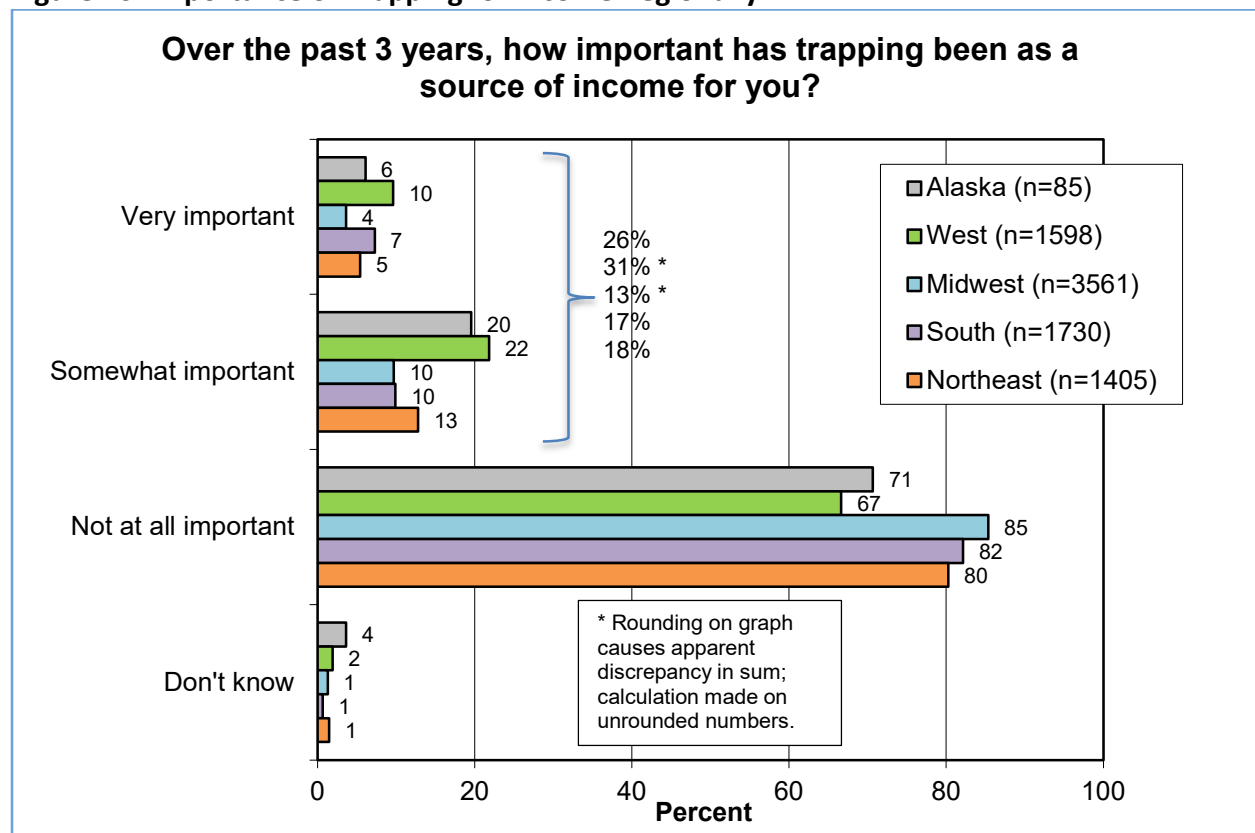
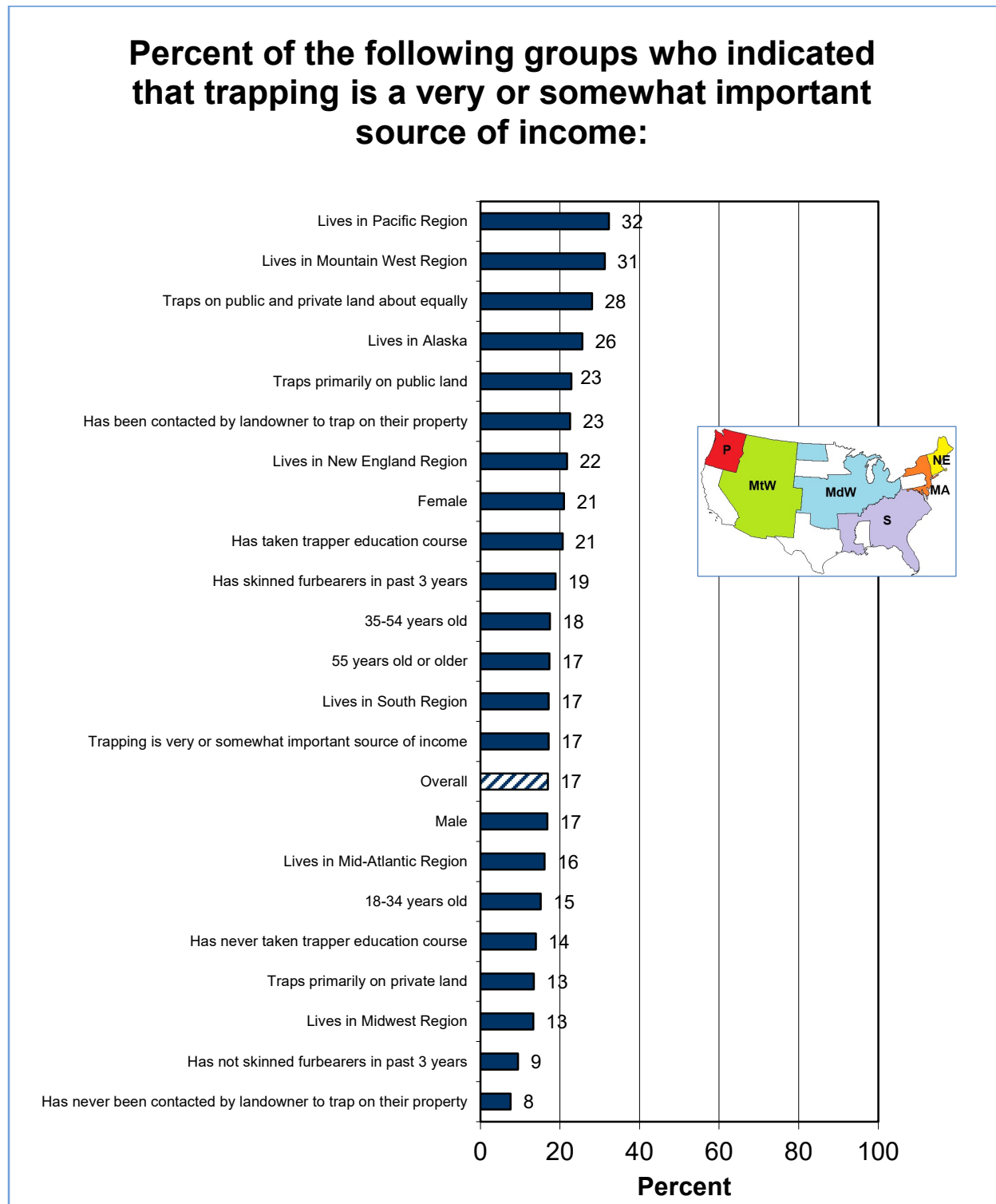


Table 11. Importance of Trapping as Source of Income, by State

		State of residence	Over the past 3 years, how important has trapping been as a source of income for you?			
			Very important	Somewhat important	Not at all important	Don't know
		Alaska	6%	20%	71%	4%
West		Arizona	7%	36%	55%	2%
		Colorado	5%	17%	76%	2%
		Idaho	7%	23%	68%	2%
		Montana	4%	17%	76%	3%
		Nevada	13%	20%	64%	3%
		New Mexico	15%	28%	54%	3%
		Oregon	13%	24%	62%	0%
		Utah	12%	22%	65%	1%
		Washington	4%	15%	79%	1%
		Wyoming	11%	16%	72%	1%
Midwest		Illinois	4%	8%	87%	1%
		Indiana	6%	12%	81%	1%
		Iowa	4%	11%	84%	1%
		Kansas	3%	9%	87%	1%
		Michigan	5%	8%	86%	1%
		Missouri	3%	6%	90%	1%
		Nebraska	4%	13%	81%	2%
		North Dakota	4%	10%	85%	2%
		Ohio	2%	10%	87%	2%
		Oklahoma	8%	10%	82%	0%
		Wisconsin	2%	13%	85%	0%
Southeast		Alabama	11%	14%	76%	0%
		Arkansas	8%	8%	84%	0%
		Florida	12%	16%	71%	1%
		Georgia	12%	14%	73%	1%
		Kentucky	2%	7%	89%	2%
		Louisiana	9%	13%	77%	0%
		North Carolina	10%	10%	78%	1%
		South Carolina	10%	12%	78%	0%
		Tennessee	5%	18%	77%	0%
		Virginia	4%	6%	89%	1%
		West Virginia	4%	6%	90%	0%
Northeast		Connecticut	5%	18%	76%	1%
		Delaware	0	25%	75%	0%
		Maine	6%	13%	78%	3%
		Maryland	1%	11%	86%	2%
		Massachusetts	12%	14%	73%	1%
		New Hampshire	7%	20%	73%	0%
		New Jersey	3%	13%	83%	1%
		New York	6%	11%	82%	1%
		Rhode Island	4%	17%	75%	4%
		Vermont	5%	19%	76%	0%

Trapping as a source of income is most important to those from the Pacific, Mountain West, and Alaska Regions and those who trap on public and private land about equally.

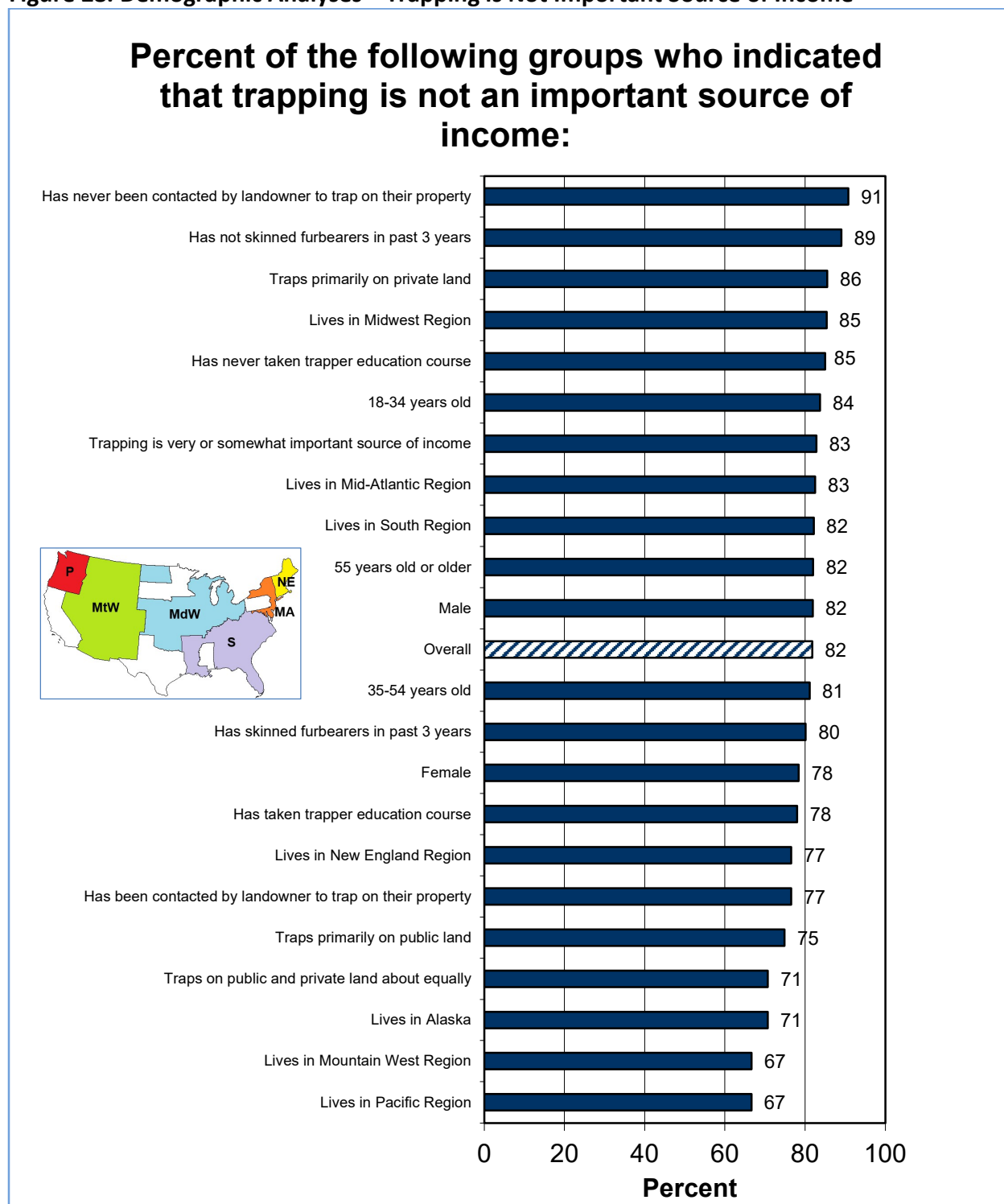
Figure 27. Demographic Analyses—Trapping Is Very or Somewhat Important Source of Income



Refer to pages 11 through 13 for an explanation of how to interpret these graphs.

Trappers who have never been contacted by landowners to trap on their property and who have not skinned their harvest in the past 3 years most often indicated that trapping is not an important source of income.

Figure 28. Demographic Analyses—Trapping is Not Important Source of Income



Refer to pages 11 through 13 for an explanation of how to interpret these graphs.

TRAPPING EXPENDITURES

The survey asked trappers about their trapping expenses over 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 vehicles.

Overall, the mean of expenditures was \$2,203.10.

- Mean expenditures were highest in Alaska by far (nearly \$6,700), distantly followed by the West Region (over \$3,800), the South Region (over \$2,200), the Midwest region (nearly \$2,000), and the Northeast Region (nearly \$1,500).
- Mean expenditures for the 2023-2024 trapping season, at \$2,203, were higher than those in the 2015 study (\$1,694). Given the lengthy interval between these studies, however, it is important to note that inflation plays a role in the differences in mean expenditures.

Figure 29. Total Expenditures Overall

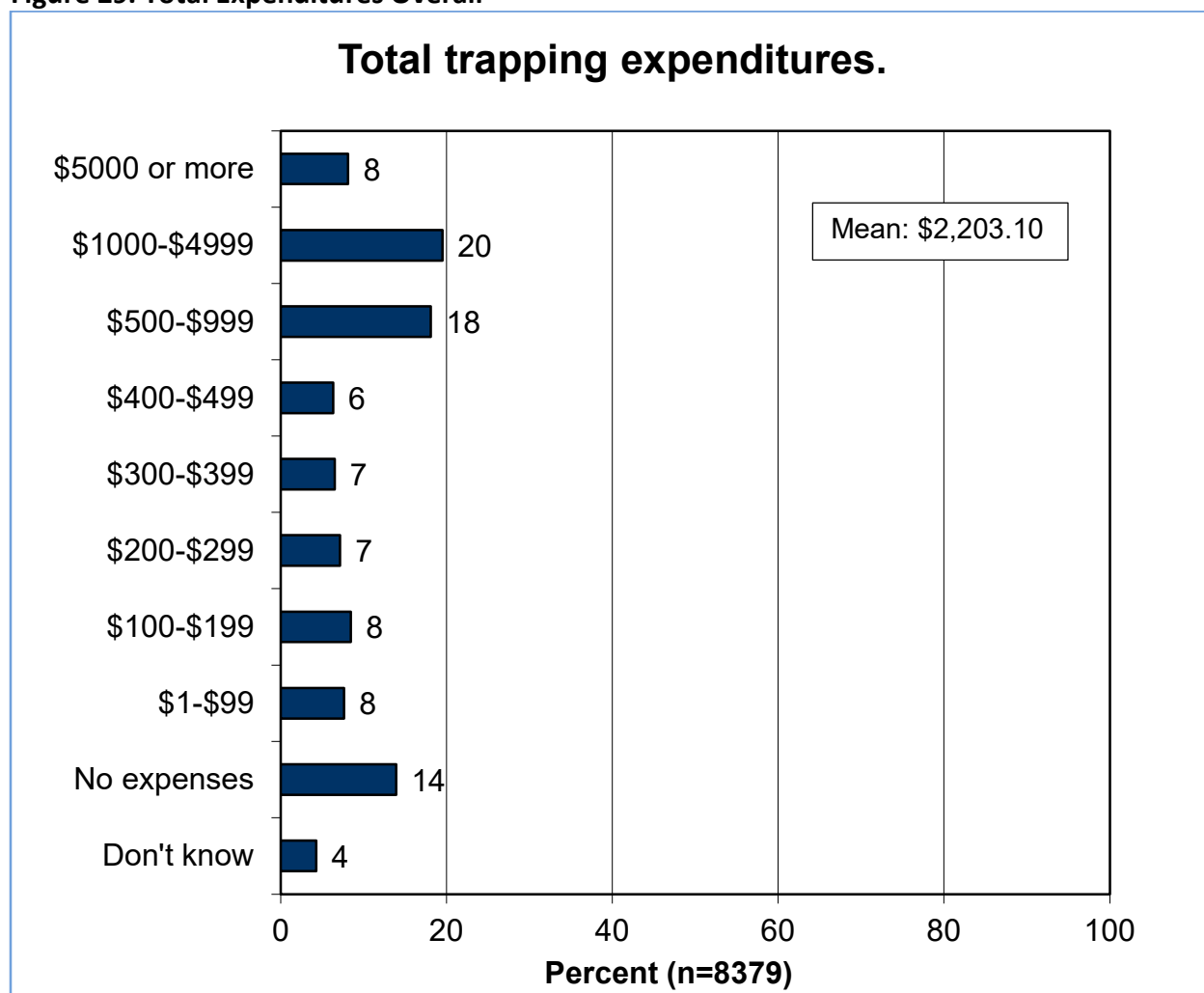
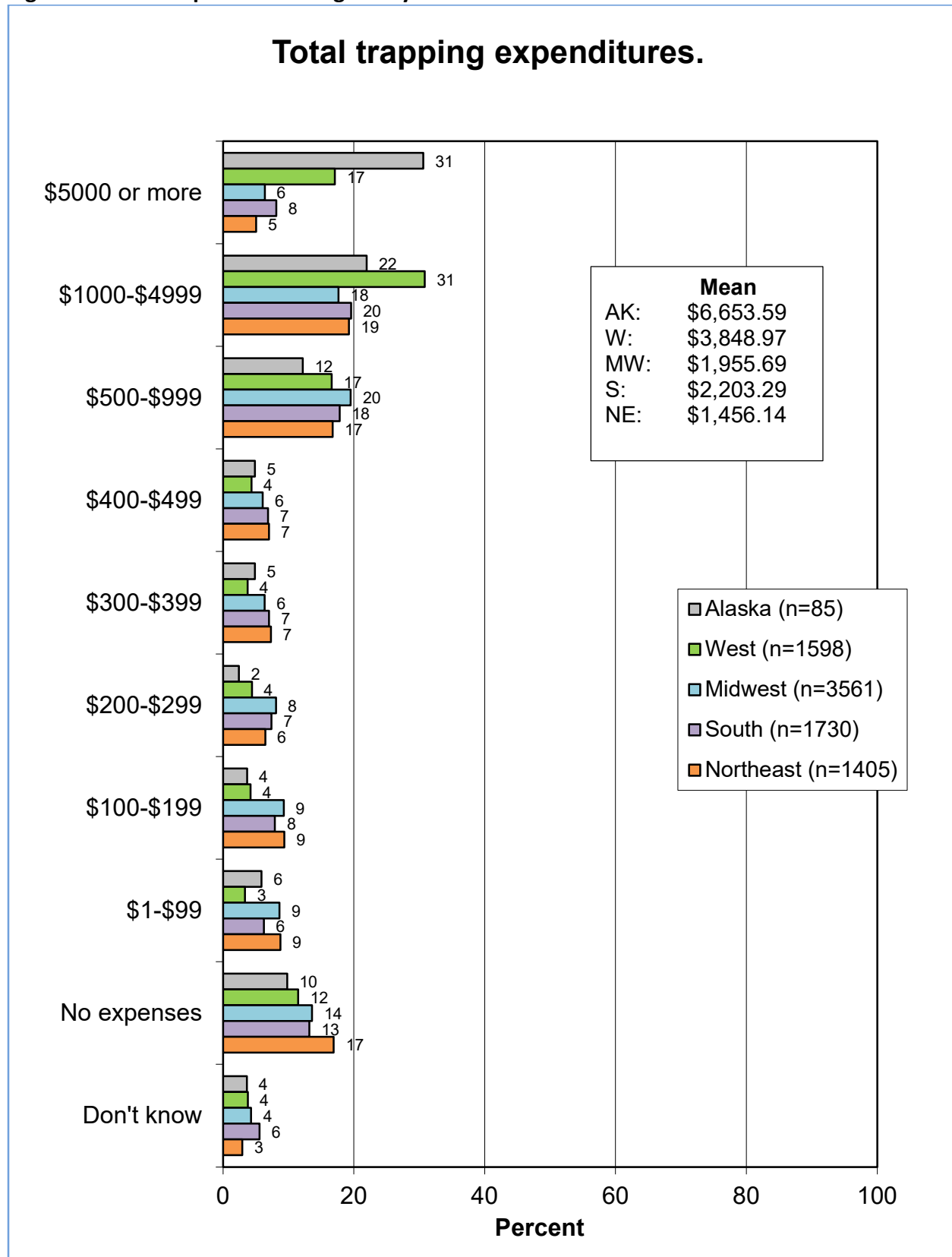


Figure 30. Total Expenditures Regionally



The first state-level table shows the percentage of total expenditures within each cost range.

Table 12. Total Expenditures, by State

	State of residence	Total expenditures.									
		\$5,000 or more	\$1,000-\$4,999	\$500-\$999	\$400-\$499	\$300-\$399	\$200-\$299	\$100-\$199	\$1-\$99	\$0	Don't know
West	Alaska	31	22	12	5	5	2	4	6	10	4
	Arizona	30	30	16	0	2	2	2	2	11	5
	Colorado	5	33	13	5	5	4	4	6	19	5
	Idaho	21	29	15	6	3	6	5	3	6	6
	Montana	5	26	20	5	3	5	5	14	15	3
	Nevada	17	46	15	1	3	3	1	0	11	3
	New Mexico	14	24	17	4	5	4	2	4	24	2
	Oregon	11	32	14	5	5	5	8	4	15	2
	Utah	19	35	25	4	4	2	2	1	4	5
	Washington	17	30	22	3	2	4	3	1	15	2
	Wyoming	16	31	17	3	5	5	5	3	13	3
Midwest	Illinois	5	16	16	6	8	9	9	11	16	4
	Indiana	10	29	17	6	9	6	7	3	7	7
	Iowa	9	24	22	6	5	8	6	4	12	5
	Kansas	6	14	19	6	6	7	11	9	17	5
	Michigan	2	14	22	6	8	9	12	9	14	4
	Missouri	7	18	20	6	5	8	10	11	13	4
	Nebraska	7	20	23	8	3	10	9	8	9	2
	North Dakota	6	18	17	3	9	4	8	7	20	7
	Ohio	6	13	19	7	7	9	9	10	15	5
	Oklahoma	4	26	10	10	10	14	9	7	7	3
	Wisconsin	17	15	24	0	5	11	11	6	9	2
South	Alabama	9	29	14	3	8	6	6	5	12	10
	Arkansas	9	14	12	9	9	10	5	12	12	8
	Florida	20	14	19	3	10	6	7	6	14	1
	Georgia	10	25	15	5	6	8	8	3	16	4
	Kentucky	4	16	18	9	6	7	9	11	15	6
	Louisiana	8	19	20	6	6	6	6	4	21	4
	North Carolina	8	15	20	6	8	4	14	4	13	9
	South Carolina	12	27	18	5	6	11	4	6	7	4
	Tennessee	11	40	8	5	15	3	11	3	5	0
	Virginia	5	19	15	9	9	12	11	9	8	4
	West Virginia	7	26	21	8	6	9	6	5	8	5
Northeast	Connecticut	5	21	27	4	5	10	8	3	11	6
	Delaware	4	13	17	17	17	0	0	8	17	8
	Maine	3	19	17	7	10	7	8	6	20	3
	Maryland	3	19	13	8	4	5	11	13	21	3
	Massachusetts	12	24	18	1	6	4	12	7	16	1
	New Hampshire	8	16	20	12	4	10	13	5	11	0
	New Jersey	7	21	25	14	7	8	5	4	8	1
	New York	6	18	16	7	7	7	10	11	17	3
	Rhode Island	8	13	8	8	13	17	17	0	13	4
	Vermont	2	20	17	4	7	6	11	8	22	3

The table below shows the mean expenditures for each state overall and within each expenditure category. This is followed by national and regional graphs for the four major expenditure categories.

Table 13. Mean Expenditures by State

	State of residence	Traps and lures	Other equipment	Travel	Major purchases	Total expenditures
	Alaska	484.30	269.35	918.90	5,242.64	6,653.59
West	Arizona	782.97	503.20	1,687.37	3,317.07	6,178.78
	Colorado	311.55	159.53	521.35	783.88	1,686.67
	Idaho	542.55	348.96	1,022.59	2,669.49	4,351.64
	Montana	222.12	185.47	540.76	360.52	1,295.23
	Nevada	540.08	329.57	2,205.79	2,817.96	5,741.03
	New Mexico	332.09	238.83	1,180.23	1,760.02	3,357.43
	Oregon	292.69	189.13	754.05	1,055.32	2,237.16
	Utah	492.70	341.95	965.55	2,346.36	3,892.77
	Washington	510.10	263.90	657.76	2,824.36	4,155.30
	Wyoming	367.00	210.83	1,438.16	1,884.26	3,731.29
Midwest	Illinois	234.62	170.86	294.75	633.23	1,263.59
	Indiana	386.66	316.82	624.18	2,025.41	3,174.48
	Iowa	311.32	246.77	602.83	1,348.79	2,354.34
	Kansas	227.23	114.86	307.31	700.89	1,279.52
	Michigan	150.50	129.51	304.16	313.61	844.15
	Missouri	222.97	157.04	388.56	1,109.76	1,781.02
	Nebraska	272.11	260.03	470.24	846.51	1,737.99
	North Dakota	175.09	119.36	450.65	859.66	1,553.89
	Ohio	210.90	173.44	288.73	2,606.97	3,148.60
	Oklahoma	266.26	182.01	342.70	1,092.73	1,826.89
	Wisconsin	360.14	235.25	519.78	2,154.08	3,110.09
South	Alabama	398.37	188.69	701.73	1,126.13	2,322.20
	Arkansas	323.72	197.17	690.92	1,813.78	2,723.37
	Florida	484.04	280.01	1,516.80	7,317.37	9,209.04
	Georgia	504.89	285.74	700.64	918.15	2,282.12
	Kentucky	205.13	119.49	243.66	766.89	1,252.13
	Louisiana	354.48	265.26	475.96	698.74	1,697.06
	North Carolina	282.20	182.07	375.91	943.96	1,707.36
	South Carolina	518.70	212.90	1,288.86	1,107.58	2,930.53
	Tennessee	356.92	258.20	1,785.65	235.57	2,529.91
	Virginia	242.72	256.57	357.04	265.23	1,087.32
	West Virginia	308.27	205.98	340.19	969.38	1,730.91
Northeast	Connecticut	339.02	225.33	441.04	274.79	1,229.80
	Delaware	173.01	153.99	254.55	525.36	1,075.34
	Maine	204.14	160.38	304.55	737.64	1,335.41
	Maryland	165.28	146.27	229.80	602.08	1,124.88
	Massachusetts	597.53	246.49	911.06	864.32	2,530.18
	New Hampshire	187.66	182.79	401.35	752.21	1,507.88
	New Jersey	254.59	206.07	555.03	493.09	1,454.09
	New York	219.51	158.87	297.82	933.60	1,558.45
	Rhode Island	202.05	256.91	559.32	409.09	1,376.48
	Vermont	160.68	142.44	265.24	251.11	786.11

In the previous 12 months, 71% of trappers reported spending on traps and lures. The mean spent on traps and lures was \$282.68.

- Alaska had the highest mean expenditures for traps and lures (\$484.30).
- The mean amount of \$283 spent on traps and lures was higher than that reported in the 2015 study (\$264).

Figure 31. Expenditures on Traps and Lures Overall

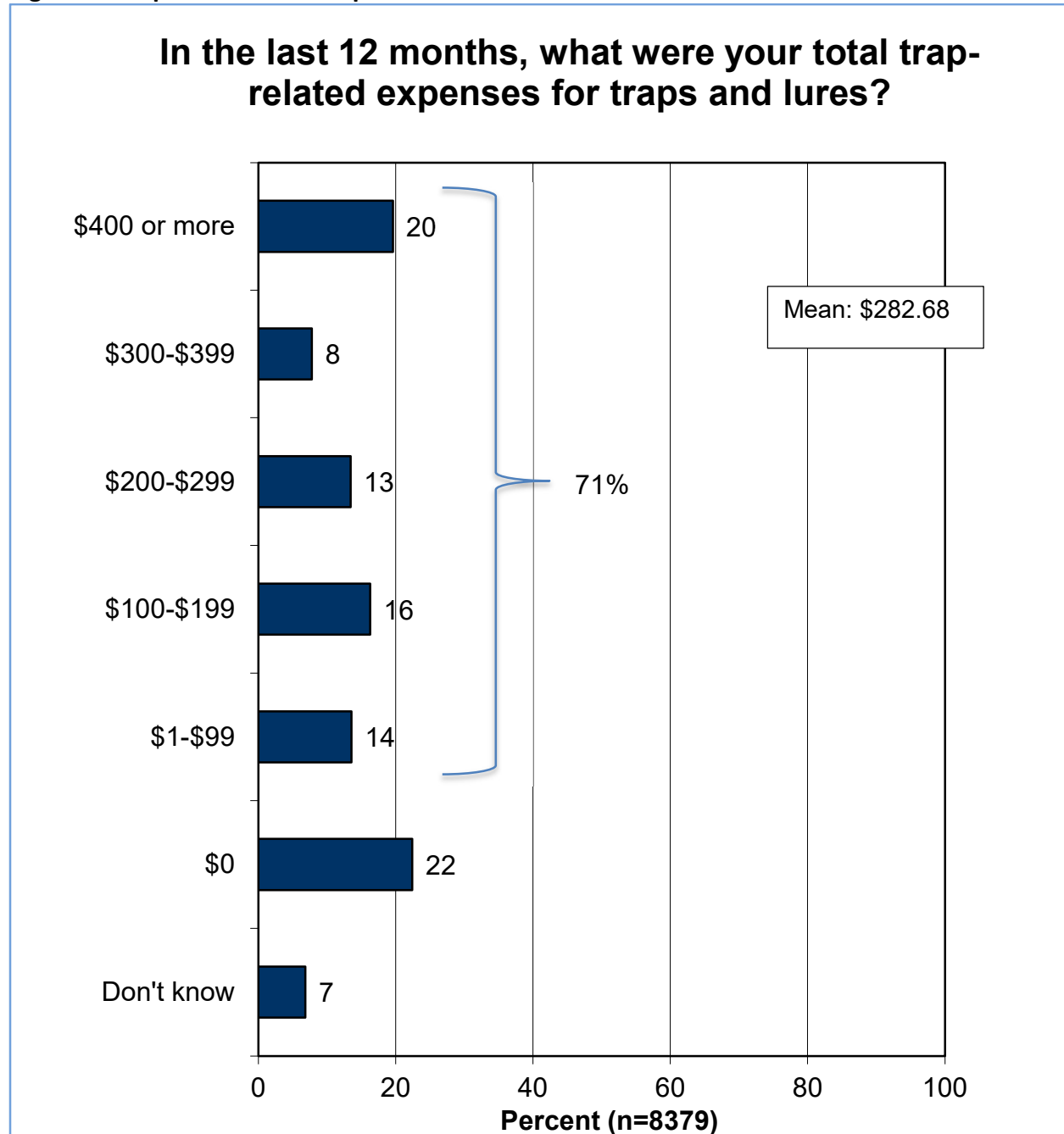
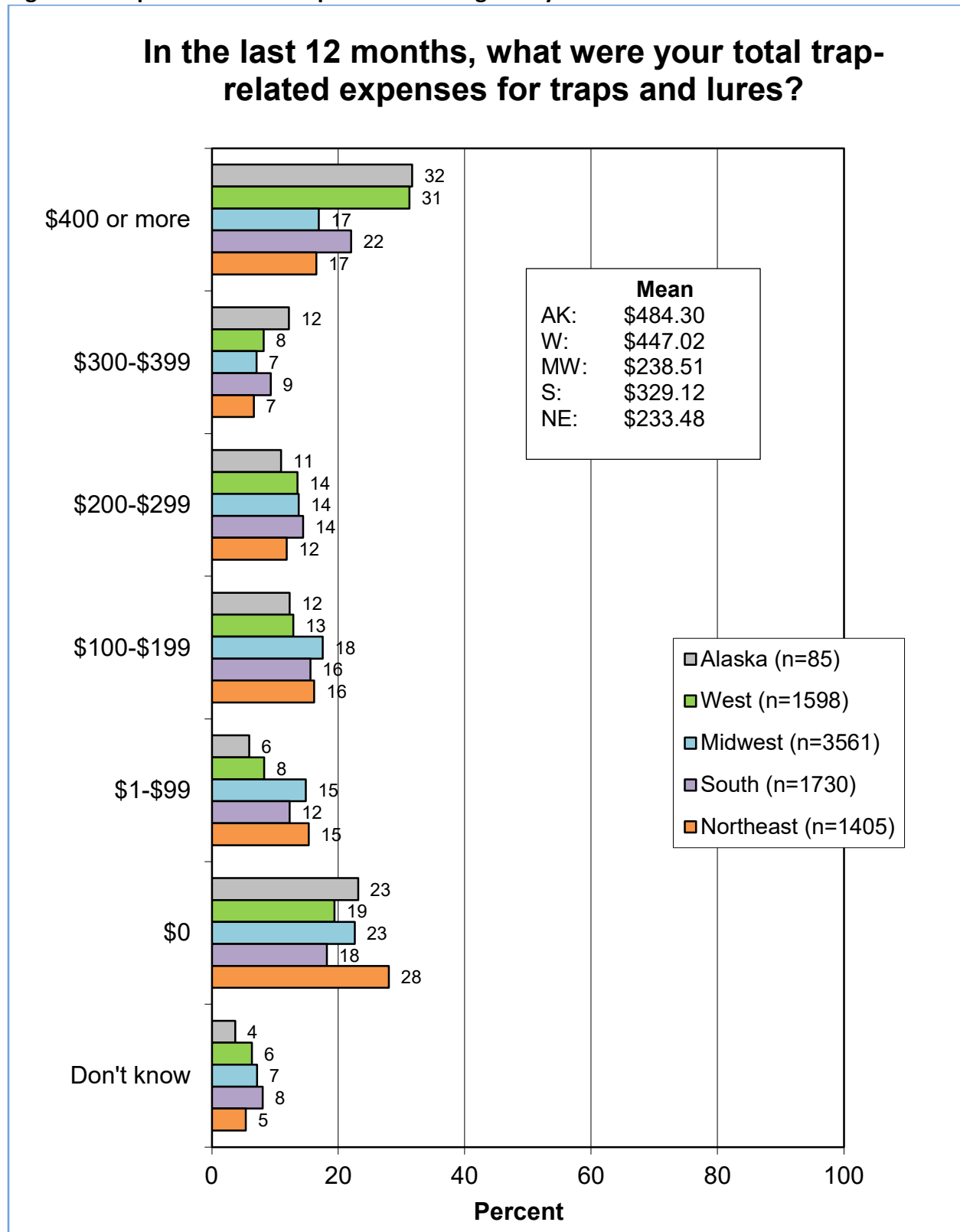


Figure 32. Expenditures on Traps and Lures Regionally



A majority of trappers (60%) spent on other equipment, such as tools, skinning knives, and so forth, in the previous 12 months. The mean spent was \$199.12.

- The West had the highest mean expenditures for other equipment (\$285.16).
- The mean amount of \$199 spent on other equipment was higher than that reported in the 2015 study (\$149).

Figure 33. Expenditures on Other Equipment Overall

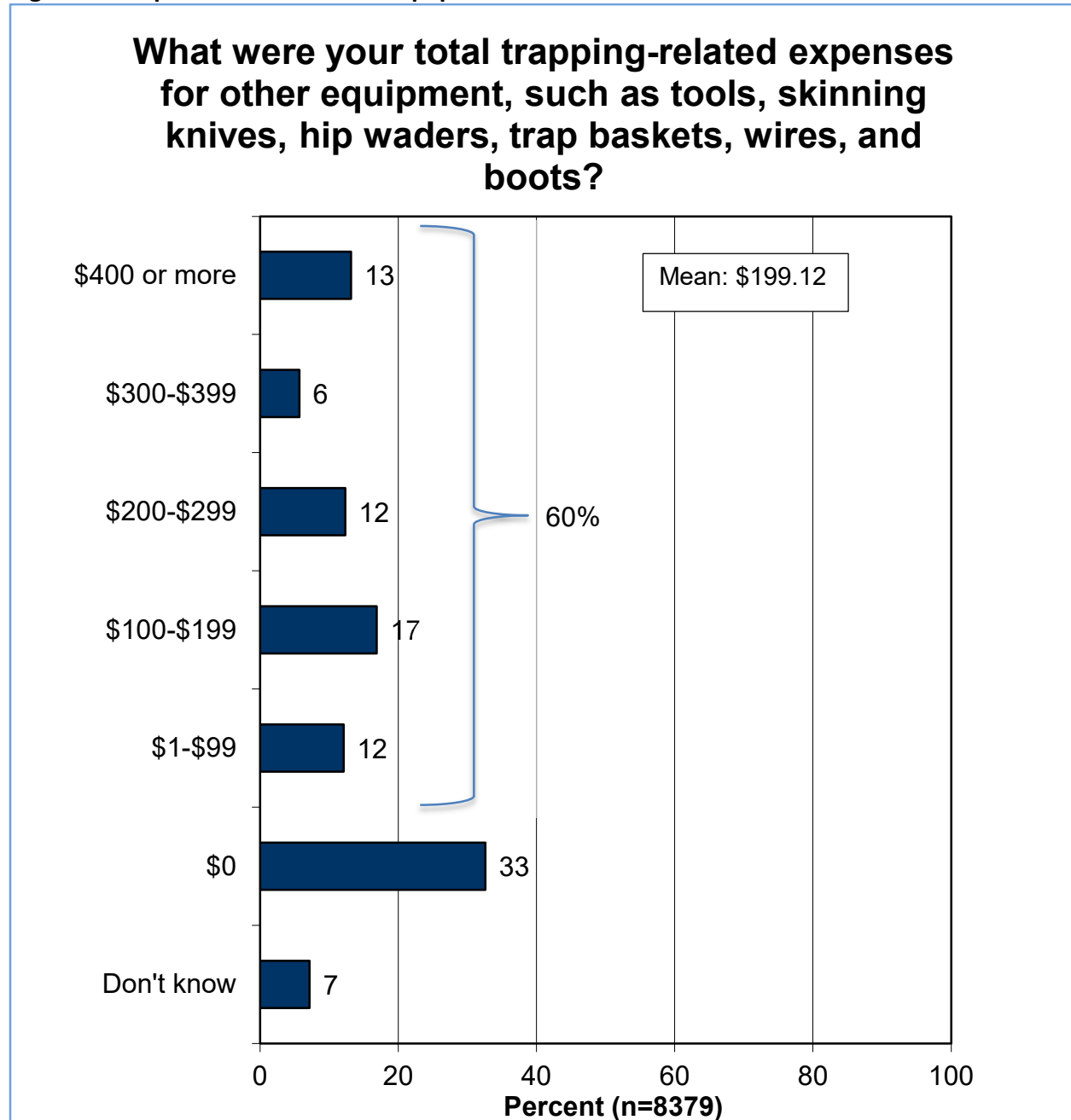
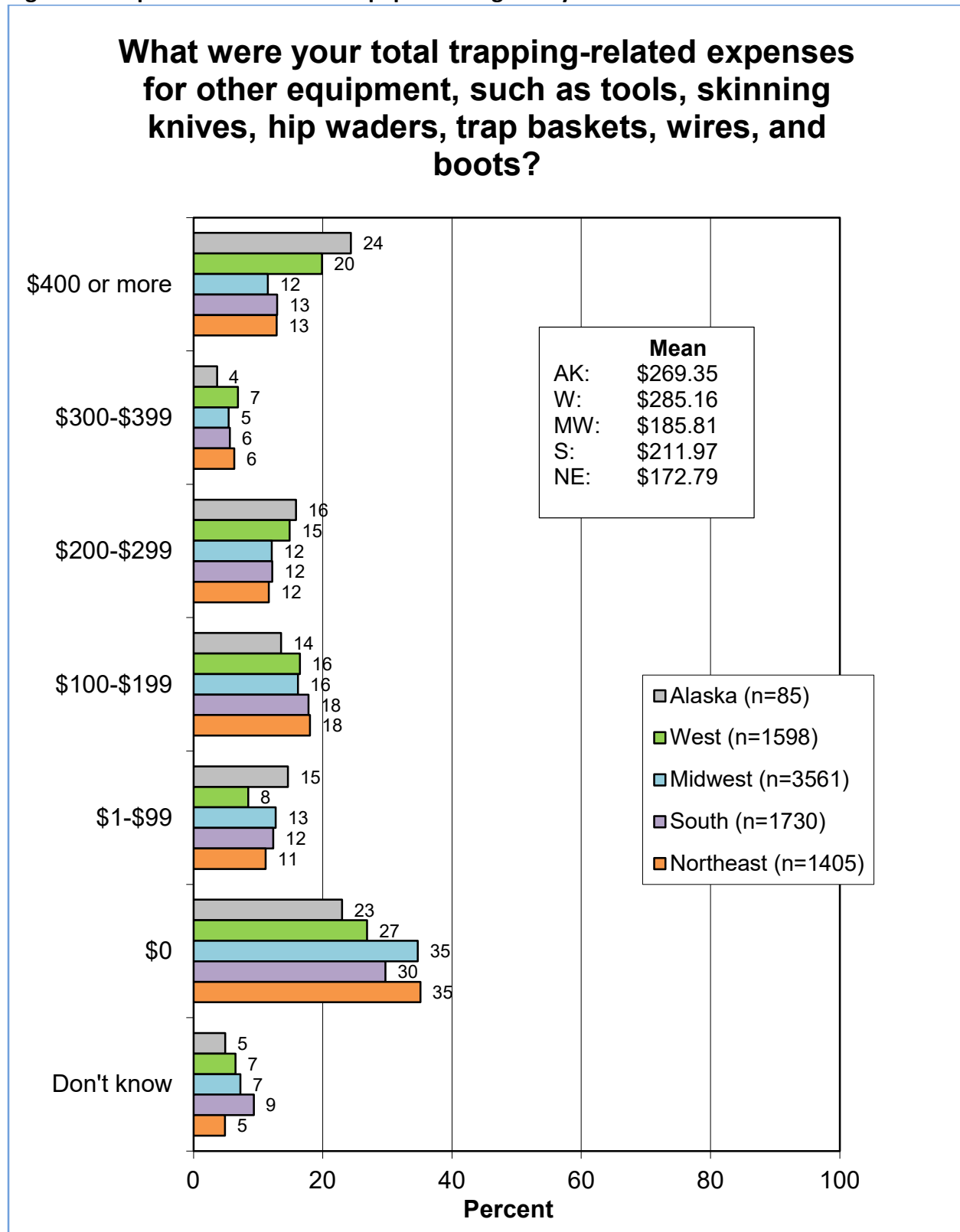


Figure 34. Expenditures on Other Equipment Regionally



Almost three fourths of trappers (72%) spent on travel for trapping in the previous 12 months. The mean spent on travel was \$488.40.

- The West Region had the highest mean travel expenditures (\$1,111.56), closely followed by Alaska (\$918.90).
- The mean amount of \$488 spent on travel was higher than that reported in the 2015 study (\$345).

Figure 35. Expenditures on Trapping-Related Travel Overall

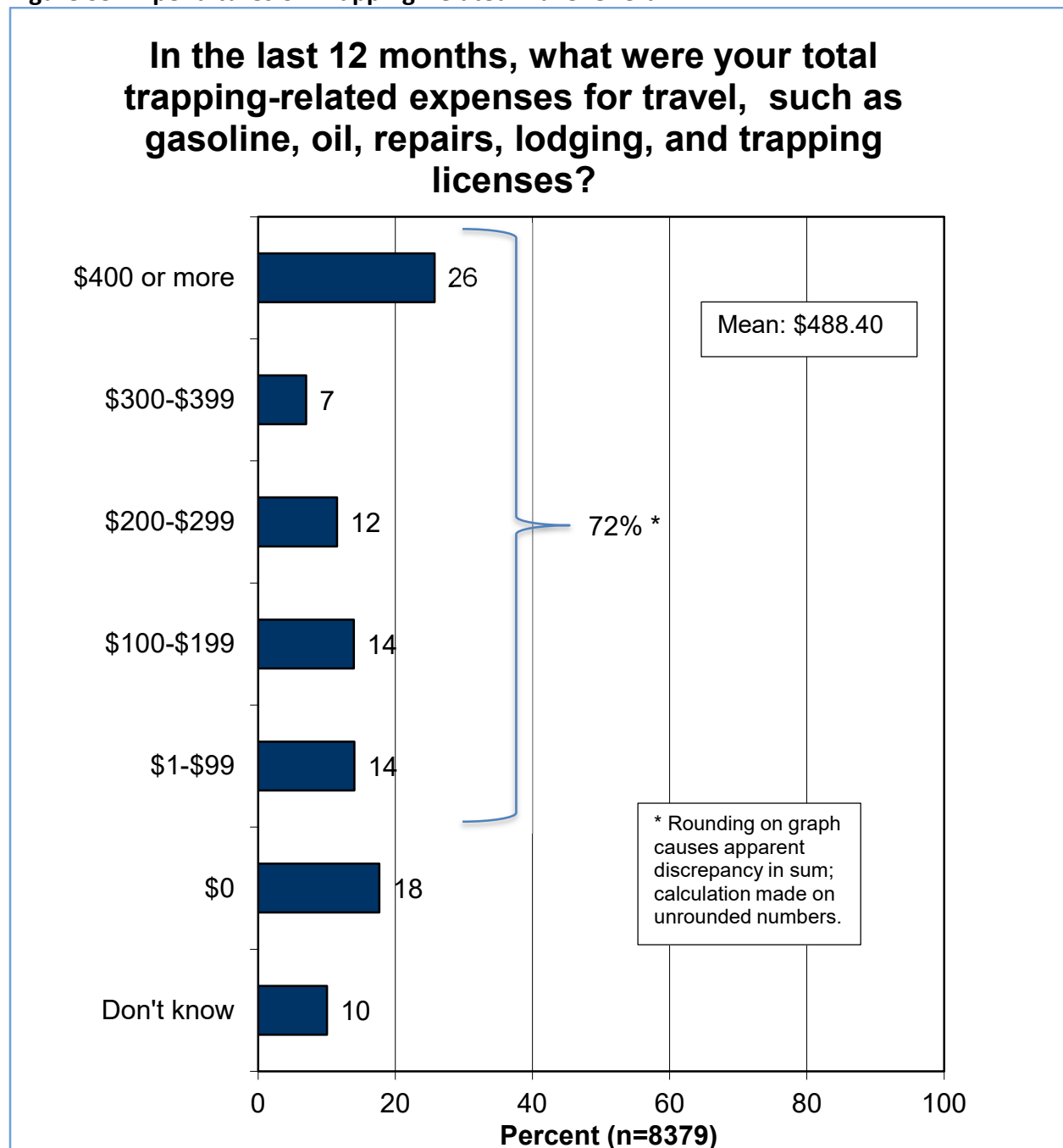
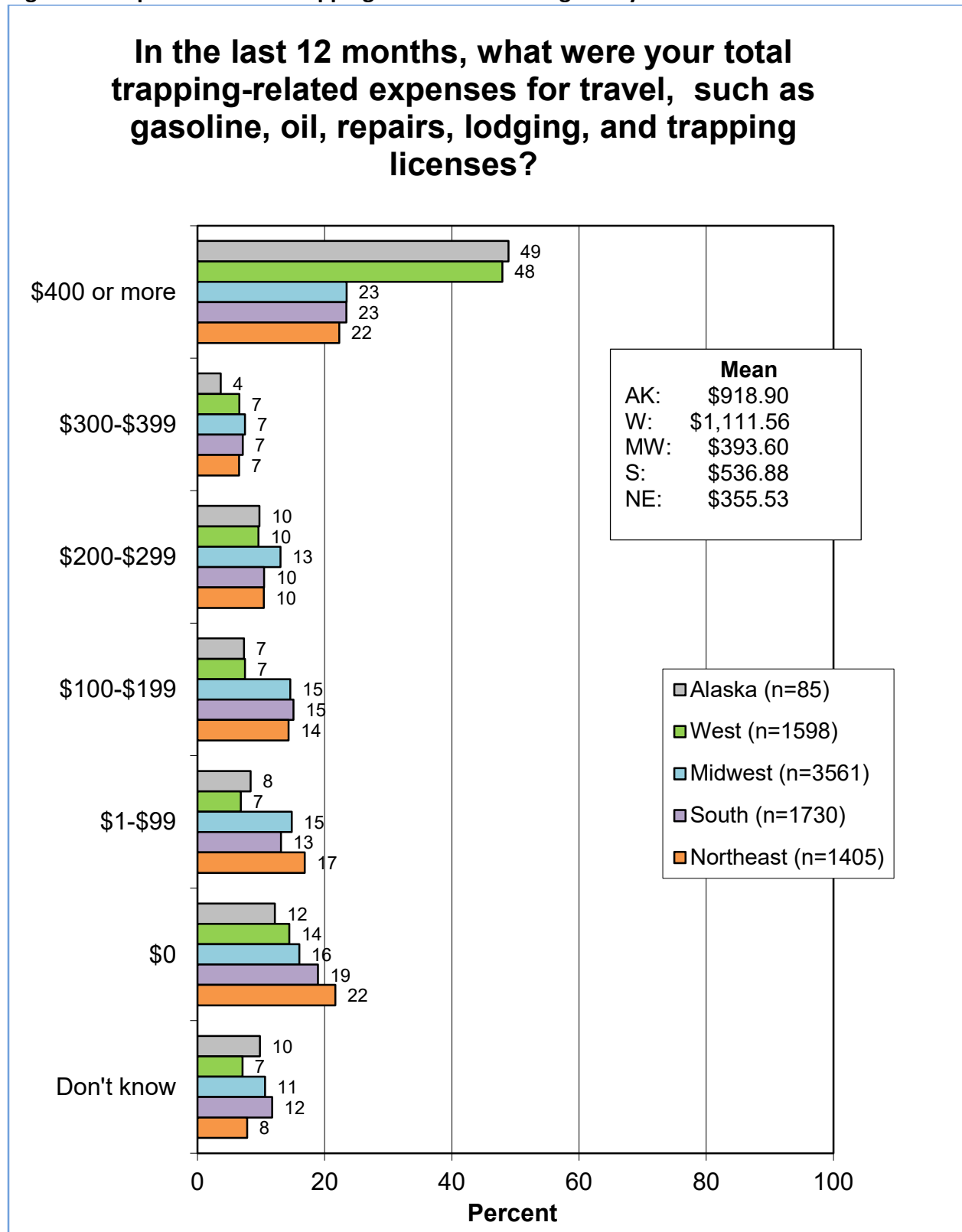


Figure 36. Expenditures on Trapping-Related Travel Regionally



Finally, 16% of trappers spent on major trapping-related items, such as 4-wheelers, snowmobiles, boats, and motors. The mean spent on this category was \$1,344.81.

- Again, Alaskan trappers, by far, had the highest mean expenditures in this category (\$5,242.64).
- The mean amount of \$1,345 spent on major trapping-related purchases was higher than that reported in the 2015 study (\$731).

Figure 37. Expenditures on Major Trapping-Related Purchases Overall

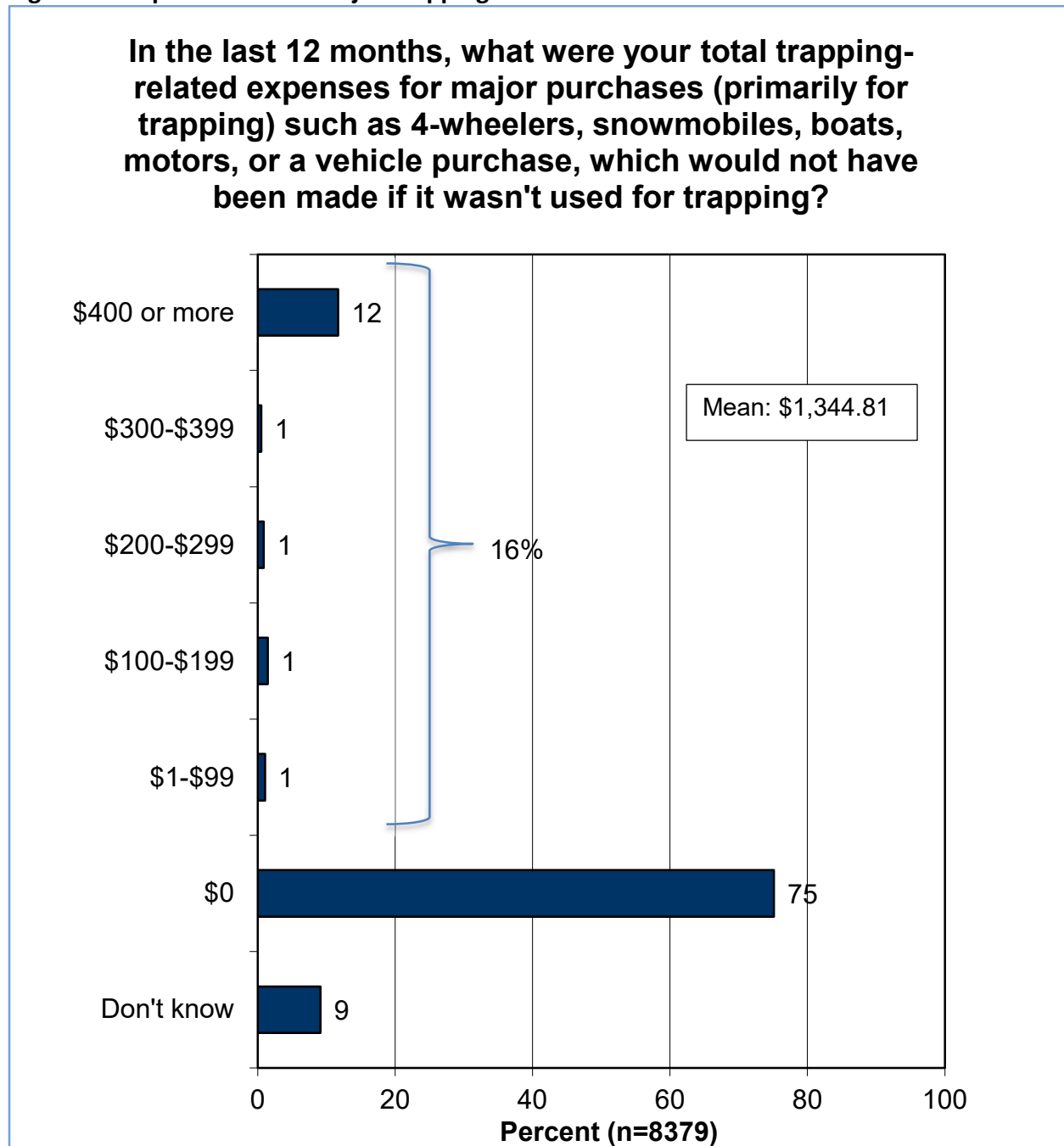
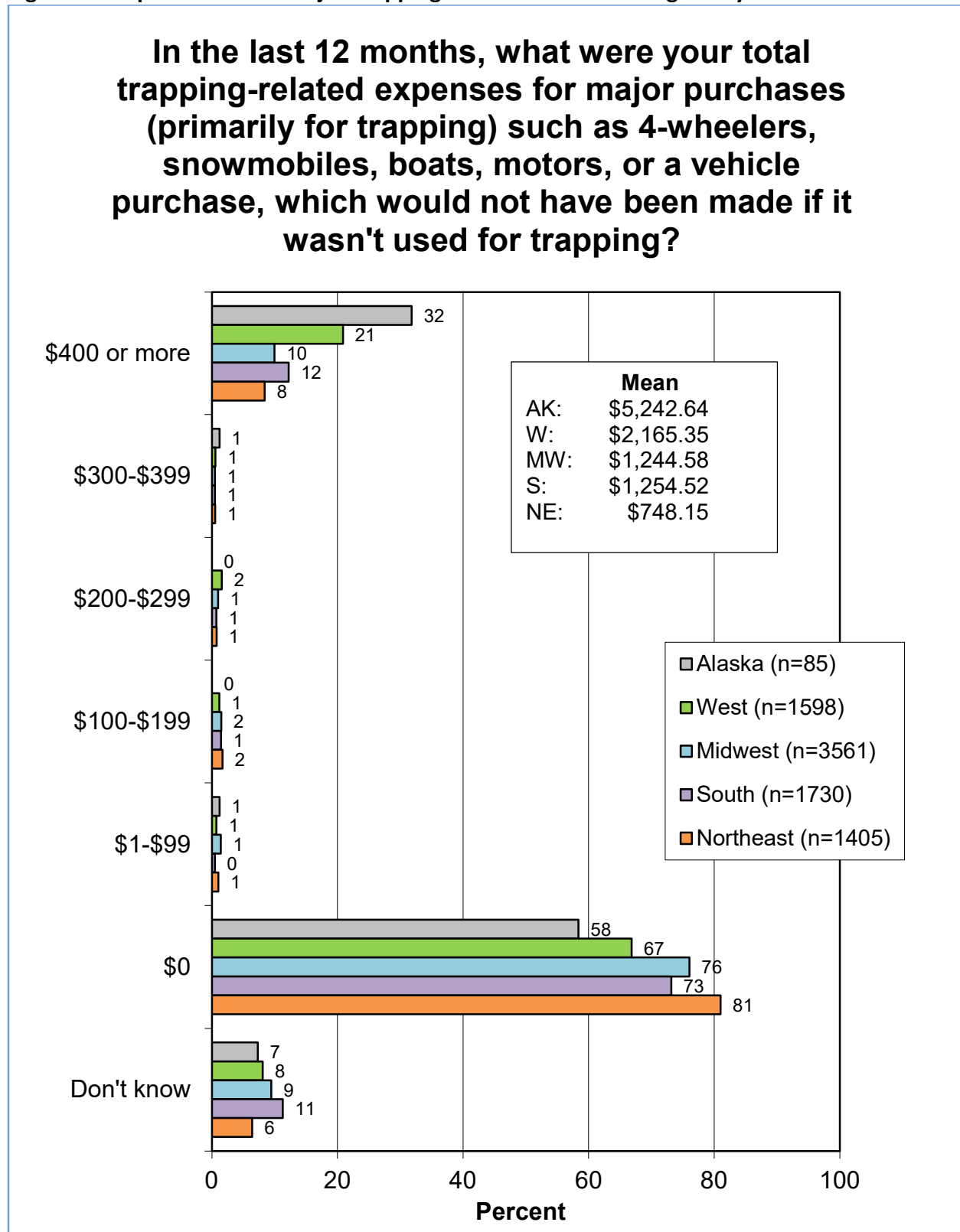


Figure 38. Expenditures on Major Trapping-Related Purchases Regionally



TRAPPER EDUCATION AND ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP

Nearly half of trappers (44%) have taken a trapper education course.

- Northeast Region trappers most often took a course (82% did so), followed by the West Region (67%). The next page shows responses by state.

Figure 39. Trapper Education Courses Overall

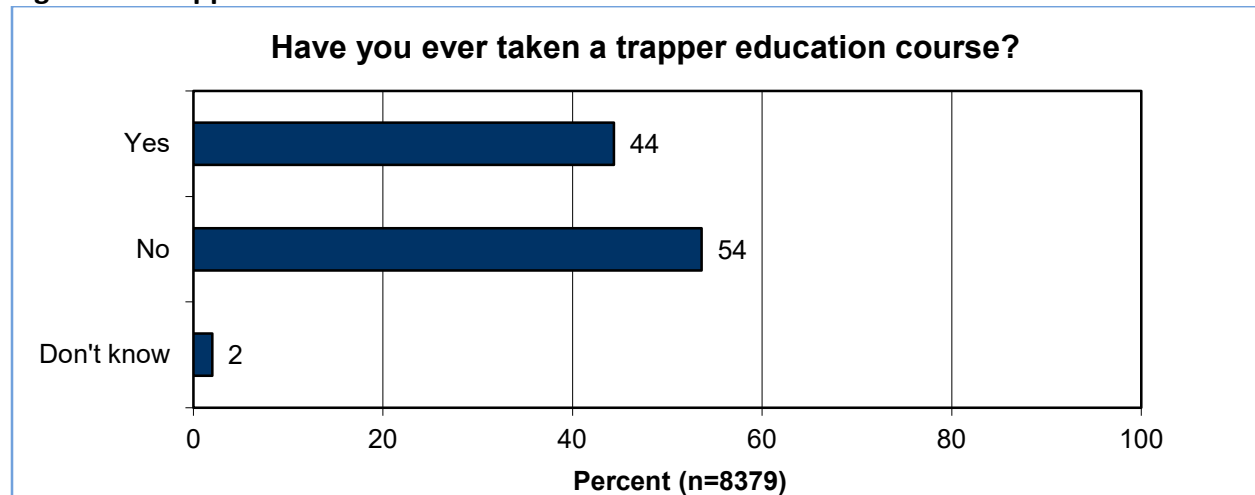


Figure 40. Trapper Education Courses Regionally

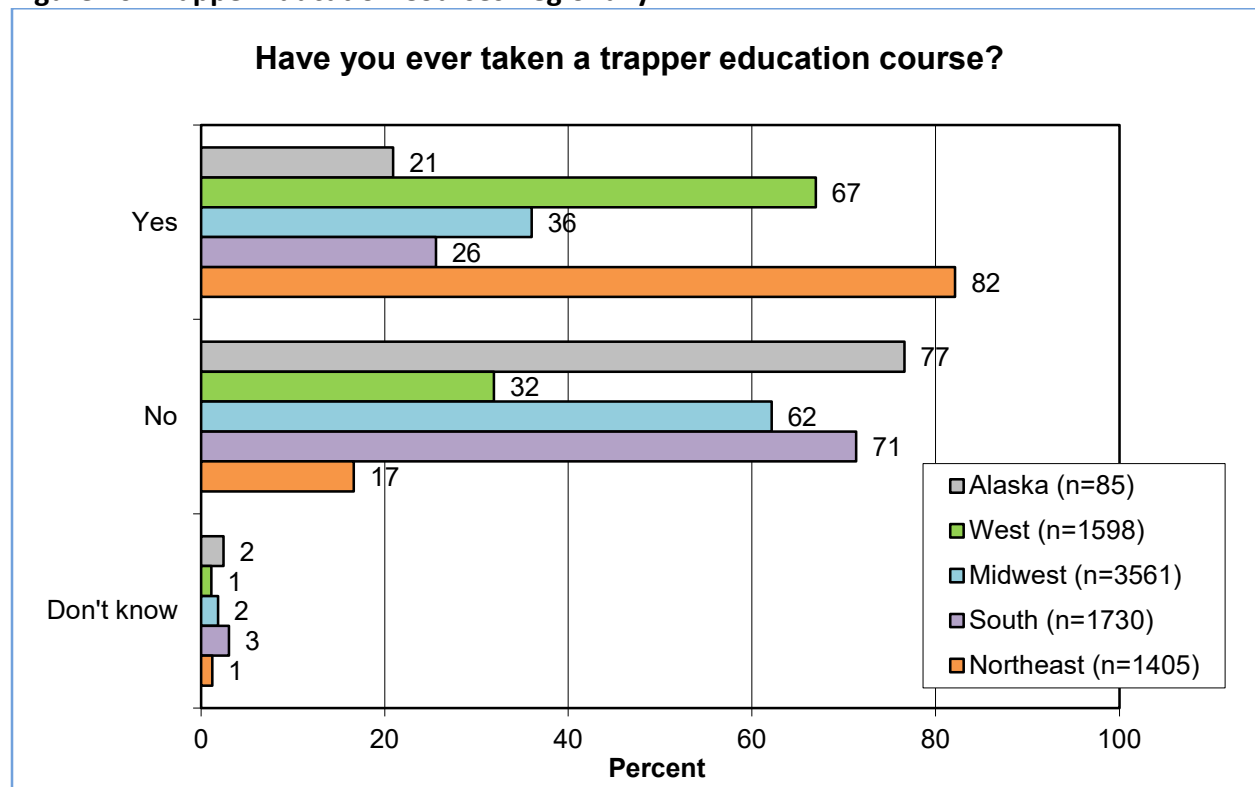
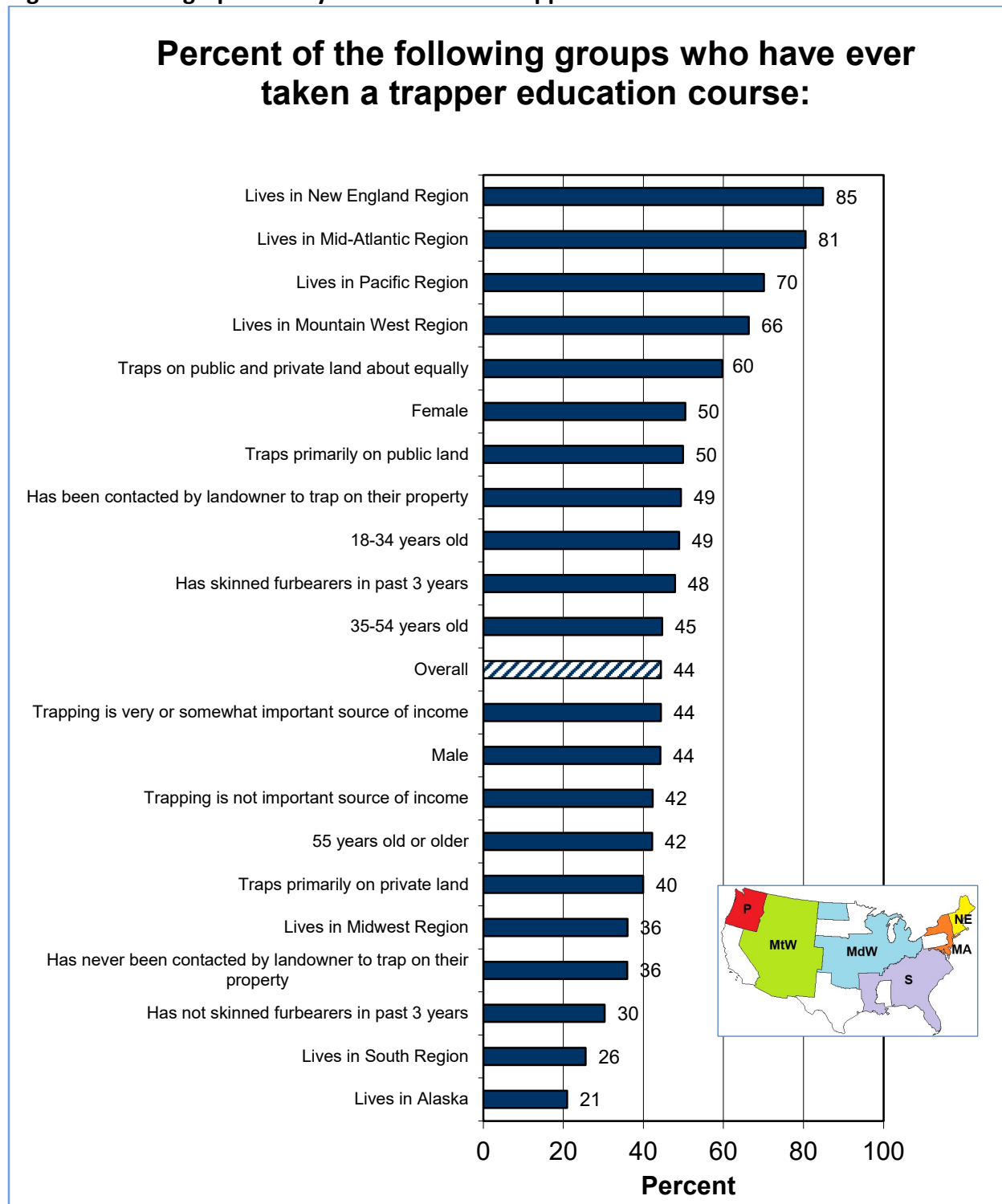


Table 14. Trapper Education Courses, by State

	State of residence	Have you ever taken a trapper education course?		
		Yes	No	Don't know
	Alaska	21	77	2
West	Arizona	91	9	0
	Colorado	25	72	3
	Idaho	90	10	0
	Montana	68	32	0
	Nevada	30	69	1
	New Mexico	87	13	0
	Oregon	60	38	2
	Utah	57	41	1
	Washington	96	4	0
	Wyoming	29	68	3
Midwest	Illinois	37	60	3
	Indiana	30	69	1
	Iowa	20	77	3
	Kansas	68	31	1
	Michigan	11	89	0
	Missouri	27	72	1
	Nebraska	18	80	1
	North Dakota	26	72	2
	Ohio	66	31	3
	Oklahoma	7	93	0
	Wisconsin	69	31	0
Southeast	Alabama	30	69	1
	Arkansas	8	86	6
	Florida	38	59	3
	Georgia	20	77	3
	Kentucky	14	85	1
	Louisiana	26	71	3
	North Carolina	44	54	2
	South Carolina	29	71	0
	Tennessee	28	63	9
	Virginia	32	63	5
	West Virginia	25	72	3
Northeast	Connecticut	98	2	0
	Delaware	67	33	0
	Maine	84	16	0
	Maryland	44	49	6
	Massachusetts	91	9	0
	New Hampshire	96	4	0
	New Jersey	96	4	1
	New York	89	11	1
	Rhode Island	54	46	0
	Vermont	77	20	2

The trappers most likely to have taken a trapper education course are those from the New England, Mid-Atlantic, Pacific, and Mountain West Regions and those who trap on public and private land about equally.

Figure 41. Demographic Analyses—Has Taken Trapper Education Course



Refer to pages 11 through 13 for an explanation of how to interpret these graphs.

Among those who took a trapper education course, 62% took a course sponsored by a state agency, 30% took one sponsored by a state trapper association, and 8% took one sponsored by AFWA.

Figure 42. Sponsorship of Courses Taken Overall

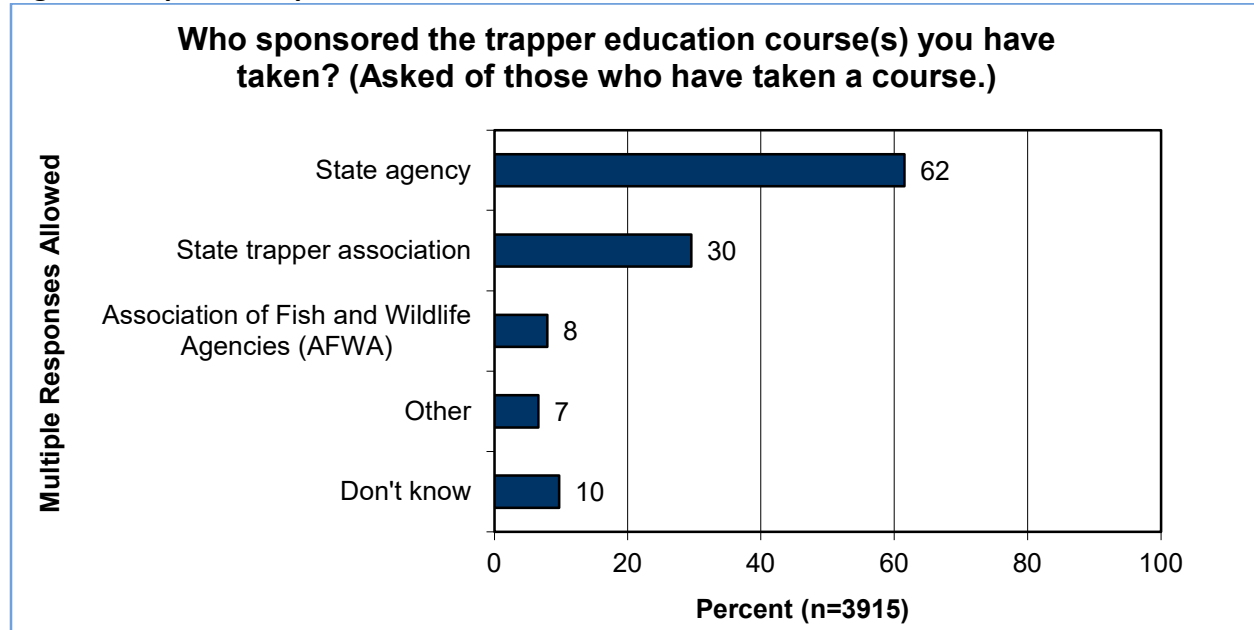


Figure 43. Sponsorship of Courses Taken Regionally

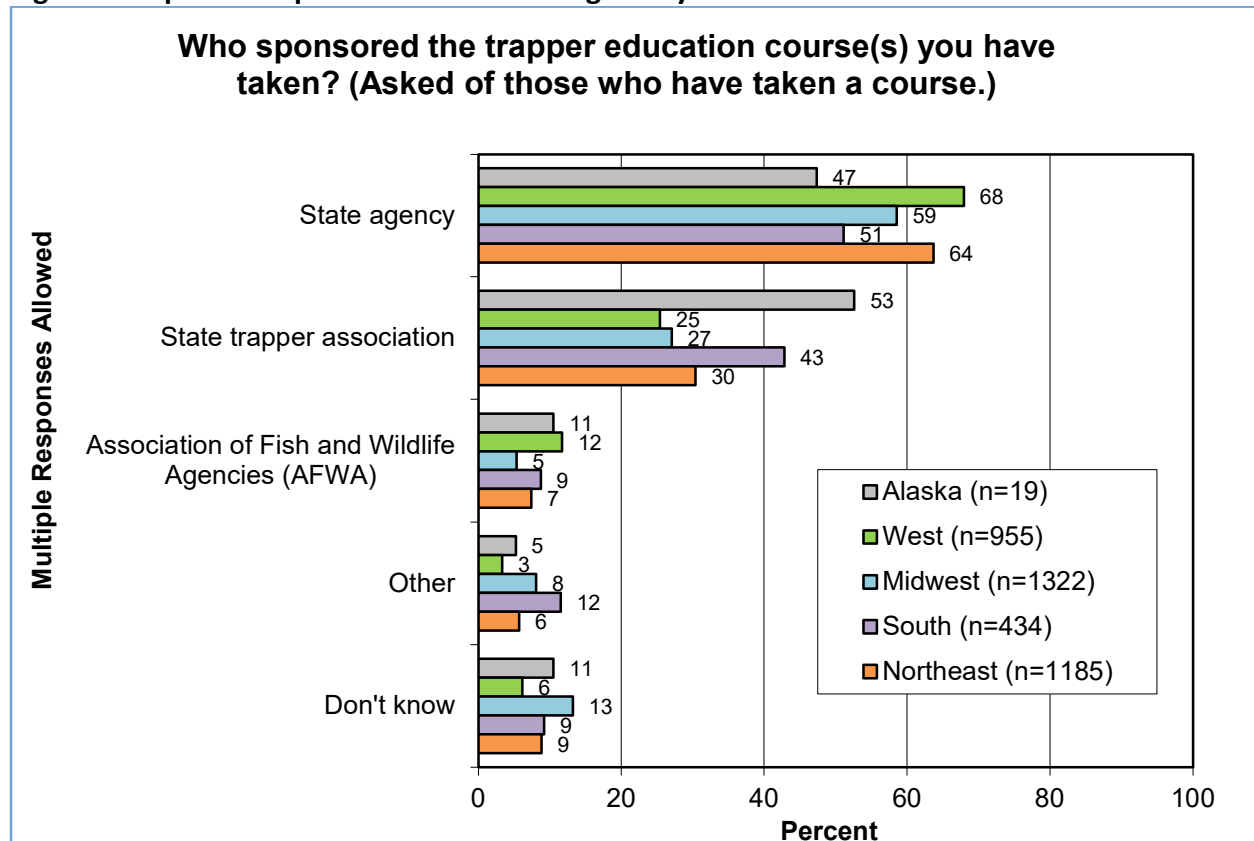


Table 15. Sponsorship of Courses Taken, by State

	State of residence	Who sponsored the trapper education course(s) you have taken? (Asked of those who have taken a course.) (Multiple Responses Allowed)				
		State agency	State trapper association	AFWA	Other	Don't know
	Alaska	42	53	6	6	12
West	Arizona	55	57	5	3	8
	Colorado	66	20	6	11	5
	Idaho	80	16	13	2	3
	Montana	69	35	22	7	0
	Nevada	37	63	0	4	18
	New Mexico	69	7	24	5	8
	Oregon	74	11	17	3	3
	Utah	73	24	4	2	9
	Washington	58	47	7	1	5
	Wyoming	52	32	14	2	11
Midwest	Illinois	57	18	5	10	17
	Indiana	50	50	6	9	10
	Iowa	53	37	2	9	10
	Kansas	68	15	8	5	12
	Michigan	50	58	8	8	8
	Missouri	58	33	7	10	10
	Nebraska	30	56	8	16	5
	North Dakota	44	46	0	14	14
	Ohio	62	20	5	6	16
	Oklahoma	85	15	0	0	0
	Wisconsin	73	71	2	9	4
South	Alabama	84	52	13	6	3
	Arkansas	35	33	16	16	32
	Florida	15	44	23	19	13
	Georgia	30	35	5	17	20
	Kentucky	35	30	23	29	0
	Louisiana	65	37	16	10	3
	North Carolina	59	50	7	4	12
	South Carolina	78	39	2	2	0
	Tennessee	73	73	0	0	0
	Virginia	54	52	6	11	2
	West Virginia	40	47	4	11	15
Northeast	Connecticut	76	43	5	0	2
	Delaware	69	12	12	6	6
	Maine	56	26	12	9	8
	Maryland	57	12	5	17	24
	Massachusetts	60	34	13	3	3
	New Hampshire	75	43	3	0	0
	New Jersey	81	36	15	0	2
	New York	59	25	3	8	14
	Rhode Island	77	31	0	8	0
	Vermont	52	48	13	1	6

Overall, 29% of trappers belong to a trapper organization: 24% belong to a state trapper association, 9% belong to the National Trappers Association, and 4% belong to Fur Takers of America.

- Membership rates are highest in the West (39%) and Northeast Regions (38%).
- This represents a slight decrease compared to the 2015 study (32%).

Figure 44. Membership in Trapper Organizations Overall

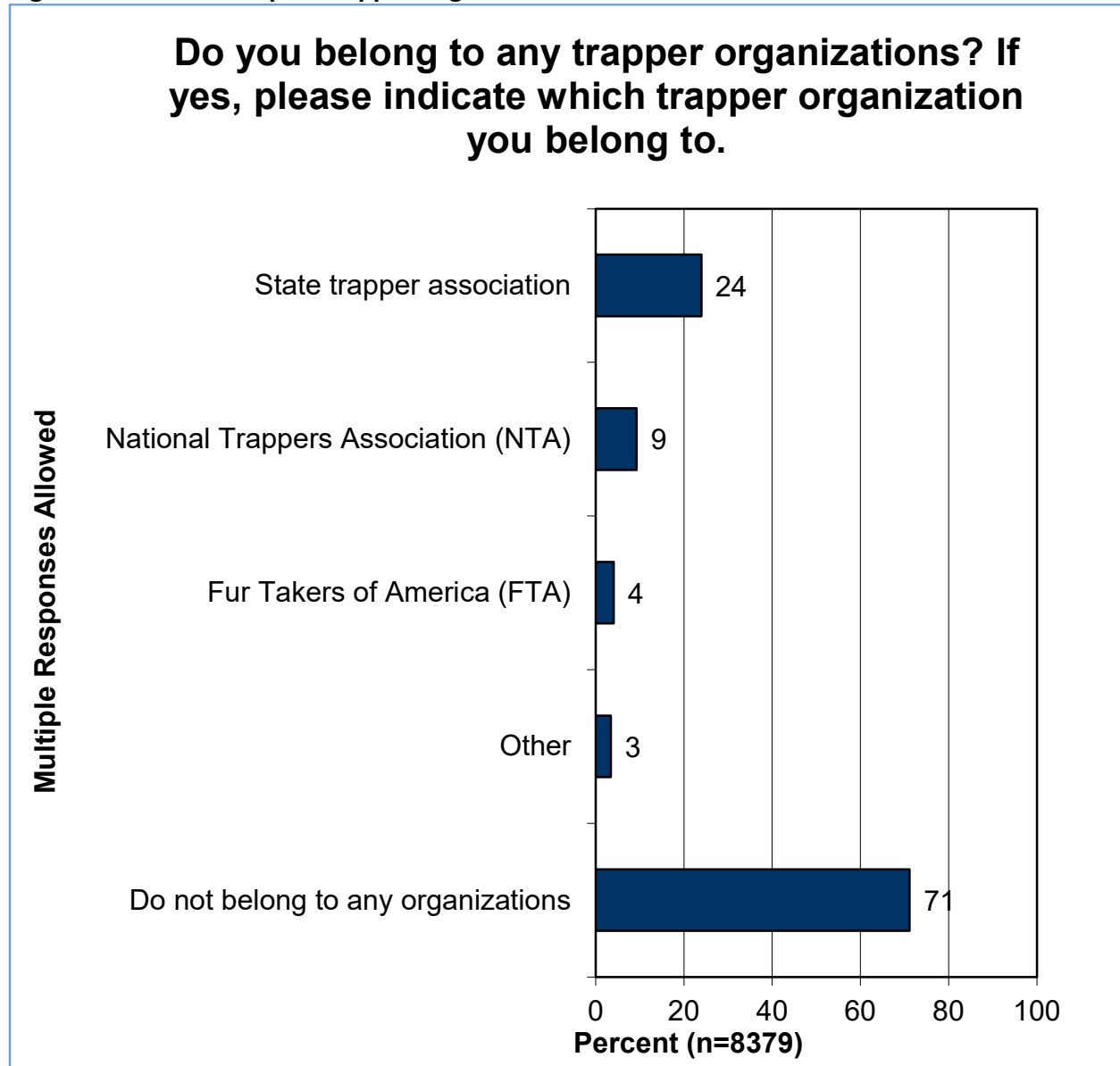


Figure 45. Membership in Trapper Organizations Regionally

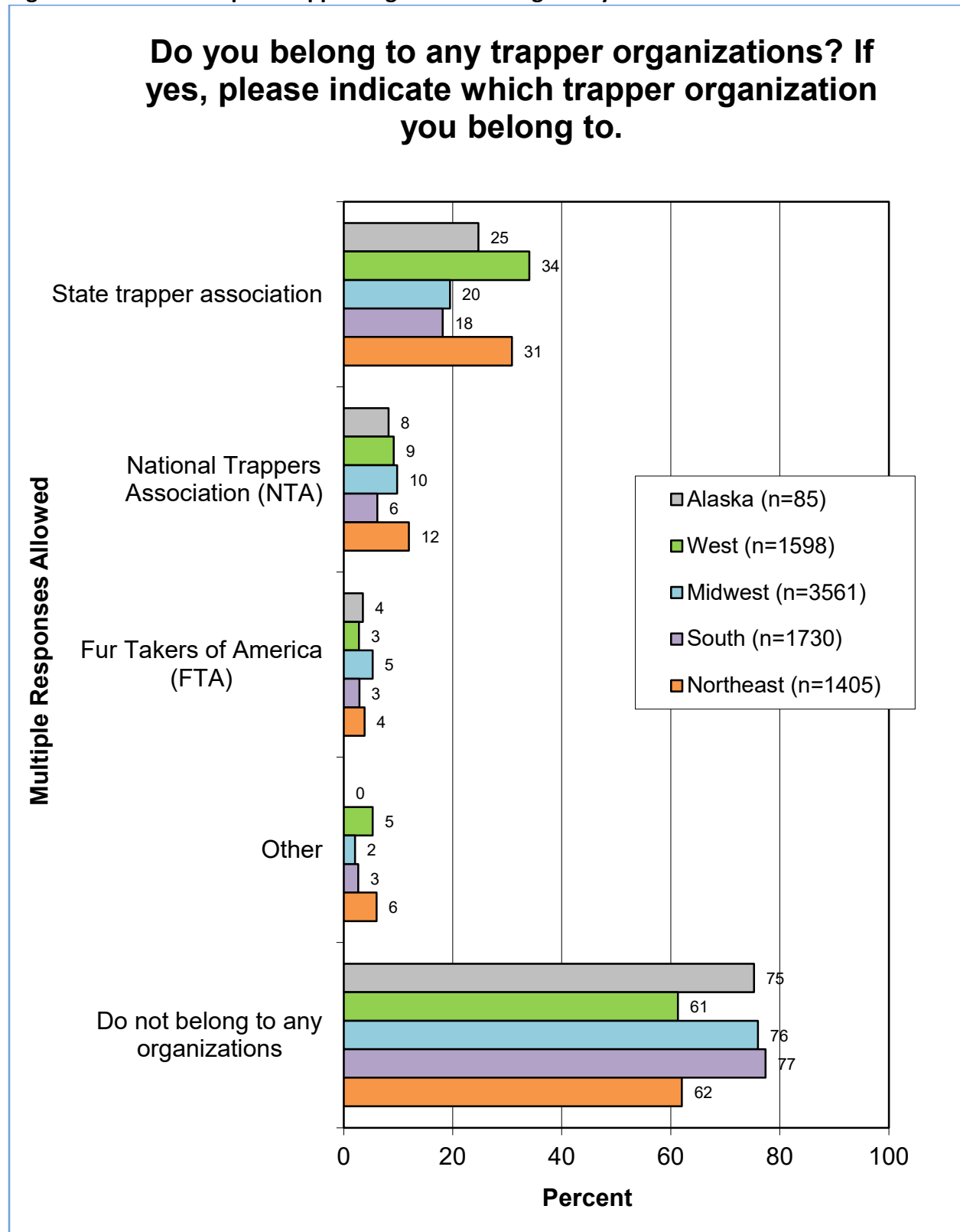


Table 16. Trapper Organization Membership, by State

	State of residence	Percent who belong to trapper organization
	Alaska	25
West	Arizona	41
	Colorado	13
	Idaho	52
	Montana	41
	Nevada	58
	New Mexico	40
	Oregon	41
	Utah	46
	Washington	47
	Wyoming	21
Midwest	Illinois	18
	Indiana	36
	Iowa	27
	Kansas	15
	Michigan	22
	Missouri	22
	Nebraska	20
	North Dakota	25
	Ohio	29
	Oklahoma	16
	Wisconsin	45
South	Alabama	34
	Arkansas	13
	Florida	30
	Georgia	22
	Kentucky	16
	Louisiana	12
	North Carolina	27
	South Carolina	29
	Tennessee	31
	Virginia	21
	West Virginia	30
Northeast	Connecticut	54
	Delaware	21
	Maine	51
	Maryland	18
	Massachusetts	48
	New Hampshire	43
	New Jersey	53
	New York	26
	Rhode Island	33
	Vermont	52

OTHER OUTDOOR PURSUITS

A new question in the survey asked trappers which other outdoor activities they participate in. Most trappers hunt wild game for meat (95% do so) and fish (92%). A second tier of activities, all named by a majority of trappers, includes maintaining a vegetable garden, cutting firewood for sale or use, and gathering plant resources such as nuts and berries. The full list of activities that was presented to trappers is shown.

Figure 46. Other Outdoor Activities Overall

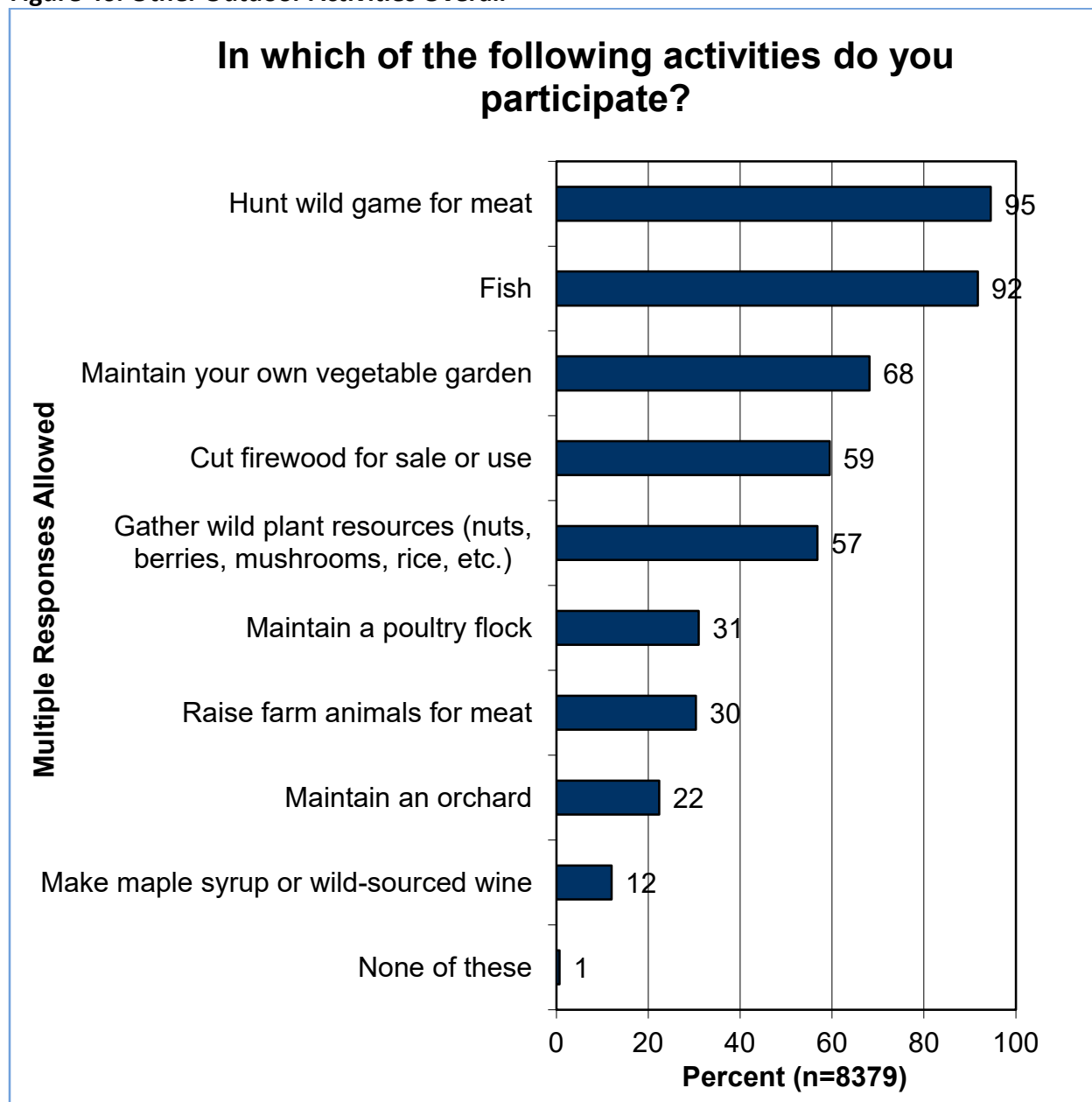


Figure 47. Other Outdoor Activities Regionally

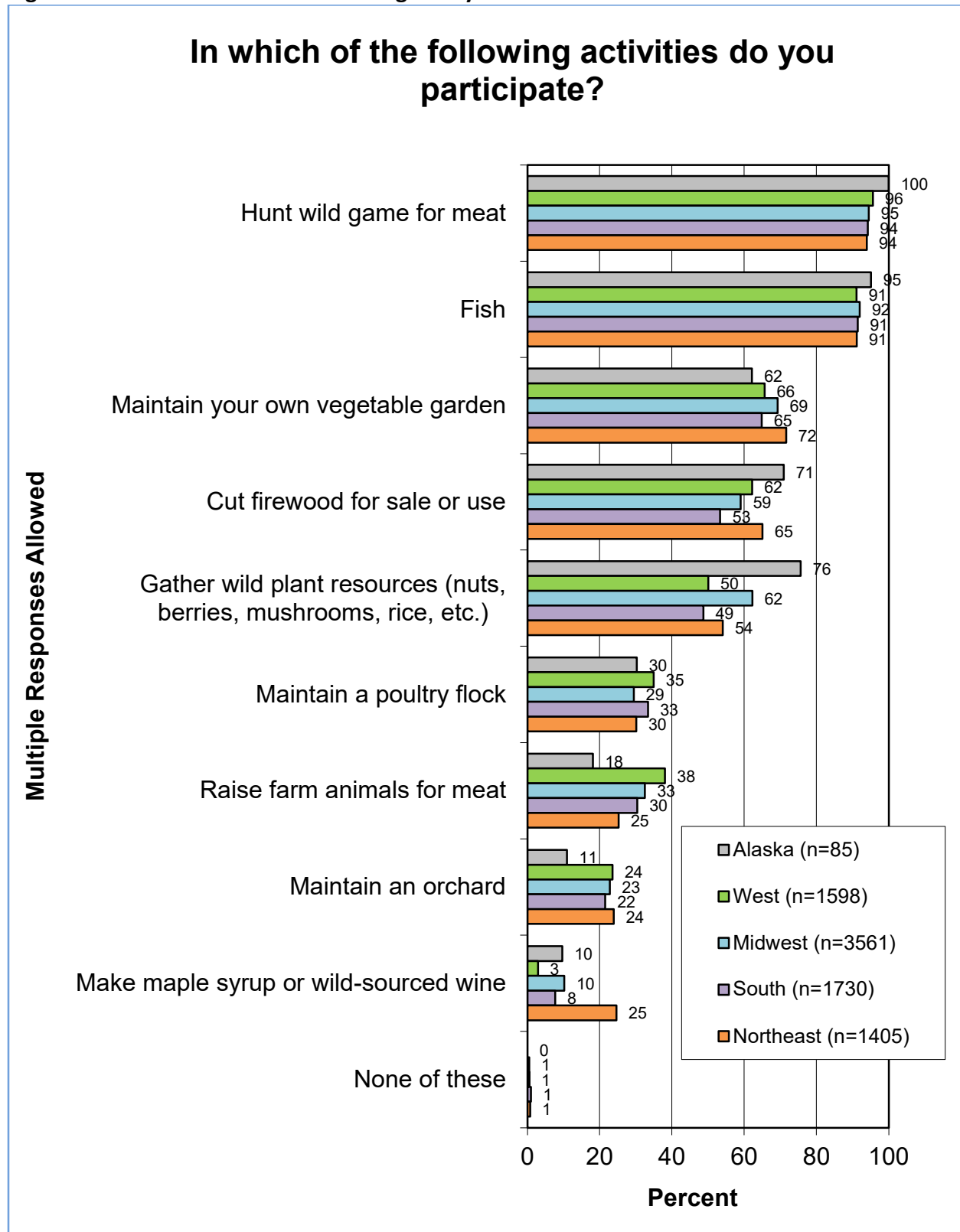


Table 17. Other Outdoor Activities, by State (Part 1)

	State of residence	In which of the following activities do you participate? (Multiple Responses Allowed)					
		Hunt wild game for meat	Fish	Maintain your own vegetable garden	Cut firewood for sale or use	Gather wild plant resources	Maintain a poultry flock
	Alaska	100	95	62	71	76	30
West	Arizona	86	82	43	61	32	23
	Colorado	97	93	60	52	34	31
	Idaho	98	94	66	68	66	33
	Montana	100	91	61	56	54	37
	Nevada	91	87	70	49	34	38
	New Mexico	91	88	67	73	35	38
	Oregon	94	92	73	67	67	38
	Utah	95	93	70	58	32	40
	Washington	94	90	75	64	70	37
	Wyoming	99	92	61	58	34	35
Midwest	Illinois	90	91	71	59	64	28
	Indiana	92	94	69	57	74	28
	Iowa	96	95	69	54	71	28
	Kansas	93	91	58	52	44	33
	Michigan	96	92	71	70	68	25
	Missouri	96	95	71	64	72	37
	Nebraska	99	90	76	58	60	32
	North Dakota	97	92	63	43	39	21
	Ohio	93	91	70	64	66	26
	Oklahoma	93	91	58	57	44	51
	Wisconsin	98	91	62	65	69	28
South	Alabama	95	93	60	43	37	33
	Arkansas	100	96	63	62	51	44
	Florida	85	89	55	56	33	31
	Georgia	88	90	61	52	34	32
	Kentucky	96	89	71	55	55	32
	Louisiana	95	95	59	50	42	29
	North Carolina	86	88	64	49	37	38
	South Carolina	98	89	67	40	33	32
	Tennessee	92	95	74	44	46	40
	Virginia	93	93	72	55	57	33
	West Virginia	99	90	69	58	71	30
Northeast	Connecticut	93	92	81	67	52	32
	Delaware	92	96	66	59	33	29
	Maine	91	91	73	67	62	26
	Maryland	93	88	68	60	45	31
	Massachusetts	87	84	71	60	49	33
	New Hampshire	97	91	70	60	50	36
	New Jersey	96	94	65	59	35	29
	New York	96	92	72	64	53	31
	Rhode Island	83	83	63	50	58	25
	Vermont	95	91	77	76	62	35

Table 17. Other Outdoor Activities, by State (Part 2)

	State of residence	In which of the following activities do you participate? (Multiple Responses Allowed)				
		Raise farm animals for meat	Maintain an orchard	Make maple syrup or wild-sourced wine	None of these	Don't know
	Alaska	18	11	10	0	0
West	Arizona	36	14	2	2	2
	Colorado	40	20	2	1	1
	Idaho	39	31	5	0	0
	Montana	39	17	2	0	0
	Nevada	27	17	0	0	1
	New Mexico	43	26	3	1	1
	Oregon	40	29	2	1	0
	Utah	46	19	1	0	1
	Washington	37	46	7	1	1
	Wyoming	32	3	1	1	0
Midwest	Illinois	28	22	9	1	1
	Indiana	30	21	14	0	0
	Iowa	33	24	8	0	0
	Kansas	34	14	2	1	0
	Michigan	26	34	29	1	1
	Missouri	40	22	8	0	0
	Nebraska	38	25	3	0	0
	North Dakota	29	17	5	1	0
	Ohio	29	24	15	1	1
	Oklahoma	56	7	0	3	0
	Wisconsin	18	34	25	0	0
South	Alabama	26	17	5	1	1
	Arkansas	40	18	10	0	0
	Florida	25	19	3	3	0
	Georgia	31	22	5	3	1
	Kentucky	31	16	9	1	0
	Louisiana	25	12	5	0	1
	North Carolina	24	27	6	2	1
	South Carolina	20	12	2	2	0
	Tennessee	34	22	9	3	0
	Virginia	28	30	5	1	0
	West Virginia	38	32	13	0	0
Northeast	Connecticut	25	31	15	1	0
	Delaware	21	12	4	4	0
	Maine	24	27	34	1	2
	Maryland	25	19	7	1	1
	Massachusetts	27	17	16	1	1
	New Hampshire	26	24	36	0	0
	New Jersey	14	8	9	0	0
	New York	26	24	27	1	0
	Rhode Island	17	8	21	4	0
	Vermont	32	35	38	1	0

SKINNING AND USE OF HARVESTED FURBEARERS

This section presents a few new questions in the survey related to the use of furbearers harvested by trappers. First, the vast majority of trappers (80%) have skinned their own furbearers over the past 3 years.

- Personal skinning of their harvest was least common in the South Region. This is consistent with the earlier finding that South Region trappers most frequently trap for nuisance wildlife.

Figure 48. Trappers Who Skin Their Own Furbearers Overall

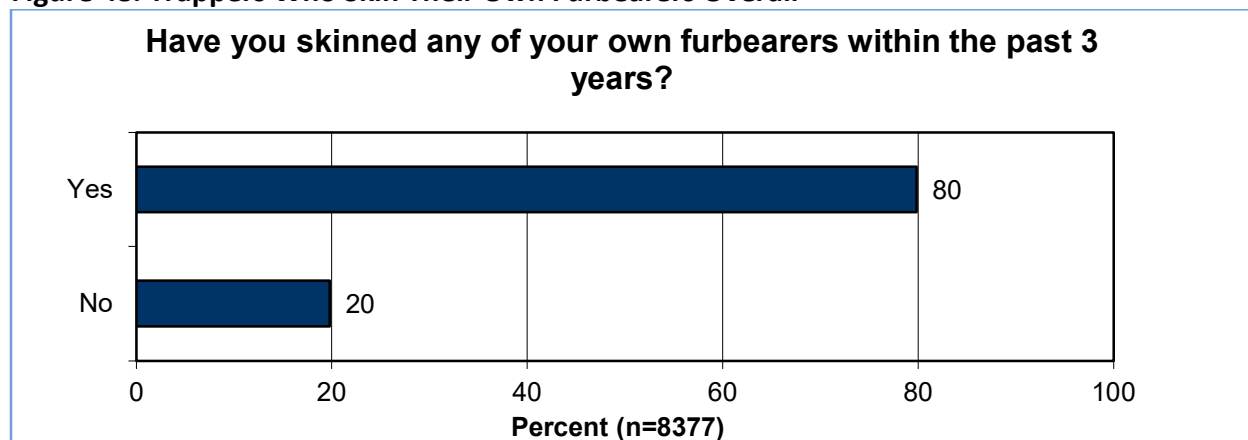


Figure 49. Trappers Who Skin Their Own Furbearers Regionally

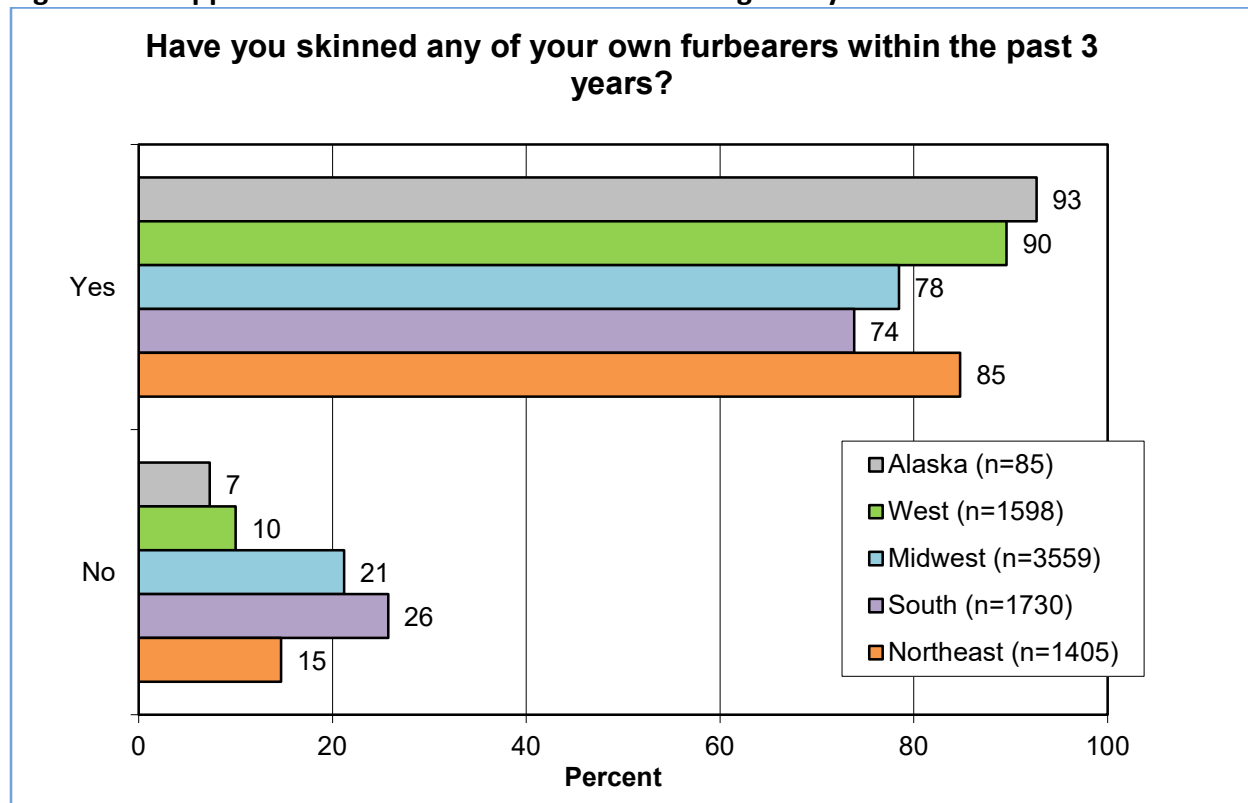
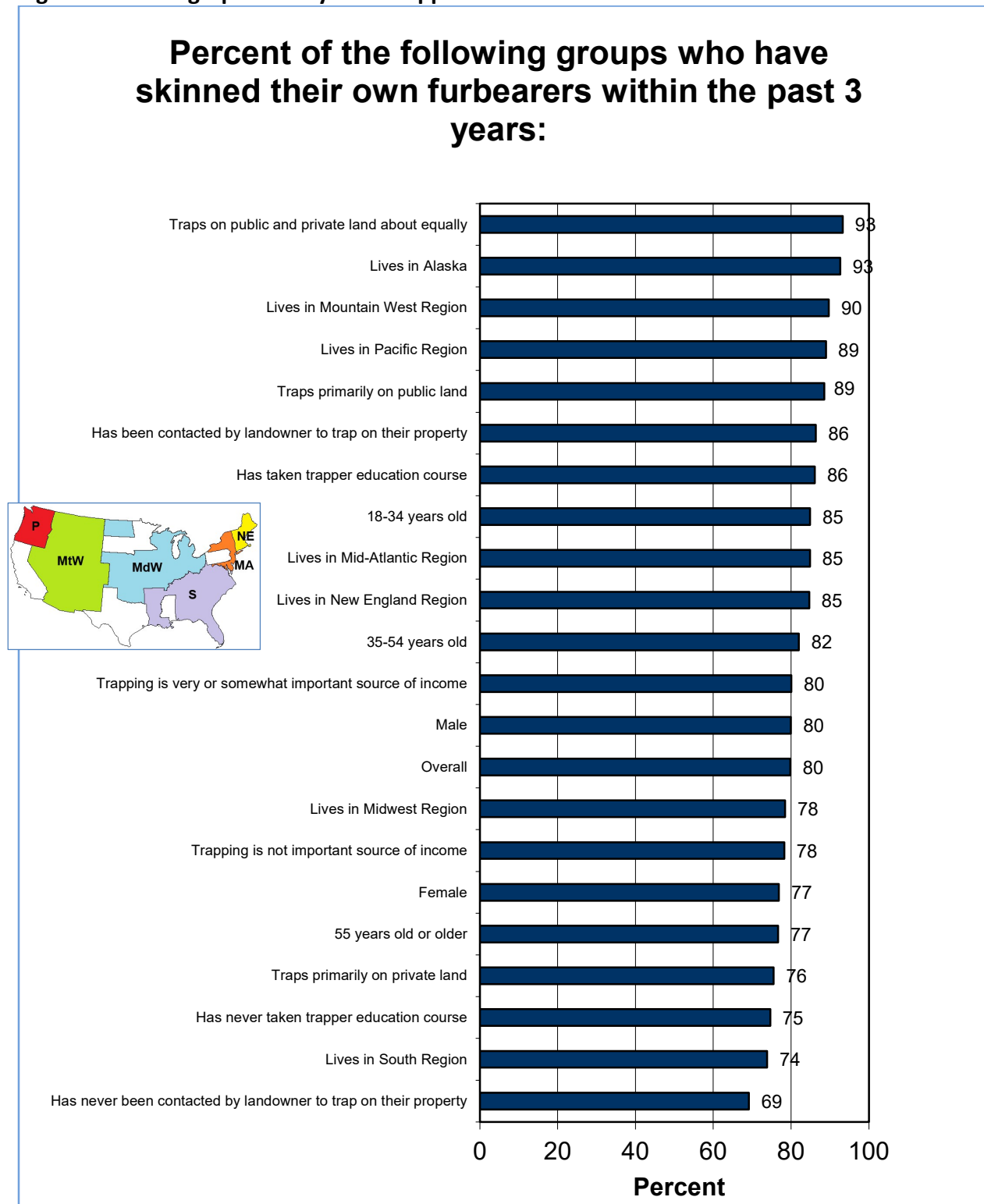


Table 18. Trappers Who Skin Their Own Furbearers, by State

	State of residence	Have you ever taken a trapper education course?		
		Yes	No	Don't know
	Alaska	93	7	0
West	Arizona	86	14	0
	Colorado	87	13	0
	Idaho	91	9	0
	Montana	100	0	0
	Nevada	90	8	1
	New Mexico	82	17	1
	Oregon	89	11	0
	Utah	96	4	0
	Washington	89	11	0
	Wyoming	88	12	1
Midwest	Illinois	73	26	1
	Indiana	85	15	0
	Iowa	89	11	0
	Kansas	75	25	0
	Michigan	80	20	0
	Missouri	79	20	0
	Nebraska	75	25	0
	North Dakota	70	30	1
	Ohio	82	18	0
	Oklahoma	86	14	0
	Wisconsin	92	8	0
South	Alabama	65	34	1
	Arkansas	82	18	0
	Florida	68	31	1
	Georgia	57	43	1
	Kentucky	67	33	0
	Louisiana	67	32	1
	North Carolina	76	24	1
	South Carolina	65	35	0
	Tennessee	82	18	0
	Virginia	82	18	0
	West Virginia	88	12	0
Northeast	Connecticut	89	10	1
	Delaware	92	8	0
	Maine	86	13	1
	Maryland	73	27	0
	Massachusetts	74	24	3
	New Hampshire	84	16	0
	New Jersey	89	11	0
	New York	86	13	0
	Rhode Island	75	25	0
	Vermont	87	13	0

Trappers most likely to skin their harvest are those who trap on public and private land about equally and those from Alaska.

Figure 50. Demographic Analyses—Trappers Who Skin Their Own Furbearers



Refer to pages 11 through 13 for an explanation of how to interpret these graphs.

Over three quarters of trappers (78%) had taken pelts or furs from furbearers over the past 3 years, by far the top product taken from harvest. The first two bars in this graph show the results among those who had skinned any of their own furbearers in the past 3 years and those who had not; the third bar shows the results overall. Glands and other parts of the animals were taken at a higher rate among those who had skinned any of their own furbearers in the past 3 years, compared to those who had not.

- South Region trappers generally do not take products from their harvest as often as their counterparts, which suggests that much of the trapping in the South is motivated by nuisance control.

Figure 51. Products Taken from Furbearers Overall

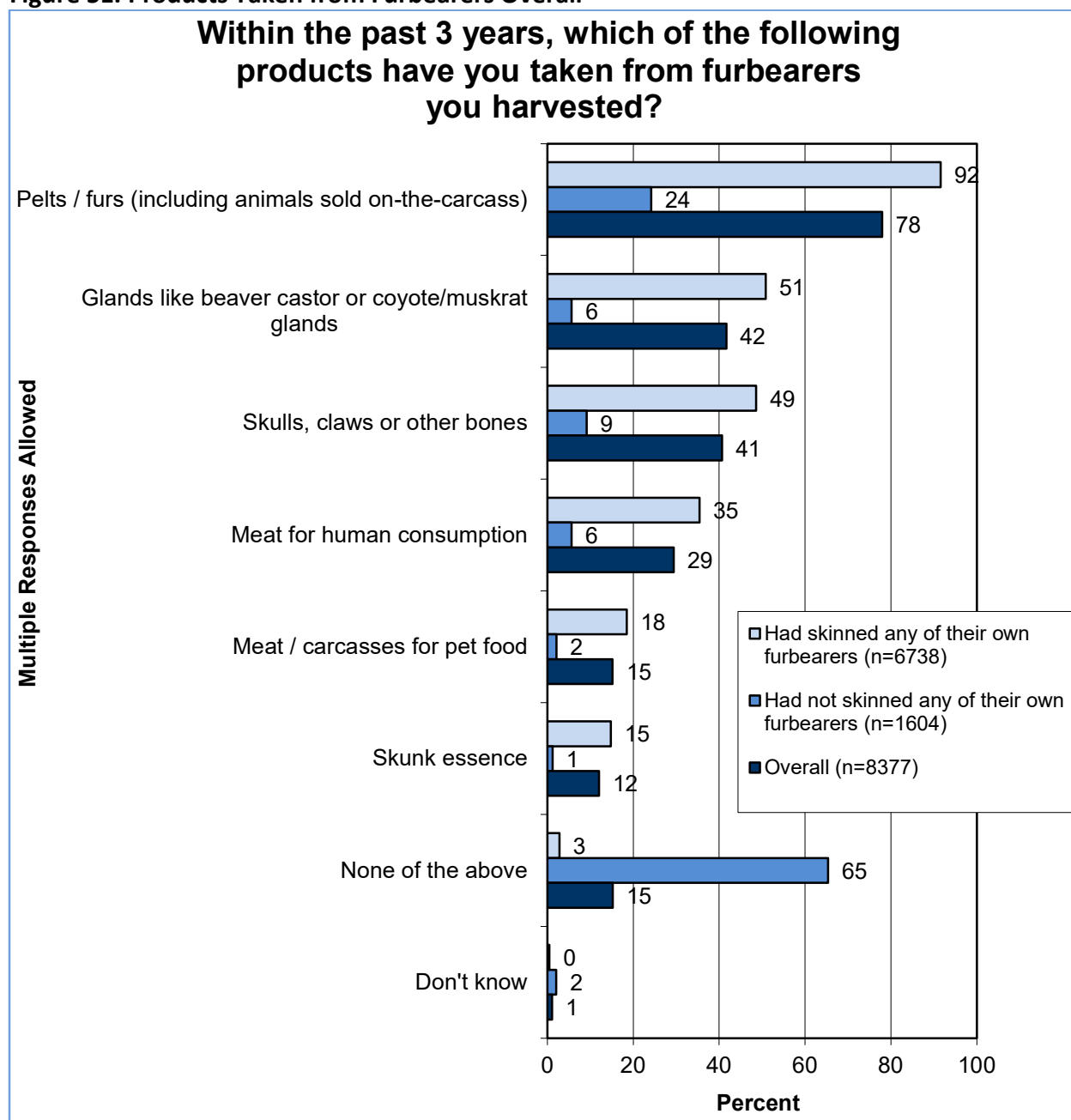


Figure 52. Products Taken from Furbearers Regionally

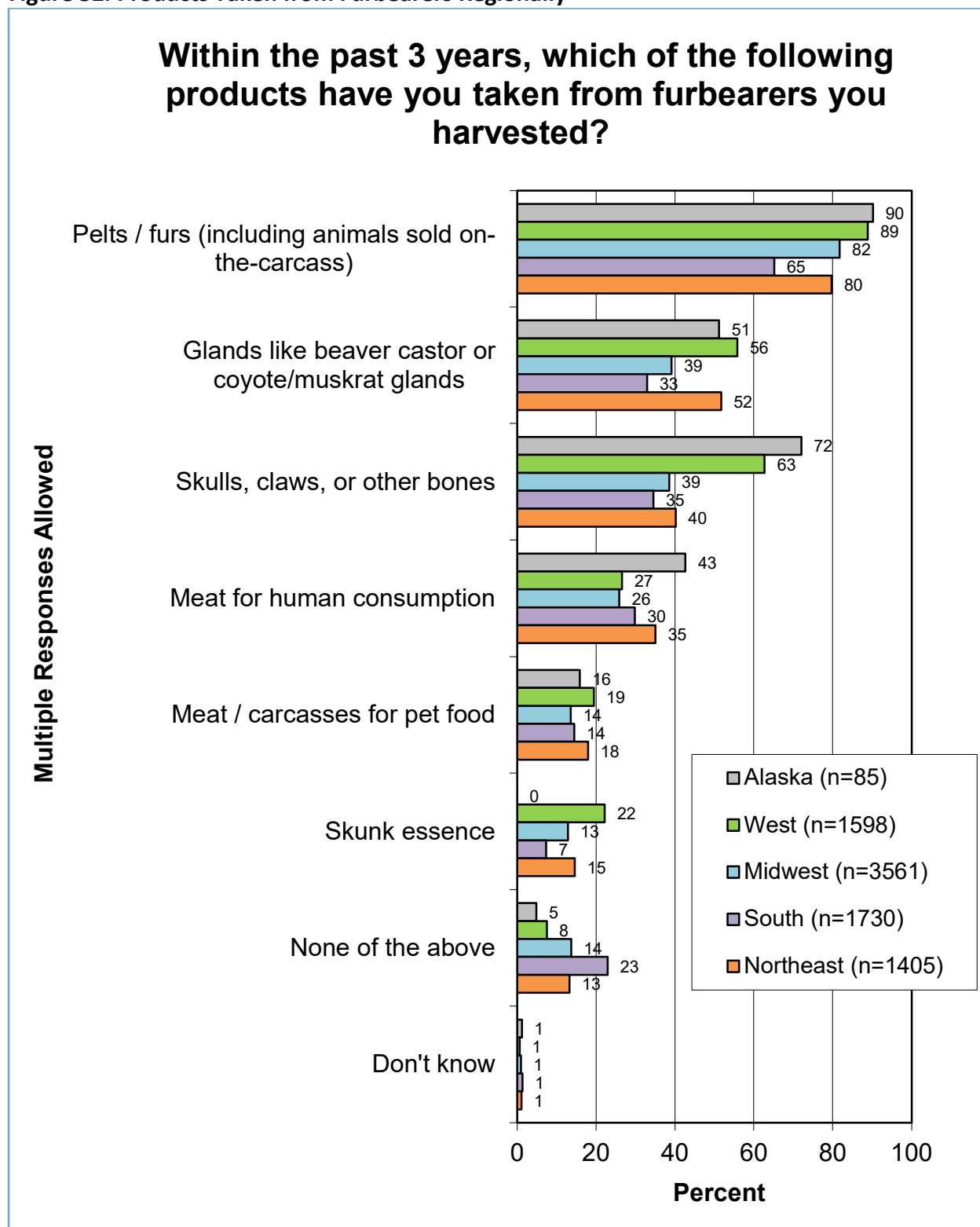


Table 19. Products Taken from Furbearers, by State

	State of residence	Within the past 3 years, which of the following products have you taken from furbearers you harvested? (Multiple Responses Allowed)						
		Pelts / furs	Glands	Skulls, claws, or other bones	Meat for human consumption	Meat / carcasses for pet food	Skunk essence	None of the above
	Alaska	90	51	72	43	16	0	5
West	Arizona	86	48	73	41	18	34	9
	Colorado	89	33	54	21	17	10	9
	Idaho	90	63	71	27	21	23	6
	Montana	98	57	64	27	15	20	0
	Nevada	88	58	59	32	22	22	7
	New Mexico	81	42	59	20	19	25	14
	Oregon	87	56	57	30	20	24	10
	Utah	93	54	60	15	17	23	5
	Washington	87	61	70	44	25	21	10
	Wyoming	89	53	57	23	17	19	9
Midwest	Illinois	73	37	31	27	12	8	20
	Indiana	89	53	43	29	19	17	7
	Iowa	89	47	40	27	14	16	7
	Kansas	79	30	38	27	12	13	16
	Michigan	82	45	36	30	20	12	12
	Missouri	75	34	36	30	14	9	19
	Nebraska	89	43	50	24	13	20	9
	North Dakota	83	34	39	13	10	13	15
	Ohio	81	36	35	25	10	11	15
	Oklahoma	90	36	48	21	17	18	3
	Wisconsin	92	58	51	39	33	14	4
South	Alabama	55	43	27	34	14	10	33
	Arkansas	73	29	31	25	25	9	19
	Florida	54	20	28	38	14	3	28
	Georgia	43	32	27	26	10	6	38
	Kentucky	64	27	32	19	10	8	28
	Louisiana	48	22	20	50	14	5	31
	North Carolina	67	45	35	32	15	4	20
	South Carolina	54	41	33	29	16	6	27
	Tennessee	77	33	58	17	15	10	18
	Virginia	78	39	41	29	16	11	15
	West Virginia	88	39	54	22	13	11	9
Northeast	Connecticut	84	64	48	44	19	17	11
	Delaware	75	42	21	54	13	8	8
	Maine	78	63	37	38	27	17	14
	Maryland	75	26	25	37	12	2	19
	Massachusetts	67	50	45	44	22	14	21
	New Hampshire	88	65	72	56	28	24	12
	New Jersey	90	43	48	34	16	14	8
	New York	81	50	40	28	13	13	12
	Rhode Island	71	54	54	50	12	0	25
	Vermont	81	60	42	40	27	21	12

Beaver was the most common furbearer trapped for meat. Among trappers who harvested meat for human consumption (as opposed to pet food), 73% named beaver, followed by raccoon (37%), muskrat (22%), and bobcat (14%).

- Beaver was the most popular furbearer meat source in every region except the South, where it is raccoon.

Figure 53. Meat for Human Consumption Overall

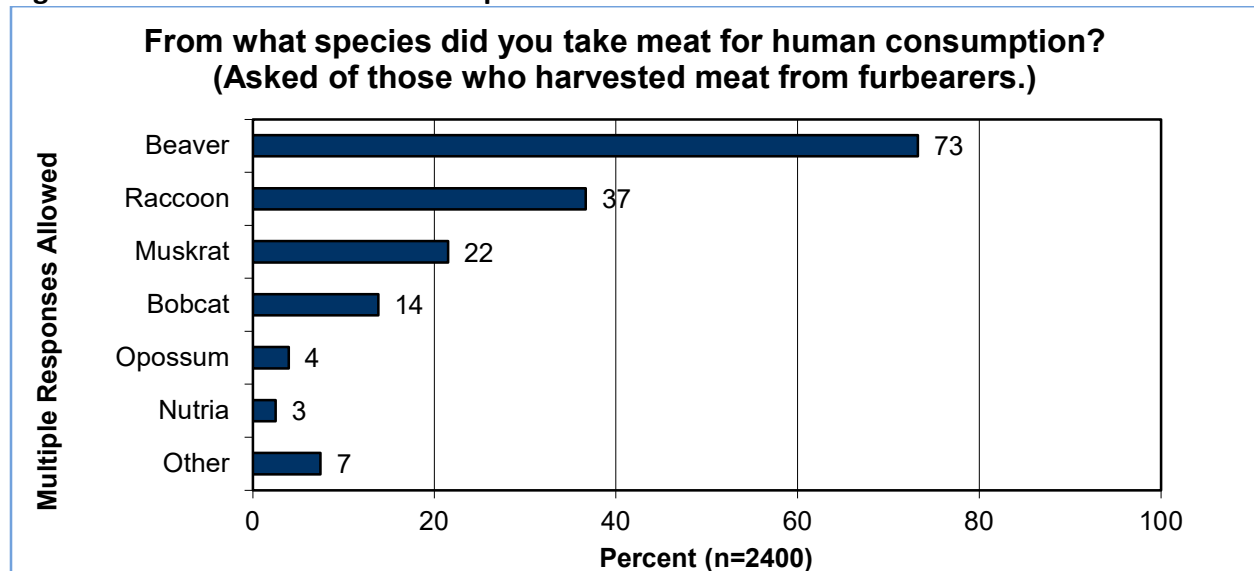


Figure 54. Meat for Human Consumption Regionally

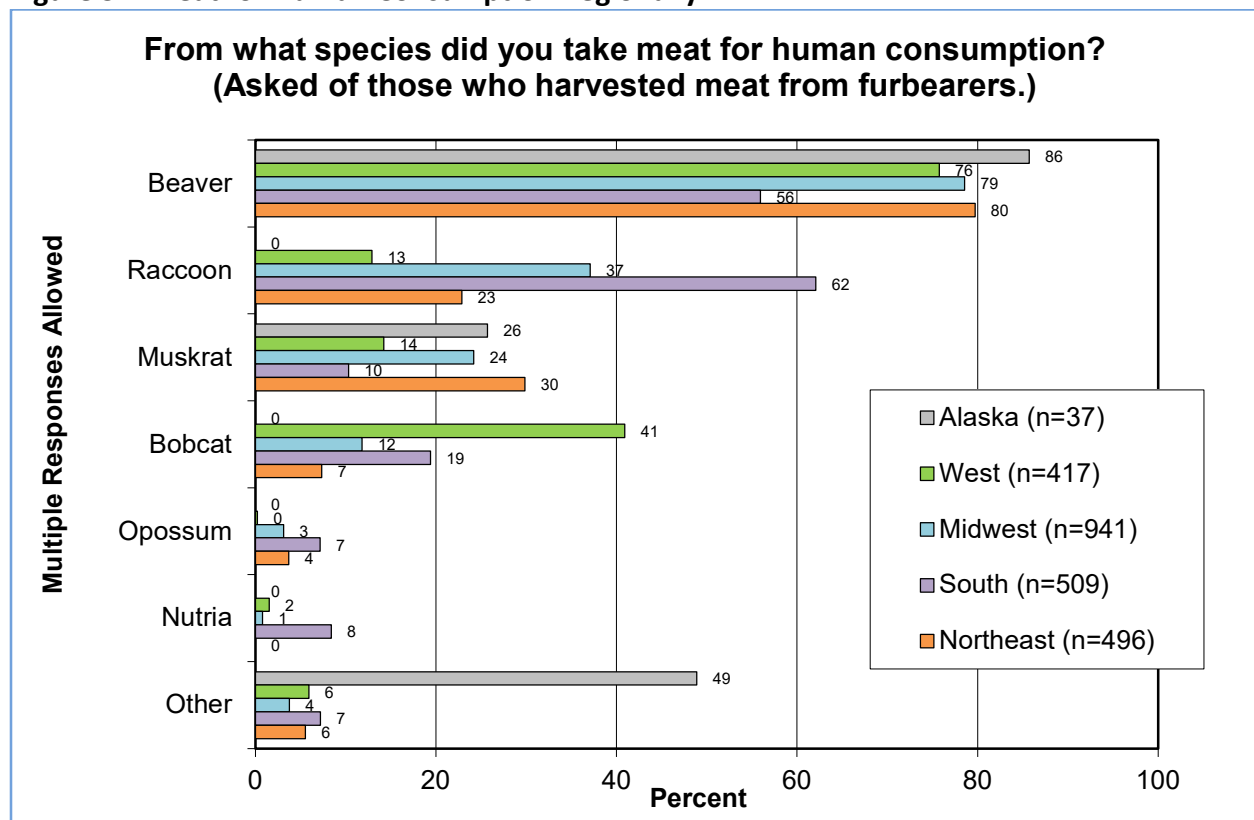


Table 20. Meat for Human Consumption, by State

	State of residence	From what species did you take meat for human consumption? (Asked of those who harvested meat from furbearers.) (Multiple Responses Allowed)						
		Beaver	Raccoon	Muskrat	Bobcat	Opossum	Nutria	Other
	Alaska	86	0	26	0	0	0	49
West	Arizona	28	6	6	94	0	0	0
	Colorado	51	24	9	63	0	0	15
	Idaho	92	11	17	17	0	0	4
	Montana	91	0	18	18	0	0	0
	Nevada	74	0	28	74	0	0	0
	New Mexico	40	43	4	69	0	0	29
	Oregon	72	7	5	45	2	10	6
	Utah	73	14	14	39	0	0	7
	Washington	74	12	9	45	0	3	4
	Wyoming	85	21	23	34	0	0	6
Midwest	Illinois	81	37	25	5	2	0	1
	Indiana	89	41	36	2	8	1	6
	Iowa	86	32	15	13	2	0	5
	Kansas	74	39	14	26	1	0	4
	Michigan	76	30	45	3	3	0	6
	Missouri	74	59	13	15	6	2	3
	Nebraska	82	29	10	24	2	0	4
	North Dakota	84	32	0	4	0	0	0
	Ohio	74	31	44	4	3	2	3
	Oklahoma	68	36	0	52	16	0	0
	Wisconsin	85	31	21	19	0	0	17
South	Alabama	77	70	6	11	4	0	3
	Arkansas	53	84	5	43	5	0	5
	Florida	26	85	0	22	30	4	19
	Georgia	57	70	2	19	4	0	3
	Kentucky	78	41	23	13	13	0	6
	Louisiana	33	75	2	12	3	28	8
	North Carolina	75	52	13	15	10	5	13
	South Carolina	62	69	2	17	8	0	2
	Tennessee	55	30	11	59	15	0	0
	Virginia	65	52	18	11	6	0	6
	West Virginia	66	34	28	33	3	0	3
Northeast	Connecticut	84	18	23	0	3	0	9
	Delaware	46	53	53	8	16	0	0
	Maine	90	8	11	1	0	0	6
	Maryland	31	31	74	0	3	0	9
	Massachusetts	82	29	27	21	12	0	9
	New Hampshire	96	18	22	7	0	0	9
	New Jersey	72	39	61	12	11	0	2
	New York	85	21	22	4	2	0	5
	Rhode Island	92	17	17	0	17	0	8
	Vermont	94	35	35	18	4	0	4

TRAPPING MOTIVATIONS

Trappers were presented with a list of seven possible motivations and were asked to rate the importance of each as a reason why they trap, on a scale of 1 to 5, with 5 being the most important (this question was new to the survey). The top motivations are for wildlife management, enjoyment of nature, and animal control, such as removing nuisance wildlife. The lowest-rated motivation is for barter or trade.

- Compared to trappers from the other regions, Alaskan trappers are much less likely to trap for wildlife management or animal control.

Figure 55. Trapping Motivations Overall

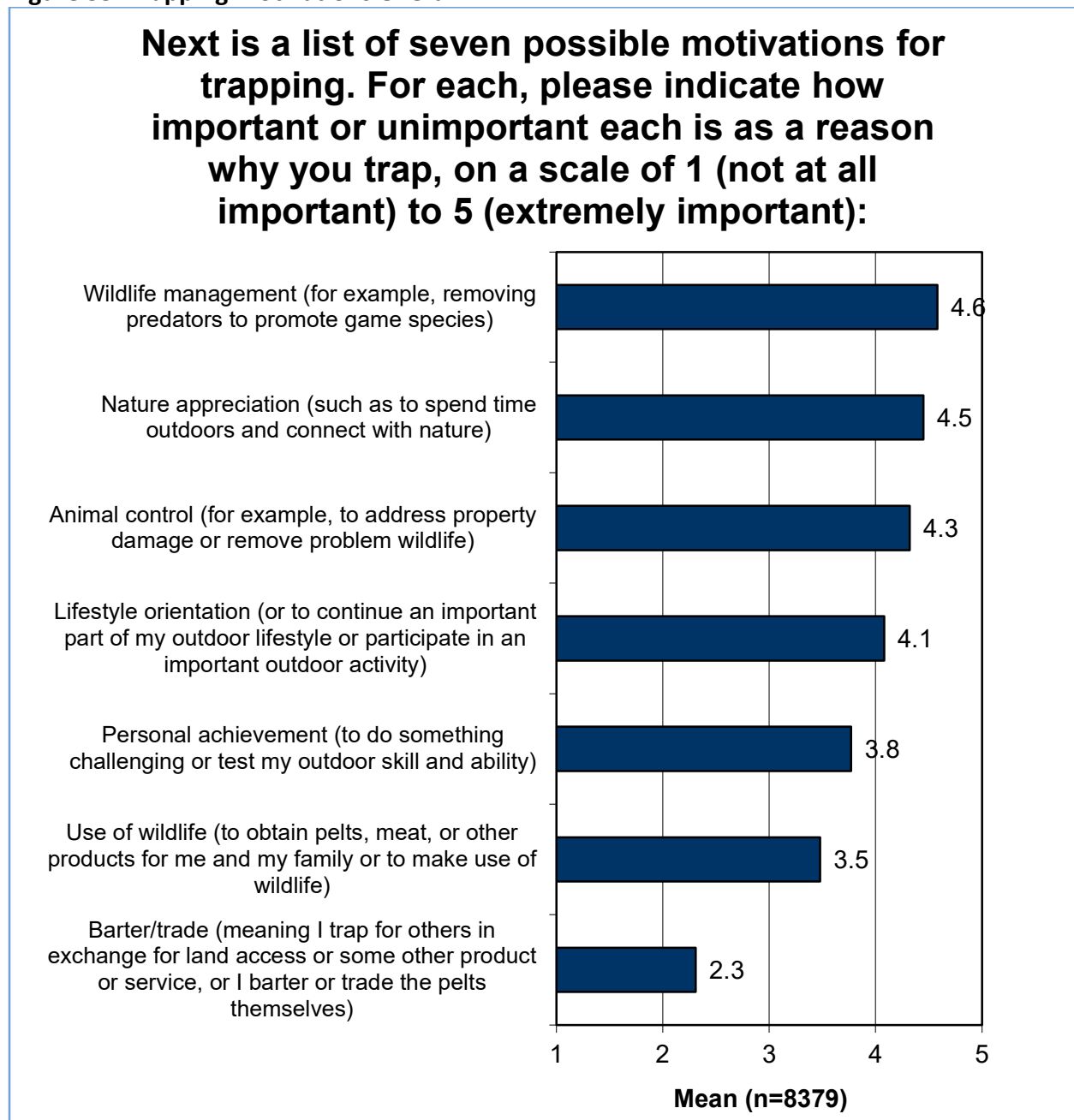
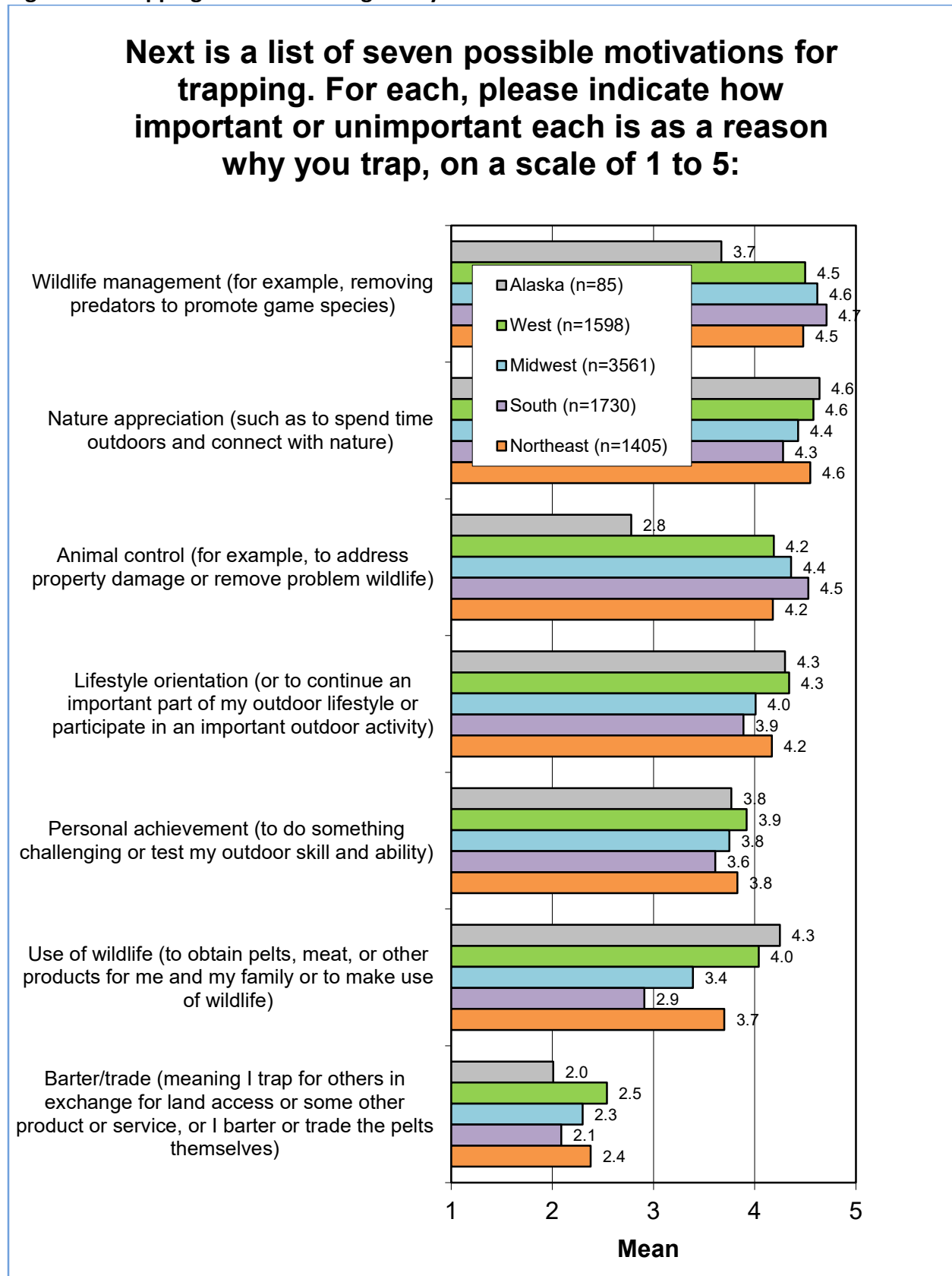


Figure 56. Trapping Motivations Regionally



PRIMARY TARGET SPECIES

The survey asked trappers to name up to four of the most important species to their trapping. Trappers most often selected coyote (61%), raccoon (also 61%), beaver (45%), bobcat (29%), red fox (22%), and muskrat (21%). The graph shows the full listing. (Hereinafter, these top four species are referred to as “primary species.”)

- The next two pages show the regional variability of the primary species trapped. This is followed by tables showing the state-by-state results.

Figure 57. Primary Species Trapped Overall

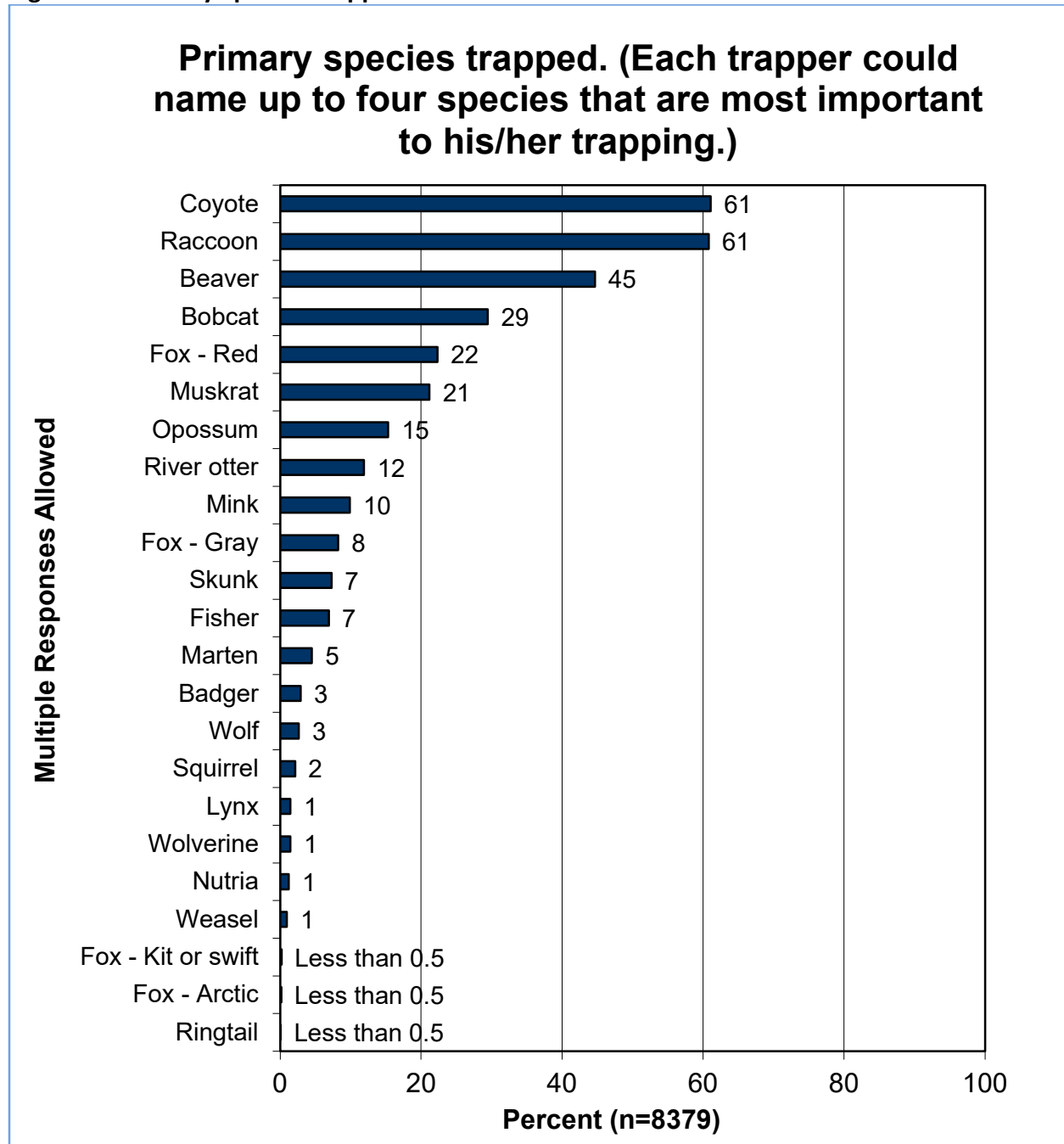


Figure 58. Primary Species Trapped Regionally, Part 1

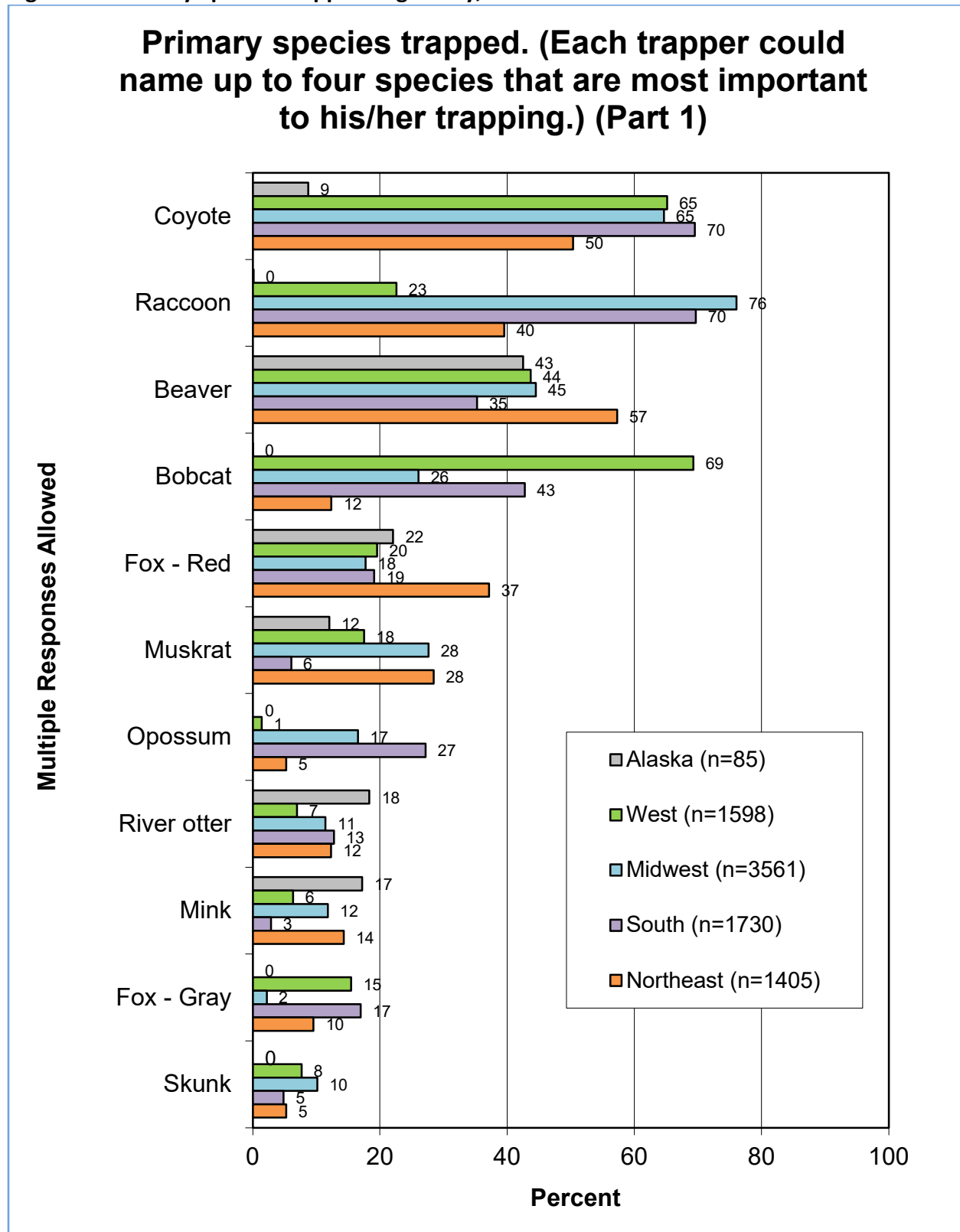


Figure 58. Primary Species Trapped Regionally, Part 2

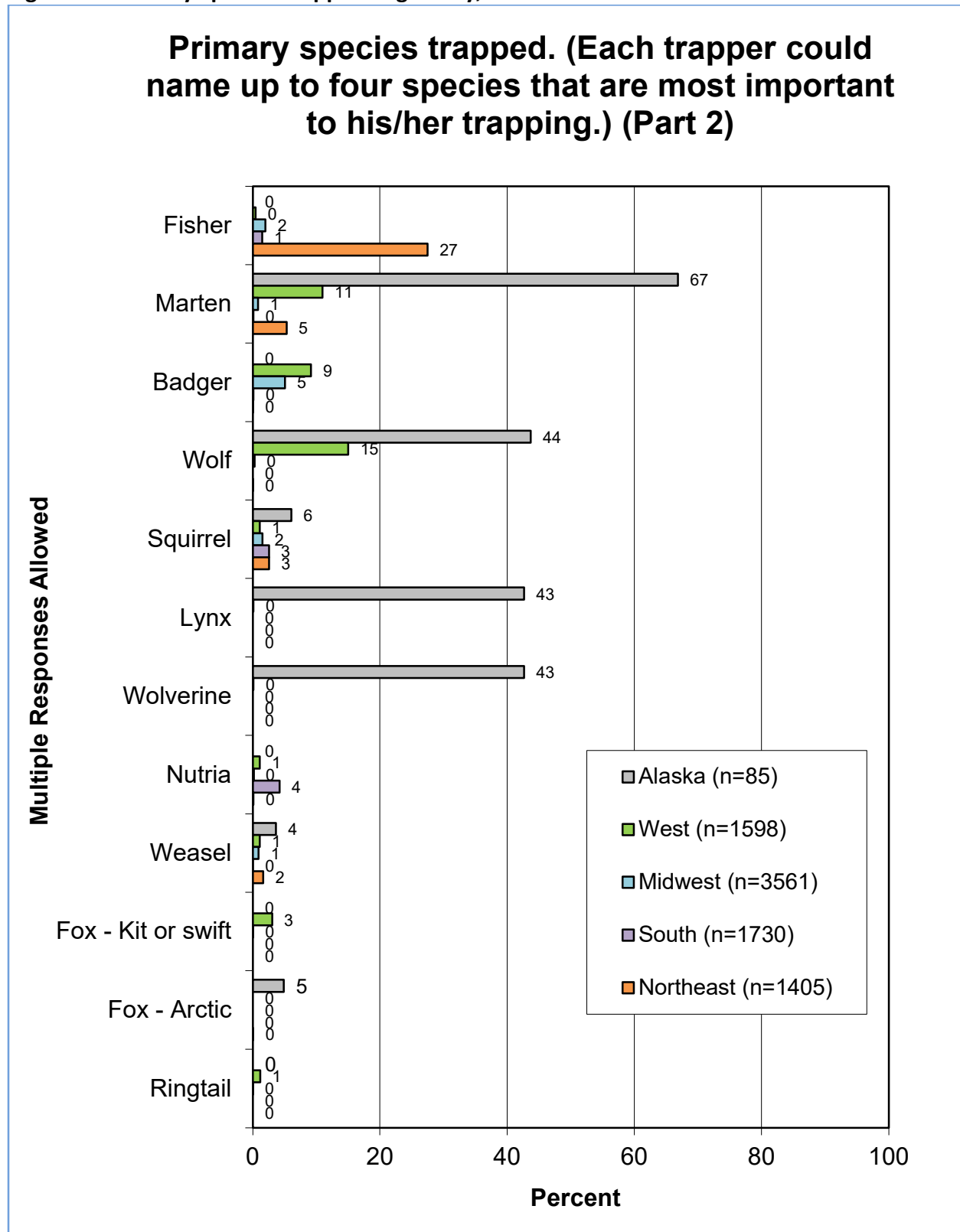


Table 21. Primary Species Trapped, by State (Trappers Named Their Top Four Species) (Part 1)

	State of residence	Badger	Beaver	Bobcat	Coyote	Fisher	Fox - Arctic	Fox - Gray	Fox – Kit or swift
	Alaska	0	43	0	9	0	5	0	0
West	Arizona	23	16	93	75	0	0	71	5
	Colorado	10	24	58	53	1	0	13	2
	Idaho	5	60	58	64	0	0	1	0
	Montana	0	71	61	59	0	0	2	0
	Nevada	11	23	92	76	0	0	33	21
	New Mexico	9	12	74	75	1	0	55	10
	Oregon	6	44	74	66	0	0	15	1
	Utah	12	34	87	76	0	0	21	2
	Washington	2	67	72	23	0	0	0	0
	Wyoming	22	45	61	62	1	0	1	0
Midwest	Illinois	1	48	11	58	0	0	1	0
	Indiana	0	64	5	68	0	0	2	0
	Iowa	4	56	24	63	0	0	0	0
	Kansas	8	39	61	70	0	0	0	1
	Michigan	1	52	23	52	13	0	6	0
	Missouri	1	36	47	61	0	0	5	0
	Nebraska	16	51	47	77	0	0	0	0
	North Dakota	15	39	7	78	7	0	0	0
	Ohio	0	34	2	57	1	0	3	0
	Oklahoma	7	33	69	80	0	0	8	0
	Wisconsin	0	58	17	75	16	0	3	0
South	Alabama	0	54	39	77	0	0	18	0
	Arkansas	0	34	47	62	0	0	31	0
	Florida	3	25	35	63	0	0	0	0
	Georgia	0	35	33	66	0	0	13	0
	Kentucky	0	30	48	73	0	0	5	0
	Louisiana	0	30	31	48	0	0	14	0
	North Carolina	0	51	34	70	0	0	20	0
	South Carolina	0	39	48	91	0	0	36	0
	Tennessee	0	51	54	74	0	0	8	0
	Virginia	0	43	35	63	0	0	15	0
	West Virginia	0	26	62	90	8	0	22	0
Northeast	Connecticut	0	65	6	58	10	0	1	0
	Delaware	0	33	5	8	0	5	4	0
	Maine	0	70	17	50	37	0	9	0
	Maryland	0	22	0	40	3	0	12	0
	Massachusetts	1	70	23	18	26	0	1	0
	New Hampshire	0	85	0	36	20	0	12	0
	New Jersey	0	42	2	53	5	0	9	0
	New York	0	58	11	56	33	0	10	0
	Rhode Island	0	71	0	25	54	0	8	0
	Vermont	0	63	24	53	42	0	9	0

Table 21. Primary Species Trapped, by State (Trappers Named Their Top Four Species) (Part 2)

	State of residence	Fox - Red	Lynx	Marten	Mink	Muskrat	Nutria	Opossum	Raccoon
	Alaska	22	43	67	17	12	0	0	0
West	Arizona	11	0	0	0	2	0	2	11
	Colorado	33	0	6	2	8	0	6	38
	Idaho	19	0	20	11	26	0	0	18
	Montana	19	0	20	10	42	0	0	24
	Nevada	15	0	0	1	8	0	0	4
	New Mexico	12	0	0	0	3	0	0	27
	Oregon	10	0	2	2	14	8	5	28
	Utah	46	0	3	5	12	0	0	25
	Washington	2	0	8	9	30	5	4	27
	Wyoming	25	0	22	9	17	0	0	27
Midwest	Illinois	9	0	0	8	30	0	22	82
	Indiana	15	0	0	20	47	0	16	69
	Iowa	12	0	0	16	32	0	12	88
	Kansas	11	0	0	1	8	0	22	82
	Michigan	24	0	9	17	38	0	9	45
	Missouri	13	0	0	2	15	1	35	77
	Nebraska	20	0	0	8	14	0	12	86
	North Dakota	24	0	0	9	24	1	0	64
	Ohio	26	0	0	25	47	0	15	80
	Oklahoma	10	0	0	3	0	0	10	64
	Wisconsin	27	0	0	10	28	0	6	61
South	Alabama	5	0	0	0	4	2	35	83
	Arkansas	8	0	0	4	0	1	27	76
	Florida	5	0	0	1	2	1	42	86
	Georgia	9	0	0	0	1	0	35	71
	Kentucky	16	0	0	2	10	0	36	78
	Louisiana	6	0	0	3	2	19	21	69
	North Carolina	13	0	0	2	8	6	27	61
	South Carolina	30	0	0	0	1	0	30	66
	Tennessee	27	0	0	3	4	0	29	67
	Virginia	45	0	0	6	15	0	13	56
	West Virginia	45	0	1	5	9	0	20	64
Northeast	Connecticut	21	0	0	15	29	0	14	56
	Delaware	75	0	0	0	34	0	13	83
	Maine	20	0	21	8	18	0	1	14
	Maryland	58	0	0	5	29	1	8	61
	Massachusetts	5	0	0	6	19	0	5	46
	New Hampshire	20	0	5	13	39	0	8	45
	New Jersey	65	0	0	21	35	0	10	71
	New York	43	0	3	19	33	0	4	39
	Rhode Island	8	0	0	21	13	0	21	50
	Vermont	19	0	0	21	31	0	3	33

Table 21. Primary Species Trapped, by State (Trappers Named Their Top Four Species) (Part 3)

	State of residence	Ringtail	River otter	Skunk	Squirrel	Weasel	Wolf	Wolverine
	Alaska	0	18	0	6	4	44	43
West	Arizona	7	0	18	2	0	2	0
	Colorado	1	0	8	6	1	1	0
	Idaho	0	10	5	1	2	42	0
	Montana	0	2	10	0	0	25	0
	Nevada	5	3	0	3	0	0	0
	New Mexico	3	0	17	1	0	1	1
	Oregon	0	15	12	1	1	0	0
	Utah	2	0	5	1	0	1	0
	Washington	0	35	8	1	4	3	0
	Wyoming	0	0	5	1	1	3	0
Midwest	Illinois	0	16	11	1	1	0	0
	Indiana	0	26	8	2	0	1	0
	Iowa	0	18	10	1	1	0	0
	Kansas	0	5	14	1	0	0	0
	Michigan	0	9	2	2	4	0	0
	Missouri	0	20	10	2	0	0	0
	Nebraska	0	5	11	0	0	0	0
	North Dakota	0	5	19	2	2	1	0
	Ohio	0	7	7	3	1	0	0
	Oklahoma	0	10	14	0	0	0	0
	Wisconsin	0	23	11	0	2	8	0
South	Alabama	0	16	8	1	0	0	0
	Arkansas	0	11	6	1	0	0	0
	Florida	0	17	0	12	0	0	0
	Georgia	0	6	3	5	0	0	0
	Kentucky	0	18	7	1	0	0	0
	Louisiana	0	14	3	3	0	0	0
	North Carolina	0	16	7	3	0	0	0
	South Carolina	0	11	6	1	0	0	0
	Tennessee	0	8	10	3	0	0	0
	Virginia	0	17	7	6	1	0	0
	West Virginia	0	7	2	0	0	0	0
Northeast	Connecticut	0	28	16	11	2	0	0
	Delaware	0	0	4	0	4	0	0
	Maine	0	19	4	2	2	0	0
	Maryland	0	6	2	3	0	0	0
	Massachusetts	0	18	18	13	0	1	0
	New Hampshire	0	32	13	7	4	0	0
	New Jersey	0	14	5	2	0	0	0
	New York	0	7	4	2	1	0	0
	Rhode Island	0	0	8	13	4	0	0
	Vermont	0	18	6	0	6	0	0

The trends analysis shows that trapping of coyote has grown substantially from 1992 (when 27% of trappers targeted coyote) to 2024 (61% targeted coyote); meanwhile, there have been declines in trapping red fox (from 42% trapping it in 1992 to 22% in 2024) and mink (from 46% in 1992 to 10% in 2024). The table is ranked in descending order of 2024 percentages.

Table 22. Trends in Percent Trapping Primary Species

Species	Percent trapping species			
	1992	2004	2015	2024
Coyote	27	35	55	61
Raccoon	58	53	62	61
Beaver	35	32	33	45
Bobcat	13	18	27	29
Red fox	42	35	30	22
Muskrat	43	34	37	21
Opossum	4	2	4	15
River otter	6	8	9	12
Mink	46	25	20	10
Gray fox	20	14	14	8
Skunk	2	2	3	7
Fisher	4	6	6	7
Marten	7	4	4	5
Badger	2	2	2	3
Wolf	2	3	2	3
Squirrel	N/A	N/A	N/A	2
Lynx	2	2	1	1
Wolverine	2	1	1	1
Nutria	1	0	1	1
Weasel	N/A	N/A	1	1
Kit or swift fox	0	1	0	0
Arctic fox	N/A	N/A	0	0
Ringtail	N/A	N/A	0	0

The final graphs and tables in this section show the species that were incidentally caught while the trapper was targeting a different species. By far, raccoon and opossum were the species most often secondarily caught by trappers.

Figure 59. Species Secondarily Caught Overall

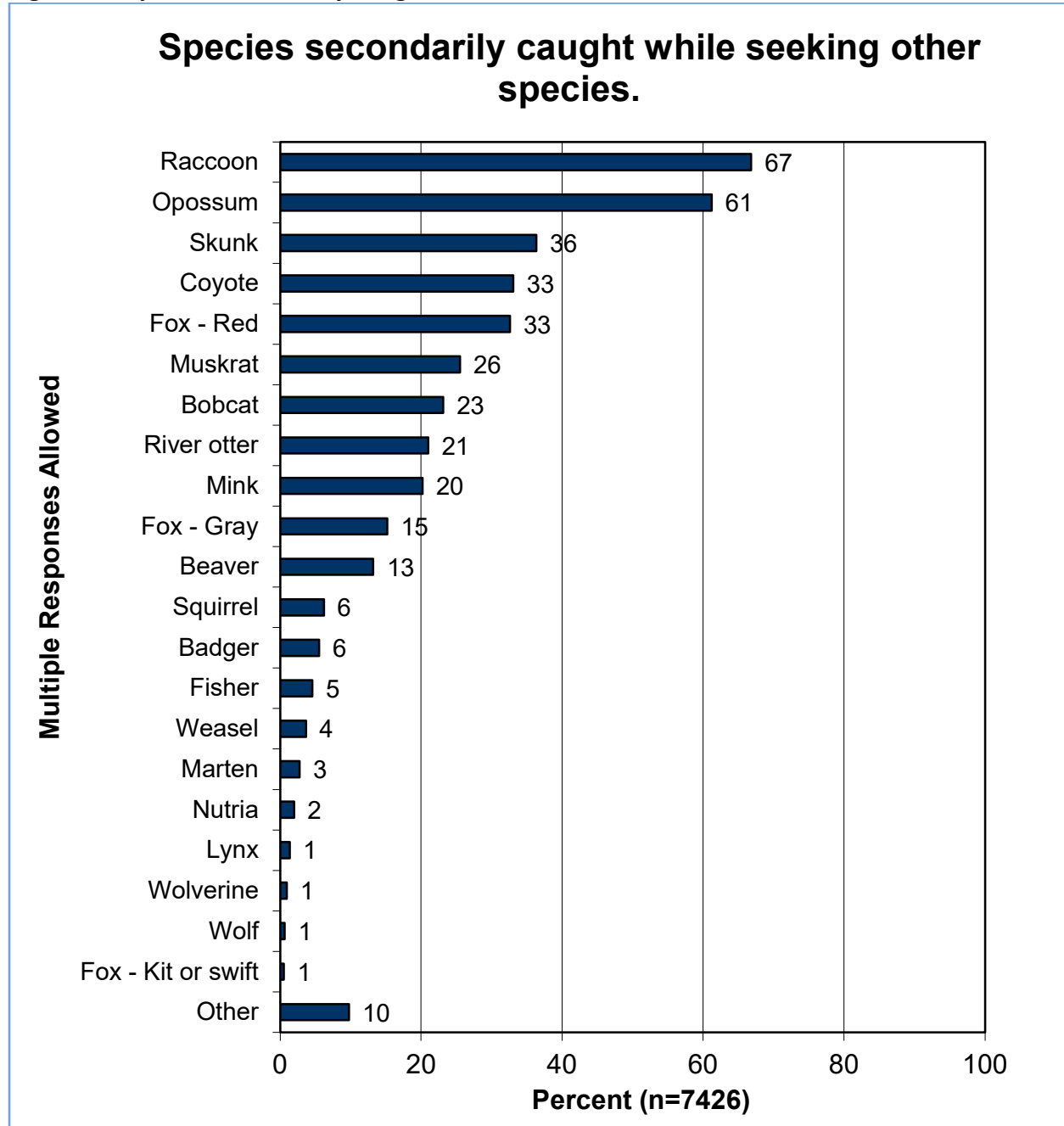


Figure 60. Species Secondarily Caught Regionally Part 1 (Multiple Responses Allowed)

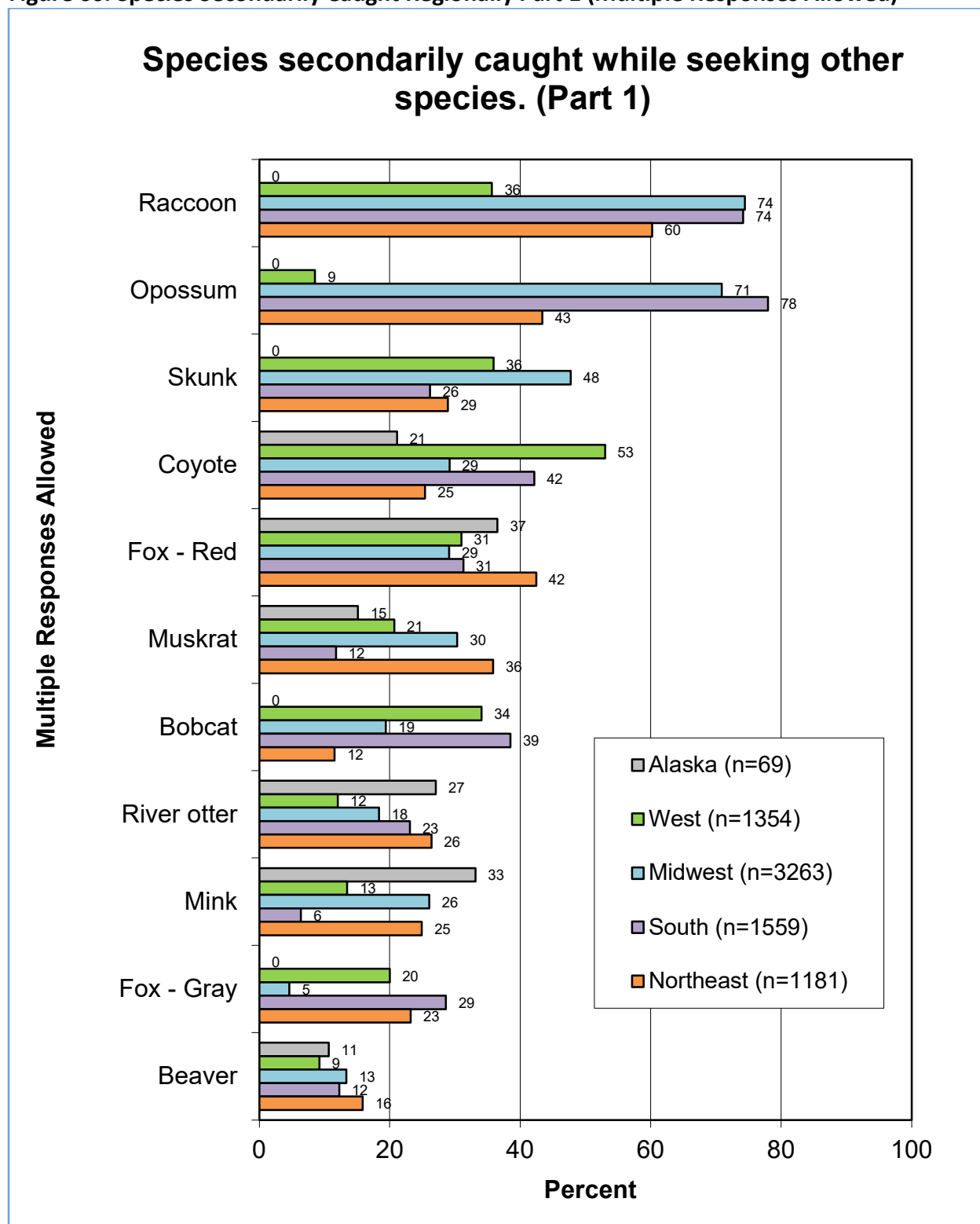
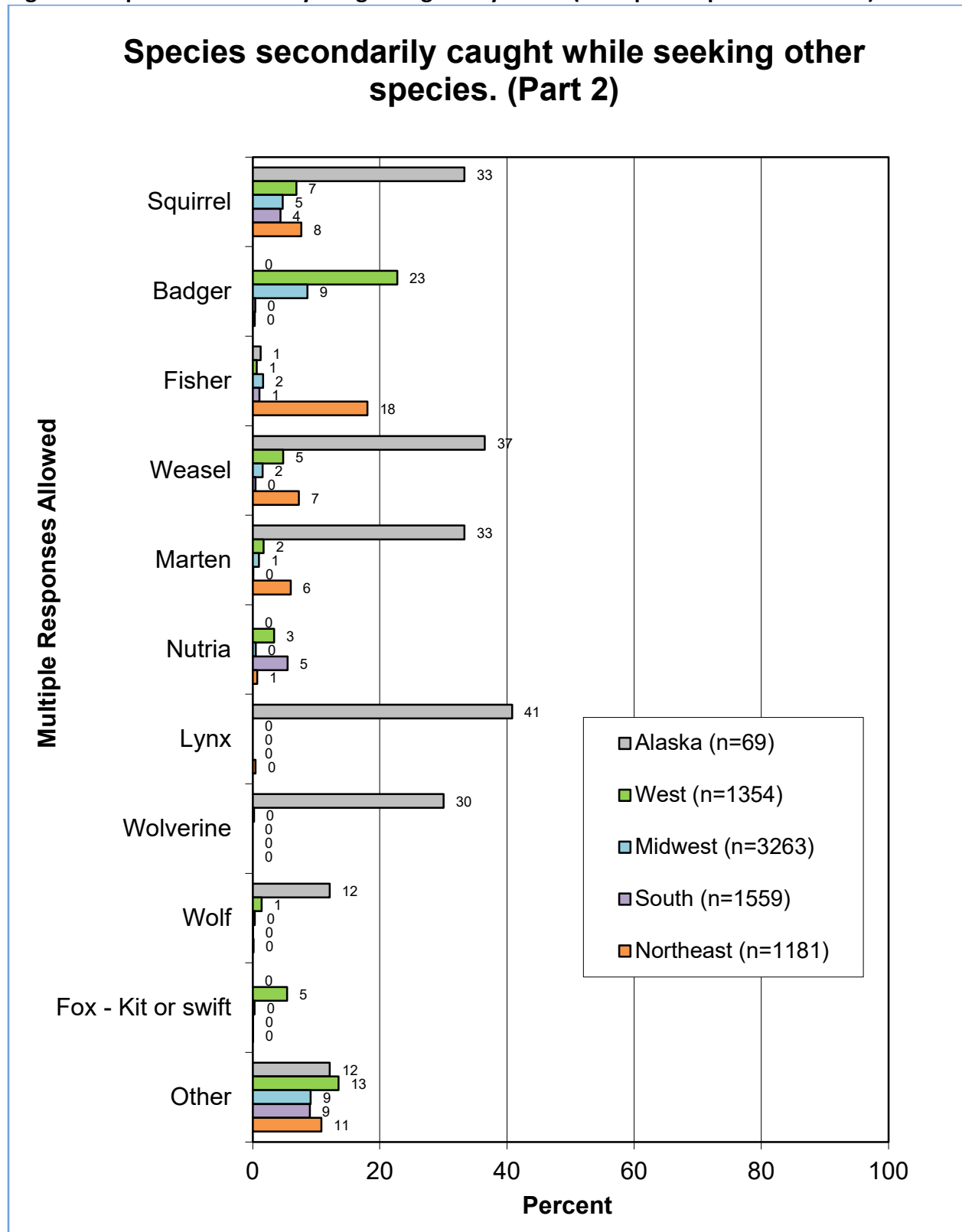


Figure 60. Species Secondarily Caught Regionally Part 2 (Multiple Responses Allowed)



For each primary species, the following tables show the species caught secondarily while trappers had their traps set for the primary species.

Table 23. Species Secondarily Caught When Trapping Badger

Species	Percent
Raccoon	70.2
Coyote	62.3
Skunk	60.8
Opossum	46.9
Fox - Red	35.2
Bobcat	30.7
Muskrat	14.7
Mink	12.1
Other	8.8
Beaver	7.8
Fox - Gray	6.3
River otter	6.0
Squirrel	3.8
Fox - Kit or swift	3.4
Weasel	1.4
Ringtail	1.1

Table 24. Species Secondarily Caught When Trapping Beaver

Species	Percent
Raccoon	67.4
Opossum	55.7
Muskrat	45.6
River otter	43.9
Skunk	35.3
Fox - Red	34.2
Coyote	31.3
Mink	29.5
Bobcat	22.8
Fox - Gray	14.2
Other	10.5
Fisher	6.7
Squirrel	5.8
Badger	5.4
Weasel	4.6
Marten	4.0
Nutria	3.6
Lynx	1.4
Wolverine	0.8
Wolf	0.6
Fox - Kit or swift	0.3
Ringtail	0.3
Fox - Arctic	0.1

Table 25. Species Secondarily Caught When Trapping Bobcat

Species	Percent
Raccoon	75.6
Opossum	65.9
Coyote	63.2
Skunk	40.4
Fox - Red	35.0
Fox - Gray	24.0
River otter	18.5
Muskrat	17.1
Beaver	12.7
Mink	9.3
Badger	9.0
Other	7.7
Fisher	4.4
Squirrel	3.8
Nutria	2.9
Fox - Kit or swift	1.4
Weasel	1.3
Marten	1.3
Ringtail	0.9
Wolf	0.4

Table 26. Species Secondarily Caught When Trapping Coyote

Species	Percent
Raccoon	75.7
Opossum	67.0
Fox - Red	44.6
Skunk	41.3
Bobcat	33.0
Muskrat	21.5
Fox - Gray	20.0
River otter	17.0
Mink	15.9
Beaver	9.6
Other	8.6
Badger	7.8
Fisher	4.4
Squirrel	4.3
Weasel	2.0
Nutria	1.6
Marten	1.1
Fox - Kit or swift	0.6
Lynx	0.4
Wolf	0.4
Ringtail	0.4
Wolverine	0.2
Fox - Arctic	0.2

Table 27. Species Secondarily Caught When Trapping Fisher

Species	Percent
Raccoon	67.2
Fox - Red	44.9
Muskrat	43.9
River otter	34.3
Coyote	33.4
Opossum	33.0
Mink	26.4
Skunk	24.1
Fox - Gray	24.0
Beaver	22.1
Marten	20.5
Bobcat	18.9
Weasel	17.4
Squirrel	9.0
Other	7.1
Badger	2.2
Wolf	0.7
Lynx	0.6
Nutria	0.3

Table 28. Species Secondarily Caught When Trapping Gray Fox

Species	Percent
Raccoon	73.6
Opossum	64.9
Coyote	58.2
Fox - Red	49.1
Bobcat	45.9
Skunk	34.1
River otter	11.6
Muskrat	9.0
Mink	7.9
Beaver	5.8
Other	5.7
Badger	4.8
Fisher	4.5
Squirrel	3.8
Nutria	2.0
Ringtail	1.8
Fox - Kit or swift	1.7
Weasel	1.0
Marten	0.7
Fox - Arctic	0.3

Table 29. Species Secondarily Caught When Trapping Kit or Swift Fox

Species	Percent
Coyote	70.7
Bobcat	64.8
Fox - Gray	55.9
Badger	40.3
Raccoon	31.8
Skunk	19.9
Ringtail	16.0
Opossum	13.7
Fox - Red	9.1
Other	6.5
Squirrel	4.4
Beaver	3.2
Muskrat	3.2

Table 30. Species Secondarily Caught When Trapping Lynx

Species	Percent
Fox - Red	56.8
Wolverine	39.7
Weasel	39.7
Marten	36.4
Squirrel	33.3
Coyote	27.1
Mink	26.5
Wolf	16.6
Other	13.2
Beaver	9.9
Muskrat	9.9
River otter	9.9
Fox - Arctic	3.3
Badger	0.6
Raccoon	0.6
Bobcat	0.5
Fox - Gray	0.5
Fox - Kit or swift	0.5
Ringtail	0.5
Skunk	0.2

Table 31. Species Secondarily Caught When Trapping Marten

Species	Percent
Weasel	43.8
River otter	38.3
Fox - Red	32.6
Squirrel	32.4
Mink	30.8
Fisher	29.4
Muskrat	28.0
Coyote	22.7
Lynx	22.1
Wolverine	16.7
Raccoon	15.8
Beaver	14.5
Bobcat	9.8
Other	9.6
Wolf	7.7
Skunk	5.4
Fox - Gray	4.7
Badger	3.7
Opossum	3.3
Nutria	0.5
Fox - Kit or swift	0.2
Fox - Arctic	0.2

Table 32. Species Secondarily Caught When Trapping Mink

Species	Percent
Muskrat	73.2
Raccoon	70.0
Opossum	50.3
Skunk	32.7
River otter	26.8
Fox - Red	26.8
Beaver	16.3
Coyote	14.6
Weasel	9.2
Fox - Gray	8.8
Squirrel	7.9
Other	7.5
Bobcat	6.7
Marten	4.6
Fisher	4.3
Badger	2.6
Nutria	1.5
Wolverine	0.9
Lynx	0.7
Wolf	0.5
Fox - Kit or swift	0.1

Table 33. Species Secondarily Caught When Trapping Muskrat

Species	Percent
Raccoon	67.0
Mink	64.5
Opossum	56.2
Skunk	37.8
Fox - Red	30.5
River otter	28.8
Coyote	17.6
Beaver	17.3
Other	9.9
Fox - Gray	9.7
Bobcat	9.5
Squirrel	5.6
Fisher	4.1
Weasel	3.9
Badger	3.9
Nutria	1.5
Marten	1.5
Lynx	0.3
Wolverine	0.2
Fox - Arctic	0.1
Fox - Kit or swift	0.1
Wolf	0.1

Table 34. Species Secondarily Caught When Trapping Nutria

Species	Percent
Raccoon	68.5
Opossum	46.4
Beaver	33.0
River otter	30.6
Muskrat	29.0
Skunk	16.6
Mink	15.5
Bobcat	12.6
Coyote	11.8
Fox - Gray	5.4
Fox - Red	1.5

Table 35. Species Secondarily Caught When Trapping Opossum

Species	Percent
Raccoon	89.7
Skunk	42.6
Coyote	30.7
Bobcat	25.9
Fox - Red	21.5
Other	12.2
Fox - Gray	11.1
Squirrel	7.7
Muskrat	6.6
River otter	6.0
Mink	5.3
Beaver	3.4
Badger	1.4
Weasel	1.4
Fisher	1.0
Nutria	0.8

Table 36. Species Secondarily Caught When Trapping Raccoon

Species	Percent
Opossum	79.1
Skunk	45.0
Coyote	31.7
Fox - Red	30.5
Bobcat	23.3
Muskrat	21.2
Mink	18.8
River otter	16.1
Fox - Gray	13.0
Other	10.2
Beaver	9.0
Squirrel	6.3
Badger	5.5
Fisher	1.7
Nutria	1.6
Weasel	1.2
Fox - Kit or swift	0.3
Marten	0.3
Ringtail	0.2
Wolf	0.2
Fox - Arctic	0.1

Table 37. Species Secondarily Caught When Trapping Red Fox

Species	Percent
Raccoon	74.7
Opossum	62.7
Coyote	54.6
Skunk	39.8
Fox - Gray	26.1
Bobcat	23.0
Muskrat	22.0
Mink	17.2
River otter	11.8
Other	9.8
Beaver	6.5
Fisher	6.3
Badger	5.9
Squirrel	5.5
Weasel	2.5
Marten	1.3
Lynx	1.0
Nutria	0.7
Fox - Kit or swift	0.5
Fox - Arctic	0.3
Wolf	0.2
Ringtail	0.2
Wolverine	0.2

Table 38. Species Secondarily Caught When Trapping River Otter

Species	Percent
Beaver	73.7
Raccoon	65.8
Opossum	54.5
Muskrat	51.1
Mink	30.6
Fox - Red	29.5
Skunk	29.5
Coyote	29.4
Bobcat	20.0
Fox - Gray	14.8
Fisher	6.9
Marten	6.0
Other	5.9
Squirrel	5.6
Nutria	5.3
Weasel	5.1
Badger	1.9
Lynx	1.5
Wolverine	1.5
Wolf	0.6
Ringtail	0.3

Table 39. Species Secondarily Caught When Trapping Skunk

Species	Percent
Raccoon	84.4
Opossum	73.7
Coyote	25.0
Fox - Red	24.7
Bobcat	18.8
Other	16.8
Muskrat	12.2
Badger	10.5
Fox - Gray	10.0
Squirrel	9.8
River otter	9.7
Mink	9.3
Beaver	4.1
Weasel	1.8
Fisher	1.7
Ringtail	0.7
Marten	0.5
Nutria	0.5
Fox - Kit or swift	0.4
Wolf	0.1

Table 40. Species Secondarily Caught When Trapping Squirrel

Species	Percent
Opossum	68.5
Raccoon	64.2
Skunk	32.9
Other	29.8
Fox - Red	14.1
Muskrat	10.6
River otter	10.2
Coyote	9.5
Mink	6.4
Weasel	4.8
Bobcat	3.8
Marten	3.4
Nutria	2.8
Fisher	2.6
Beaver	2.3
Badger	1.2
Fox - Gray	1.1
Fox - Kit or swift	0.8

Table 41. Species Secondarily Caught When Trapping Weasel

Species	Percent
Raccoon	44.6
Squirrel	37.6
Skunk	35.3
Mink	32.9
Muskrat	30.1
Other	28.0
Opossum	26.7
Fox - Red	19.4
Bobcat	16.2
Beaver	15.5
Coyote	14.8
Marten	12.4
River otter	10.3
Fisher	9.9
Badger	7.9
Wolf	4.9
Lynx	4.9
Fox - Gray	3.7
Nutria	0.5

Table 42. Species Secondarily Caught When Trapping Wolf

Species	Percent
Coyote	39.3
Fox - Red	36.7
Wolverine	31.1
Lynx	30.5
Weasel	27.8
River otter	24.4
Mink	24.1
Marten	21.1
Muskrat	13.6
Other	13.5
Squirrel	12.8
Skunk	12.0
Raccoon	10.9
Bobcat	9.2
Beaver	6.4
Badger	5.2
Opossum	3.5
Fisher	2.1
Fox - Gray	1.0
Fox - Kit or swift	0.7
Nutria	0.2
Ringtail	0.2

Table 43. Species Secondarily Caught When Trapping Wolverine

Species	Percent
Lynx	61.7
Marten	51.8
Weasel	51.8
Fox - Red	41.7
Mink	31.3
River otter	27.9
Squirrel	24.4
Wolf	24.4
Coyote	20.7
Other	10.5
Muskrat	10.3
Beaver	7.3
Badger	0.6
Skunk	0.6
Fisher	0.4
Fox - Kit or swift	0.4
Nutria	0.4
Opossum	0.4
Ringtail	0.4
Bobcat	0.2
Fox - Gray	0.2
Raccoon	0.2

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 the overall descending order of use. See the appendix 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, many results sum to more than 100%.

The trap types most often used by respondents for their primary species nationwide were the dog proof raccoon trap (44%), #330 bodygrip (39%), the #2 coil-spring (28%), the snare or cable restraint (27%), and #1 1/2 coil-spring (25%). All other traps were used by less than a quarter of trappers. Note that not all trap types are legal universally across the country.

Results are shown, overall and regionally, with the traps grouped by type and then with the traps in descending order by percentage who use them. The first of these graphs starts on the next page because a full page is needed for display.

Figure 61. Traps Used for Primary Species Overall

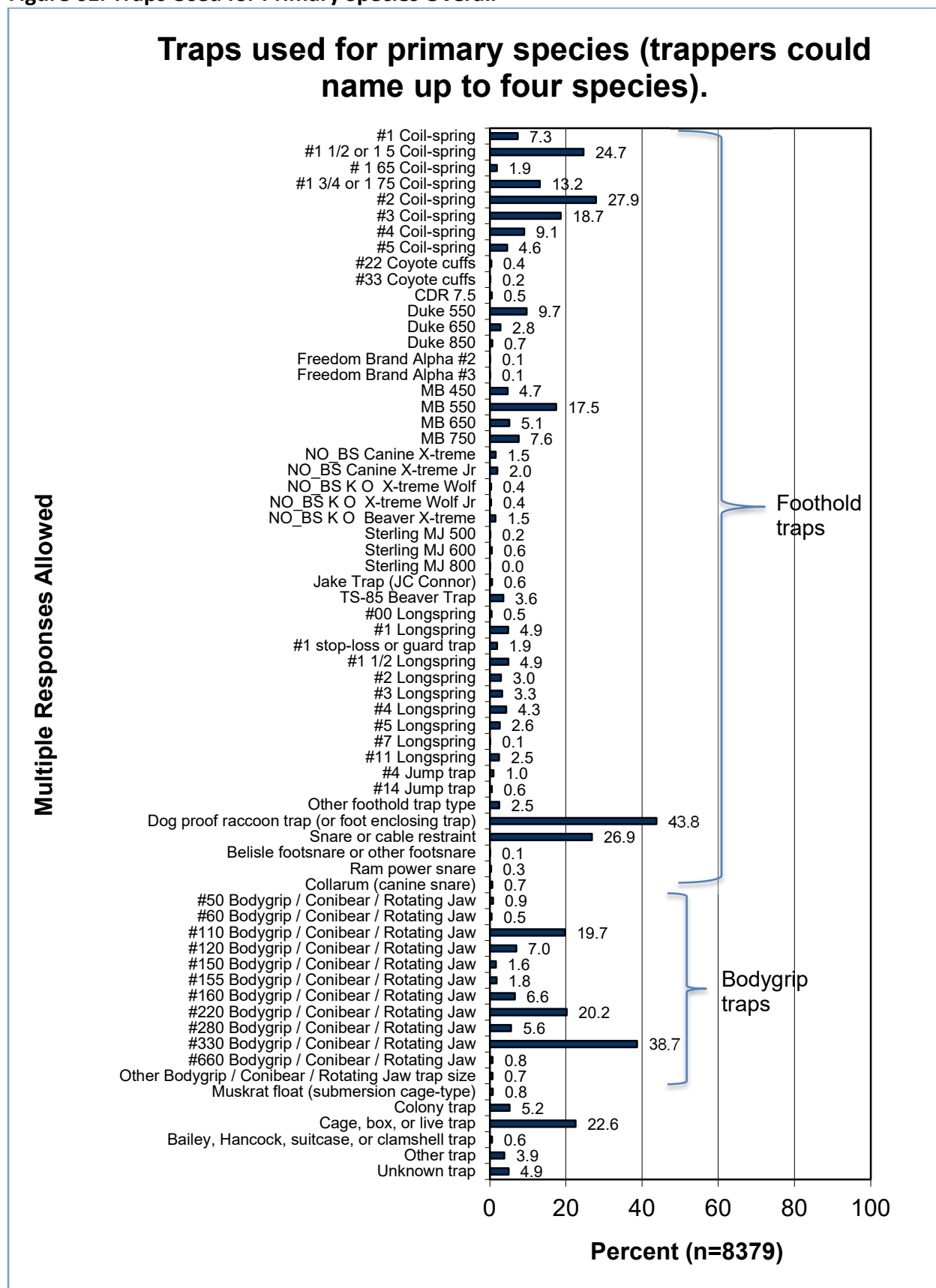


Figure 62. Traps Used for Primary Species Regionally Part 1

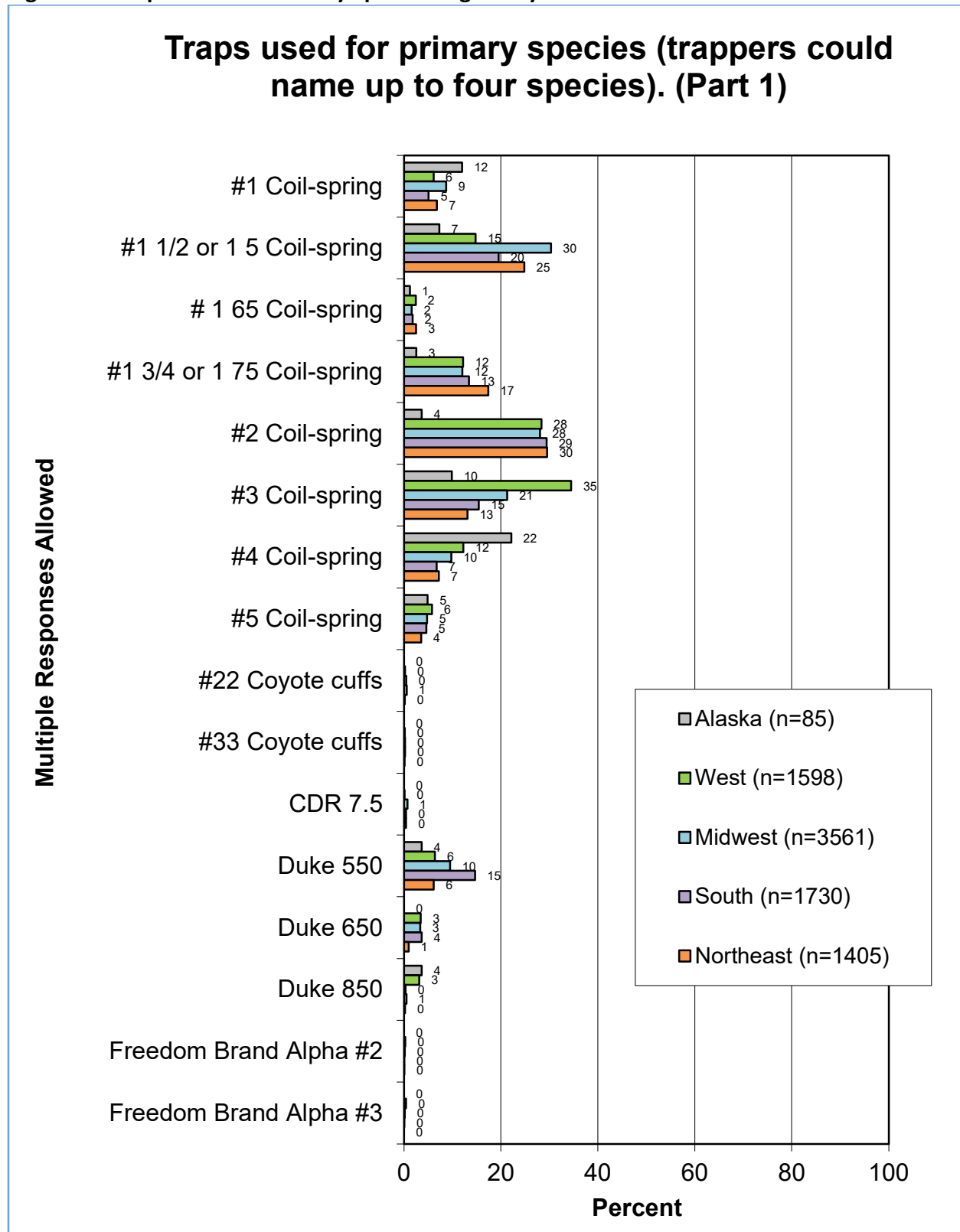


Figure 62. Traps Used for Primary Species Regionally Part 2

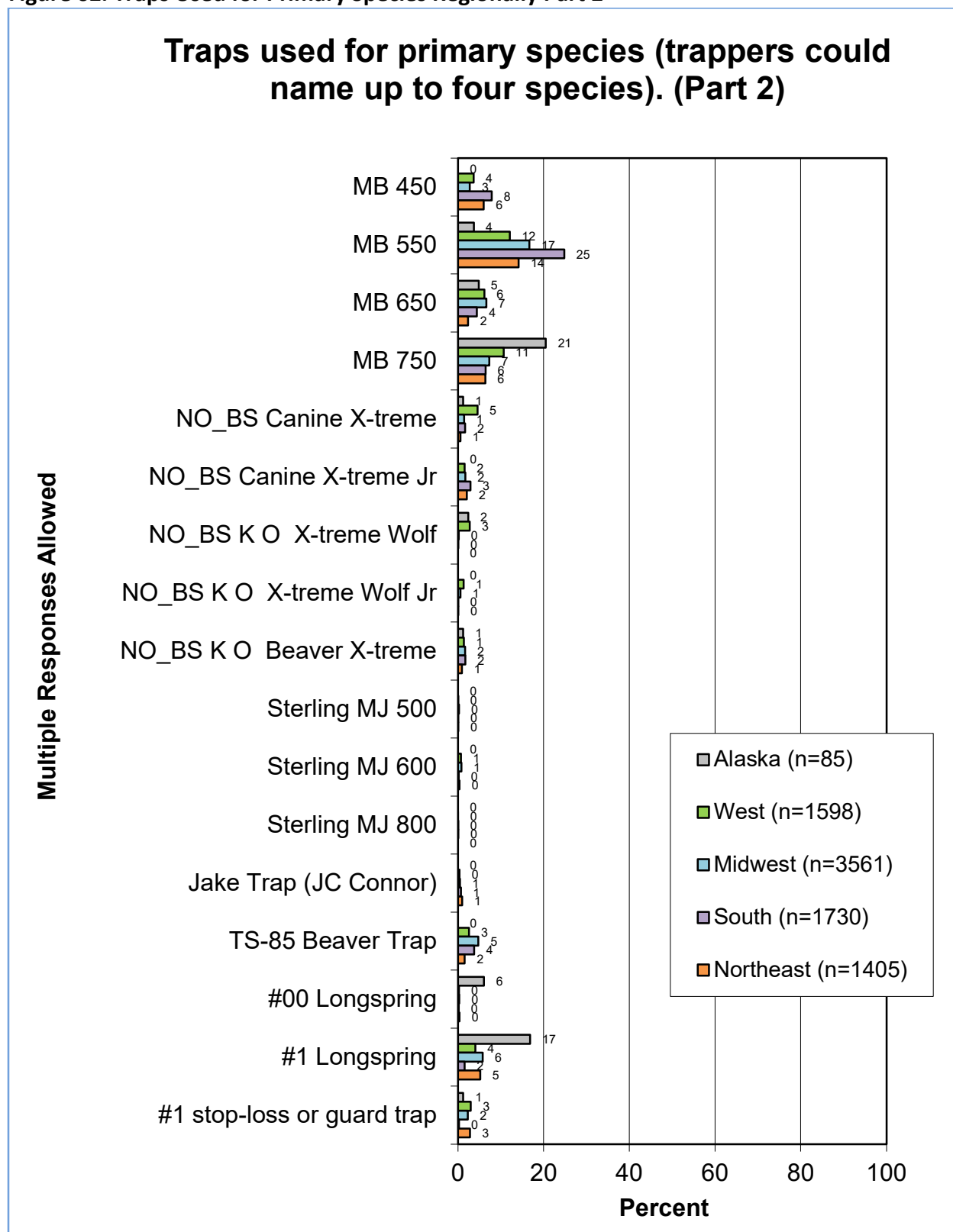


Figure 62. Traps Used for Primary Species Regionally Part 3

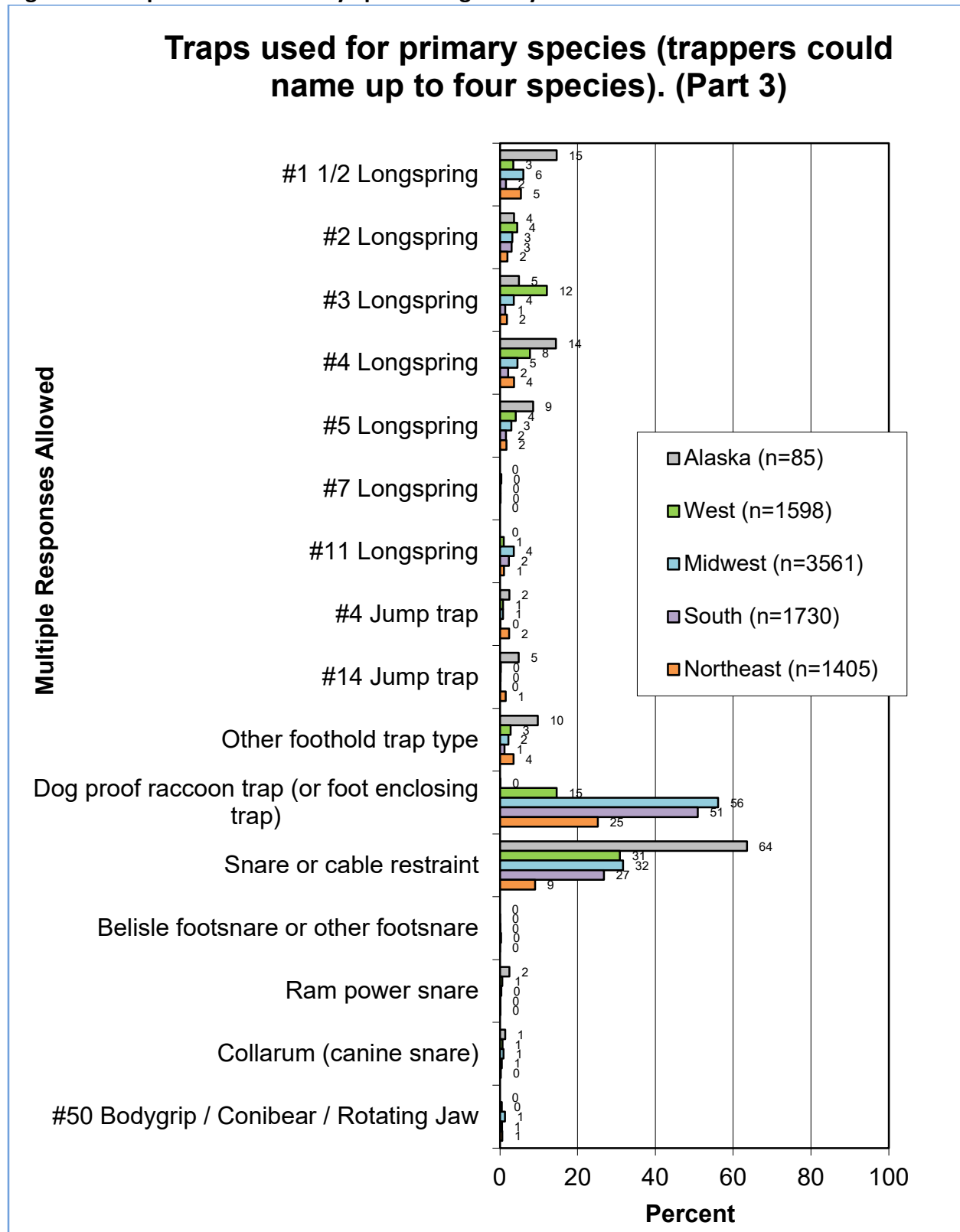
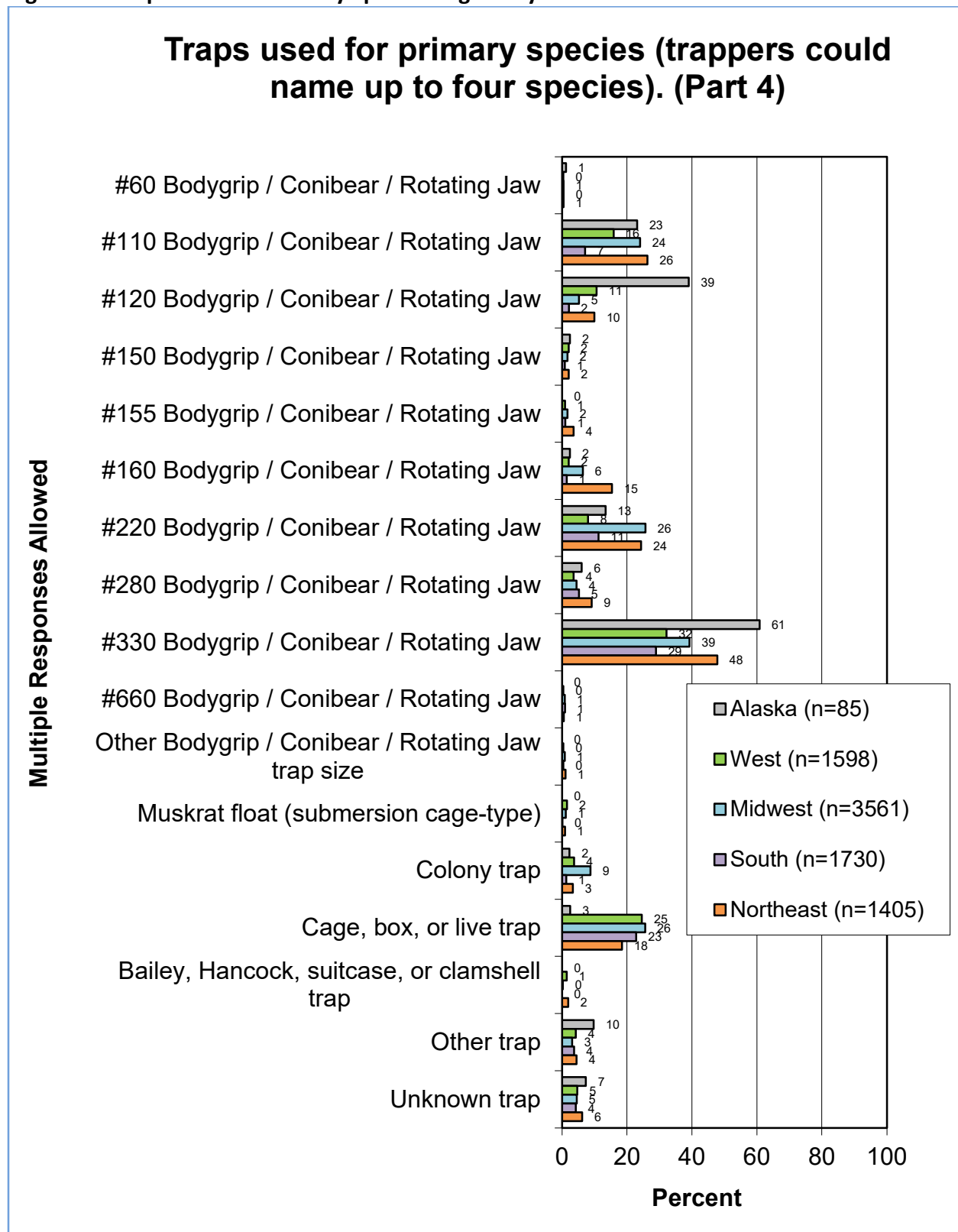


Figure 62. Traps Used for Primary Species Regionally Part 4



The same listing of traps is shown in descending order of use.

Figure 63. Traps Used for Primary Species Overall, Ranked by Total

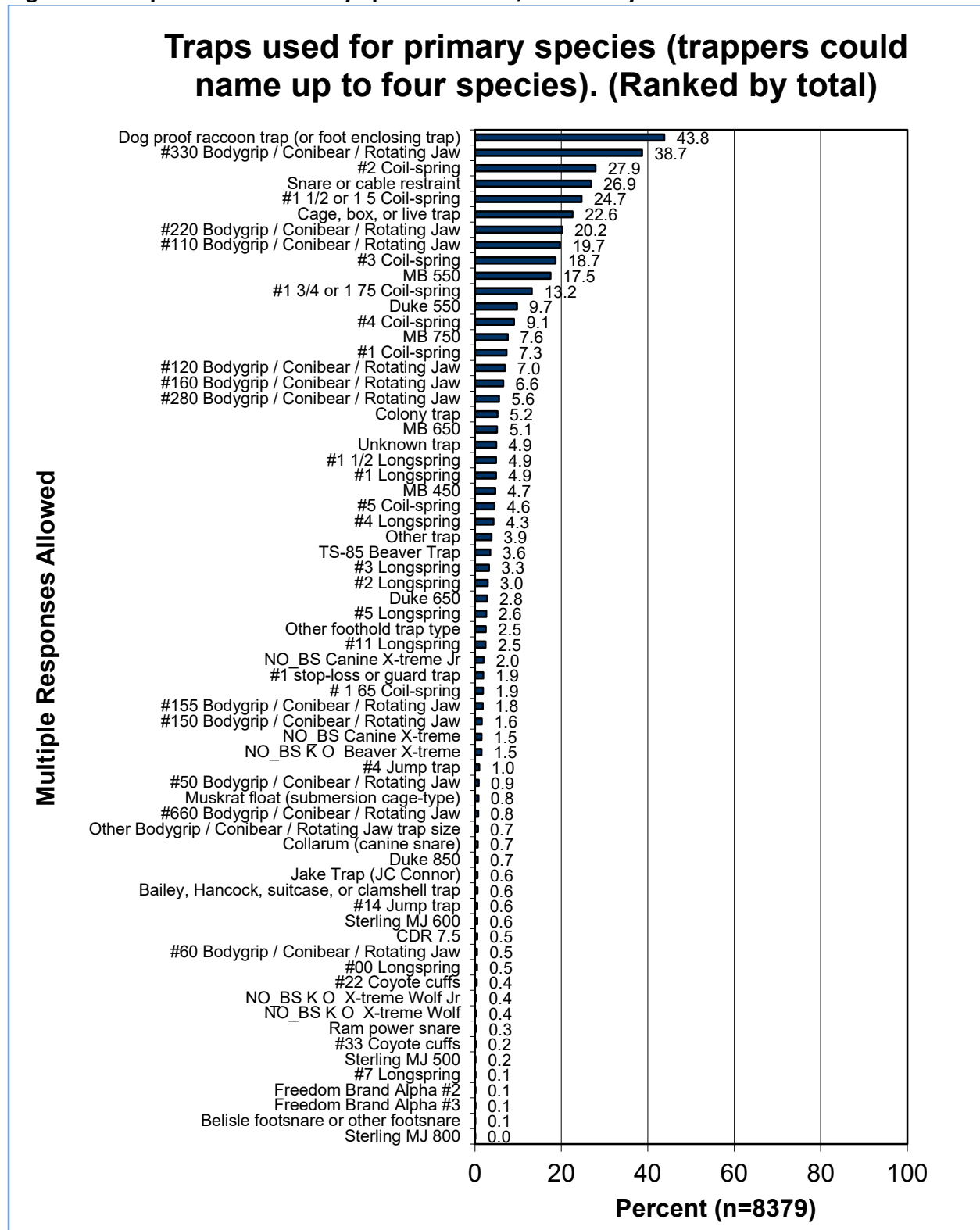


Figure 64. Traps Used for Primary Species Regionally, Ranked by Total, Part 1

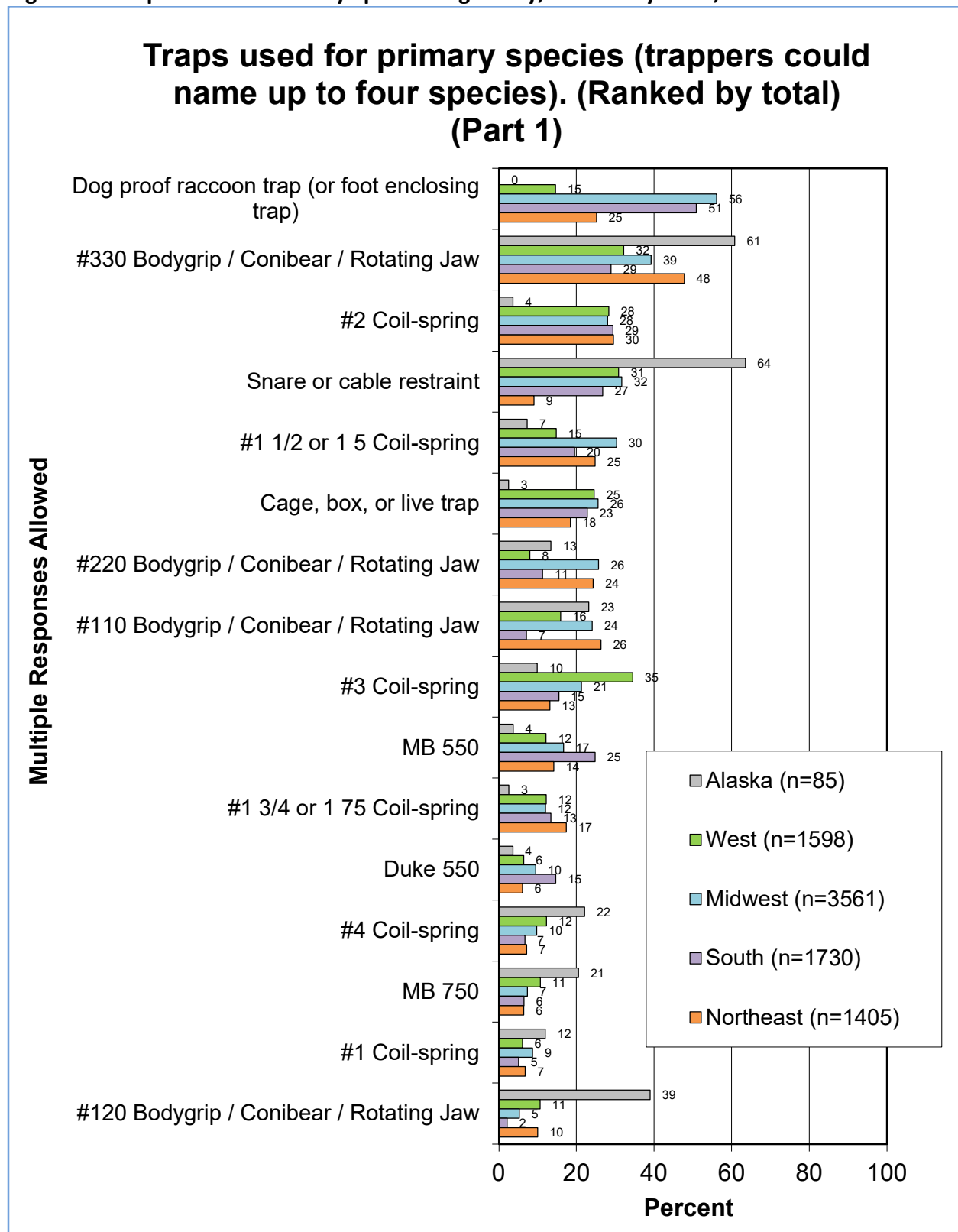


Figure 64. Traps Used for Primary Species Regionally, Ranked by Total, Part 2

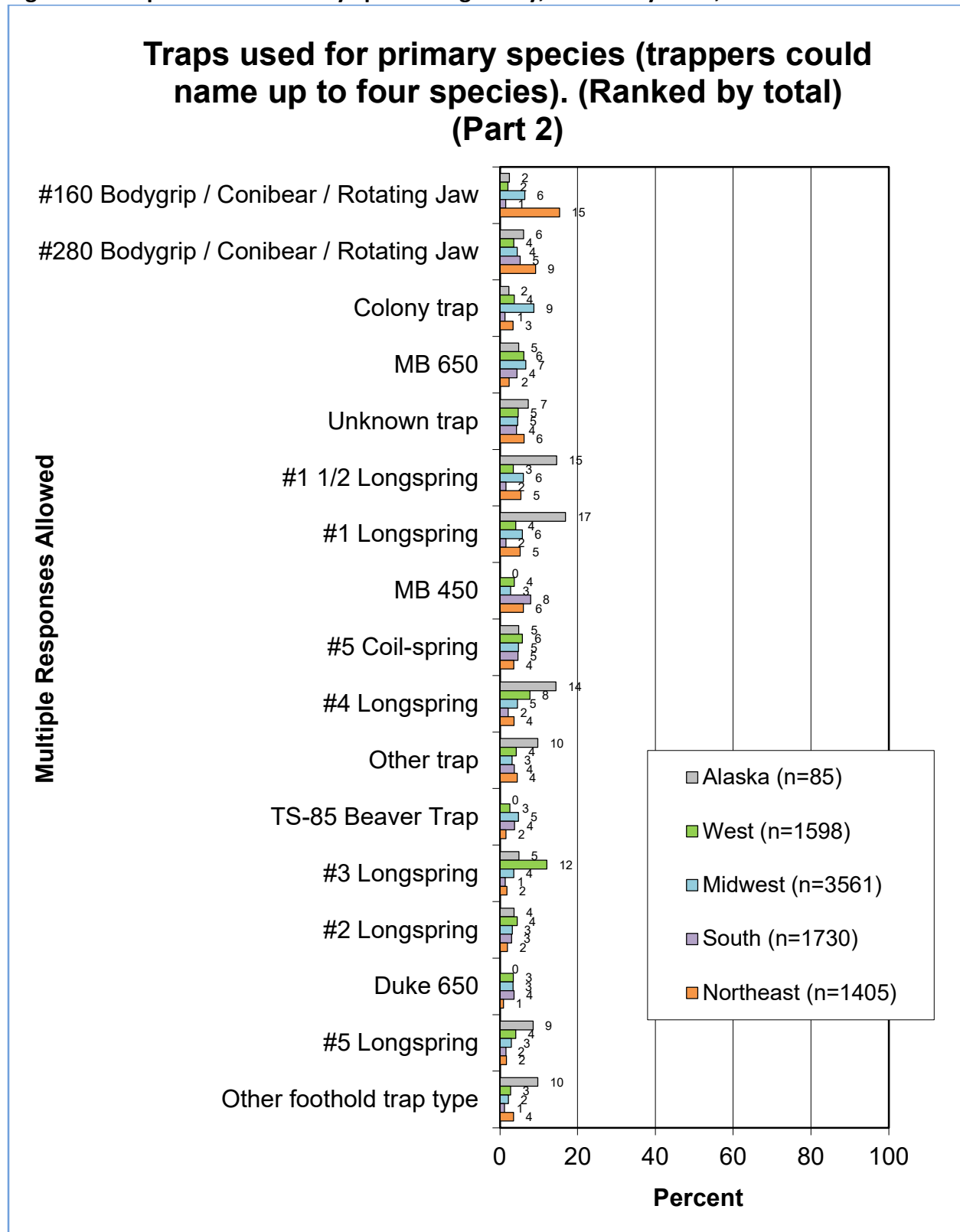


Figure 64. Traps Used for Primary Species Regionally, Ranked by Total, Part 3

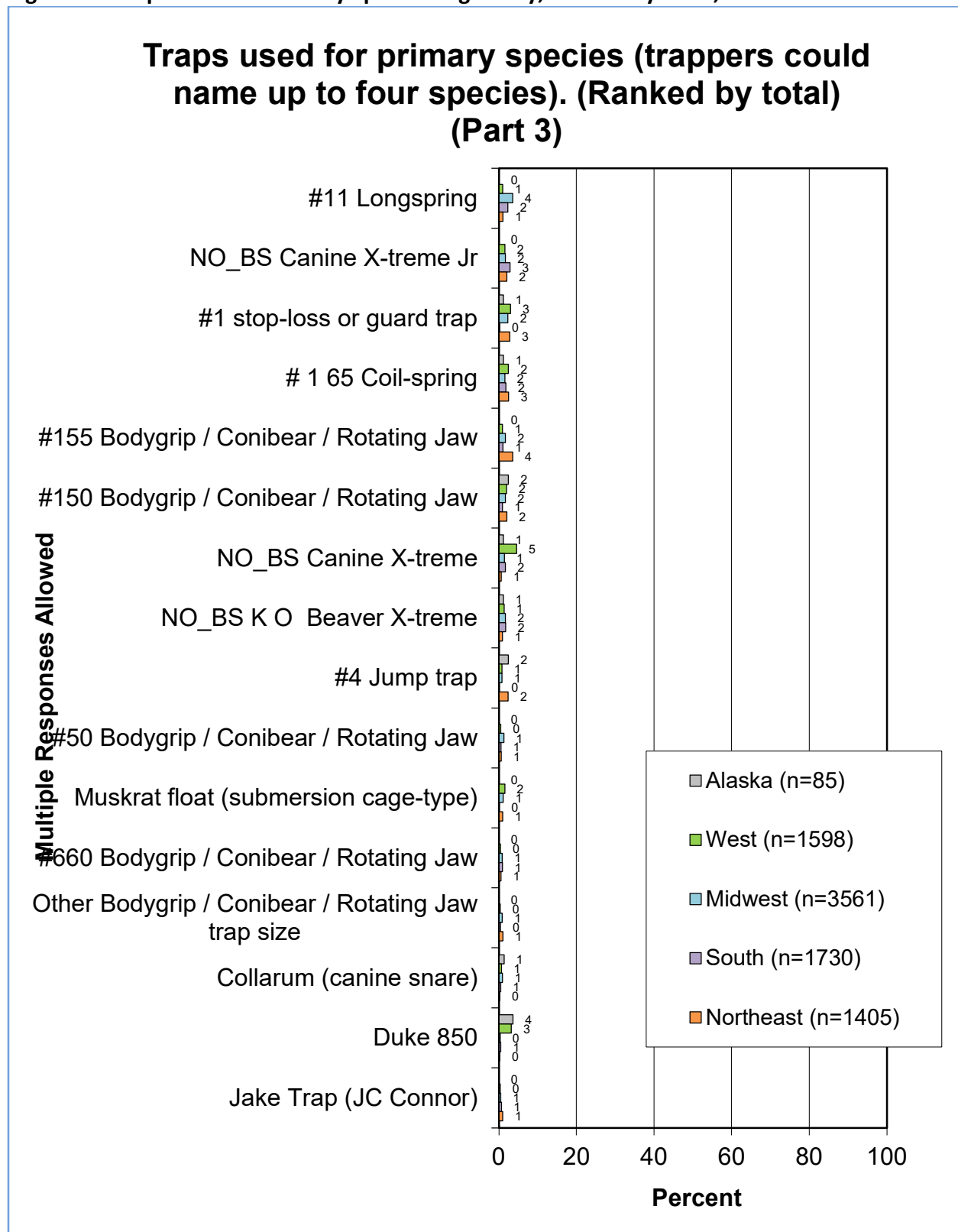
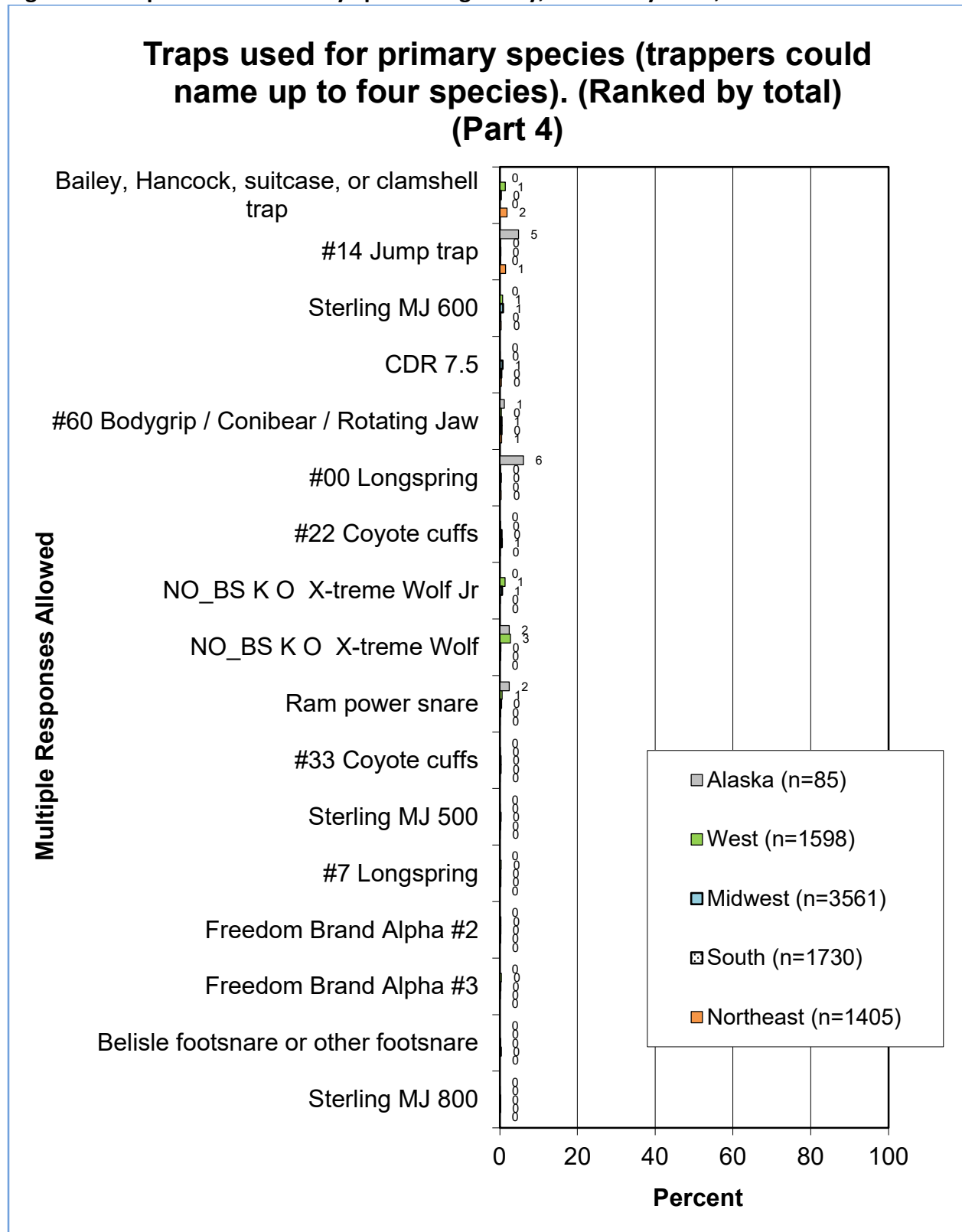


Figure 64. Traps Used for Primary Species Regionally, Ranked by Total, Part 4



The trap families are shown, as well. Footholds were used by 86% of trappers, and bodygrips were used by 57% of trappers. Regional variations are shown on the following page.

Figure 65. Trap Family Used for Primary Species Overall

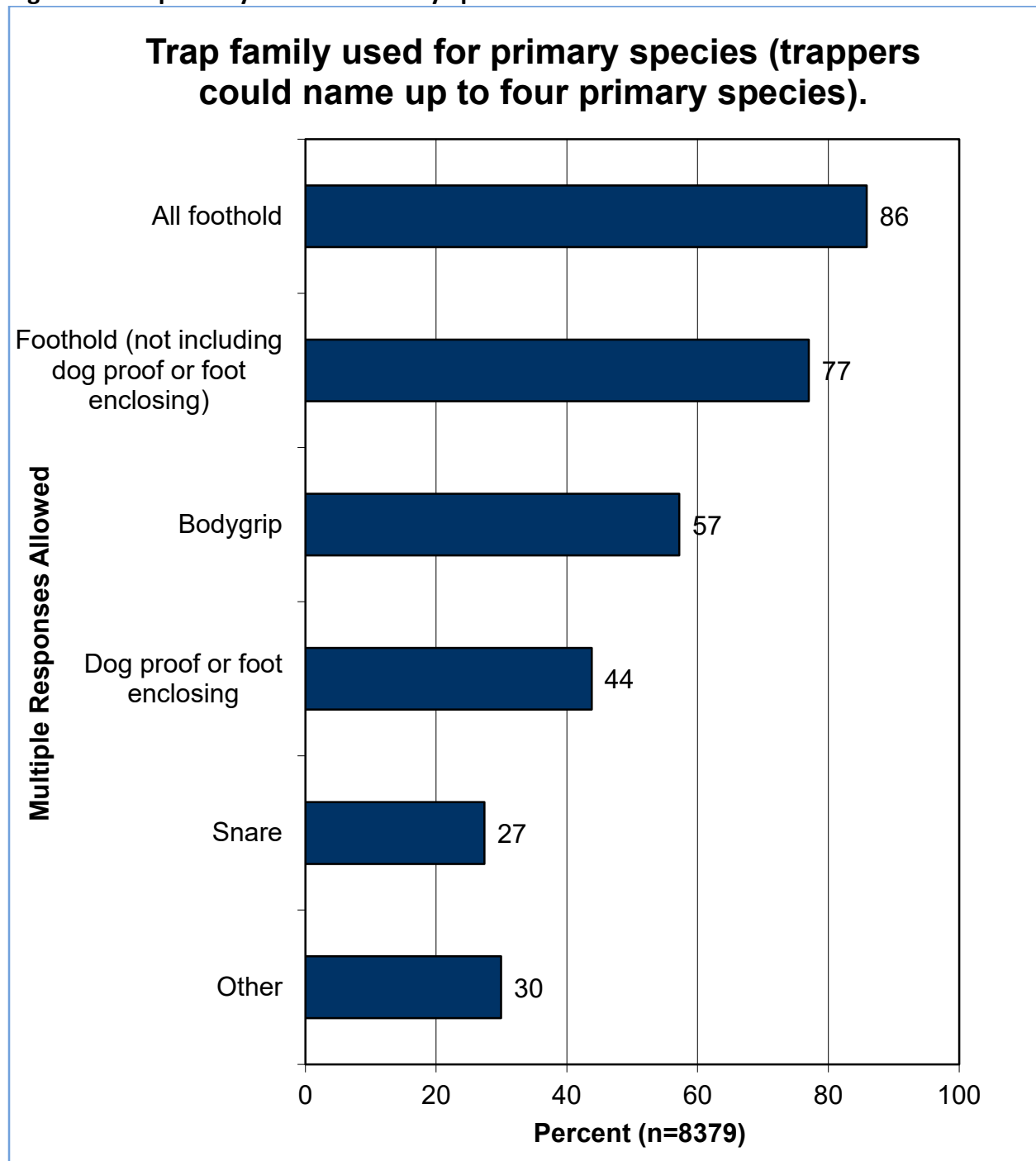
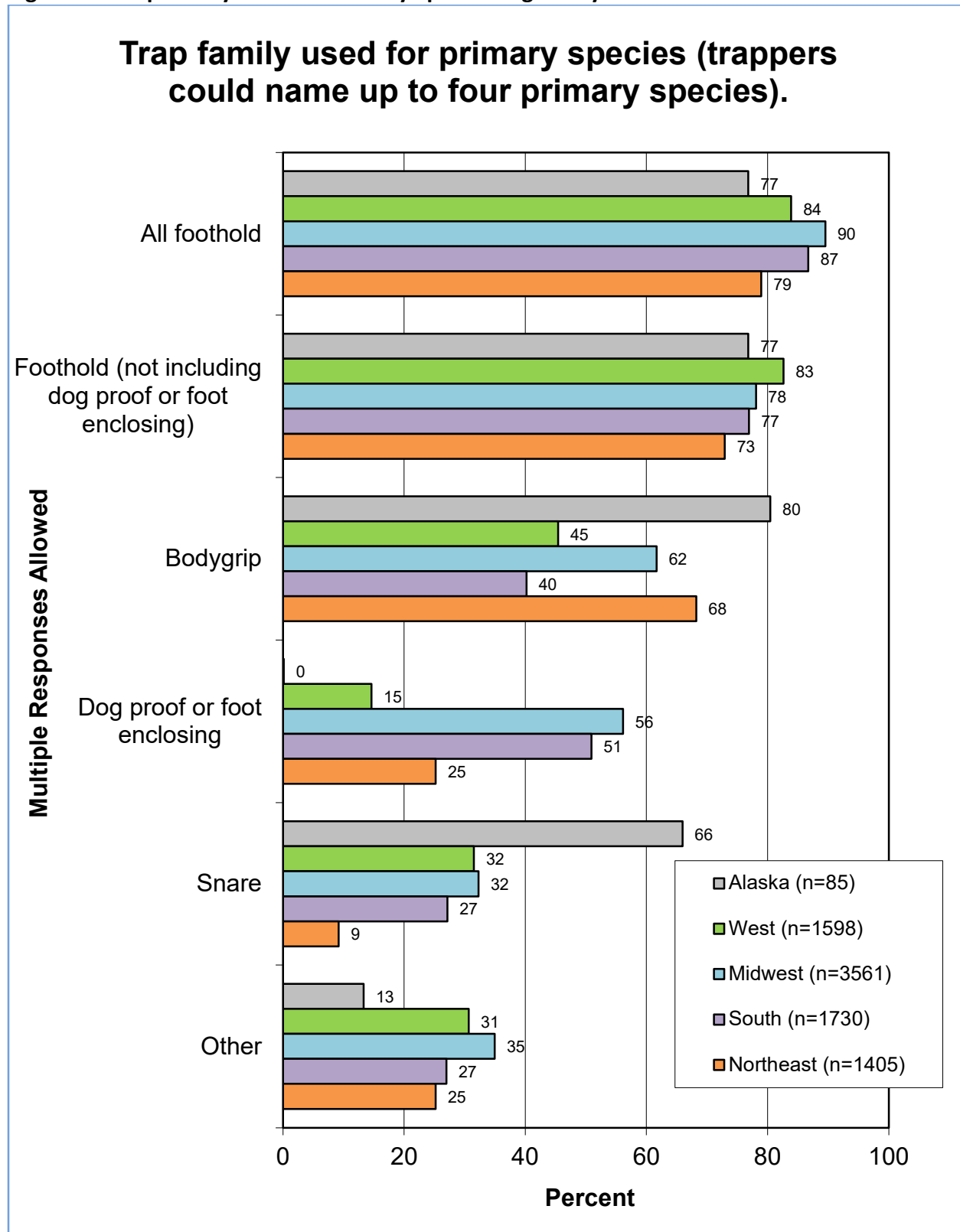


Figure 66. Trap Family Used for Primary Species Regionally



Tables showing trap usage at the state level start below.

Table 44. Traps Used for Primary Species, by State (Percentage of Trappers in Each Region Who Use the Given Trap) (Part 1)

	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	12	7	1	3	4	10	22	5
West	Arizona	7	0	0	14	16	20	7	5
	Colorado	1	2	0	6	6	18	3	0
	Idaho	8	19	2	11	27	36	16	11
	Montana	10	32	0	5	17	42	25	10
	Nevada	4	10	7	28	38	47	13	1
	New Mexico	5	15	4	20	33	31	6	2
	Oregon	5	16	1	12	37	40	10	3
	Utah	7	13	6	14	43	48	15	5
	Washington	1	1	0	0	4	6	3	4
	Wyoming	7	14	1	7	26	31	12	4
Midwest	Illinois	8	26	1	8	21	18	9	5
	Indiana	14	39	0	12	27	17	10	9
	Iowa	9	42	1	13	26	21	11	4
	Kansas	4	19	0	11	29	25	11	6
	Michigan	13	32	3	9	28	21	12	6
	Missouri	7	25	2	13	32	24	8	5
	Nebraska	6	31	2	14	31	36	15	3
	North Dakota	9	24	1	10	28	24	7	3
	Ohio	12	39	2	15	28	9	7	4
	Oklahoma	0	11	0	17	35	27	8	0
	Wisconsin	0	18	2	10	31	20	8	8
South	Alabama	3	21	0	10	27	7	5	3
	Arkansas	8	16	5	20	34	16	1	6
	Florida	3	8	0	3	10	8	1	1
	Georgia	2	10	1	9	22	9	5	3
	Kentucky	7	20	1	16	35	16	6	7
	Louisiana	6	16	0	7	20	14	7	6
	North Carolina	3	20	0	11	22	9	7	5
	South Carolina	4	22	7	13	28	10	7	8
	Tennessee	0	21	0	19	30	36	22	6
	Virginia	7	22	3	12	30	19	12	4
	West Virginia	5	31	4	20	45	27	11	2
Northeast	Connecticut	1	28	1	9	18	21	10	5
	Delaware	4	38	21	12	8	12	0	0
	Maine	4	14	2	14	20	16	9	4
	Maryland	3	22	0	19	34	8	7	0
	Massachusetts	2	1	0	5	6	1	1	0
	New Hampshire	0	22	8	28	14	12	0	4
	New Jersey	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	0
	New York	10	34	4	22	39	13	7	5
	Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
	Vermont	16	28	2	16	37	22	11	4

Table 44. Traps Used for Primary Species, by State (Percentage of Trappers in Each Region Who Use the Given Trap) (Part 2)

	State of residence	#22 Coyote cuffs	#33 Coyote cuffs	CDR 7.5	Duke 550	Duke 650	Duke 850	Freedom Brand Alpha #2	Freedom Brand Alpha #3
	Alaska	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0
West	Arizona	0	0	0	9	5	2	0	0
	Colorado	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
	Idaho	0	0	0	8	4	8	0	0
	Montana	0	0	0	5	7	2	0	0
	Nevada	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	3
	New Mexico	0	0	0	9	2	0	1	2
	Oregon	0	1	0	6	3	1	0	1
	Utah	0	0	0	11	4	1	1	0
	Washington	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Wyoming	1	1	0	5	6	1	1	0
Midwest	Illinois	0	0	1	10	5	0	0	0
	Indiana	0	0	0	13	3	0	0	0
	Iowa	1	0	0	7	4	1	0	0
	Kansas	1	0	0	10	6	0	0	0
	Michigan	0	0	1	7	1	1	0	1
	Missouri	0	0	0	11	4	0	0	0
	Nebraska	0	0	0	9	3	0	0	0
	North Dakota	1	1	1	5	3	1	0	0
	Ohio	1	0	2	9	2	0	0	0
	Oklahoma	0	1	0	19	12	0	0	0
South	Wisconsin	0	0	0	10	2	0	2	0
	Alabama	1	0	1	27	8	2	1	0
	Arkansas	0	1	0	10	3	0	0	0
	Florida	0	0	1	2	4	0	0	0
	Georgia	2	0	0	15	2	1	0	0
	Kentucky	0	0	0	16	2	1	0	0
	Louisiana	0	0	0	10	3	1	0	0
	North Carolina	2	0	2	17	4	0	0	0
	South Carolina	1	0	1	18	1	0	1	1
	Tennessee	0	0	0	24	3	3	0	0
Northeast	Virginia	0	1	1	14	6	0	0	0
	West Virginia	1	0	0	18	6	1	0	0
	Connecticut	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	0
	Delaware	0	0	0	8	4	0	0	0
	Maine	0	0	0	8	1	1	0	0
	Maryland	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
	Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	New Hampshire	0	0	0	8	4	0	0	0
	New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	New York	0	0	1	8	1	0	0	0
	Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
	Vermont	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0

Table 44. Traps Used for Primary Species, by State (Percentage of Trappers in Each Region Who Use the Given Trap) (Part 3)

	State of residence	MB 450	MB 550	MB 650	MB 750	NO_BS Canine X- treme	NO_BS Canine X- treme Jr	NO_BS K O X-treme Wolf	NO_BS K O X-treme Wolf Jr
	Alaska	0	4	5	21	1	0	2	0
West	Arizona	0	7	5	2	0	0	0	0
	Colorado	0	1	4	0	6	0	1	0
	Idaho	4	14	8	27	7	2	8	3
	Montana	0	12	2	12	5	0	5	5
	Nevada	5	12	4	1	3	4	0	0
	New Mexico	11	18	6	2	2	2	0	0
	Oregon	2	11	8	5	3	1	0	0
	Utah	4	15	4	1	2	2	1	1
	Washington	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0
	Wyoming	4	9	7	5	7	1	0	0
Midwest	Illinois	3	18	6	10	3	1	0	1
	Indiana	4	28	6	16	1	7	0	2
	Iowa	1	16	6	10	3	3	0	0
	Kansas	1	14	9	5	3	1	0	0
	Michigan	0	10	10	7	0	0	0	1
	Missouri	3	20	4	5	1	1	0	0
	Nebraska	4	16	11	7	1	2	1	0
	North Dakota	2	14	5	3	2	2	0	1
	Ohio	3	14	3	6	1	1	0	1
	Oklahoma	7	33	18	4	1	0	0	0
	Wisconsin	15	31	13	14	2	3	0	0
South	Alabama	10	43	0	13	8	9	0	0
	Arkansas	3	14	4	4	0	1	0	0
	Florida	4	10	3	5	1	1	0	0
	Georgia	10	31	2	5	1	4	0	0
	Kentucky	5	19	4	2	1	2	0	0
	Louisiana	5	15	3	8	0	0	0	0
	North Carolina	12	28	5	11	2	6	0	0
	South Carolina	21	53	6	14	0	4	0	0
	Tennessee	4	31	10	3	3	3	0	0
	Virginia	9	16	2	7	2	3	0	0
	West Virginia	10	37	8	4	3	2	1	0
Northeast	Connecticut	4	28	0	15	0	1	0	0
	Delaware	21	8	0	4	5	0	0	0
	Maine	4	12	2	6	1	3	0	0
	Maryland	5	4	1	2	0	2	0	0
	Massachusetts	1	4	0	3	0	0	0	0
	New Hampshire	16	16	4	20	4	0	0	0
	New Jersey	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	New York	7	17	3	8	1	2	0	0
	Rhode Island	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Vermont	2	11	6	5	1	2	0	0

Table 44. Traps Used for Primary Species, by State (Percentage of Trappers in Each Region Who Use the Given Trap) (Part 4)

	State of residence	NO_BS K O Beaver X- treme	Sterling MJ 500	Sterling MJ 600	Sterling MJ 800	Jake Trap (JC Connor)	TS-85 Beaver Trap	#00 Longspring	#1 Longspring
	Alaska	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	17
West	Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Idaho	3	0	0	0	1	6	0	8
	Montana	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	7
	Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
	New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Oregon	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	4
	Utah	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
	Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
	Wyoming	2	0	3	0	1	1	0	5
Midwest	Illinois	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	6
	Indiana	3	0	0	0	0	19	0	8
	Iowa	2	0	1	0	0	9	0	8
	Kansas	1	0	1	0	1	6	0	1
	Michigan	2	1	0	0	1	4	1	10
	Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	2
	Nebraska	2	0	3	0	0	4	0	5
	North Dakota	2	0	2	0	1	3	1	6
	Ohio	1	1	0	0	1	4	1	8
	Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South	Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
	Alabama	2	0	1	0	0	6	0	0
	Arkansas	1	0	0	0	1	9	0	3
	Florida	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
	Georgia	2	0	0	0	0	7	0	1
	Kentucky	1	0	0	0	1	6	0	2
	Louisiana	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
	North Carolina	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
	South Carolina	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	3
Northeast	Virginia	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	2
	West Virginia	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
	Connecticut	0	1	1	0	10	3	0	5
	Delaware	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	5
	Maine	1	0	1	0	0	4	0	3
	Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	New Hampshire	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
	New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	New York	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	8
	Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Vermont	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	5

Table 44. Traps Used for Primary Species, by State (Percentage of Trappers in Each Region Who Use the Given Trap) (Part 5)

	State of residence	#1 stop-loss or guard trap	#1 1/2 Longspring	#2 Longspring	#3 Longspring	#4 Longspring	#5 Longspring	#7 Longspring	#11 Longspring
	Alaska	1	15	4	5	14	9	0	0
West	Arizona	0	0	2	11	7	0	0	0
	Colorado	1	1	2	2	2	1	0	0
	Idaho	7	5	4	14	11	6	1	2
	Montana	0	12	0	4	12	5	2	5
	Nevada	3	5	8	27	5	4	0	0
	New Mexico	1	2	9	11	6	1	0	1
	Oregon	1	4	5	14	6	6	0	1
	Utah	2	1	5	15	7	2	0	0
	Washington	0	1	0	1	4	1	0	0
	Wyoming	2	1	5	6	8	5	0	0
Midwest	Illinois	2	5	2	2	3	2	0	2
	Indiana	3	10	3	2	4	4	0	4
	Iowa	2	7	3	2	5	4	0	6
	Kansas	0	1	5	6	7	3	0	5
	Michigan	6	11	5	3	6	4	1	0
	Missouri	0	2	2	3	3	1	0	5
	Nebraska	1	7	4	7	9	5	0	6
	North Dakota	2	3	3	2	3	3	0	2
	Ohio	3	9	3	2	3	3	0	3
	Oklahoma	0	3	7	10	3	3	0	1
	Wisconsin	16	11	2	10	9	3	0	3
South	Alabama	0	1	1	0	3	1	0	0
	Arkansas	0	3	7	5	3	3	0	4
	Florida	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
	Georgia	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	1
	Kentucky	1	4	2	2	2	1	0	2
	Louisiana	0	3	6	0	2	3	1	5
	North Carolina	0	1	2	0	2	2	0	2
	South Carolina	0	1	2	3	1	1	0	2
	Tennessee	0	9	3	3	6	3	0	5
	Virginia	1	1	3	1	4	2	1	1
	West Virginia	1	0	2	1	2	1	0	1
Northeast	Connecticut	8	4	3	3	7	1	0	3
	Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Maine	1	4	1	2	3	1	0	1
	Maryland	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	1
	Massachusetts	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
	New Hampshire	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
	New Jersey	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	New York	5	8	3	2	4	2	0	1
	Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Vermont	2	6	2	4	6	2	0	1

Table 44. Traps Used for Primary Species, by State (Percentage of Trappers in Each Region Who Use the Given Trap) (Part 6)

	State of residence	#4 Jump trap	#14 Jump trap	Other foothold trap type (please specify)	Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)	Snare or cable restraint	Belisle footsnare or other footsnare	Ram power snare	Collarum (canine snare)
	Alaska	2	5	10	0	64	0	2	1
West	Arizona	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0
	Colorado	1	1	1	11	9	0	0	0
	Idaho	2	1	4	13	41	0	1	2
	Montana	5	0	0	22	37	0	0	2
	Nevada	0	0	7	7	19	0	1	0
	New Mexico	0	0	3	12	24	0	1	0
	Oregon	0	0	3	20	32	0	0	0
	Utah	0	0	1	20	39	0	0	0
	Washington	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0
	Wyoming	1	0	3	18	37	1	1	1
Midwest	Illinois	1	0	2	59	6	0	0	0
	Indiana	1	0	1	55	28	0	0	2
	Iowa	1	0	2	67	47	0	0	1
	Kansas	0	0	2	61	34	0	1	2
	Michigan	1	1	3	28	18	0	0	0
	Missouri	0	0	4	61	17	0	0	0
	Nebraska	2	0	2	65	58	0	0	1
	North Dakota	1	0	1	39	49	0	2	2
	Ohio	1	0	3	59	32	0	0	1
	Oklahoma	0	0	0	52	11	0	0	0
	Wisconsin	0	2	2	52	40	0	0	0
South	Alabama	0	0	1	69	19	0	0	1
	Arkansas	0	0	0	58	26	1	0	0
	Florida	0	0	0	33	48	0	0	0
	Georgia	0	0	4	50	13	0	0	0
	Kentucky	0	0	0	58	36	1	0	1
	Louisiana	0	0	1	53	23	0	0	0
	North Carolina	1	0	3	43	12	0	0	0
	South Carolina	0	0	1	56	11	0	0	0
	Tennessee	0	0	0	52	30	0	0	3
	Virginia	0	0	2	35	30	0	1	0
	West Virginia	0	0	1	50	39	0	0	2
Northeast	Connecticut	1	0	5	35	0	0	0	0
	Delaware	0	0	0	62	33	0	0	0
	Maine	5	8	4	8	11	0	0	0
	Maryland	1	0	4	44	13	0	1	0
	Massachusetts	2	0	1	4	4	0	0	0
	New Hampshire	0	0	4	30	16	0	0	0
	New Jersey	0	0	1	59	76	0	0	6
	New York	2	0	4	24	1	0	0	0
	Rhode Island	0	0	0	21	4	0	0	0
	Vermont	2	0	4	24	0	0	0	0

Table 44. Traps Used for Primary Species, by State (Percentage of Trappers in Each Region Who Use the Given Trap) (Part 7)

	State of residence	#50 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	#60 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	#110 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	#120 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	#150 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	#155 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	#160 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	#220 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw
	Alaska	0	1	23	39	2	0	2	13
West	Arizona	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Colorado	1	1	5	4	0	0	1	8
	Idaho	0	1	28	17	4	1	2	8
	Montana	0	0	39	25	2	2	0	12
	Nevada	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
	New Mexico	2	1	2	4	0	4	4	2
	Oregon	0	0	10	7	2	1	2	17
	Utah	1	0	13	6	1	1	3	11
	Washington	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	1
	Wyoming	1	0	16	19	3	1	3	9
Midwest	Illinois	1	1	26	5	1	0	4	32
	Indiana	1	0	42	6	1	0	6	40
	Iowa	1	0	30	4	2	1	6	45
	Kansas	1	0	7	2	1	0	5	30
	Michigan	4	2	33	13	4	5	16	24
	Missouri	1	0	12	3	1	2	1	9
	Nebraska	1	0	13	3	1	0	7	40
	North Dakota	3	0	17	5	2	0	9	30
	Ohio	1	1	41	8	3	5	4	8
	Oklahoma	3	0	3	3	0	0	3	7
	Wisconsin	0	0	20	3	2	0	30	21
South	Alabama	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	15
	Arkansas	0	1	3	0	1	0	5	5
	Florida	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	8
	Georgia	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	7
	Kentucky	0	0	10	3	0	1	1	20
	Louisiana	3	1	4	3	1	0	1	12
	North Carolina	0	0	11	2	2	2	2	14
	South Carolina	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
	Tennessee	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	5
	Virginia	0	1	13	5	1	2	1	14
	West Virginia	0	0	11	3	1	3	0	7
Northeast	Connecticut	0	0	34	9	0	0	6	26
	Delaware	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0
	Maine	0	1	15	22	2	9	13	20
	Maryland	1	0	24	1	0	0	3	11
	Massachusetts	0	0	5	1	0	0	1	6
	New Hampshire	4	2	24	8	0	0	12	24
	New Jersey	0	1	33	4	2	4	12	6
	New York	1	0	32	9	3	4	21	31
	Rhode Island	0	4	29	25	8	0	29	33
	Vermont	0	2	31	11	2	1	29	47

Table 44. Traps Used for Primary Species, by State (Percentage of Trappers in Each Region Who Use the Given Trap) (Part 8)

	State of residence	#280 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	#330 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	#660 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	Other Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw trap size	Muskrat float (submersion cage-type)	Colony trap	Cage, box, or live trap	Bailey, Hancock, suitcase, or clamshell trap	Other trap
	Alaska	6	61	0	0	0	2	3	0	10
West	Arizona	0	11	0	0	0	0	86	0	2
	Colorado	3	5	0	0	2	1	73	3	6
	Idaho	3	49	0	0	2	5	12	0	6
	Montana	5	59	2	5	2	7	27	0	2
	Nevada	0	18	1	0	1	4	8	3	1
	New Mexico	0	7	0	0	1	1	28	0	3
	Oregon	12	38	0	0	0	2	23	1	3
	Utah	1	26	0	1	1	2	12	1	2
	Washington	1	8	1	0	9	20	90	19	10
	Wyoming	5	35	1	0	1	2	16	0	5
Midwest	Illinois	3	44	0	1	0	0	19	0	3
	Indiana	7	59	1	1	3	30	20	0	4
	Iowa	5	46	1	1	1	8	14	1	4
	Kansas	3	35	2	0	0	3	40	0	3
	Michigan	7	44	1	1	0	8	17	0	3
	Missouri	5	33	0	0	0	4	23	0	3
	Nebraska	5	47	1	1	0	4	35	0	2
	North Dakota	3	33	1	1	3	4	23	1	2
	Ohio	3	28	1	2	2	22	28	0	4
	Oklahoma	0	23	0	0	0	0	37	1	11
	Wisconsin	14	56	0	0	0	3	25	0	5
South	Alabama	6	44	2	0	0	1	28	0	6
	Arkansas	8	33	1	0	0	0	26	0	3
	Florida	4	17	0	0	0	0	62	0	4
	Georgia	4	25	1	1	0	0	26	0	3
	Kentucky	6	28	1	0	0	3	19	0	3
	Louisiana	8	22	2	0	0	1	21	0	5
	North Carolina	5	40	1	0	0	2	22	0	5
	South Carolina	3	32	0	0	0	0	17	0	3
	Tennessee	5	33	0	3	0	0	26	0	3
	Virginia	3	40	1	1	0	1	26	0	5
	West Virginia	3	21	1	1	1	2	13	0	2
Northeast	Connecticut	11	55	0	0	0	8	43	4	3
	Delaware	0	0	0	4	5	5	12	4	17
	Maine	11	58	2	1	1	5	12	2	5
	Maryland	4	22	1	1	1	3	26	0	3
	Massachusetts	1	23	0	0	0	3	79	27	9
	New Hampshire	20	73	0	0	0	0	17	4	8
	New Jersey	8	39	0	1	2	18	34	1	6
	New York	9	51	0	1	1	0	10	0	4
	Rhode Island	0	67	0	0	0	0	46	4	4
	Vermont	15	59	1	3	1	9	19	0	2

The trap categories for each state are shown below.

Table 45. Trap Family Used for Primary Species, by State (Percentage of Trappers in Each Region Who Use the Given Trap Family)

	State of residence	All foothold	Foothold (not including dog proof or foot enclosing)	Dog proof or foot enclosing	Snare	Bodygrip	Other
	Alaska	77	77	0	66	80	13
West	Arizona	54	54	2	5	11	89
	Colorado	33	32	11	9	18	76
	Idaho	95	94	13	42	63	22
	Montana	93	93	22	39	78	34
	Nevada	97	97	7	20	22	15
	New Mexico	87	83	12	24	15	32
	Oregon	90	89	20	32	51	28
	Utah	95	93	20	39	42	16
	Washington	15	14	2	3	12	93
	Wyoming	80	78	18	37	56	21
Midwest	Illinois	88	74	59	6	63	21
	Indiana	95	89	55	29	82	46
	Iowa	95	83	67	48	72	24
	Kansas	86	73	61	35	53	44
	Michigan	90	83	28	18	73	24
	Missouri	91	76	61	18	42	29
	Nebraska	94	84	65	58	67	40
	North Dakota	80	71	39	51	55	29
	Ohio	88	75	59	33	62	49
	Oklahoma	86	83	52	11	40	40
	Wisconsin	87	79	52	40	83	33
South	Alabama	90	86	69	20	49	33
	Arkansas	90	75	58	26	38	29
	Florida	46	33	33	48	22	66
	Georgia	84	75	50	13	33	29
	Kentucky	86	72	58	37	46	23
	Louisiana	83	65	53	23	35	26
	North Carolina	89	82	43	12	48	28
	South Carolina	98	96	56	11	36	19
	Tennessee	85	82	52	30	45	28
	Virginia	85	78	35	30	57	30
	West Virginia	97	94	50	40	34	17
Northeast	Connecticut	81	75	35	0	71	51
	Delaware	92	79	62	33	29	30
	Maine	79	76	8	11	74	22
	Maryland	74	64	44	13	45	30
	Massachusetts	14	13	4	4	25	92
	New Hampshire	75	70	30	16	89	21
	New Jersey	66	9	59	76	58	43
	New York	86	84	24	1	74	14
	Rhode Island	29	13	21	4	88	46
	Vermont	87	82	24	0	84	28

Among those who used a snare or cable restraint, nearly a quarter (22%) used a cam lock and 10% used a micro-lock, the most popular types among these trappers.

Figure 67. Brand of Lock on Snare Overall

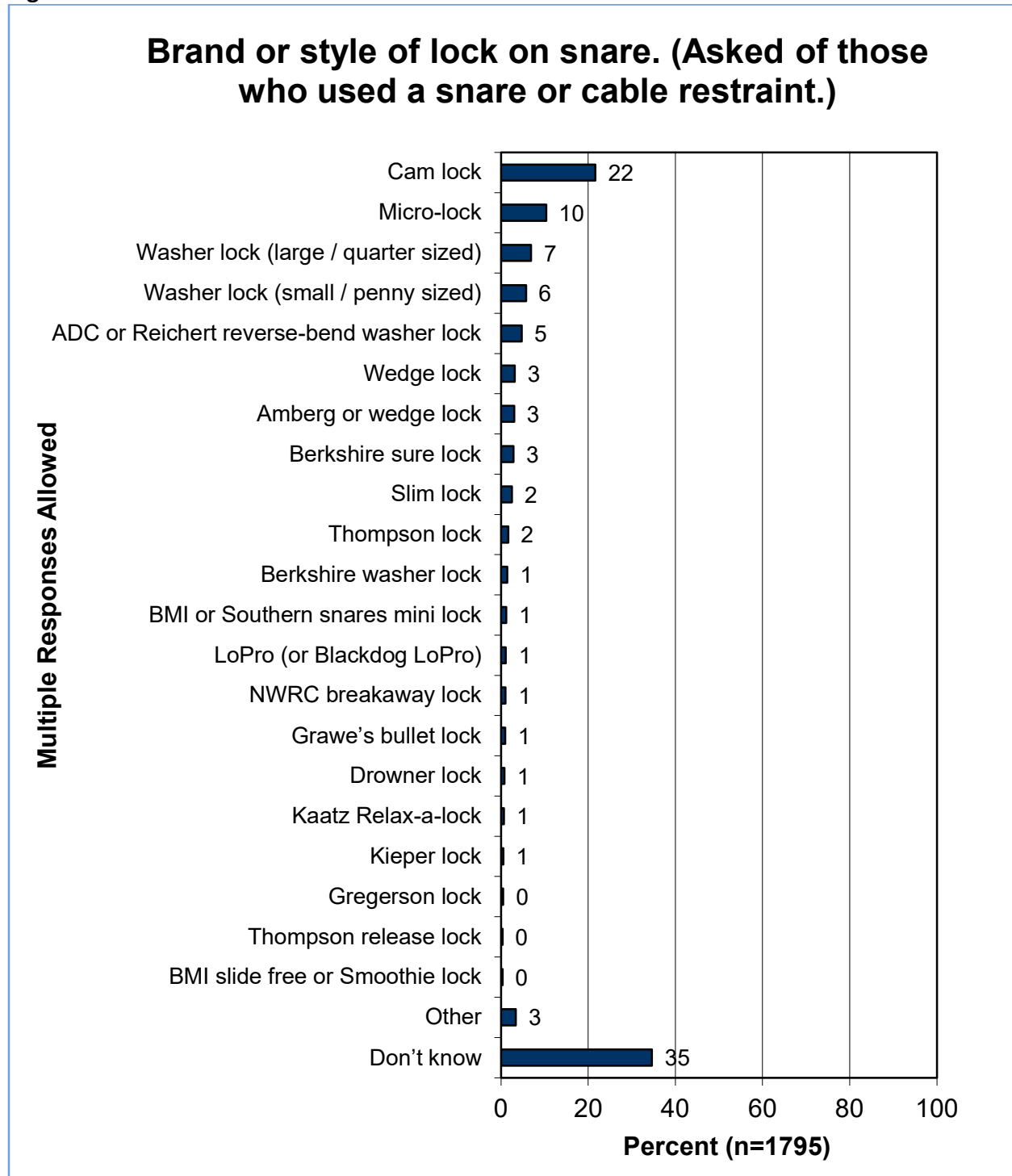


Figure 68. Brand of Lock on Snare Regionally Part 1

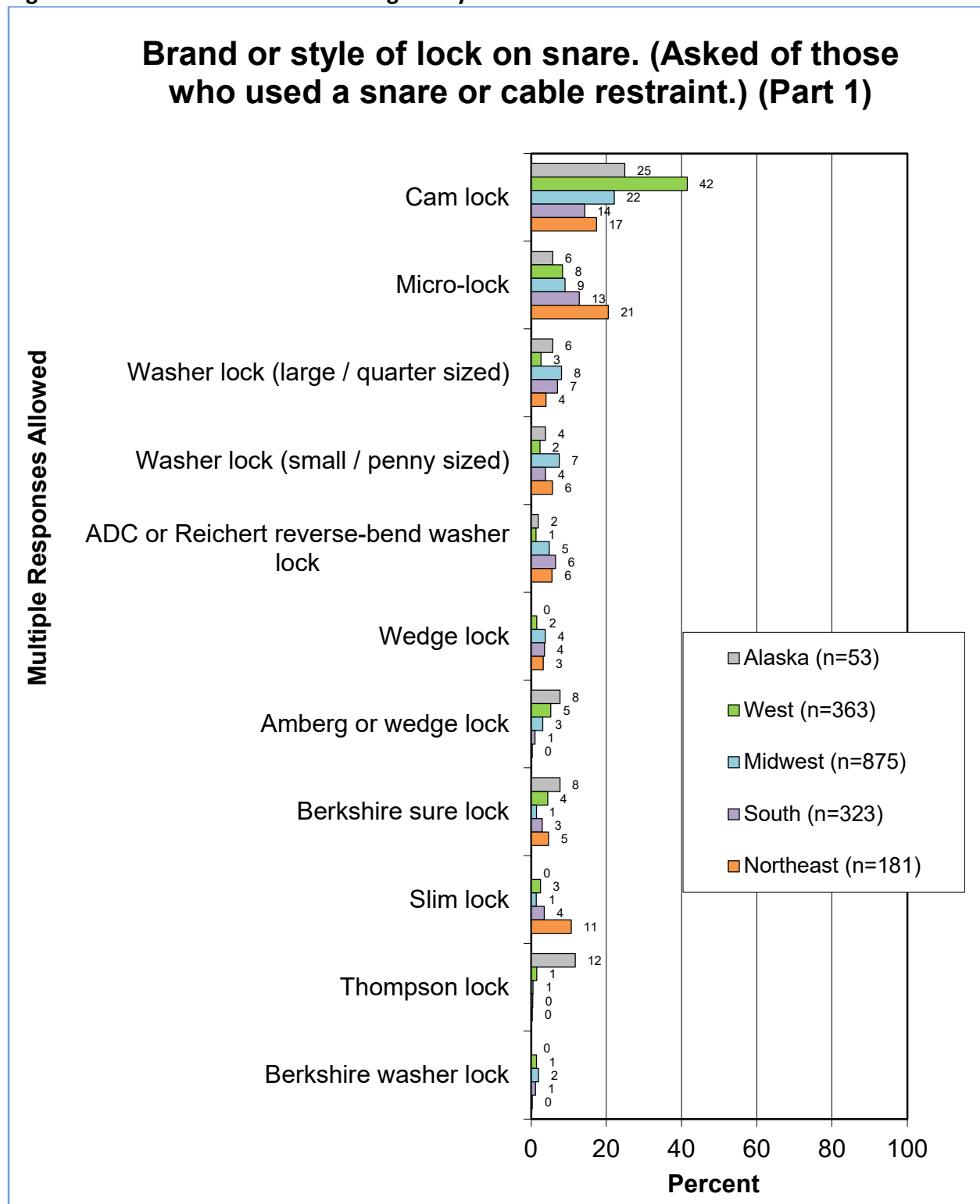
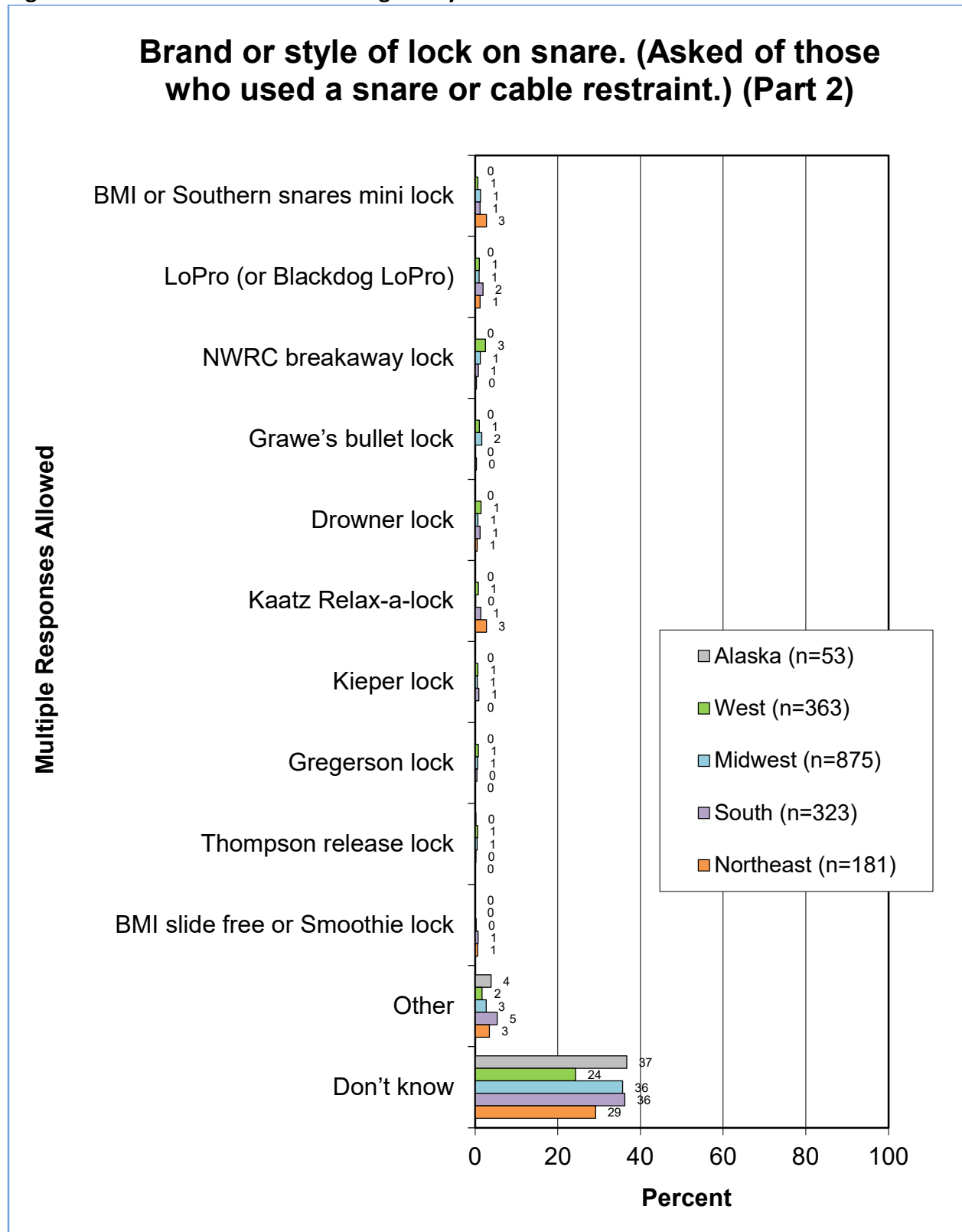


Figure 68. Brand of Lock on Snare Regionally Part 2



TRAP USE FOR PRIMARY SPECIES

For the 23 species asked about in the survey, the following data are shown for each (when sample sizes were large enough):

- A graph of traps used for the species among trappers overall.
- A tabulation of traps used for the species in each region (this extends into the following page).
- A tabulation of the trap family used for the species.
- A tabulation of trends, comparing 2004 and 2015 to the present survey on the top five traps for each species.
- A tabulation of the follow-up foothold trap questions.
- A tabulation of the follow-up snare questions.
- A tabulation of snare locks used.
- A tabulation of the follow-up bodygrip trap questions.

Within this section, all graphs of types of traps used show results wherein multiple responses are allowed; therefore, results frequently sum to more than 100%.

Only those regions for which there are at least 20 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 example, Figure 89 shows that 37 trappers trapped for wolverine in the 2023-2024 season; 35 of these trappers were in Alaska, so Alaska is the only region shown because the remaining 2 trappers are insufficient for other regional analyses.

ARCTIC FOX

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

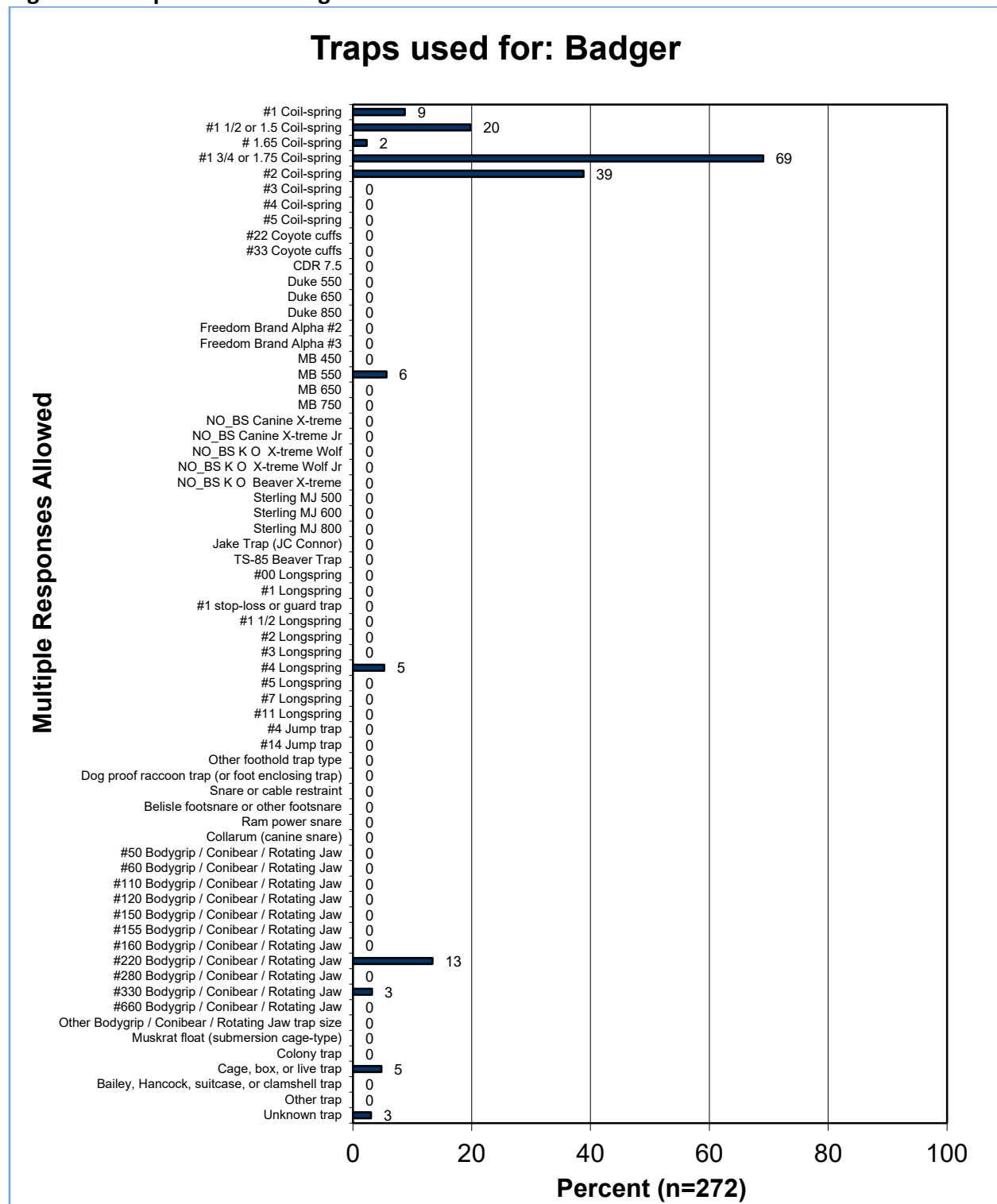
BADGER**Figure 69. Traps Used for Badger Overall**

Table 46. Traps Used for Badger, by Region (Part 1)

Trap Type	West (n=139)	Midwest (n=131)
#1 Coil-spring	31	0
#1 1/2 or 1 5 Coil-spring	22	19
# 1 65 Coil-spring	8	0
#1 3/4 or 1 75 Coil-spring	39	81
#2 Coil-spring	33	41
#3 Coil-spring	0	0
#4 Coil-spring	0	0
#5 Coil-spring	0	0
#22 Coyote cuffs	0	0
#33 Coyote cuffs	0	0
CDR 7 5	0	0
Duke 550	0	0
Duke 650	0	0
Duke 850	0	0
Freedom Brand Alpha #2	0	0
Freedom Brand Alpha #3	0	0
MB 450	0	0
MB 550	3	7
MB 650	0	0
MB 750	0	0
NO_BS Canine X-treme	0	0
NO_BS Canine X-treme Jr	0	0
NO_BS K O X-treme Wolf	0	0
NO_BS K O X-treme Wolf Jr	0	0
NO_BS K O Beaver X-treme	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	0
#3 Longspring	0	0
#4 Longspring	0	7
#5 Longspring	0	0
#7 Longspring	0	0
#11 Longspring	0	0
#4 Jump trap	0	0
#14 Jump trap	0	0
Other foothold trap type (please specify)	0	0
Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)	0	0
Snare or cable restraint	0	0
Belisle footsnare or other footsnare	0	0
Ram power snare	0	0
Collarum (canine snare)	0	0
#50 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0
#60 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0
#110 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0
#120 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0
#150 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0
#155 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0
#160 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0
#220 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	19
#280 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0

Table 46. Traps Used for Badger, by Region (Part 2)

Trap Type	West (n=139)	Midwest (n=131)
330 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	11	0
#660 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0
Other Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw trap size	0	0
Muskrat float (submersion cage-type)	0	0
Colony trap	0	0
Cage, box, or live trap	17	0
Bailey, Hancock, suitcase, or clamshell trap	0	0
Other trap	0	0
Unknown trap	0	4

Table 47. Trap Family Used for Badger

Badger	Answer set	United States	West	Midwest
Trap family: (Multiple responses allowed)	Foothold	67	74	66
	Dog proof or foot enclosing	0	0	0
	Snare	11	2	13
	Bodygrip	17	10	19
	Other / don't know	5	14	2

Table 48. Trends in Trap Use for Badger

Top Traps Used	2004	Top Traps Used	2015	Top Traps Used	2024
#3 Coil	30	#3 Coil-spring	34	#1 3/4 or 1.75 Coil-spring	69
#4 Coil	23	#2 Coil-spring	31	#2 Coil-spring	39
#330 Body - Standard	13	Snare or cable restraint	14	#1 1/2 or 1.5 Coil-spring	20
#3 Longspring	5	#1 3/4 or 1.75 Coil-spring	11	#220 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	13
#4 Longspring	5	Cage or box trap	11	#1 Coil-spring	9

Table 49. Badger Trapping—Footholds

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	32	16	37
	Offset	37	57	31
	Laminated, wide or cast jaw	6	6	6
	Offset and laminated, wide or cast jaw	25	18	27
	Padded or rubber jaws	0	2	0
	Double jaw	0	1	0
	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	87	81	88
	No	10	17	8
	Don't know	4	2	4
What kind of trigger does this trap have?	Push trigger	NA	NA	0
	Pull trigger	NA	NA	0
	Push/pull trigger	NA	NA	0
	Don't know	NA	NA	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	81	75	83
	Swivel at trap	78	78	78
	Swivel in between	54	49	55
	Shock or lunge spring	18	30	15
	None of these	1	1	1
	Don't know	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	94	86	96
	On a drag	14	38	7
	As a drowning set with a slide wire or rod	0	0	0
	As some other drowning set	0	0	0
	None of these	0	1	0
	Don't know	2	2	2
How many springs does this trap have?	1 spring	0	0	1
	2 springs	61	62	60
	4 springs	37	36	37
	None of these	0	0	0
	Don't know	2	2	2

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

Table 50. Badger Trapping—Snares

Badger	Answer set	United States	West	Midwest
What is the cable diameter of this snare? (Asked of those who use snares.)	3/64	0	0	0
	1/16	4	0	5
	5/64	20	61	18
	3/32	26	39	26
	7/64	14	0	15
	1/8	14	0	15
	3/16	7	0	7
	Other	0	0	0
	Don't know	14	0	15
When you use this snare, do you usually set it...? (Asked of those who use snares.)	To kill	70	67	71
	To live catch	5	33	4
	Both about equally	13	0	14
	Set without preference	11	0	12
Do you use a break-away device? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	46	77	45
	No	52	0	54
	Don't know	2	24	1
Do you use a deer stop or minimum loop stop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	69	46	70
	No	31	55	30
	Don't know	0	0	0
Do you use a swivel at the staking end? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	59	61	58
	No	41	39	42
	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	11	55	9
	No	84	46	86
	Don't know	6	0	6
Does this snare / cable restraint include a compression spring? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	33	55	32
	No	67	46	68
	Don't know	0	0	0
When you set this snare, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Staked or wired solid with entanglement	70	100	69
	Staked or wired solid without entanglement	25	0	26
	On a drag	3	0	3
	None of these	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 51. Snare Locks Used for Badger Overall

Lock	Percent
ADC or Reichert reverse-bend washer lock	1
Amberg or wedge lock	3
Berkshire sure lock	0
Berkshire washer lock	0
BMI or Southern snares mini lock	0
BMI slide free or Smoothie lock	0
Cam lock	27
Drowner lock	0
Grawe's bullet lock	4
Gregerson lock	0
Kaatz Relax-a-lock	0
Kieper lock	0
LoPro (or Blackdog LoPro)	0
Micro-lock	17
NWRC breakaway lock	8
Slim lock	1
Thompson lock	0
Thompson release lock	1
Washer lock (large / quarter sized)	7
Washer lock (small / penny sized)	4
Wedge lock	7
Other	0
Don't know	22

Table 52. Badger Trapping—Bodygrips

Badger	Answer set	United States	West	Midwest
Is this trap standard or magnum? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Standard	91	70	98
	Magnum	9	30	1
	Don't know	1	1	1
Does this trap have a wire trigger or a pan trigger? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Wire trigger	93	93	92
	Pan trigger	7	7	8
	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	1	8	0
	Dryland trail set	51	25	52
	Baited cubby or enclosure on the ground	24	53	21
	Elevated bait set	0	0	0
	Other type of set	19	14	21
	None of these	5	0	6
	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%.

BEAVER

Figure 70. Traps Used for Beaver Overall

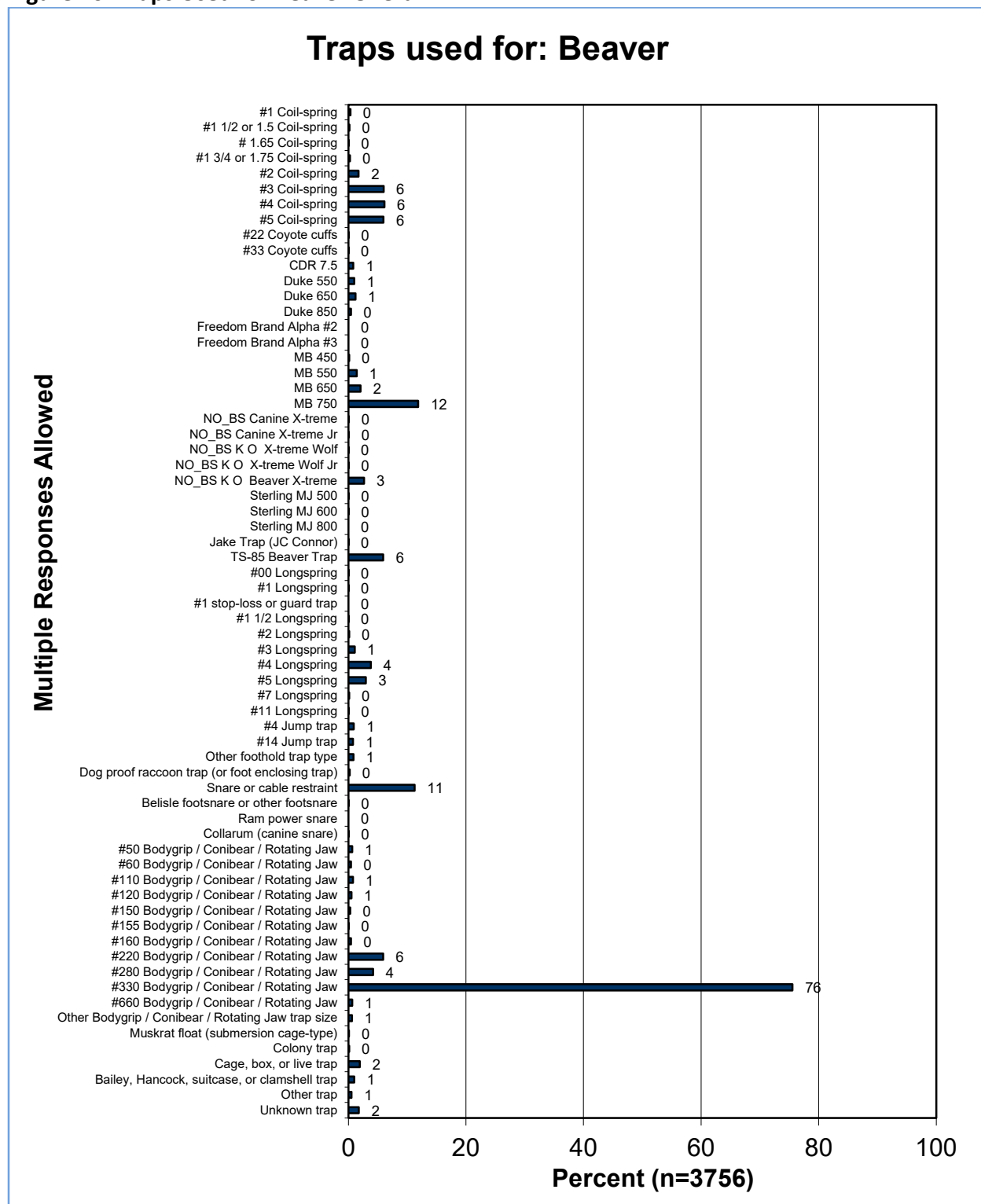


Table 53. Traps Used for Beaver, by Region (Part 1)

Trap Type	Alaska (n=36)	West (n=662)	Midwest (n=1634)	South (n=623)	Northeast (n=801)
#1 Coil-spring	3	0	0	0	0
#1 1/2 or 1 5 Coil-spring	0	0	0	0	0
# 1 65 Coil-spring	0	0	0	0	0
#1 3/4 or 1 75 Coil-spring	0	0	0	0	0
#2 Coil-spring	0	1	1	3	2
#3 Coil-spring	0	7	7	5	6
#4 Coil-spring	11	6	6	6	6
#5 Coil-spring	3	7	6	8	5
#22 Coyote cuffs	0	0	0	0	0
#33 Coyote cuffs	0	0	0	0	0
CDR 7 5	0	0	1	1	0
Duke 550	0	1	1	1	0
Duke 650	0	1	2	2	0
Duke 850	0	1	0	1	0
Freedom Brand Alpha #2	0	0	0	0	0
Freedom Brand Alpha #3	0	0	0	0	0
MB 450	0	0	0	0	0
MB 550	0	3	1	2	1
MB 650	3	2	3	2	1
MB 750	11	8	13	14	10
NO_BS Canine X-treme	0	0	0	0	0
NO_BS Canine X-treme Jr	0	0	0	0	0
NO_BS K O X-treme Wolf	0	0	0	0	0
NO_BS K O X-treme Wolf Jr	0	0	0	0	0
NO_BS K O Beaver X-treme	3	2	3	3	1
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	4	8	9	2
#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	0	0
#3 Longspring	0	2	2	1	1
#4 Longspring	2	6	4	3	4
#5 Longspring	0	5	4	1	2
#7 Longspring	0	0	0	0	0
#11 Longspring	0	0	0	0	0
#4 Jump trap	0	1	1	0	2
#14 Jump trap	3	0	0	0	3
Other foothold trap type (please specify)	0	1	1	1	1
Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)	0	0	0	1	0
Snare or cable restraint	29	8	11	16	6
Belisle footsnare or other footsnare	0	0	0	0	0
Ram power snare	0	0	0	0	0
Collarum (canine snare)	0	0	0	0	0
#50 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	1	1	0	0
#60 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	1	0	1	0
#110 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	1	1	1	1
#120 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	3	0	0	1	0
#150 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0	0
#155 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0	0
#160 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	3	1	0	0	1
#220 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	6	5	5	6	7
#280 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	6	2	3	4	6

Table 53. Traps Used for Beaver, by Region (Part 2)

Trap Type	Alaska (n=36)	West (n=662)	Midwest (n=1634)	South (n=623)	Northeast (n=801)
#330 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	83	66	78	70	77
#660 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	1	1	1
Other Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw trap size	0	1	1	0	1
Muskrat float (submersion cage-type)	0	0	0	0	0
Colony trap	0	0	0	0	0
Cage, box, or live trap	0	8	0	1	4
Bailey, Hancock, suitcase, or clamshell trap	0	3	0	0	3
Other trap	0	2	1	0	1
Unknown trap	3	3	1	2	2

Table 54. Trap Family Used for Beaver

Beaver	Answer set	United States	Alaska	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
Trap family: (Multiple responses allowed)	Foothold	35	23	36	38	37	30
	Dog proof or foot enclosing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Snare	7	17	5	7	10	3
	Bodygrip	54	57	48	54	51	59
	Other / don't know	4	3	12	2	2	7

Table 55. Trends in Trap Use for Beaver

Top Traps Used	2004	Top Traps Used	2016	Top Traps Used	2024
#330 Body - Standard	57	#330 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	78	#330 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	76
Snares	14	Snare or cable restraint	13	MB 750	12
#330 Body - Magnum	11	#4 Coil-spring	9	Snare or cable restraint	11
#4 Longspring	8	MB 750	9	#4 Coil-spring	6
#3 Coil	8	#3 Coil-spring	8	#3 Coil-spring	6

Table 56. Beaver Trapping—Footholds

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	65	78	48	63	67	71
	Offset	19	22	32	20	16	13
	Laminated, wide or cast jaw	6	0	2	8	5	5
	Offset and laminated, wide or cast jaw	8	0	15	8	9	5
	Padded or rubber jaws	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Double jaw	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Toothed or studded	1	0	1	0	0	4
	None of these	1	0	1	1	0	2
Can you adjust pan tension on this trap? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, not including dog proof traps.)	Yes	82	78	79	82	84	83
	No	13	22	16	13	11	15
	Don't know	5	0	6	5	5	3
What kind of trigger does this trap have? (Asked of those who use a dog proof / foot enclosing trap.)	Push trigger	39	0	0	30	45	0
	Pull trigger	7	0	0	16	0	0
	Push/pull trigger	22	0	0	16	27	0
	Don't know	32	0	0	37	27	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	51	70	78	77	76
	Swivel at trap	74	71	73	74	70	79
	Swivel in between	38	22	35	40	32	42
	Shock or lunge spring	4	0	9	2	7	5
	None of these	3	7	3	3	4	3
	Don't know	2	0	1	1	2	2
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	37	51	38	36	43	34
	On a drag	2	7	2	2	2	1
	As a drowning set with a slide wire or rod	77	64	76	79	75	76
	As some other drowning set	8	14	11	8	6	11
	None of these	1	0	0	1	0	1
	Don't know	1	0	0	0	1	1
How many springs does this trap have?	1 spring	3	7	3	2	1	8
	2 springs	50	35	56	51	44	54
	4 springs	43	51	39	43	51	34
	None of these	1	0	1	1	0	1
	Don't know	3	7	1	3	3	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 57. Beaver Trapping—Snares

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	3	10	0	2	2	5
	1/16	6	10	6	5	3	12
	5/64	16	10	23	17	12	20
	3/32	36	30	36	40	34	30
	7/64	4	0	10	6	3	1
	1/8	7	10	6	4	10	7
	3/16	8	0	6	7	14	0
	Other	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Don't know	22	30	12	20	22	25
When you use this snare, do you usually set it...? (Asked of those who use snares.)	To kill	46	100	61	41	32	55
	To live catch	25	0	18	25	31	31
	Both about equally	14	0	11	18	16	9
	Set without preference	14	0	11	16	21	5
Do you use a break-away device? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	25	20	63	24	26	17
	No	66	70	33	66	68	74
	Don't know	8	10	4	10	6	9
Do you use a deer stop or minimum loop stop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	52	10	44	58	56	52
	No	45	90	50	38	43	43
	Don't know	3	0	6	4	2	5
Do you use a swivel at the staking end? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	76	30	75	81	86	71
	No	21	70	23	17	11	29
	Don't know	2	0	2	3	4	0
Do you use an in-line swivel between staking end and snare loop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	41	30	37	40	48	41
	No	53	70	59	52	48	56
	Don't know	5	0	4	8	4	4
Does this snare / cable restraint include a compression spring? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	11	0	27	11	13	10
	No	82	100	68	79	80	85
	Don't know	7	0	5	10	7	5
When you set this snare, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Staked or wired solid with entanglement	49	0	61	57	47	52
	Staked or wired solid without entanglement	42	60	31	37	47	39
	On a drag	1	10	0	1	0	1
	None of these	7	30	9	3	5	9

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 58. Snare Locks Used for Beaver Overall

Lock	Percent
ADC or Reichert reverse-bend washer lock	4
Amberg or wedge lock	0
Berkshire sure lock	2
Berkshire washer lock	3
BMI or Southern snares mini lock	2
BMI slide free or Smoothie lock	0
Cam lock	19
Drowner lock	3
Grawe's bullet lock	1
Gregerson lock	0
Kaatz Relax-a-lock	0
Kieper lock	0
LoPro (or Blackdog LoPro)	1
Micro-lock	11
NWRC breakaway lock	1
Slim lock	4
Thompson lock	2
Thompson release lock	0
Washer lock (large / quarter sized)	8
Washer lock (small / penny sized)	6
Wedge lock	2
Other	4
Don't know	26

Table 59. Beaver Trapping—Bodygrips

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	78	60	75	79	74	81
	Magnum	16	37	18	15	19	14
	Don't know	6	3	7	6	7	5
Does this trap have a wire trigger or a pan trigger? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Wire trigger	97	100	97	96	96	97
	Pan trigger	2	0	3	3	3	2
	Neither	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Don't know	1	0	0	1	1	1
Which of the following best describes how this trap is most often set? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Water set	96	83	97	96	97	97
	Dryland trail set	2	9	3	3	3	1
	Baited cubby or enclosure on the ground	0	6	0	0	0	0
	Elevated bait set	0	3	0	0	0	0
	Other type of set	1	0	0	1	0	2
	None of these	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Don't know	0	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%.

BOBCAT

Figure 71. Traps Used for Bobcat Overall

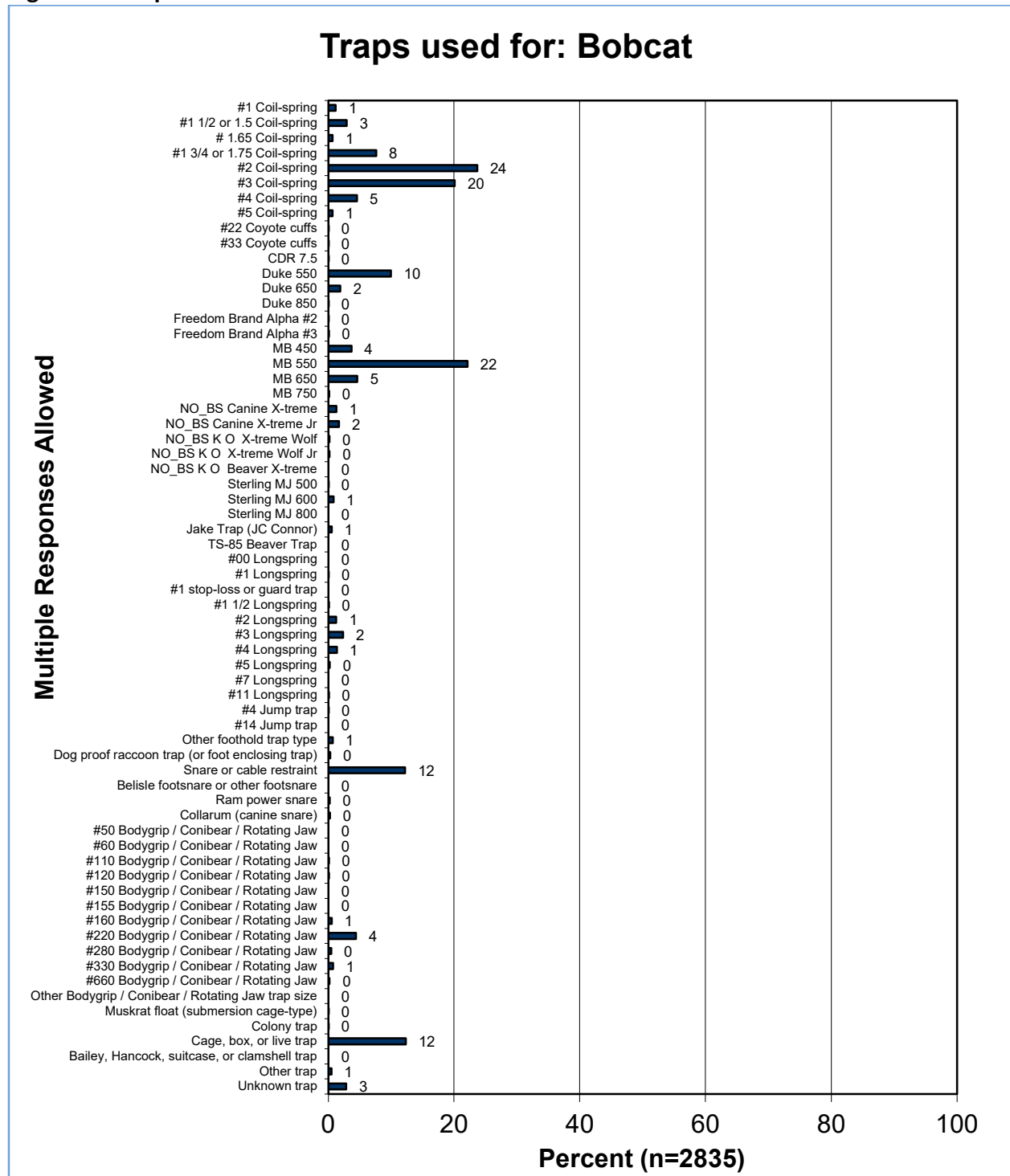


Table 60. Traps Used for Bobcat, by Region (Part 1)

Trap Type	West (n=1155)	Midwest (n=821)	South (n=692)	Northeast (n=166)
#1 Coil-spring	1	1	1	1
#1 1/2 or 1 5 Coil-spring	1	2	4	6
# 1 65 Coil-spring	1	0	1	1
#1 3/4 or 1 75 Coil-spring	7	6	8	14
#2 Coil-spring	22	23	24	30
#3 Coil-spring	32	23	15	11
#4 Coil-spring	8	5	3	2
#5 Coil-spring	1	1	1	0
#22 Coyote cuffs	0	0	0	0
#33 Coyote cuffs	0	0	0	0
CDR 7 5	0	0	0	0
Duke 550	3	6	16	12
Duke 650	2	3	2	0
Duke 850	0	0	0	0
Freedom Brand Alpha #2	0	0	0	0
Freedom Brand Alpha #3	0	0	0	0
MB 450	2	2	6	3
MB 550	10	19	30	23
MB 650	4	6	4	2
MB 750	0	0	0	0
NO_BS Canine X-treme	2	1	1	1
NO_BS Canine X-treme Jr	1	1	3	3
NO_BS K O X-treme Wolf	0	0	0	0
NO_BS K O X-treme Wolf Jr	0	0	0	0
NO_BS K O Beaver X-treme	0	0	0	0
Sterling MJ 500	0	0	0	0
Sterling MJ 600	1	1	0	2
Sterling MJ 800	0	0	0	0
Jake Trap (JC Connor)	1	0	1	1
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	0
#2 Longspring	2	1	1	0
#3 Longspring	9	1	1	3
#4 Longspring	4	1	1	2
#5 Longspring	0	1	0	0
#7 Longspring	0	0	0	0
#11 Longspring	0	0	0	0
#4 Jump trap	0	0	0	1
#14 Jump trap	0	0	0	0
Other foothold trap type (please specify)	1	1	0	2
Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)	0	0	1	0
Snare or cable restraint	13	17	10	0
Belisle footsnare or other footsnare	0	0	0	0
Ram power snare	0	0	0	0
Collarum (canine snare)	1	0	0	0
#50 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#60 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#110 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#120 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#150 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#155 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#160 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	1	0	1
#220 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	2	7	1	10
#280 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	1	0	0	0

Table 60. Traps Used for Bobcat, by Region (Part 2)

Trap Type	West (n=1155)	Midwest (n=821)	South (n=692)	Northeast (n=166)
#330 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	1	1	0	1
#660 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
Other Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw trap size	0	0	0	0
Muskrat float (submersion cage-type)	0	0	0	0
Colony trap	0	0	0	0
Cage, box, or live trap	18	17	5	13
Bailey, Hancock, suitcase, or clamshell trap	0	0	0	0
Other trap	1	0	0	2
Unknown trap	2	4	2	3

Table 61. Trap Family Used for Bobcat

Bobcat	Answer set	United States	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
Trap family: (Multiple responses allowed)	Foothold	76	73	68	86	78
	Dog proof or foot enclosing	0	0	0	1	0
	Snare	8	9	11	7	0
	Bodygrip	4	2	7	2	8
	Other / don't know	12	16	15	5	14

Table 62. Trends in Trap Use for Bobcat

Top Traps Used	2004	Top Traps Used	2016	Top Traps Used	2024
#3 Coil	30	#2 Coil-spring	32	#2 Coil-spring	24
#2 Coil	24	#3 Coil-spring	28	MB 550	22
#3 Longspring	13	#1 3/4 or 1.75 Coil-spring	11	#3 Coil-spring	20
Snares	8	MB 550	11	Cage, box, or live trap	12
#4 Coil	6	Snare or cable restraint	11	Snare or cable restraint	12

Table 63. Bobcat Trapping—Footholds

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	26	13	30	27	33
	Offset	45	53	38	49	42
	Laminated, wide or cast jaw	4	4	6	2	4
	Offset and laminated, wide or cast jaw	22	28	24	18	18
	Padded or rubber jaws	3	2	1	4	3
	Double jaw	0	0	0	0	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	83	85	83	82	89
	No	12	12	12	13	9
	Don't know	5	3	6	5	3
What kind of trigger does this trap have? (Asked of those who use a dog proof / foot enclosing trap.)	Push trigger	2	29	0	0	0
	Pull trigger	18	71	41	5	0
	Push/pull trigger	69	0	15	95	0
	Don't know	11	0	44	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	80	73	83	79	87
	Swivel at trap	76	83	75	74	82
	Swivel in between	49	53	50	43	62
	Shock or lunge spring	19	26	12	23	19
	None of these	1	0	1	1	0
	Don't know	1	1	1	1	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	86	96	92	95
	On a drag	27	51	17	27	27
	As a drowning set with a slide wire or rod	0	0	0	0	0
	As some other drowning set	0	0	0	0	0
	None of these	0	0	0	0	0
	Don't know	1	0	0	1	1
How many springs does this trap have?	1 spring	2	2	3	2	2
	2 springs	64	57	59	70	69
	4 springs	32	39	36	26	27
	None of these	0	1	0	1	0
	Don't know	2	2	2	2	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 64. Bobcat Trapping—Snares

Bobcat	Answer set	United States	West	Mid-west	South
What is the cable diameter of this snare? (Asked of those who use snares.)	3/64	5	5	5	4
	1/16	14	20	15	10
	5/64	20	26	15	27
	3/32	25	21	27	23
	7/64	3	2	4	1
	1/8	9	5	11	7
	3/16	7	3	7	9
	Other	0	0	0	0
	Don't know	17	19	15	20
When you use this snare, do you usually set it...? (Asked of those who use snares.)	To kill	59	81	59	45
	To live catch	20	10	21	23
	Both about equally	7	6	9	5
	Set without preference	14	3	11	26
Do you use a break-away device? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	52	78	53	33
	No	43	20	43	57
	Don't know	5	2	4	10
Do you use a deer stop or minimum loop stop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	62	51	67	60
	No	31	47	29	26
	Don't know	7	2	4	14
Do you use a swivel at the staking end? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	78	64	82	80
	No	20	36	15	17
	Don't know	3	0	3	3
Do you use an in-line swivel between staking end and snare loop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	40	32	43	41
	No	53	67	50	51
	Don't know	7	1	7	9
Does this snare / cable restraint include a compression spring? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	23	44	23	13
	No	68	54	66	80
	Don't know	8	2	11	7
When you set this snare, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Staked or wired solid with entanglement	57	59	57	54
	Staked or wired solid without entanglement	36	35	38	32
	On a drag	3	3	2	6
	None of these	3	3	2	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 65. Snare Locks Used for Bobcat Overall

Lock	Percent
ADC or Reichert reverse-bend washer lock	5
Amberg or wedge lock	3
Berkshire sure lock	2
Berkshire washer lock	0
BMI or Southern snares mini lock	1
BMI slide free or Smoothie lock	0
Cam lock	29
Drowner lock	0
Grawe's bullet lock	1
Gregerson lock	0
Kaatz Relax-a-lock	1
Kieper lock	1
LoPro (or Blackdog LoPro)	2
Micro-lock	15
NWRC breakaway lock	0
Slim lock	3
Thompson lock	1
Thompson release lock	0
Washer lock (large / quarter sized)	4
Washer lock (small / penny sized)	2
Wedge lock	3
Other	4
Don't know	23

Table 66. Bobcat Trapping—Bodygrips

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	86	69	86	91	91
	Magnum	10	23	12	0	9
	Don't know	3	8	2	9	0
Does this trap have a wire trigger or a pan trigger? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Wire trigger	84	85	86	72	86
	Pan trigger	14	13	11	28	14
	Neither	0	0	0	0	0
	Don't know	2	2	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	10	7	10	23	0
	Baited cubby or enclosure on the ground	71	84	72	77	52
	Elevated bait set	19	6	18	0	48
	Other type of set	0	4	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%.

COYOTE

Figure 72. Traps Used for Coyote Overall

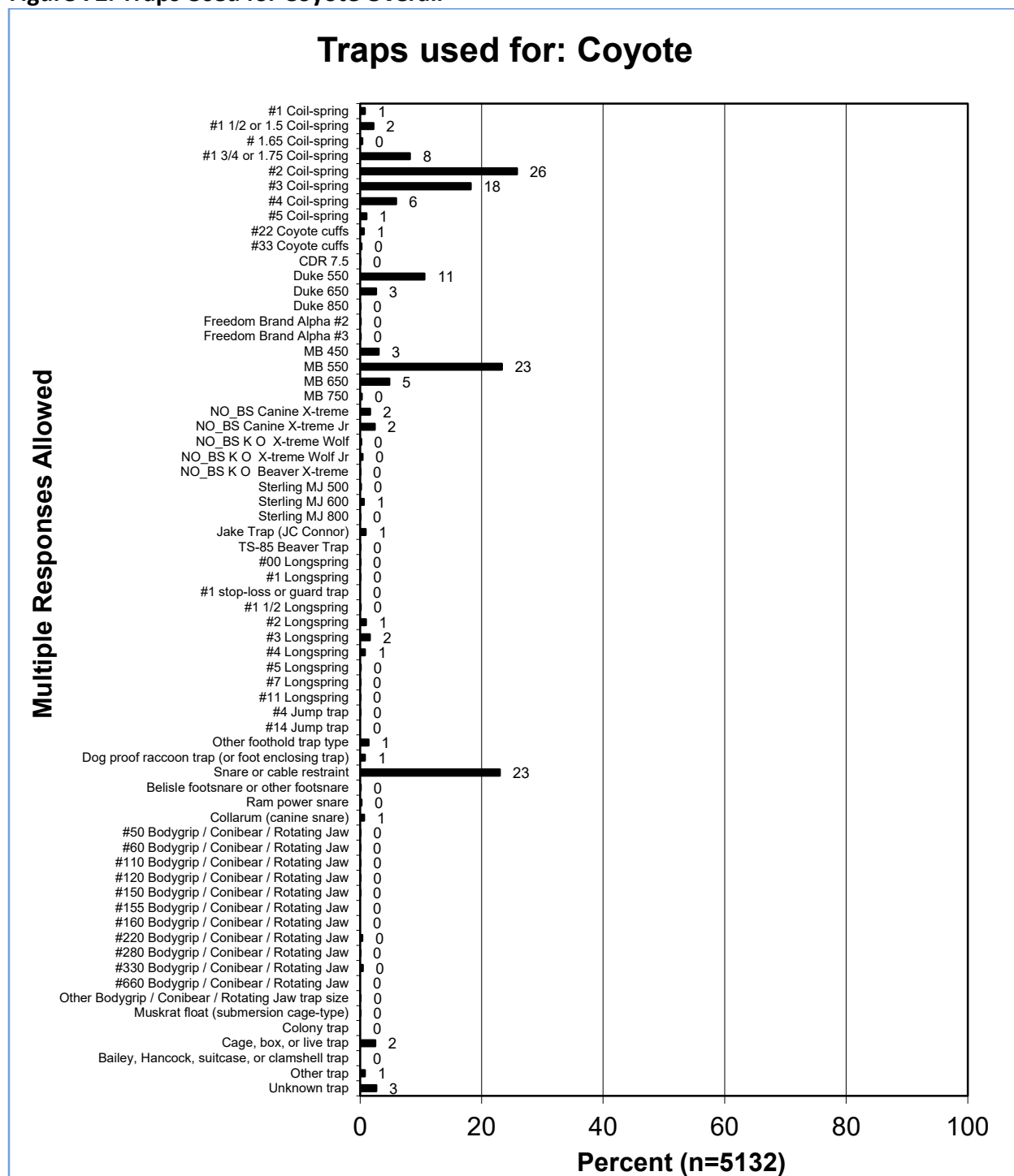


Table 67. Traps Used for Coyote, by Region (Part 1)

Trap Type	West (n=967)	Midwest (n=2252)	South (n=1201)	Northeast (n=703)
#1 Coil-spring	1	1	1	1
#1 1/2 or 1 5 Coil-spring	1	2	3	4
# 1 65 Coil-spring	1	0	0	1
#1 3/4 or 1 75 Coil-spring	5	7	8	13
#2 Coil-spring	22	24	25	34
#3 Coil-spring	31	20	14	15
#4 Coil-spring	8	7	5	4
#5 Coil-spring	1	1	1	1
#22 Coyote cuffs	0	1	1	0
#33 Coyote cuffs	0	0	0	0
CDR 7 5	0	0	0	0
Duke 550	6	10	15	8
Duke 650	3	3	3	1
Duke 850	0	0	0	0
Freedom Brand Alpha #2	0	0	0	0
Freedom Brand Alpha #3	0	0	0	0
MB 450	1	2	5	4
MB 550	12	21	31	22
MB 650	5	6	3	3
MB 750	1	0	0	0
NO_BS Canine X-treme	4	2	2	1
NO_BS Canine X-treme Jr	2	2	3	3
NO_BS K O X-treme Wolf	0	0	0	0
NO_BS K O X-treme Wolf Jr	0	1	0	0
NO_BS K O Beaver X-treme	0	0	0	0
Sterling MJ 500	0	0	0	0
Sterling MJ 600	1	1	0	1
Sterling MJ 800	0	0	0	0
Jake Trap (JC Connor)	1	1	1	2
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	0
#2 Longspring	2	1	1	1
#3 Longspring	8	1	0	2
#4 Longspring	3	1	1	0
#5 Longspring	0	0	0	0
#7 Longspring	0	0	0	0
#11 Longspring	0	0	0	0
#4 Jump trap	0	0	0	0
#14 Jump trap	0	0	0	0
Other foothold trap type (please specify)	1	1	1	3
Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)	0	1	1	1
Snare or cable restraint	24	31	19	6
Belisle footsnare or other footsnare	0	0	0	0
Ram power snare	0	0	0	0
Collarum (canine snare)	0	1	1	0
#50 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#60 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#110 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#120 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#150 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#155 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#160 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#220 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	1	0	0	0
#280 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0

Table 67. Traps Used for Coyote, by Region (Part 2)

Trap Type	West (n=967)	Midwest (n=2252)	South (n=1201)	Northeast (n=703)
#330 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#660 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
Other Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw trap size	0	0	0	0
Muskrat float (submersion cage-type)	0	0	0	0
Colony trap	0	0	0	0
Cage, box, or live trap	6	2	3	2
Bailey, Hancock, suitcase, or clamshell trap	0	0	0	0
Other trap	1	1	1	1
Unknown trap	2	3	2	4

Table 68. Trap Family Used for Coyote

Coyote	Answer set	United States	Alaska	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
Trap family: (Multiple responses allowed)	Foothold	79	42	77	75	82	88
	Dog proof or foot enclosing	1	0	0	0	1	1
	Snare	15	33	15	21	13	5
	Bodygrip	1	0	1	1	1	1
	Other / don't know	5	24	7	4	4	6

Table 69. Trends in Trap Use for Coyote

Top Traps Used	2004	Top Traps Used	2016	Top Traps Used	2024
#2 Coil	27	#2 Coil-spring	35	#2 Coil-spring	26
#3 Coil	22	#3 Coil-spring	25	MB 550	23
Snares	14	Snare or cable restraint	24	Snare or cable restraint	23
#3 Longspring	9	#1 3/4 or 1.75 Coil-spring	15	#3 Coil-spring	18
#1 3/4 Coil	8	MB 550	14	Duke 550	11

Table 70. Coyote Trapping—Footholds

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	29	22	14	30	27	37
	Offset	43	38	52	40	47	39
	Laminated, wide or cast jaw	4	1	3	6	3	4
	Offset and laminated, wide or cast jaw	20	38	29	22	17	14
	Padded or rubber jaws	4	0	1	1	6	7
	Double jaw	0	0	0	0	0	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	100	85	83	81	86
	No	12	0	12	12	13	10
	Don't know	5	0	3	5	6	5
What kind of trigger does this trap have? (Asked of those who use a dog proof / foot enclosing trap.)	Push trigger	19	0	5	9	27	19
	Pull trigger	51	0	95	24	61	74
	Push/pull trigger	28	0	0	44	14	40
	Don't know	9	0	0	23	2	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	80	98	75	81	77	85
	Swivel at trap	74	100	83	73	72	78
	Swivel in between	49	38	54	48	45	60
	Shock or lunge spring	20	39	27	14	24	22
	None of these	1	0	1	1	1	0
	Don't know	1	0	1	2	2	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	96	78	91	97	95	98
	On a drag	17	81	46	11	20	15
	As a drowning set with a slide wire or rod	0	0	0	0	0	0
	As some other drowning set	0	0	0	0	0	0
	None of these	1	0	0	1	1	0
	Don't know	1	0	1	1	1	1
How many springs does this trap have?	1 spring	2	0	2	2	3	3
	2 springs	63	80	56	61	68	66
	4 springs	31	20	41	35	27	27
	None of these	0	0	1	0	1	1
	Don't know	3	0	2	3	2	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 71. Coyote Trapping—Snares

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	2	0	3	2	4	2
	1/16	4	24	8	3	3	2
	5/64	15	24	22	17	9	18
	3/32	32	24	31	31	34	37
	7/64	4	0	4	4	4	5
	1/8	10	24	7	9	12	6
	3/16	6	0	4	5	9	7
	Other	1	0	1	0	2	1
	Don't know	27	3	20	29	24	23
When you use this snare, do you usually set it...? (Asked of those who use snares.)	To kill	52	97	79	54	44	24
	To live catch	23	3	7	23	25	46
	Both about equally	8	0	6	8	9	14
	Set without preference	15	0	9	15	20	14
Do you use a break-away device? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	49	24	78	50	43	37
	No	43	76	20	43	47	57
	Don't know	8	0	2	8	10	7
Do you use a deer stop or minimum loop stop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	77	3	64	78	78	98
	No	19	97	33	20	15	0
	Don't know	3	0	3	2	7	2
Do you use a swivel at the staking end? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	82	27	75	83	82	89
	No	15	73	25	15	13	7
	Don't know	3	0	0	3	5	4
Do you use an in-line swivel between staking end and snare loop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	36	27	35	36	35	41
	No	57	73	62	58	54	48
	Don't know	7	0	3	6	11	11
Does this snare / cable restraint include a compression spring? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	26	24	41	26	20	24
	No	67	76	53	67	72	69
	Don't know	7	0	6	7	8	6
When you set this snare, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Staked or wired solid with entanglement	55	27	62	60	43	47
	Staked or wired solid without entanglement	40	73	35	37	48	47
	On a drag	1	0	0	0	3	0
	None of these	2	0	3	2	3	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 72. Snare Locks Used for Coyote Overall

Lock	Percent
ADC or Reichert reverse-bend washer lock	5
Amberg or wedge lock	3
Berkshire sure lock	2
Berkshire washer lock	1
BMI or Southern snares mini lock	1
BMI slide free or Smoothie lock	0
Cam lock	20
Drowner lock	0
Grawe's bullet lock	1
Gregerson lock	0
Kaatz Relax-a-lock	1
Kieper lock	1
LoPro (or Blackdog LoPro)	1
Micro-lock	10
NWRC breakaway lock	2
Slim lock	2
Thompson lock	1
Thompson release lock	0
Washer lock (large / quarter sized)	6
Washer lock (small / penny sized)	5
Wedge lock	2
Other	3
Don't know	34

Table 73. Coyote Trapping—Bodygrips

Coyote	Answer set	United States	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
Is this trap standard or magnum? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Standard	74	90	75	81	59
	Magnum	7	0	8	9	0
	Don't know	19	10	17	10	41
Does this trap have a wire trigger or a pan trigger? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Wire trigger	63	56	74	55	45
	Pan trigger	31	44	22	45	32
	Neither	0	0	0	0	3
	Don't know	6	0	4	0	20
Which of the following best describes how this trap is most often set? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Water set	6	0	0	25	0
	Dryland trail set	49	42	54	38	55
	Baited cubby or enclosure on the ground	34	34	43	31	13
	Elevated bait set	2	0	0	0	12
	Other type of set	0	6	0	0	0
	None of these	4	18	2	6	0
	Don't know	4	0	0	0	20

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 73. Traps Used for Fisher Overall

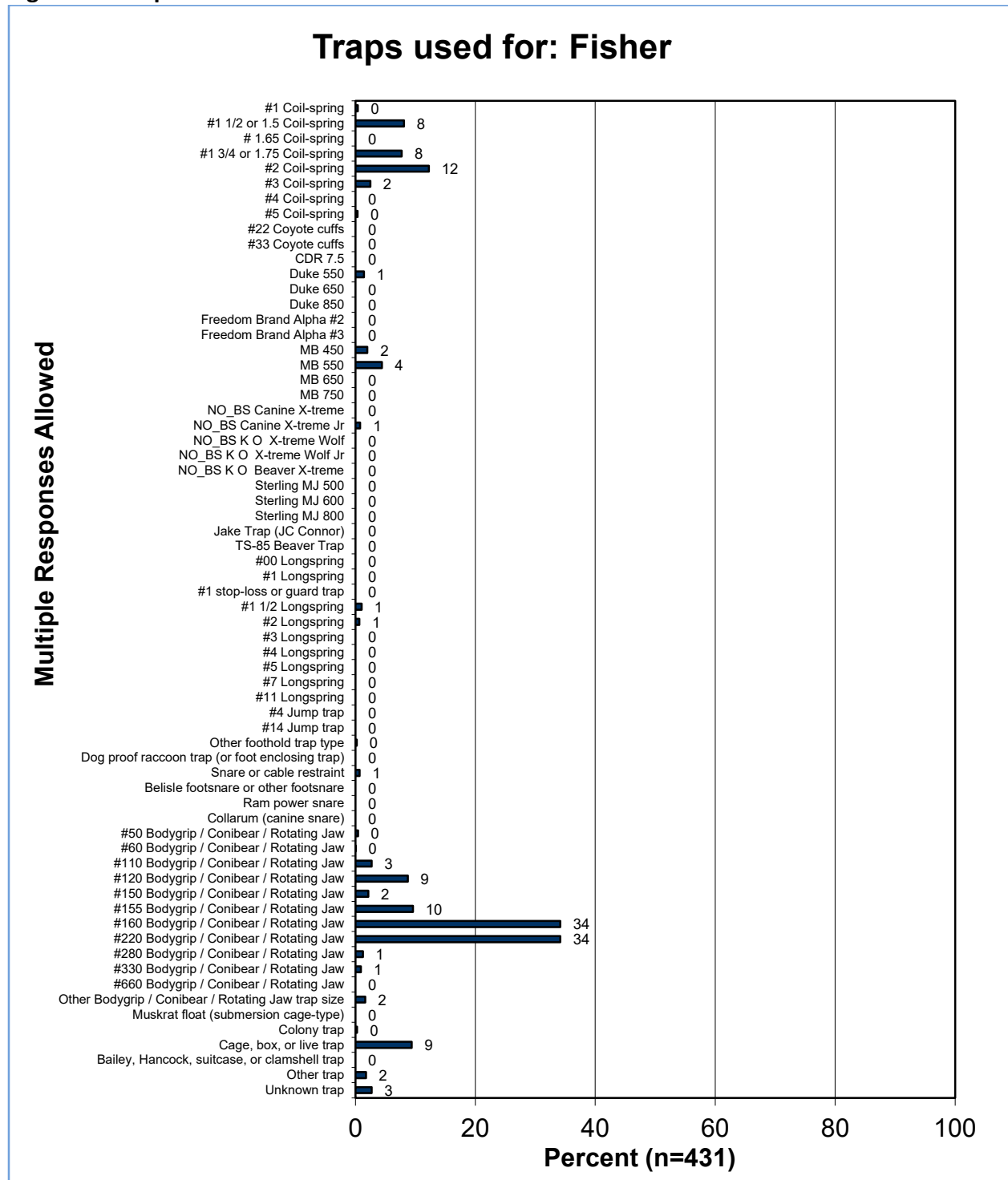


Table 74. Traps Used for Fisher, by Region (Part 1)

Trap Type	Midwest (n=43)	Northeast (n=367)
#1 Coil-spring	0	1
#1 1/2 or 1 5 Coil-spring	4	8
# 1 65 Coil-spring	0	0
#1 3/4 or 1 75 Coil-spring	2	8
#2 Coil-spring	0	14
#3 Coil-spring	9	1
#4 Coil-spring	0	0
#5 Coil-spring	1	0
#22 Coyote cuffs	0	0
#33 Coyote cuffs	0	0
CDR 7 5	0	0
Duke 550	4	1
Duke 650	0	0
Duke 850	0	0
Freedom Brand Alpha #2	0	0
Freedom Brand Alpha #3	0	0
MB 450	0	2
MB 550	0	4
MB 650	0	0
MB 750	0	0
NO_BS Canine X-treme	0	0
NO_BS Canine X-treme Jr	0	1
NO_BS K O X-treme Wolf	0	0
NO_BS K O X-treme Wolf Jr	0	0
NO_BS K O Beaver X-treme	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	1
#2 Longspring	0	1
#3 Longspring	0	0
#4 Longspring	0	0
#5 Longspring	0	0
#7 Longspring	0	0
#11 Longspring	0	0
#4 Jump trap	0	0
#14 Jump trap	0	0
Other foothold trap type (please specify)	0	0
Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)	0	0
Snare or cable restraint	0	0
Belisle footsnare or other footsnare	0	0
Ram power snare	0	0
Collarum (canine snare)	0	0
#50 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	1
#60 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0
#110 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	4	2
#120 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	7	9
#150 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	4	2
#155 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	14	8
#160 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	43	35
#220 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	35	36
#280 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	8	0

Table 74. Traps Used for Fisher, by Region (Part 2)

Trap Type	Midwest (n=43)	Northeast (n=367)
#330 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	7	0
#660 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0
Other Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw trap size	0	2
Muskrat float (submersion cage-type)	0	0
Colony trap	0	0
Cage, box, or live trap	8	10
Bailey, Hancock, suitcase, or clamshell trap	0	0
Other trap	0	2
Unknown trap	0	3

Table 75. Trap Family Used for Fisher

Fisher	Answer set	United States	Midwest	North-east
Trap family: (Multiple responses allowed)	Foothold	28	15	28
	Dog proof or foot enclosing	0	0	0
	Snare	0	0	0
	Bodygrip	62	79	61
	Other / don't know	11	6	11

Table 76. Trends in Trap Use for Fisher

Top Traps Used	2004	Top Traps Used	2016	Top Traps Used	2024
#220 Body - Standard	55	#220 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	46	#160 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	34
#2 Coil	9	#160 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	35	#220 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	34
#220 Body - Magnum	8	#2 Coil-spring	10	#2 Coil-spring	12
#110 Body - Standard	8	Cage or box trap	9	#155 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	10
#160 Body - Standard	7	#1 3/4 or 1.75 Coil-spring	8	Cage, box, or live trap	9

Table 77. Fisher Trapping—Footholds

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	50	38	55
	Offset	31	23	26
	Laminated, wide or cast jaw	5	0	5
	Offset and laminated, wide or cast jaw	11	22	11
	Padded or rubber jaws	3	0	3
	Double jaw	0	0	0
	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	89	83	89
	No	9	17	10
	Don't know	1	0	1
What kind of trigger does this trap have? (Asked of those who use a dog proof / foot enclosing trap.)	Push trigger	NA	0	0
	Pull trigger	NA	0	0
	Push/pull trigger	NA	0	0
	Don't know	NA	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	80	100	79
	Swivel at trap	79	67	80
	Swivel in between	58	50	59
	Shock or lunge spring	10	0	10
	None of these	0	0	0
	Don't know	1	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	98	100	97
	On a drag	12	0	13
	As a drowning set with a slide wire or rod	0	0	0
	As some other drowning set	0	0	0
	None of these	0	0	0
	Don't know	0	0	0
How many springs does this trap have?	1 spring	4	0	3
	2 springs	80	67	81
	4 springs	16	33	14
	None of these	0	0	0
	Don't know	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 78. Fisher Trapping—Snares

Fisher	Answer set	United States
What is the cable diameter of this snare? (Asked of those who use snares.)	3/64	0
	1/16	0
	5/64	0
	3/32	0
	7/64	0
	1/8	0
	3/16	51
	Other	0
	Don't know	49
When you use this snare, do you usually set it...? (Asked of those who use snares.)	To kill	0
	To live catch	51
	Both about equally	0
	Set without preference	49
Do you use a break-away device? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	0
	No	51
	Don't know	49
Do you use a deer stop or minimum loop stop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	51
	No	49
	Don't know	0
Do you use a swivel at the staking end? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	100
	No	0
	Don't know	0
Do you use an in-line swivel between staking end and snare loop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	0
	No	100
	Don't know	0
Does this snare / cable restraint include a compression spring? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	0
	No	100
	Don't know	0
When you set this snare, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Staked or wired solid with entanglement	0
	Staked or wired solid without entanglement	100
	On a drag	0
	None of these	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 79. Snare Locks Used for Fisher Overall

Lock	Percent
ADC or Reichert reverse-bend washer lock	0
Amberg or wedge lock	0
Berkshire sure lock	0
Berkshire washer lock	0
BMI or Southern snares mini lock	0
BMI slide free or Smoothie lock	0
Cam lock	49
Drowner lock	0
Grawe's bullet lock	0
Gregerson lock	0
Kaatz Relax-a-lock	0
Kieper lock	0
LoPro (or Blackdog LoPro)	0
Micro-lock	0
NWRC breakaway lock	0
Slim lock	0
Thompson lock	0
Thompson release lock	0
Washer lock (large / quarter sized)	51
Washer lock (small / penny sized)	0
Wedge lock	0
Other	0
Don't know	0

Table 80. Fisher Trapping—Bodygrips

Fisher	Answer set	United States	Midwest	North-east
Is this trap standard or magnum? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Standard	80	83	79
	Magnum	14	12	15
	Don't know	6	4	6
Does this trap have a wire trigger or a pan trigger? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Wire trigger	90	90	90
	Pan trigger	9	10	9
	Neither	0	0	1
	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	1	0	1
	Dryland trail set	4	8	4
	Baited cubby or enclosure on the ground	54	70	50
	Elevated bait set	34	19	37
	Other type of set	7	3	8
	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%.

GRAY FOX

Figure 74. Traps Used for Gray Fox Overall

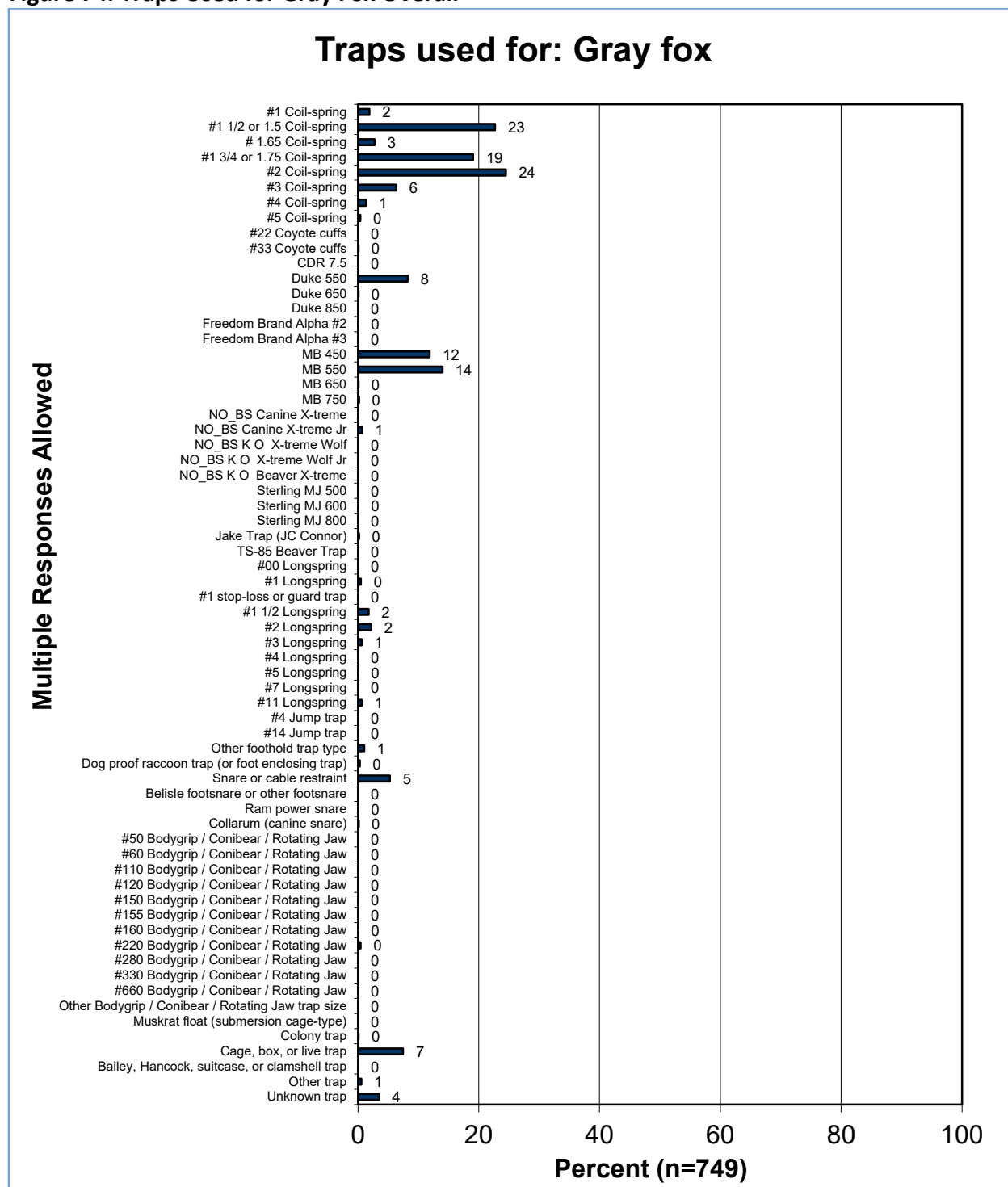


Table 81. Traps Used for Gray Fox, by Region (Part 1)

Trap Type	West (n=253)	Midwest (n=70)	South (n=295)	Northeast (n=131)
#1 Coil-spring	1	1	1	4
#1 1/2 or 1 5 Coil-spring	10	34	25	19
# 1 65 Coil-spring	4	0	3	2
#1 3/4 or 1 75 Coil-spring	21	16	15	27
#2 Coil-spring	25	32	21	28
#3 Coil-spring	10	5	7	3
#4 Coil-spring	1	0	2	2
#5 Coil-spring	1	0	1	0
#22 Coyote cuffs	0	0	0	0
#33 Coyote cuffs	0	1	0	0
CDR 7 5	0	0	0	0
Duke 550	3	5	10	8
Duke 650	1	0	0	0
Duke 850	0	0	0	0
Freedom Brand Alpha #2	1	0	0	0
Freedom Brand Alpha #3	0	0	0	0
MB 450	7	3	16	10
MB 550	7	10	19	10
MB 650	1	0	0	0
MB 750	0	0	0	0
NO_BS Canine X-treme	0	0	0	0
NO_BS Canine X-treme Jr	1	1	0	1
NO_BS K O X-treme Wolf	0	0	0	0
NO_BS K O X-treme Wolf Jr	0	0	0	0
NO_BS K O Beaver X-treme	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	1
TS-85 Beaver Trap	0	0	0	0
#00 Longspring	0	0	0	0
#1 Longspring	0	0	0	1
#1 stop-loss or guard trap	0	0	0	0
#1 1/2 Longspring	0	0	1	5
#2 Longspring	5	1	2	1
#3 Longspring	4	0	0	0
#4 Longspring	0	0	0	0
#5 Longspring	1	0	0	0
#7 Longspring	0	0	0	0
#11 Longspring	0	0	1	0
#4 Jump trap	0	0	0	0
#14 Jump trap	0	0	0	0
Other foothold trap type (please specify)	1	1	0	3
Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)	0	0	0	0
Snare or cable restraint	4	11	3	7
Belisle footsnare or other footsnare	0	0	0	0
Ram power snare	1	0	0	0
Collarum (canine snare)	0	0	0	0
#50 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#60 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#110 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#120 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#150 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#155 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#160 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#220 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	1	1	0	0
#280 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0

Table 81. Traps Used for Gray Fox, by Region (Part 2)

Trap Type	West (n=253)	Midwest (n=70)	South (n=295)	Northeast (n=131)
#330 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#660 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
Other Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw trap size	0	0	0	0
Muskrat float (submersion cage-type)	0	0	0	0
Colony trap	0	0	0	0
Cage, box, or live trap	26	4	5	4
Bailey, Hancock, suitcase, or clamshell trap	0	0	0	0
Other trap	0	0	0	2
Unknown trap	3	6	3	3

Table 82. Trap Family Used for Gray Fox

Gray fox	Answer set	United States	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
Trap family: (Multiple responses allowed)	Foothold	87	71	82	91	87
	Dog proof or foot enclosing	0	0	0	0	0
	Snare	4	3	9	2	5
	Bodygrip	0	1	1	0	0
	Other / don't know	9	25	9	6	7

Table 83. Trends in Trap Use for Gray Fox

Top Traps Used	2004	Top Traps Used	2016	Top Traps Used	2024
#1 1/2 Coil	37	#2 Coil-spring	32	#2 Coil-spring	24
#2 Coil	27	#1 1/2 Coil-spring	31	#1 1/2 or 1.5 Coil-spring	23
#1 3/4 Coil	8	#1 3/4 or 1.75 Coil-spring	25	#1 3/4 or 1.75 Coil-spring	19
#3 Coil	5	#3 Coil-spring	9	MB 550	14
#1 1/2 Longspring	4	Snare or cable restraint	7	MB 450	12

Table 84. Gray Fox Trapping—Footholds

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	39	13	51	39	46
	Offset	40	62	29	38	39
	Laminated, wide or cast jaw	4	7	2	4	5
	Offset and laminated, wide or cast jaw	12	18	16	12	8
	Padded or rubber jaws	5	1	0	7	3
	Double jaw	0	0	0	0	0
	Toothed or studded	0	0	0	0	0
	None of these	0	0	2	0	0
Can you adjust pan tension on this trap? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, not including dog proof traps.)	Yes	82	89	81	81	82
	No	13	10	13	14	11
	Don't know	5	1	6	4	7
What kind of trigger does this trap have? (Asked of those who use a dog proof / foot enclosing trap.)	Push trigger	18	0	0	33	0
	Pull trigger	36	0	0	0	100
	Push/pull trigger	46	100	0	67	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	79	71	88	77	86
	Swivel at trap	77	84	65	75	82
	Swivel in between	45	59	40	40	55
	Shock or lunge spring	18	31	8	18	17
	None of these	1	0	0	1	0
	Don't know	1	0	0	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	94	83	97	93	98
	On a drag	22	55	25	21	9
	As a drowning set with a slide wire or rod	0	0	0	0	0
	As some other drowning set	0	0	0	0	0
	None of these	0	0	0	0	0
	Don't know	1	1	1	1	1
How many springs does this trap have?	1 spring	5	6	4	4	6
	2 springs	83	79	83	85	79
	4 springs	10	15	12	9	12
	None of these	1	0	0	2	1
	Don't know	1	0	1	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 85. Gray Fox Trapping—Snares

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	7	14	0	0	19
	1/16	5	24	0	7	0
	5/64	20	8	11	39	13
	3/32	31	14	56	33	13
	7/64	0	0	0	0	0
	1/8	8	17	0	17	3
	3/16	2	0	0	5	3
	Other	0	0	0	0	0
	Don't know	26	22	33	0	49
When you use this snare, do you usually set it...? (Asked of those who use snares.)	To kill	26	71	33	7	23
	To live catch	41	22	33	27	68
	Both about equally	17	7	22	23	10
	Set without preference	17	0	11	44	0
Do you use a break-away device? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	44	61	41	39	46
	No	53	39	59	61	45
	Don't know	3	0	0	0	10
Do you use a deer stop or minimum loop stop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	86	45	100	76	100
	No	12	55	0	17	0
	Don't know	2	0	0	7	0
Do you use a swivel at the staking end? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	83	78	100	94	59
	No	17	22	0	7	41
	Don't know	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	46	39	53	39	51
	No	50	61	36	61	46
	Don't know	4	0	11	0	3
Does this snare / cable restraint include a compression spring? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	11	37	0	21	0
	No	88	63	100	79	97
	Don't know	1	0	0	0	3
When you set this snare, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Staked or wired solid with entanglement	37	63	44	17	43
	Staked or wired solid without entanglement	58	37	56	72	54
	On a drag	0	0	0	0	0
	None of these	4	0	0	11	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 86. Snare Locks Used for Gray Fox Overall

Lock	Percent
ADC or Reichert reverse-bend washer lock	9
Amberg or wedge lock	1
Berkshire sure lock	6
Berkshire washer lock	2
BMI or Southern snares mini lock	1
BMI slide free or Smoothie lock	0
Cam lock	8
Drowner lock	3
Grawe's bullet lock	0
Gregerson lock	5
Kaatz Relax-a-lock	2
Kieper lock	0
LoPro (or Blackdog LoPro)	5
Micro-lock	13
NWRC breakaway lock	1
Slim lock	10
Thompson lock	1
Thompson release lock	0
Washer lock (large / quarter sized)	0
Washer lock (small / penny sized)	0
Wedge lock	5
Other	1
Don't know	26

Table 87. Gray Fox Trapping—Bodygrips

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	62	67	0	100	0
	Magnum	19	33	0	0	100
	Don't know	19	0	100	0	0
Does this trap have a wire trigger or a pan trigger? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Wire trigger	24	53	0	0	100
	Pan trigger	56	47	0	100	0
	Neither	0	0	0	0	0
	Don't know	19	0	100	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	53	33	0	100	0
	Baited cubby or enclosure on the ground	19	67	0	0	0
	Elevated bait set	8	0	0	0	100
	Other type of set	0	0	0	0	0
	None of these	0	0	0	0	0
	Don't know	19	0	100	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 75. Traps Used for Kit or Swift Fox Overall

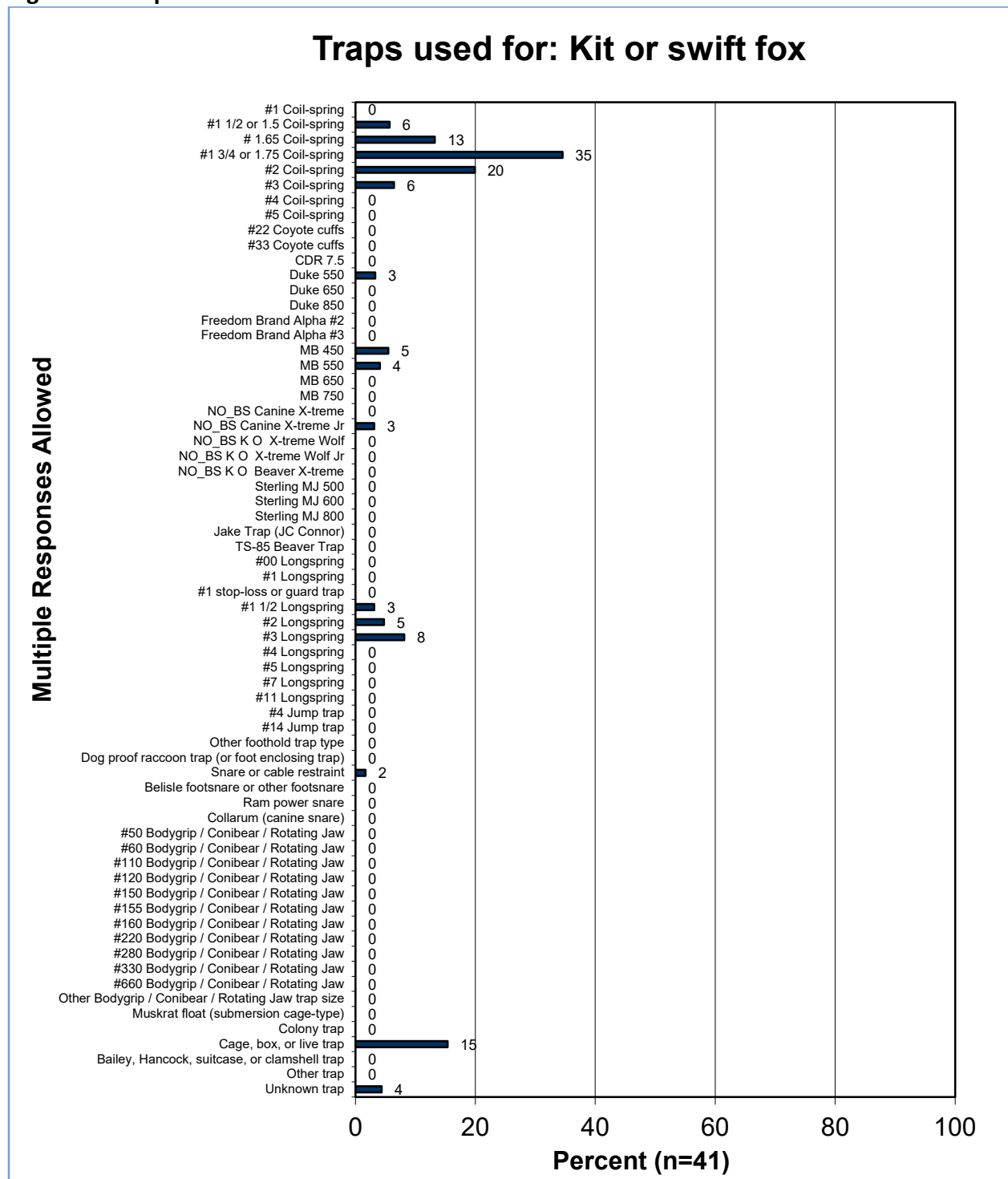


Table 88. Traps Used for Kit or Swift Fox, by Region (Part 1)

Trap Type	West (n=39)
#1 Coil-spring	0
#1 1/2 or 1 5 Coil-spring	6
# 1 65 Coil-spring	15
#1 3/4 or 1 75 Coil-spring	39
#2 Coil-spring	16
#3 Coil-spring	7
#4 Coil-spring	0
#5 Coil-spring	0
#22 Coyote cuffs	0
#33 Coyote cuffs	0
CDR 7 5	0
Duke 550	4
Duke 650	0
Duke 850	0
Freedom Brand Alpha #2	0
Freedom Brand Alpha #3	0
MB 450	6
MB 550	5
MB 650	0
MB 750	0
NO_BS Canine X-treme	0
NO_BS Canine X-treme Jr	4
NO_BS K O X-treme Wolf	0
NO_BS K O X-treme Wolf Jr	0
NO_BS K O Beaver X-treme	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	4
#2 Longspring	5
#3 Longspring	9
#4 Longspring	0
#5 Longspring	0
#7 Longspring	0
#11 Longspring	0
#4 Jump trap	0
#14 Jump trap	0
Other foothold trap type (please specify)	0
Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)	0
Snare or cable restraint	2
Belisle footsnare or other footsnare	0
Ram power snare	0
Collarum (canine snare)	0
#50 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0
#60 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0
#110 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0
#120 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0
#150 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0
#155 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0
#160 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0
#220 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0
#280 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0

Table 88. Traps Used for Kit or Swift Fox, by Region (Part 2)

Trap Type	West (n=39)
#330 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0
#660 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0
Other Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw trap size	0
Muskrat float (submersion cage-type)	0
Colony trap	0
Cage, box, or live trap	11
Bailey, Hancock, suitcase, or clamshell trap	0
Other trap	0
Unknown trap	5

Table 89. Trap Family Used for Kit or Swift Fox

Kit or swift fox	Answer set	United States	West
Trap family: (Multiple responses allowed)	Foothold	79	81
	Dog proof or foot enclosing	0	0
	Snare	1	1
	Bodygrip	0	0
	Other / don't know	20	18

Table 90. Trends in Trap Use for Kit or Swift Fox

Top Traps Used	2004	Top Traps Used	2016	Top Traps Used	2024
#2 Coil	40	#2 Coil-spring	33	#1 3/4 or 1.75 Coil-spring	35
#1 3/4 Coil	22	#1 3/4 or 1.75 Coil-spring	21	#2 Coil-spring	20
#3 Longspring	9	#1 1/2 Coil-spring	14	Cage, box, or live trap	15
#4 Coil	6	#3 Coil-spring	14	# 1.65 Coil-spring	13
#3 Coil	5	Cage or box trap	12	#3 Longspring	8

Table 91. Kit or Swift Fox Trapping—Footholds

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	11	11
	Offset	52	55
	Laminated, wide or cast jaw	2	2
	Offset and laminated, wide or cast jaw	35	32
	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	90	90
	No	7	7
	Don't know	3	3
What kind of trigger does this trap have?	Push trigger	0	0
	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	77	76
	Swivel at trap	81	85
	Swivel in between	69	72
	Shock or lunge spring	18	19
	None of these	0	0
	Don't know	3	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	88	87
	On a drag	74	78
	As a drowning set with a slide wire or rod	0	0
	As some other drowning set	0	0
	None of these	3	3
	Don't know	0	0
How many springs does this trap have?	1 spring	0	0
	2 springs	75	78
	4 springs	20	16
	None of these	0	0
	Don't know	5	5

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%.

The sample size of those using snares or bodygrips for kit or swift fox trapping is too low to include.

LYNX

Figure 76. Traps Used for Lynx Overall

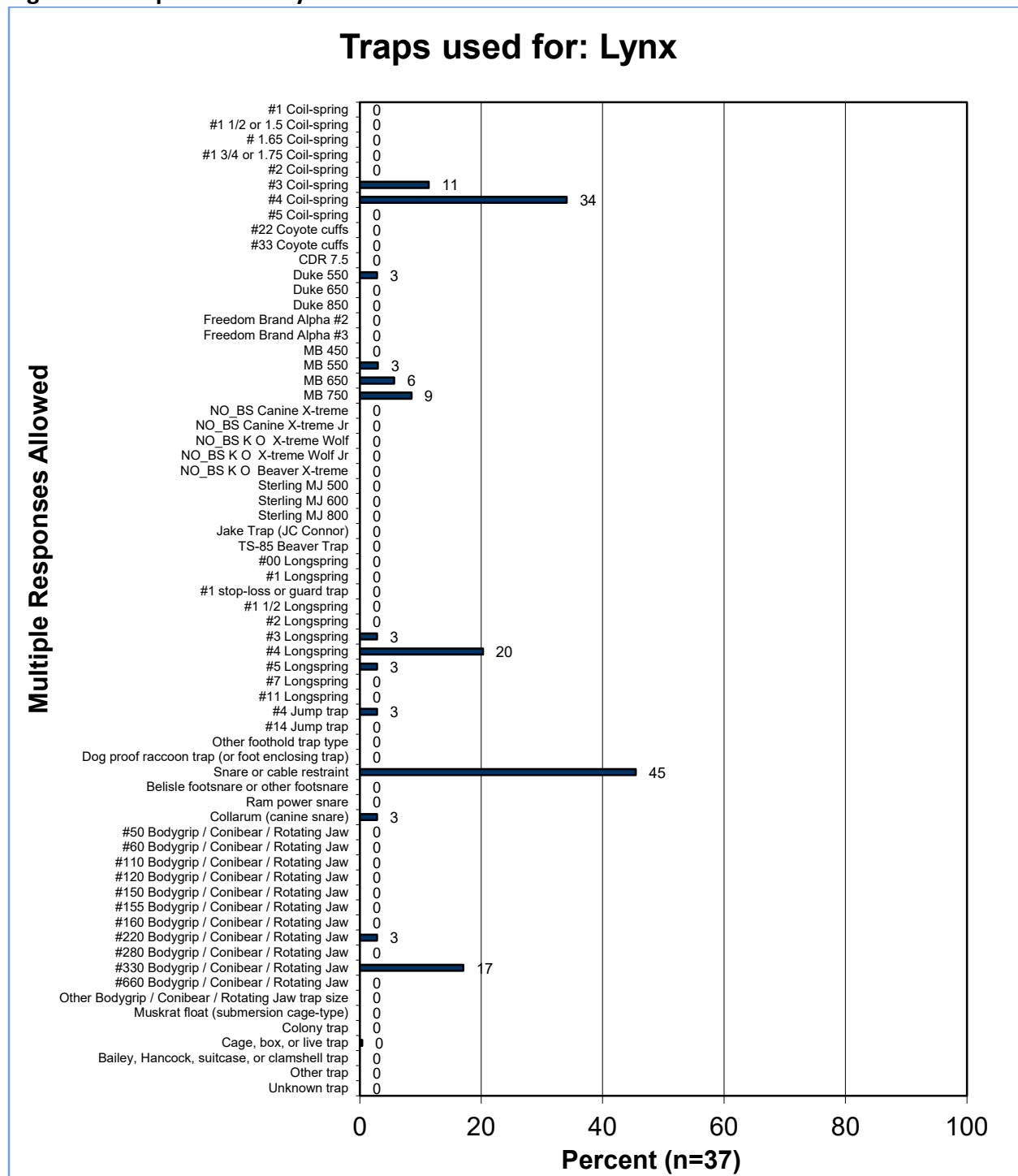


Table 92. Traps Used for Lynx, by Region (Part 1)

Trap Type	Alaska (n=35)
#1 Coil-spring	0
#1 1/2 or 1 5 Coil-spring	0
# 1 65 Coil-spring	0
#1 3/4 or 1 75 Coil-spring	0
#2 Coil-spring	0
#3 Coil-spring	11
#4 Coil-spring	34
#5 Coil-spring	0
#22 Coyote cuffs	0
#33 Coyote cuffs	0
CDR 7 5	0
Duke 550	3
Duke 650	0
Duke 850	0
Freedom Brand Alpha #2	0
Freedom Brand Alpha #3	0
MB 450	0
MB 550	3
MB 650	6
MB 750	9
NO_BS Canine X-treme	0
NO_BS Canine X-treme Jr	0
NO_BS K O X-treme Wolf	0
NO_BS K O X-treme Wolf Jr	0
NO_BS K O Beaver X-treme	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	0
#3 Longspring	3
#4 Longspring	20
#5 Longspring	3
#7 Longspring	0
#11 Longspring	0
#4 Jump trap	3
#14 Jump trap	0
Other foothold trap type (please specify)	0
Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)	0
Snare or cable restraint	46
Belisle footsnare or other footsnare	0
Ram power snare	0
Collarum (canine snare)	3
#50 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0
#60 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0
#110 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0
#120 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0
#150 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0
#155 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0
#160 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0
#220 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	3
#280 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0

Table 92. Traps Used for Lynx, by Region (Part 2)

Trap Type	Alaska (n=35)
#330 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	17
#660 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0
Other Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw trap size	0
Muskrat float (submersion cage-type)	0
Colony trap	0
Cage, box, or live trap	0
Bailey, Hancock, suitcase, or clamshell trap	0
Other trap	0
Unknown trap	0

Table 93. Trap Family Used for Lynx

Lynx	Answer set	United States	Alaska	West
Trap family: (Multiple responses allowed)	Foothold	57	57	59
	Dog proof or foot enclosing	0	0	0
	Snare	29	29	0
	Bodygrip	14	14	0
	Other / don't know	0	0	41

Table 94. Trends in Trap Use for Lynx

Top Traps Used	2004	Top Traps Used	2016	Top Traps Used	2024
Snares	30	Snare or cable restraint	39	Snare or cable restraint	45
#3 Coil	28	#4 Coil-spring	24	#4 Coil-spring	34
#4 Longspring	18	#4 Longspring	15	#4 Longspring	20
#4 Coil	9	#3 Coil-spring	13	#330 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	17
#3 Longspring	9	MB 650	12	#3 Coil-spring	11

Table 95. Lynx Trapping—Footholds

Lynx	Answer set	United States	Alaska	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	60	61	0
	Offset	25	24	100
	Laminated, wide or cast jaw	0	0	0
	Offset and laminated, wide or cast jaw	15	15	0
	Padded or rubber jaws	0	0	0
	Double jaw	0	0	0
	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	67	67	100
	No	21	21	0
	Don't know	12	12	0
What kind of trigger does this trap have? (Asked of those who use a dog proof / foot enclosing trap.)	Push trigger	NA	0	0
	Pull trigger	NA	0	0
	Push/pull trigger	NA	0	0
	Don't know	NA	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	54	55	0
	Swivel at trap	61	61	100
	Swivel in between	30	30	0
	Shock or lunge spring	7	6	100
	None of these	9	9	0
	Don't know	9	9	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	82	82	27
	On a drag	55	55	100
	As a drowning set with a slide wire or rod	0	0	0
	As some other drowning set	0	0	0
	None of these	0	0	0
	Don't know	0	0	0
How many springs does this trap have?	1 spring	6	6	0
	2 springs	61	61	100
	4 springs	27	27	0
	None of these	0	0	0
	Don't know	6	6	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. Lynx Trapping—Snares

Lynx	Answer set	United States	Alaska
What is the cable diameter of this snare? (Asked of those who use snares.)	3/64	6	6
	1/16	0	0
	5/64	12	12
	3/32	29	29
	7/64	0	0
	1/8	12	12
	3/16	6	6
	Other	0	0
	Don't know	35	35
When you use this snare, do you usually set it...? (Asked of those who use snares.)	To kill	94	94
	To live catch	0	0
	Both about equally	0	0
	Set without preference	6	6
Do you use a break-away device? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	29	29
	No	59	59
	Don't know	12	12
Do you use a deer stop or minimum loop stop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	12	12
	No	76	76
	Don't know	12	12
Do you use a swivel at the staking end? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	29	29
	No	65	65
	Don't know	6	6
Do you use an in-line swivel between staking end and snare loop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	6	6
	No	88	88
	Don't know	6	6
Does this snare / cable restraint include a compression spring? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	18	18
	No	76	77
	Don't know	6	6
When you set this snare, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Staked or wired solid with entanglement	53	53
	Staked or wired solid without entanglement	41	41
	On a drag	0	0
	None of these	6	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 97. Snare Locks Used for Lynx Overall

Lock	Percent
ADC or Reichert reverse-bend washer lock	0
Amberg or wedge lock	6
Berkshire sure lock	6
Berkshire washer lock	0
BMI or Southern snares mini lock	0
BMI slide free or Smoothie lock	0
Cam lock	29
Drowner lock	0
Grawe's bullet lock	0
Gregerson lock	0
Kaatz Relax-a-lock	0
Kieper lock	0
LoPro (or Blackdog LoPro)	0
Micro-lock	6
NWRC breakaway lock	0
Slim lock	0
Thompson lock	12
Thompson release lock	0
Washer lock (large / quarter sized)	6
Washer lock (small / penny sized)	0
Wedge lock	0
Other	0
Don't know	35

Table 98. Lynx Trapping—Bodygrips

Lynx	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	0	0
	Baited cubby or enclosure on the ground	100	100
	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 77. Traps Used for Marten Overall

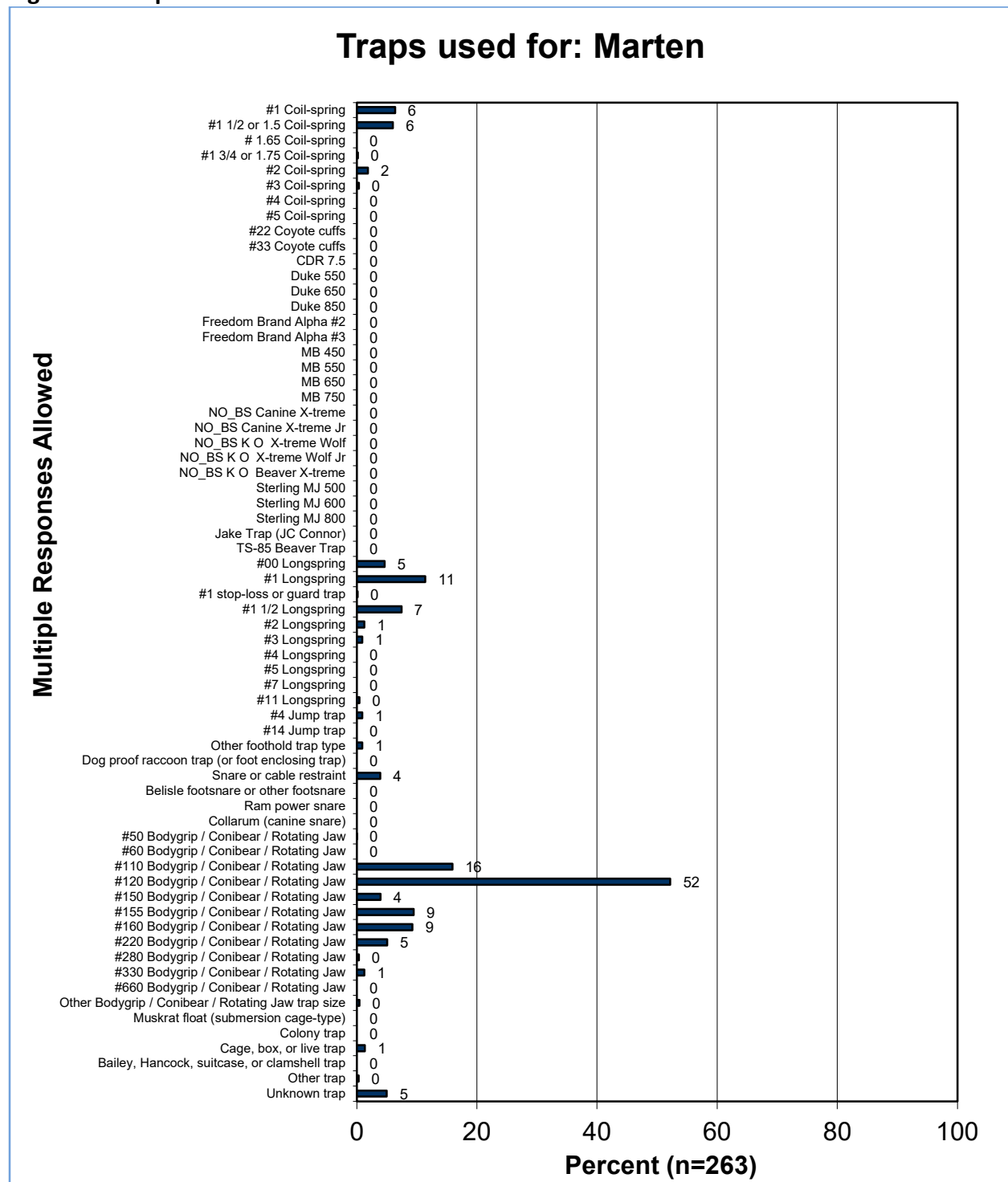


Table 99. Traps Used for Marten, by Region (Part 1)

Trap Type	Alaska (n=55)	West (n=138)	Northeast (n=58)
#1 Coil-spring	11	5	0
#1 1/2 or 1 5 Coil-spring	5	12	6
# 1 65 Coil-spring	0	0	0
#1 3/4 or 1 75 Coil-spring	0	1	0
#2 Coil-spring	2	3	1
#3 Coil-spring	0	0	1
#4 Coil-spring	0	0	0
#5 Coil-spring	0	0	0
#22 Coyote cuffs	0	0	0
#33 Coyote cuffs	0	0	0
CDR 7 5	0	0	0
Duke 550	0	0	0
Duke 650	0	0	0
Duke 850	0	0	0
Freedom Brand Alpha #2	0	0	0
Freedom Brand Alpha #3	0	0	0
MB 450	0	0	0
MB 550	0	0	0
MB 650	0	0	0
MB 750	0	0	0
NO_BS Canine X-treme	0	0	0
NO_BS Canine X-treme Jr	0	0	0
NO_BS K O X-treme Wolf	0	0	0
NO_BS K O X-treme Wolf Jr	0	0	0
NO_BS K O Beaver X-treme	0	0	0
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	9	0	0
#1 Longspring	20	5	2
#1 stop-loss or guard trap	0	1	0
#1 1/2 Longspring	13	3	2
#2 Longspring	2	2	0
#3 Longspring	2	0	0
#4 Longspring	0	0	0
#5 Longspring	0	0	0
#7 Longspring	0	0	0
#11 Longspring	0	0	2
#4 Jump trap	2	0	0
#14 Jump trap	0	0	0
Other foothold trap type (please specify)	2	0	0
Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)	0	0	0
Snare or cable restraint	7	1	0
Belisle footsnare or other footsnare	0	0	0
Ram power snare	0	0	0
Collarum (canine snare)	0	0	0
#50 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0
#60 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0
#110 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	16	29	9
#120 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	49	59	50
#150 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	2	5	1
#155 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	2	28
#160 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	2	4	25
#220 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	2	2	9
#280 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	1

Table 99. Traps Used for Marten, by Region (Part 2)

Trap Type	Alaska (n=55)	West (n=138)	Northeast (n=58)
#330 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	2	0	1
#660 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0
Other Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw trap size	0	0	2
Muskrat float (submersion cage-type)	0	0	0
Colony trap	0	0	0
Cage, box, or live trap	0	6	2
Bailey, Hancock, suitcase, or clamshell trap	0	0	0
Other trap	0	2	0
Unknown trap	7	3	3

Table 100. Trap Family Used for Marten

Marten	Answer set	United States	Alaska	West	Mid-west	North-east
Trap family: (Multiple responses allowed)	Foothold	28	41	23	0	11
	Dog proof or foot enclosing	0	0	0	0	0
	Snare	3	6	1	0	0
	Bodygrip	65	49	69	100	85
	Other / don't know	5	4	8	0	5

Table 101. Trends in Trap Use for Marten

Top Traps Used	2004	Top Traps Used	2016	Top Traps Used	2024
#110 Body - Standard	32	#120 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	33	#120 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	52
#120 Body - Standard	20	#110 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	25	#110 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	16
#1 Longspring	15	#1 Longspring	15	#1 Longspring	11
#1 Coil	13	#160 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	13	#155 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	9
#220 Body - Standard	10	#220 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	8	#160 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	9

Table 102. Marten Trapping—Footholds

Marten	Answer set	United States	Alaska	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	92	95	76	88
	Offset	7	5	18	12
	Laminated, wide or cast jaw	0	0	3	0
	Offset and laminated, wide or cast jaw	0	0	2	0
	Padded or rubber jaws	0	0	0	0
	Double jaw	0	0	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	51	45	65	88
	No	37	42	32	0
	Don't know	12	13	3	12
What kind of trigger does this trap have? (Asked of those who use a dog proof / foot enclosing trap.)	Push trigger	NA	0	0	0
	Pull trigger	NA	0	0	0
	Push/pull trigger	NA	0	0	0
	Don't know	NA	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	38	32	51	82
	Swivel at trap	49	45	56	82
	Swivel in between	13	5	7	100
	Shock or lunge spring	0	0	2	0
	None of these	20	24	10	0
	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	93	92	95	100
	On a drag	4	5	2	0
	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	6	8	0	0
	Don't know	0	0	3	0
How many springs does this trap have?	1 spring	65	71	46	35
	2 springs	27	19	54	65
	4 springs	2	3	0	0
	None of these	0	0	0	0
	Don't know	6	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%.

The sample size of those using snares for marten trapping is too low to include.

Table 103. Marten Trapping—Bodygrips

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	74	71	76	80	76
	Magnum	21	22	21	18	18
	Don't know	5	7	3	2	6
Does this trap have a wire trigger or a pan trigger? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Wire trigger	87	89	90	88	83
	Pan trigger	13	11	10	12	17
	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	0	0	0	0	0
	Dryland trail set	3	2	1	6	2
	Baited cubby or enclosure on the ground	42	40	19	38	58
	Elevated bait set	47	53	76	56	20
	Other type of set	9	5	4	0	20
	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%.

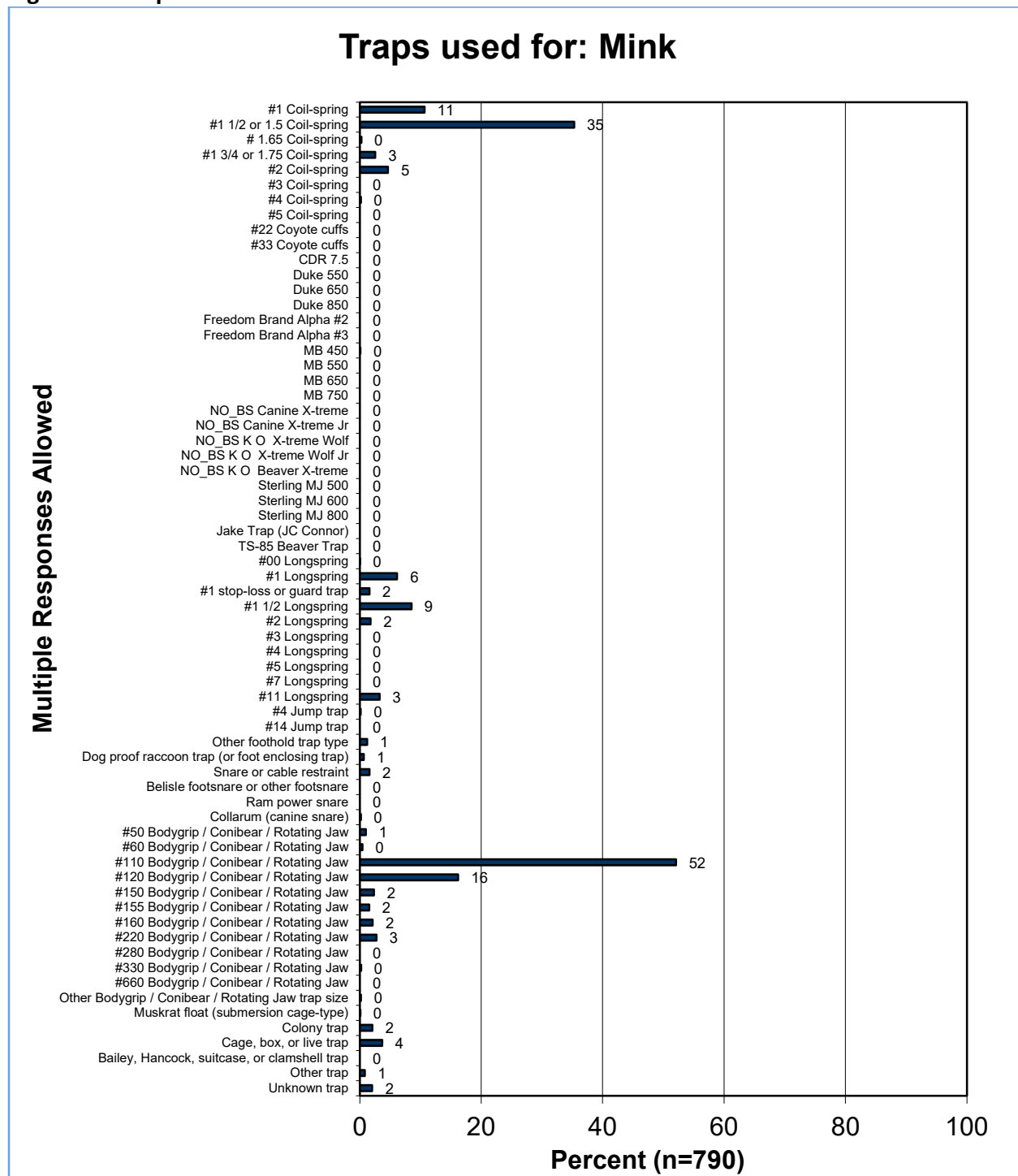
MINK**Figure 78. Traps Used for Mink Overall**

Table 104. Traps Used for Mink, by Region (Part 1)

Trap Type	West (n=87)	Midwest (n=431)	South (n=38)	Northeast (n=219)
#1 Coil-spring	13	10	31	9
#1 1/2 or 1 5 Coil-spring	20	42	40	27
# 1 65 Coil-spring	0	0	1	1
#1 3/4 or 1 75 Coil-spring	4	3	0	2
#2 Coil-spring	2	5	6	5
#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
CDR 7 5	0	0	0	0
Duke 550	0	0	0	0
Duke 650	0	0	0	0
Duke 850	0	0	0	0
Freedom Brand Alpha #2	0	0	0	0
Freedom Brand Alpha #3	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
NO_BS Canine X-treme	0	0	0	0
NO_BS Canine X-treme Jr	0	0	0	0
NO_BS K O X-treme Wolf	0	0	0	0
NO_BS K O X-treme Wolf Jr	0	0	0	0
NO_BS K O Beaver X-treme	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	7	6	5	6
#1 stop-loss or guard trap	3	2	0	1
#1 1/2 Longspring	10	7	8	9
#2 Longspring	1	2	0	1
#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	6	5	5	1
#4 Jump trap	0	0	0	1
#14 Jump trap	0	0	0	0
Other foothold trap type (please specify)	0	1	1	3
Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)	0	1	0	0
Snare or cable restraint	0	1	0	3
Belisle footsnare or other footsnare	0	0	0	0
Ram power snare	0	0	0	0
Collarum (canine snare)	0	0	0	0
#50 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	2	2	0
#60 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	1
#110 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	39	54	40	61
#120 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	26	13	22	17
#150 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	5	2	0	3
#155 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	2	0	2
#160 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	1	1	1	4
#220 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	1	2	4	2
#280 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0

Table 104. Traps Used for Mink, by Region (Part 2)

Trap Type	West (n=87)	Midwest (n=431)	South (n=38)	Northeast (n=219)
#330 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	1
#660 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
Other Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw trap size	0	0	0	1
Muskrat float (submersion cage-type)	0	0	0	0
Colony trap	2	3	0	1
Cage, box, or live trap	13	3	4	4
Bailey, Hancock, suitcase, or clamshell trap	0	0	0	0
Other trap	4	1	1	1
Unknown trap	1	1	0	2

Table 105. Trap Family Used for Mink

Mink	Answer set	United States	Alaska	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
Trap family: (Multiple responses allowed)	Foothold	45	45	41	48	57	38
	Dog proof or foot enclosing	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Snare	1	6	0	1	0	2
	Bodygrip	47	40	46	46	40	53
	Other / don't know	6	10	14	5	3	7

Table 106. Trends in Trap Use for Mink

Top Traps Used	2004	Top Traps Used	2016	Top Traps Used	2024
#110 Body - Standard	37	#110 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	55	#110 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	52
#1 1/2 Coil	35	#1 1/2 Coil-spring	37	#1 1/2 or 1.5 Coil-spring	35
#1 Coil	17	#120 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	13	#120 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	16
#1 1/2 Longspring	11	#1 Coil-spring	13	#1 Coil-spring	11
#1 Longspring	7	#1 Longspring	9	#1 1/2 Longspring	9

Table 107. Mink Trapping—Footholds

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	88	89	79	88	87	90
	Offset	3	11	10	2	1	4
	Laminated, wide or cast jaw	3	0	5	5	2	0
	Offset and laminated, wide or cast jaw	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Padded or rubber jaws	1	0	0	0	4	1
	Double jaw	3	0	0	3	6	2
	Toothed or studded	0	0	0	0	0	0
	None of these	1	0	5	1	0	2
Can you adjust pan tension on this trap? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, not including dog proof traps.)	Yes	74	23	70	79	77	72
	No	22	77	27	20	14	19
	Don't know	4	0	3	2	9	9
What kind of trigger does this trap have? (Asked of those who use a dog proof / foot enclosing trap.)	Push trigger	10	0	0	12	0	0
	Pull trigger	33	0	0	23	0	100
	Push/pull trigger	46	0	0	53	0	0
	Don't know	10	0	0	12	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	64	44	65	71	46	59
	Swivel at trap	67	67	69	67	62	67
	Swivel in between	29	0	30	32	24	29
	Shock or lunge spring	2	0	3	2	14	0
	None of these	6	11	6	2	8	12
	Don't know	2	0	0	1	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	67	89	77	67	57	62
	On a drag	6	11	3	7	2	6
	As a drowning set with a slide wire or rod	33	22	52	32	29	37
	As some other drowning set	33	22	34	35	40	29
	None of these	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0
How many springs does this trap have?	1 spring	31	77	34	24	30	39
	2 springs	66	23	55	73	70	60
	4 springs	1	0	7	1	0	0
	None of these	0	0	4	0	0	1
	Don't know	1	0	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%.

The sample size of those using snares for mink trapping is too low to include.

Table 108. Mink Trapping—Bodygrips

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	87	75	95	87	85	87
	Magnum	10	13	1	11	15	7
	Don't know	4	13	4	2	0	5
Does this trap have a wire trigger or a pan trigger? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Wire trigger	95	88	84	94	97	98
	Pan trigger	4	0	16	5	3	1
	Neither	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Don't know	1	13	0	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	63	13	56	61	57	74
	Dryland trail set	18	25	16	21	28	11
	Baited cubby or enclosure on the ground	17	50	27	16	15	13
	Elevated bait set	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other type of set	2	13	0	1	0	1
	None of these	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Don't know	0	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%.

MUSKRAT

Figure 79. Traps Used for Muskrat Overall

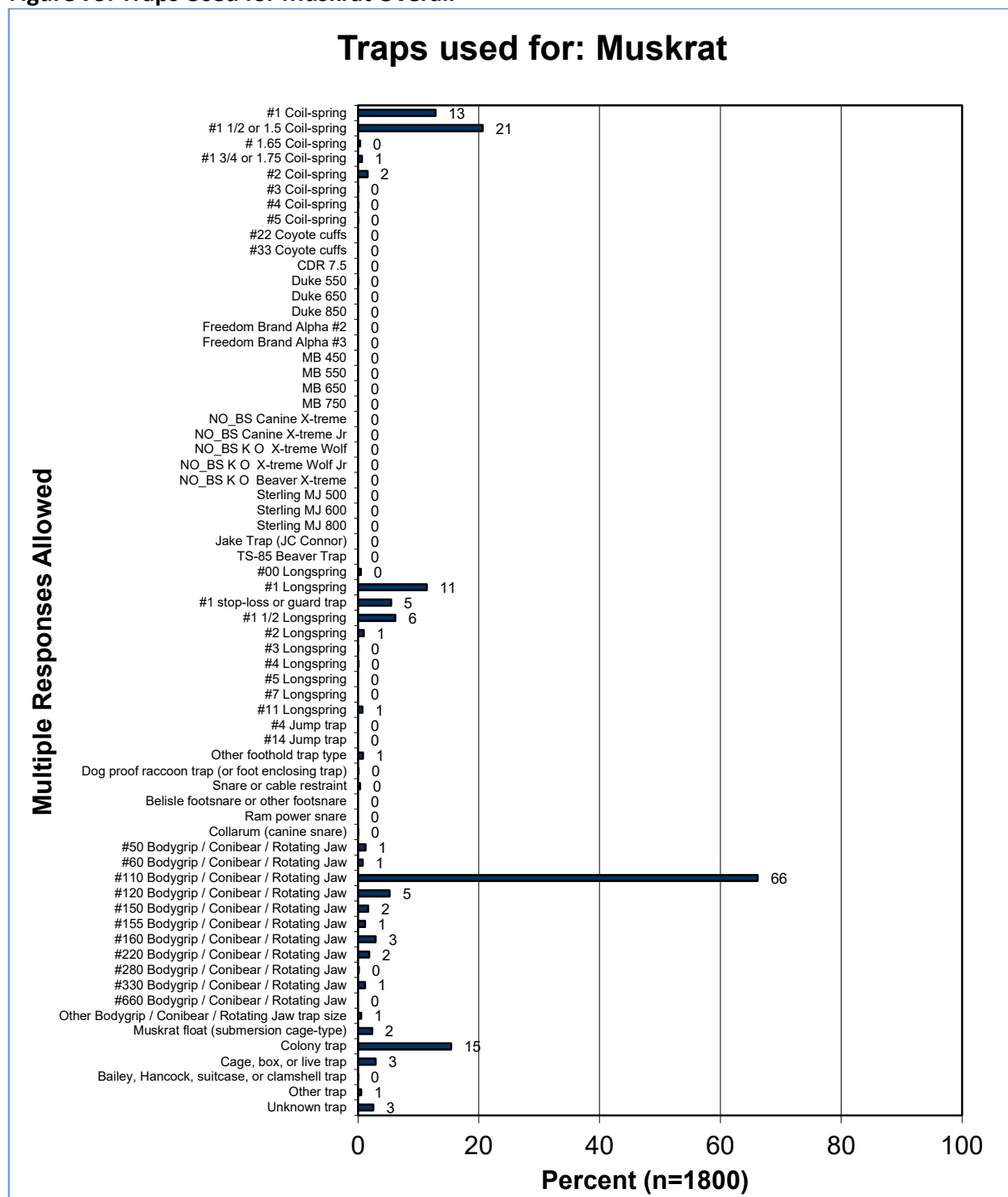


Table 109. Traps Used for Muskrat, by Region (Part 1)

Trap Type	West (n=246)	Midwest (n=1040)	South (n=89)	Northeast (n=414)
#1 Coil-spring	14	13	16	10
#1 1/2 or 1 5 Coil-spring	25	24	18	15
# 1 65 Coil-spring	0	0	1	0
#1 3/4 or 1 75 Coil-spring	1	1	2	0
#2 Coil-spring	2	2	1	2
#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
CDR 7 5	0	0	0	0
Duke 550	0	0	0	0
Duke 650	0	0	0	0
Duke 850	0	0	0	0
Freedom Brand Alpha #2	0	0	0	0
Freedom Brand Alpha #3	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
NO_BS Canine X-treme	0	0	0	0
NO_BS Canine X-treme Jr	0	0	0	0
NO_BS K O X-treme Wolf	0	0	0	0
NO_BS K O X-treme Wolf Jr	0	0	0	0
NO_BS K O Beaver X-treme	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	1	2	0
#1 Longspring	13	12	10	10
#1 stop-loss or guard trap	12	5	2	7
#1 1/2 Longspring	9	7	2	5
#2 Longspring	0	1	1	1
#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	1	1	0	0
#4 Jump trap	0	0	0	0
#14 Jump trap	0	0	0	0
Other foothold trap type (please specify)	1	0	1	2
Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)	0	0	0	0
Snare or cable restraint	0	0	2	0
Belisle footsnare or other footsnare	0	0	0	0
Ram power snare	0	0	0	0
Collarum (canine snare)	0	0	0	0
#50 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	2	2	1
#60 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	1	1	0	1
#110 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	54	66	73	67
#120 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	8	4	4	7
#150 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	3	2	4	1
#155 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	1	1	2
#160 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	2	0	6
#220 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	1	1	3	3
#280 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	1

Table 109. Traps Used for Muskrat, by Region (Part 2)

Trap Type	West (n=246)	Midwest (n=1040)	South (n=89)	Northeast (n=414)
#330 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	1	1	2
#660 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
Other Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw trap size	0	0	0	1
Muskrat float (submersion cage-type)	6	2	2	3
Colony trap	10	20	17	7
Cage, box, or live trap	4	3	1	3
Bailey, Hancock, suitcase, or clamshell trap	0	0	0	0
Other trap	2	0	1	0
Unknown trap	1	2	5	3

Table 110. Trap Family Used for Muskrat

Muskrat	Answer set	United States	Alaska	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
Trap family: (Multiple responses allowed)	Foothold	36	34	46	38	32	32
	Dog proof or foot enclosing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Snare	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Bodygrip	49	44	40	46	51	57
	Other / don't know	15	22	14	16	16	11

Table 111. Trends in Trap Use for Muskrat

Top Traps Used	2004	Top Traps Used	2016	Top Traps Used	2024
#110 Body - Standard	59	#110 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	69	#110 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	66
#1 Coil	15	#1 1/2 Coil-spring	18	#1 1/2 or 1.5 Coil-spring	21
#1 Longspring	13	#1 Longspring	17	Colony trap	15
#1 Stop-Loss	11	Colony trap	15	#1 Coil-spring	13
#1 1/2 Longspring	8	#1 Coil-spring	11	#1 Longspring	11

Table 112. Muskrat Trapping—Footholds

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	91	100	91	91	89	93
	Offset	3	0	5	3	3	2
	Laminated, wide or cast jaw	2	0	1	3	0	2
	Offset and laminated, wide or cast jaw	1	0	0	1	3	0
	Padded or rubber jaws	1	0	0	0	3	1
	Double jaw	2	0	1	2	3	1
	Toothed or studded	0	0	0	0	0	0
	None of these	1	0	3	1	0	2
Can you adjust pan tension on this trap? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, not including dog proof traps.)	Yes	68	50	63	70	75	64
	No	29	50	34	28	17	31
	Don't know	4	0	3	3	8	5
What kind of trigger does this trap have? (Asked of those who use a dog proof / foot enclosing trap.)	Push trigger	56	0	0	56	0	0
	Pull trigger	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Push/pull trigger	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Don't know	44	0	0	44	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	61	67	56	63	64	54
	Swivel at trap	61	33	66	62	54	59
	Swivel in between	23	17	11	25	22	23
	Shock or lunge spring	2	0	1	1	6	3
	None of these	11	17	14	9	9	13
	Don't know	2	0	1	3	3	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	64	33	55	67	51	64
	On a drag	3	17	2	3	1	2
	As a drowning set with a slide wire or rod	31	0	30	30	50	33
	As some other drowning set	37	17	49	37	44	34
	None of these	1	33	1	0	0	0
	Don't know	1	0	1	1	2	0
How many springs does this trap have?	1 spring	47	67	56	42	47	56
	2 springs	48	33	40	52	47	42
	4 springs	1	0	2	1	0	1
	None of these	1	0	3	1	0	0
	Don't know	3	0	0	4	6	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%.

The sample size of those using snares for muskrat trapping is too low to include.

Table 113. Muskrat Trapping—Bodygrips

Top Traps Used	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	90	87	91	90	89	91
	Magnum	6	13	6	6	7	5
	Don't know	4	0	4	3	4	4
Does this trap have a wire trigger or a pan trigger? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Wire trigger	95	100	97	95	93	95
	Pan trigger	4	0	3	4	5	4
	Neither	1	0	0	1	0	1
	Don't know	1	0	0	0	2	1
Which of the following best describes how this trap is most often set? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Water set	95	87	97	96	93	95
	Dryland trail set	2	13	1	2	3	2
	Baited cubby or enclosure on the ground	1	0	0	1	4	1
	Elevated bait set	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Other type of set	1	0	2	1	0	1
	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 80. Traps Used for Nutria Overall

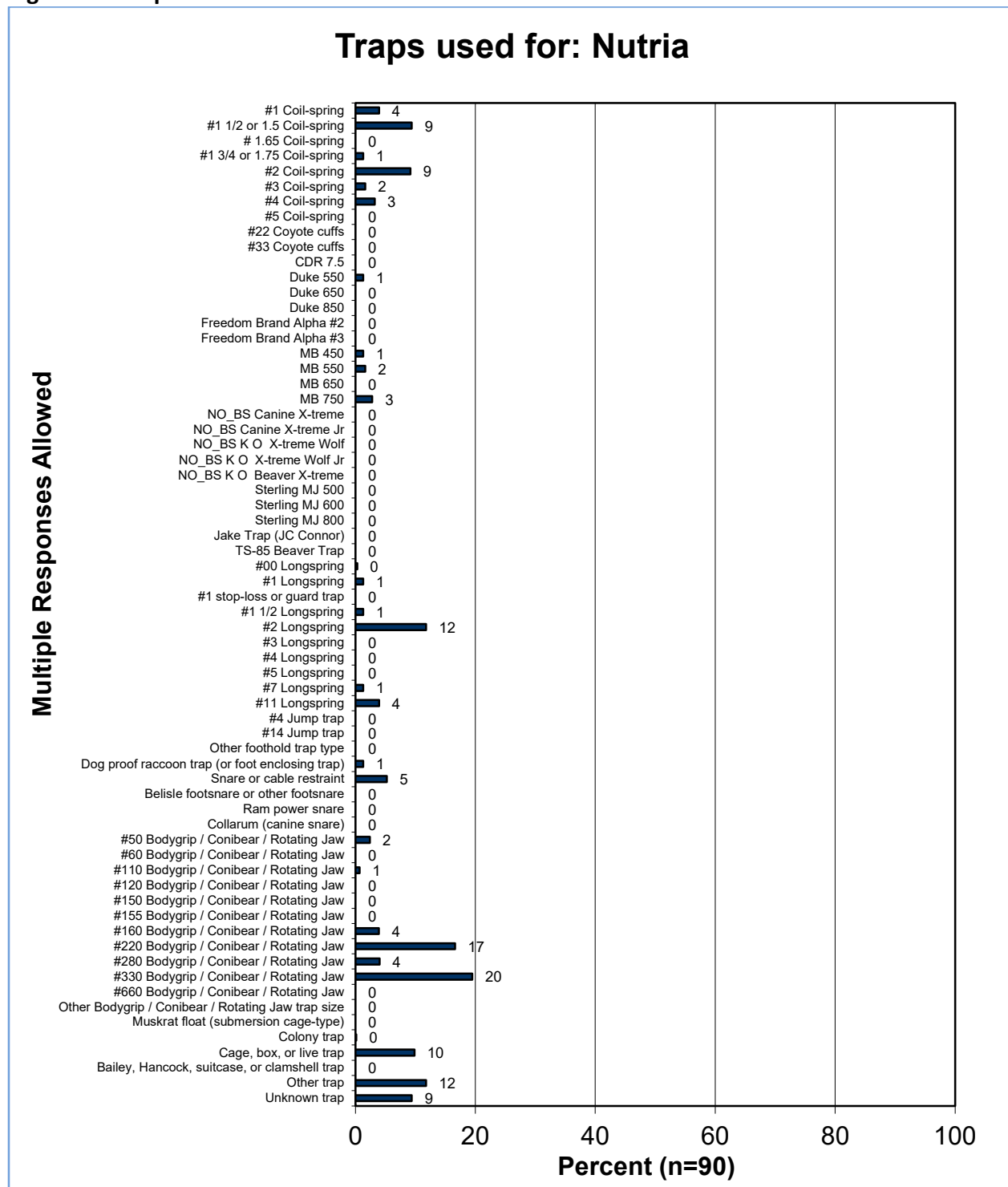


Table 114. Traps Used for Nutria, by Region (Part 1)

Trap Type	West (n=24)	South (n=59)
#1 Coil-spring	0	5
#1 1/2 or 1 5 Coil-spring	16	9
# 1 65 Coil-spring	0	0
#1 3/4 or 1 75 Coil-spring	0	2
#2 Coil-spring	0	11
#3 Coil-spring	5	2
#4 Coil-spring	0	2
#5 Coil-spring	0	0
#22 Coyote cuffs	0	0
#33 Coyote cuffs	0	0
CDR 7 5	0	0
Duke 550	0	2
Duke 650	0	0
Duke 850	0	0
Freedom Brand Alpha #2	0	0
Freedom Brand Alpha #3	0	0
MB 450	0	2
MB 550	5	2
MB 650	0	0
MB 750	0	3
NO_BS Canine X-treme	0	0
NO_BS Canine X-treme Jr	0	0
NO_BS K O X-treme Wolf	0	0
NO_BS K O X-treme Wolf Jr	0	0
NO_BS K O Beaver X-treme	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	5	0
#1 Longspring	0	2
#1 stop-loss or guard trap	0	0
#1 1/2 Longspring	0	2
#2 Longspring	5	13
#3 Longspring	0	0
#4 Longspring	0	0
#5 Longspring	0	0
#7 Longspring	0	2
#11 Longspring	0	5
#4 Jump trap	0	0
#14 Jump trap	0	0
Other foothold trap type (please specify)	0	0
Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)	0	2
Snare or cable restraint	5	6
Belisle footsnare or other footsnare	0	0
Ram power snare	0	0
Collarum (canine snare)	0	0
#50 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	2
#60 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0
#110 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	5	0
#120 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0
#150 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0
#155 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0
#160 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	5	4
#220 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	31	17
#280 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	5	3

Table 114. Traps Used for Nutria, by Region (Part 2)

Trap Type	West (n=24)	South (n=59)
#330 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	31	19
#660 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0
Other Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw trap size	0	0
Muskrat float (submersion cage-type)	0	0
Colony trap	3	0
Cage, box, or live trap	18	9
Bailey, Hancock, suitcase, or clamshell trap	0	0
Other trap	0	14
Unknown trap	4	8

Table 115. Trap Family Used for Nutria

Nutria	Answer set	United States	West	South
Trap family: (Multiple responses allowed)	Foothold	38	24	40
	Dog proof or foot enclosing	1	0	1
	Snare	3	3	4
	Bodygrip	30	52	29
	Other / don't know	28	21	27

Sample size in one or more years is not large enough to show trends in trap use for nutria.

Table 116. Nutria Trapping—Footholds

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	86	71	86
	Offset	8	29	7
	Laminated, wide or cast jaw	2	0	2
	Offset and laminated, wide or cast jaw	0	0	0
	Padded or rubber jaws	4	0	5
	Double jaw	0	0	0
	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	55	100	55
	No	30	0	29
	Don't know	15	0	17
What kind of trigger does this trap have? (Asked of those who use a dog proof / foot enclosing trap.)	Push trigger	100	0	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	72	57	72
	Swivel at trap	46	71	46
	Swivel in between	15	43	13
	Shock or lunge spring	2	0	2
	None of these	1	14	0
	Don't know	2	0	2
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	88	71	88
	On a drag	0	0	0
	As a drowning set with a slide wire or rod	9	57	7
	As some other drowning set	1	14	0
	None of these	4	0	5
	Don't know	2	0	2
How many springs does this trap have?	1 spring	9	0	10
	2 springs	82	86	81
	4 springs	5	14	5
	None of these	0	0	0
	Don't know	4	0	5

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%.

The sample size of those using snares for nutria trapping is too low to include.

Table 117. Nutria Trapping—Bodygrips

Nutria	Answer set	United States	West	South
Is this trap standard or magnum? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Standard	82	73	87
	Magnum	17	14	13
	Don't know	1	14	0
Does this trap have a wire trigger or a pan trigger? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Wire trigger	92	94	91
	Pan trigger	6	6	7
	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	90	80	91
	Dryland trail set	10	20	9
	Baited cubby or enclosure on the ground	0	0	0
	Elevated bait set	0	0	0
	Other type of set	0	0	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 81. Traps Used for Opossum Overall

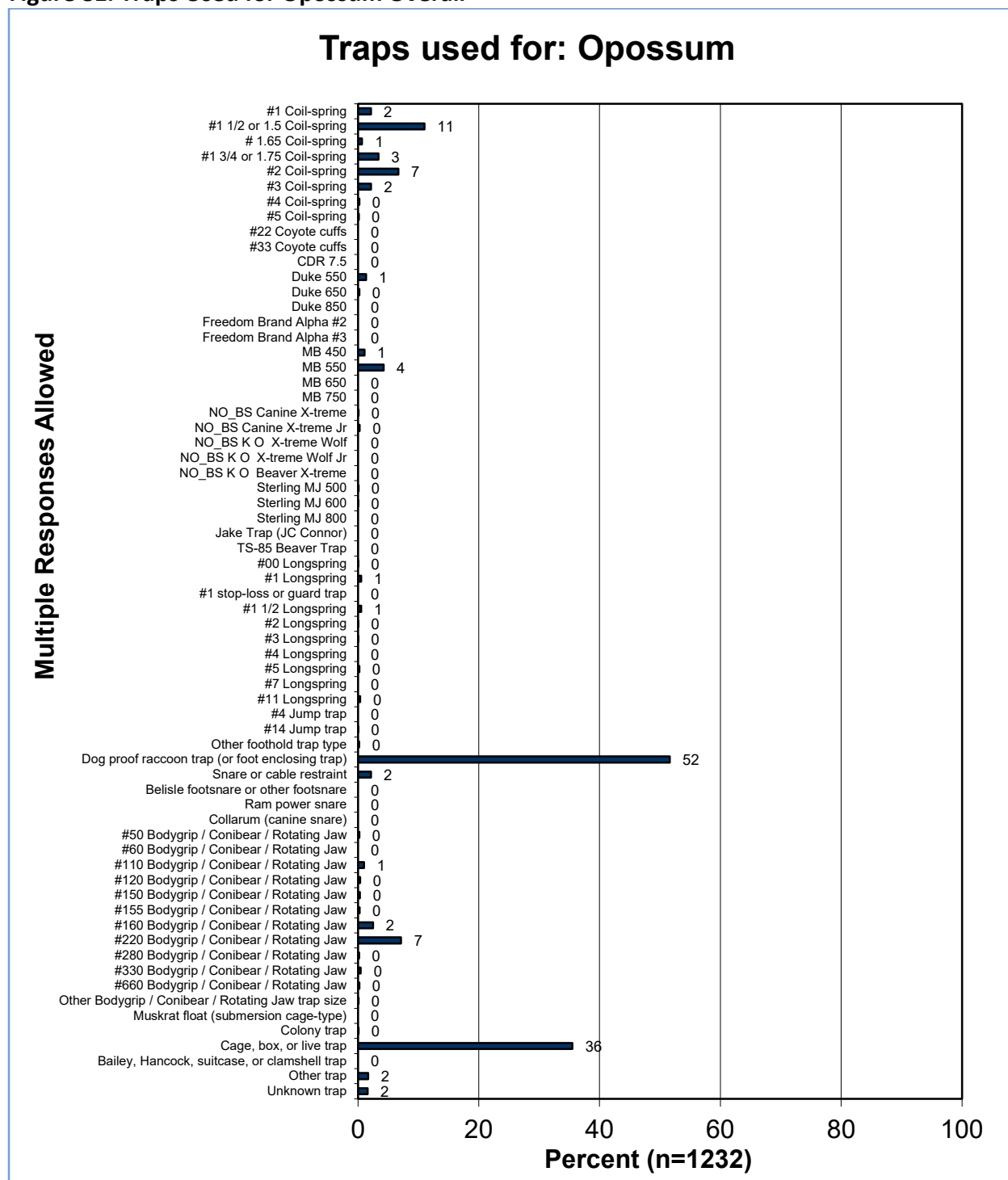


Table 118. Traps Used for Opossum, by Region (Part 1)

Trap Type	West (n=24)	Midwest (n=626)	South (n=495)	Northeast (n=87)
#1 Coil-spring	0	2	2	3
#1 1/2 or 1 5 Coil-spring	4	13	9	7
# 1 65 Coil-spring	0	1	1	3
#1 3/4 or 1 75 Coil-spring	0	3	4	3
#2 Coil-spring	2	5	9	6
#3 Coil-spring	0	3	2	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
CDR 7 5	0	0	0	0
Duke 550	0	1	2	0
Duke 650	0	0	0	0
Duke 850	0	0	0	0
Freedom Brand Alpha #2	0	0	0	0
Freedom Brand Alpha #3	0	0	0	0
MB 450	0	1	1	3
MB 550	0	2	7	1
MB 650	0	0	0	0
MB 750	0	0	0	0
NO_BS Canine X-treme	0	0	0	0
NO_BS Canine X-treme Jr	0	0	0	0
NO_BS K O X-treme Wolf	0	0	0	0
NO_BS K O X-treme Wolf Jr	0	0	0	0
NO_BS K O Beaver X-treme	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	1	1	0
#1 stop-loss or guard trap	0	0	0	0
#1 1/2 Longspring	4	1	0	1
#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	1	0
#4 Jump trap	0	0	0	0
#14 Jump trap	0	0	0	0
Other foothold trap type (please specify)	0	0	0	0
Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)	36	52	53	38
Snare or cable restraint	0	2	3	1
Belisle footsnare or other footsnare	0	0	0	0
Ram power snare	0	0	0	0
Collarum (canine snare)	0	0	0	0
#50 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#60 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#110 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	2	0	1
#120 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	1	0	0
#150 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	1	1
#155 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	1	0	0
#160 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	4	1	5
#220 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	22	11	3	7
#280 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0

Table 118. Traps Used for Opossum, by Region (Part 2)

Trap Type	West (n=24)	Midwest (n=626)	South (n=495)	Northeast (n=87)
#330 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	1	0	0
#660 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
Other Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw trap size	0	0	0	0
Muskrat float (submersion cage-type)	0	0	0	0
Colony trap	0	0	0	1
Cage, box, or live trap	49	34	35	46
Bailey, Hancock, suitcase, or clamshell trap	0	0	0	0
Other trap	0	1	2	3
Unknown trap	0	2	1	1

Table 119. Trap Family Used for Opossum

Opossum	Answer set	United States	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
Trap family: (Multiple responses allowed)	Foothold	25	7	23	27	19
	Dog proof or foot enclosing	37	26	37	38	29
	Snare	1	0	1	2	1
	Bodygrip	9	15	13	3	10
	Other / don't know	29	51	26	30	42

Table 120. Trends in Trap Use for Opossum

Top Traps Used	2004	Top Traps Used	2016	Top Traps Used	2024
Cage Traps	50	Cage or box trap	45	Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)	52
#1 1/2 Coil	9	Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)	26	Cage, box, or live trap	36
#1 Coil	7	#1 1/2 Coil-spring	17	#1 1/2 or 1.5 Coil-spring	11
#220 Body - Standard	6	#2 Coil-spring	13	#220 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	7
Others	5	#220 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	11	#2 Coil-spring	7

Table 121. Opossum Trapping—Footholds

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	55	60	71	41	47
	Offset	30	40	19	39	44
	Laminated, wide or cast jaw	2	0	2	3	5
	Offset and laminated, wide or cast jaw	7	0	5	10	0
	Padded or rubber jaws	4	0	2	6	5
	Double jaw	1	0	2	1	0
	Toothed or studded	0	0	0	0	0
	None of these	1	0	1	1	0
Can you adjust pan tension on this trap? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, not including dog proof traps.)	Yes	79	81	78	80	85
	No	13	19	13	15	0
	Don't know	8	0	10	6	15
What kind of trigger does this trap have? (Asked of those who use a dog proof / foot enclosing trap.)	Push trigger	14	0	12	16	11
	Pull trigger	61	48	60	60	75
	Push/pull trigger	29	0	29	31	22
	Don't know	6	52	5	6	3
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	77	83	79	73	88
	Swivel at trap	51	38	49	53	58
	Swivel in between	33	30	35	30	42
	Shock or lunge spring	4	0	2	5	6
	None of these	2	9	1	4	0
	Don't know	3	0	3	4	2
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	100	97	97	100
	On a drag	8	0	7	10	8
	As a drowning set with a slide wire or rod	0	0	0	0	0
	As some other drowning set	0	0	0	0	0
	None of these	1	0	1	0	0
	Don't know	1	0	1	2	0
How many springs does this trap have?	1 spring	9	40	11	8	5
	2 springs	77	60	73	79	89
	4 springs	10	0	11	9	5
	None of these	0	0	1	0	0
	Don't know	4	0	5	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%.

The sample size of those using snares for opossum trapping is too low to include.

Table 122. Opossum Trapping—Bodygrips

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	90	82	89	100	76
	Magnum	7	18	9	0	3
	Don't know	3	0	2	0	21
Does this trap have a wire trigger or a pan trigger? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Wire trigger	92	82	93	85	94
	Pan trigger	5	18	5	3	6
	Neither	0	0	0	2	0
	Don't know	2	0	1	11	0
Which of the following best describes how this trap is most often set? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Water set	1	0	1	2	3
	Dryland trail set	28	100	27	33	26
	Baited cubby or enclosure on the ground	66	0	69	65	48
	Elevated bait set	2	0	1	0	23
	Other type of set	1	0	1	0	0
	None of these	0	0	1	0	0
	Don't know	1	0	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%.

RACCOON

Figure 82. Traps Used for Raccoon Overall

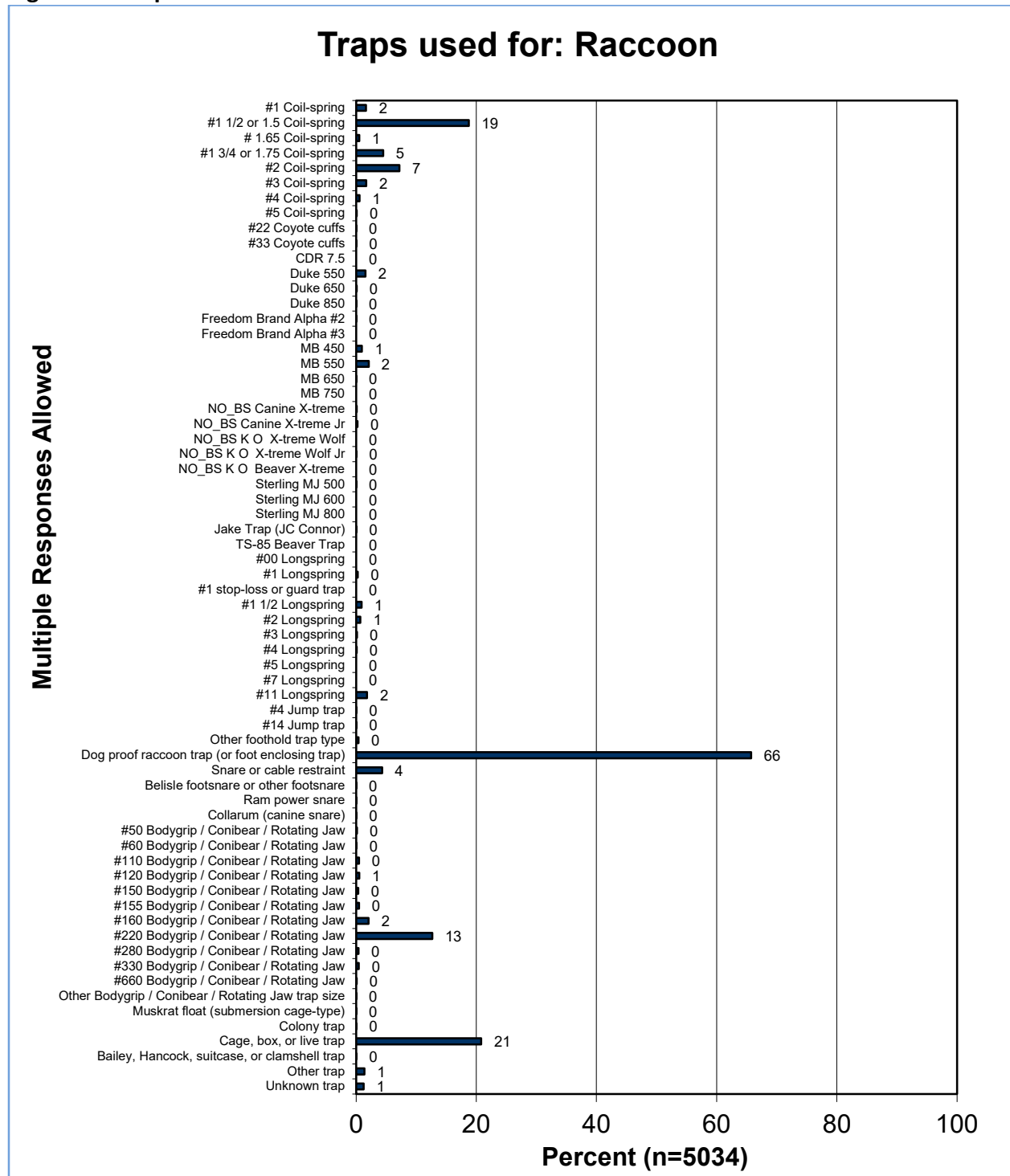


Table 123. Traps Used for Raccoon, by Region (Part 1)

Trap Type	West (n=412)	Midwest (n=2813)	South (n=1202)	Northeast (n=606)
#1 Coil-spring	3	2	2	2
#1 1/2 or 1 5 Coil-spring	10	22	14	19
# 1 65 Coil-spring	0	1	0	1
#1 3/4 or 1 75 Coil-spring	5	4	5	6
#2 Coil-spring	5	7	9	6
#3 Coil-spring	3	2	2	1
#4 Coil-spring	1	1	0	1
#5 Coil-spring	0	0	0	0
#22 Coyote cuffs	0	0	0	0
#33 Coyote cuffs	0	0	0	0
CDR 7 5	0	0	0	0
Duke 550	1	1	3	0
Duke 650	0	0	0	0
Duke 850	0	0	0	0
Freedom Brand Alpha #2	0	0	0	0
Freedom Brand Alpha #3	0	0	0	0
MB 450	1	1	2	1
MB 550	2	1	4	1
MB 650	0	0	0	0
MB 750	0	0	0	0
NO_BS Canine X-treme	0	0	0	0
NO_BS Canine X-treme Jr	0	0	0	1
NO_BS K O X-treme Wolf	0	0	0	0
NO_BS K O X-treme Wolf Jr	0	0	0	0
NO_BS K O Beaver X-treme	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	1	0	0	1
#1 stop-loss or guard trap	0	0	0	0
#1 1/2 Longspring	2	1	0	2
#2 Longspring	1	1	1	1
#3 Longspring	1	0	0	0
#4 Longspring	0	0	0	0
#5 Longspring	0	0	0	0
#7 Longspring	0	0	0	0
#11 Longspring	2	2	2	1
#4 Jump trap	0	0	0	0
#14 Jump trap	0	0	0	0
Other foothold trap type (please specify)	0	0	1	0
Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)	58	67	68	59
Snare or cable restraint	3	6	2	3
Belisle footsnare or other footsnare	0	0	0	0
Ram power snare	0	0	0	0
Collarum (canine snare)	0	0	0	0
#50 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#60 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#110 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	1	0
#120 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	1	1	0	0
#150 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#155 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	1	1	0
#160 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	2	2	0	4
#220 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	6	17	5	12
#280 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	1	0	0	0

Table 123. Traps Used for Raccoon, by Region (Part 2)

Trap Type	West (n=412)	Midwest (n=2813)	South (n=1202)	Northeast (n=606)
#330 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	1	1	0
#660 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
Other Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw trap size	0	0	0	0
Muskrat float (submersion cage-type)	0	0	0	0
Colony trap	0	0	0	0
Cage, box, or live trap	32	19	22	25
Bailey, Hancock, suitcase, or clamshell trap	0	0	0	0
Other trap	2	1	2	2
Unknown trap	0	1	1	2

Table 124. Trap Family Used for Raccoon

Raccoon	Answer set	United States	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
Trap family: (Multiple responses allowed)	Foothold	28	23	28	29	27
	Dog proof or foot enclosing	42	38	42	46	39
	Snare	3	2	4	1	2
	Bodygrip	11	8	14	6	11
	Other / don't know	16	29	14	18	22

Table 125. Trends in Trap Use for Raccoon

Top Traps Used	2004	Top Traps Used	2016	Top Traps Used	2024
#1 1/2 Coil	34	Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)	54	Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)	66
#220 Body - Standard	16	#1 1/2 Coil-spring	32	Cage, box, or live trap	21
Cage Traps	16	Cage or box trap	16	#1 1/2 or 1.5 Coil-spring	19
#2 Coil	13	#220 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	15	#220 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	13
Snares	6	#2 Coil-spring	10	#2 Coil-spring	7

Table 126. Raccoon Trapping—Footholds

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	61	48	65	51	70
	Offset	22	35	18	31	19
	Laminated, wide or cast jaw	4	7	5	3	4
	Offset and laminated, wide or cast jaw	5	7	4	8	2
	Padded or rubber jaws	2	0	1	4	3
	Double jaw	4	2	5	3	2
	Toothed or studded	0	0	0	0	0
	None of these	1	2	1	1	0
Can you adjust pan tension on this trap? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, not including dog proof traps.)	Yes	80	75	80	79	83
	No	15	18	15	15	13
	Don't know	5	8	5	6	4
What kind of trigger does this trap have? (Asked of those who use a dog proof / foot enclosing trap.)	Push trigger	15	11	15	15	13
	Pull trigger	55	56	53	57	58
	Push/pull trigger	36	36	38	35	31
	Don't know	5	7	6	5	7
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	80	76	83
	Swivel at trap	58	64	57	57	65
	Swivel in between	33	41	33	30	38
	Shock or lunge spring	5	7	3	9	6
	None of these	2	1	1	2	1
	Don't know	3	2	3	3	2
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	96	94	96	96	98
	On a drag	7	12	6	10	5
	As a drowning set with a slide wire or rod	8	4	11	5	4
	As some other drowning set	2	1	3	1	1
	None of these	1	1	1	1	0
	Don't know	1	1	0	1	1
How many springs does this trap have?	1 spring	9	10	9	7	12
	2 springs	81	73	80	83	79
	4 springs	7	12	7	7	7
	None of these	1	3	1	1	0
	Don't know	3	2	3	2	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 127. Raccoon Trapping—Snares

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	2	0	1	6	7
	1/16	7	43	4	21	0
	5/64	16	34	15	10	34
	3/32	36	22	38	32	34
	7/64	0	0	0	0	0
	1/8	8	1	7	21	0
	3/16	3	0	4	0	2
	Other	0	0	0	3	0
	Don't know	28	0	33	9	24
When you use this snare, do you usually set it...? (Asked of those who use snares.)	To kill	32	57	33	35	12
	To live catch	35	21	33	26	72
	Both about equally	14	21	14	22	5
	Set without preference	18	0	20	17	10
Do you use a break-away device? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	32	68	31	42	22
	No	60	31	59	58	71
	Don't know	8	1	10	0	7
Do you use a deer stop or minimum loop stop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	77	64	79	54	100
	No	19	34	16	46	0
	Don't know	4	1	5	0	0
Do you use a swivel at the staking end? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	81	73	80	85	90
	No	17	27	19	15	10
	Don't know	1	0	2	0	0
Do you use an in-line swivel between staking end and snare loop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	33	62	28	30	66
	No	64	38	67	70	33
	Don't know	4	0	5	0	2
Does this snare / cable restraint include a compression spring? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	15	33	15	19	3
	No	83	66	81	81	95
	Don't know	3	1	3	0	2
When you set this snare, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Staked or wired solid with entanglement	59	90	63	46	43
	Staked or wired solid without entanglement	36	10	33	39	55
	On a drag	1	0	0	6	2
	None of these	3	0	3	6	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 128. Snare Locks Used for Raccoon Overall

Lock	Percent
ADC or Reichert reverse-bend washer lock	6
Amberg or wedge lock	0
Berkshire sure lock	2
Berkshire washer lock	1
BMI or Southern snares mini lock	3
BMI slide free or Smoothie lock	1
Cam lock	17
Drowner lock	0
Grawe's bullet lock	1
Gregerson lock	1
Kaatz Relax-a-lock	0
Kieper lock	0
LoPro (or Blackdog LoPro)	0
Micro-lock	14
NWRC breakaway lock	1
Slim lock	2
Thompson lock	1
Thompson release lock	0
Washer lock (large / quarter sized)	5
Washer lock (small / penny sized)	8
Wedge lock	5
Other	2
Don't know	29

Table 129. Raccoon Trapping—Bodygrips

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	90	78	91	91	88
	Magnum	8	16	7	9	12
	Don't know	2	6	2	0	0
Does this trap have a wire trigger or a pan trigger? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Wire trigger	91	90	93	81	95
	Pan trigger	7	9	6	13	5
	Neither	1	0	1	1	0
	Don't know	2	1	1	5	0
Which of the following best describes how this trap is most often set? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Water set	3	1	3	5	4
	Dryland trail set	31	28	35	29	14
	Baited cubby or enclosure on the ground	60	68	58	62	65
	Elevated bait set	3	2	2	1	12
	Other type of set	2	0	2	2	4
	None of these	0	0	0	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%.

RED FOX

Figure 83. Traps Used for Red Fox Overall

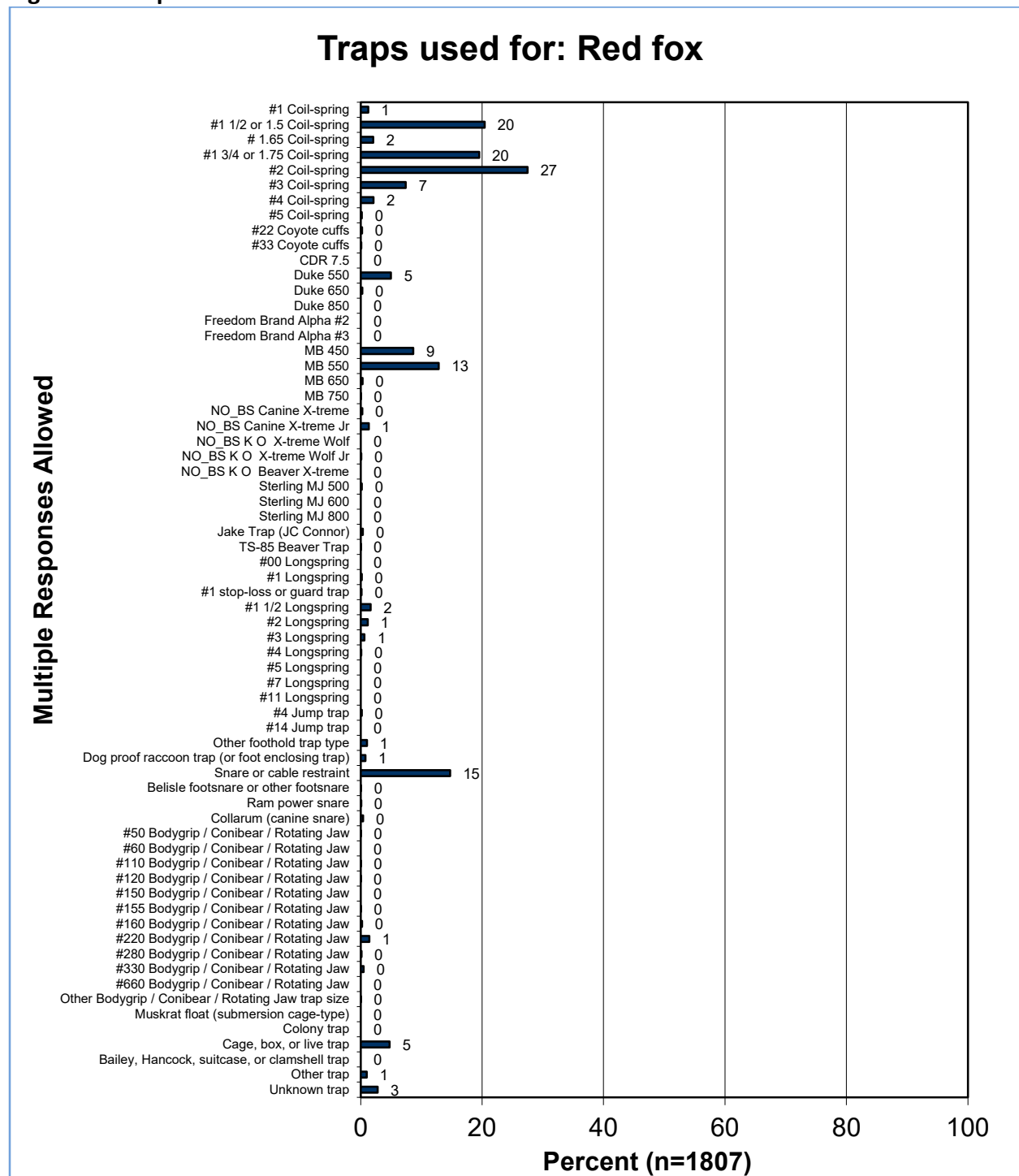


Table 130. Traps Used for Red Fox, by Region (Part 1)

Trap Type	West (n=380)	Midwest (n=554)	South (n=319)	Northeast (n=535)
#1 Coil-spring	3	1	1	1
#1 1/2 or 1 5 Coil-spring	16	21	20	22
# 1 65 Coil-spring	3	2	1	2
#1 3/4 or 1 75 Coil-spring	13	17	17	26
#2 Coil-spring	29	28	29	28
#3 Coil-spring	15	9	8	4
#4 Coil-spring	2	2	1	2
#5 Coil-spring	0	0	0	0
#22 Coyote cuffs	0	1	0	0
#33 Coyote cuffs	0	0	0	0
CDR 7 5	0	0	0	0
Duke 550	2	6	8	3
Duke 650	1	0	0	1
Duke 850	0	0	0	0
Freedom Brand Alpha #2	0	0	0	0
Freedom Brand Alpha #3	0	0	0	0
MB 450	4	5	15	10
MB 550	7	12	20	11
MB 650	1	0	1	0
MB 750	1	0	0	0
NO_BS Canine X-treme	1	0	0	0
NO_BS Canine X-treme Jr	1	1	1	2
NO_BS K O X-treme Wolf	0	0	0	0
NO_BS K O X-treme Wolf Jr	0	0	0	0
NO_BS K O Beaver X-treme	0	0	0	0
Sterling MJ 500	0	0	1	0
Sterling MJ 600	0	0	0	0
Sterling MJ 800	0	0	0	0
Jake Trap (JC Connor)	0	1	0	0
TS-85 Beaver Trap	0	0	0	0
#00 Longspring	0	0	0	0
#1 Longspring	0	0	0	1
#1 stop-loss or guard trap	0	0	0	0
#1 1/2 Longspring	1	2	0	1
#2 Longspring	3	1	2	1
#3 Longspring	4	1	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
#4 Jump trap	0	0	0	0
#14 Jump trap	0	0	0	0
Other foothold trap type (please specify)	1	1	0	2
Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)	1	0	1	1
Snare or cable restraint	18	18	9	12
Belisle footsnare or other footsnare	0	0	0	0
Ram power snare	0	0	0	0
Collarum (canine snare)	0	1	1	0
#50 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#60 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#110 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	1	0	0	0
#120 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#150 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#155 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#160 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#220 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	1	3	1	1
#280 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0

Table 130. Traps Used for Red Fox, by Region (Part 2)

Trap Type	West (n=380)	Midwest (n=554)	South (n=319)	Northeast (n=535)
#330 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#660 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
Other Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw trap size	0	0	0	0
Muskrat float (submersion cage-type)	0	0	0	0
Colony trap	0	0	0	0
Cage, box, or live trap	8	6	4	4
Bailey, Hancock, suitcase, or clamshell trap	0	0	0	0
Other trap	1	1	1	1
Unknown trap	4	4	1	2

Table 131. 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	81	60	74	77	88	84
	Dog proof or foot enclosing	1	0	0	0	1	1
	Snare	10	28	12	12	6	8
	Bodygrip	2	8	1	2	1	1
	Other / don't know	7	4	12	8	5	6

Table 132. Trends in Trap Use for Red Fox

Top Traps Used	2004	Top Traps Used	2016	Top Traps Used	2024
#1 1/2 Coil	36	#2 Coil-spring	34	#2 Coil-spring	27
#2 Coil	28	#1 1/2 Coil-spring	32	#1 1/2 or 1.5 Coil-spring	20
#1 3/4 Coil	10	#1 3/4 or 1.75 Coil-spring	25	#1 3/4 or 1.75 Coil-spring	20
Snares	9	Snare or cable restraint	17	Snare or cable restraint	15
#3 Coil	5	#3 Coil-spring	8	MB 550	13

Table 133. Red Fox Trapping—Footholds

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	41	54	19	44	31	48
	Offset	38	33	60	36	42	34
	Laminated, wide or cast jaw	4	0	3	4	4	4
	Offset and laminated, wide or cast jaw	11	7	18	11	13	9
	Padded or rubber jaws	5	0	1	4	9	4
	Double jaw	0	0	0	0	0	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	84	67	83	84	86	85
	No	12	13	14	12	13	10
	Don't know	4	20	3	4	1	5
What kind of trigger does this trap have? (Asked of those who use a dog proof / foot enclosing trap.)	Push trigger	32	0	100	0	15	49
	Pull trigger	42	0	0	0	71	35
	Push/pull trigger	13	0	0	52	15	0
	Don't know	14	0	0	48	0	17
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	81	53	77	82	79	84
	Swivel at trap	73	27	79	72	72	77
	Swivel in between	48	13	47	43	51	52
	Shock or lunge spring	16	0	19	12	24	16
	None of these	0	0	1	0	1	0
	Don't know	1	33	0	1	1	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	86	95	98	98	99
	On a drag	14	27	35	10	15	12
	As a drowning set with a slide wire or rod	0	0	0	0	0	0
	As some other drowning set	0	0	1	0	0	0
	None of these	0	7	0	0	0	0
	Don't know	0	0	0	1	0	0
How many springs does this trap have?	1 spring	4	20	4	4	2	4
	2 springs	79	54	71	77	85	81
	4 springs	15	20	25	18	12	12
	None of these	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Don't know	2	7	1	2	1	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 134. Red Fox Trapping—Snares

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	4	14	11	2	2	3
	1/16	7	16	18	6	9	3
	5/64	23	14	22	18	32	31
	3/32	28	0	24	28	36	32
	7/64	2	0	3	2	0	3
	1/8	6	14	4	8	5	4
	3/16	4	0	0	6	5	5
	Other	1	0	2	0	2	1
	Don't know	25	42	16	31	9	20
When you use this snare, do you usually set it...? (Asked of those who use snares.)	To kill	43	100	78	51	28	10
	To live catch	35	0	12	27	27	66
	Both about equally	9	0	4	6	21	13
	Set without preference	13	0	7	15	24	11
Do you use a break-away device? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	46	28	77	47	64	32
	No	50	72	22	48	32	62
	Don't know	4	0	1	5	4	6
Do you use a deer stop or minimum loop stop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	77	16	52	78	85	98
	No	19	70	46	18	13	3
	Don't know	3	14	2	4	2	0
Do you use a swivel at the staking end? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	84	44	78	83	96	92
	No	14	42	22	15	4	8
	Don't know	2	14	0	2	0	1
Do you use an in-line swivel between staking end and snare loop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	34	16	34	27	26	54
	No	61	70	65	68	67	42
	Don't know	6	14	1	5	7	5
Does this snare / cable restraint include a compression spring? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	19	14	43	28	12	6
	No	76	72	56	67	87	91
	Don't know	5	14	1	6	2	3
When you set this snare, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Staked or wired solid with entanglement	60	44	71	69	48	53
	Staked or wired solid without entanglement	38	42	28	31	52	44
	On a drag	0	0	0	0	0	1
	None of these	2	14	0	0	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 135. Snare Locks Used for Red Fox Overall

Lock	Percent
ADC or Reichert reverse-bend washer lock	5
Amberg or wedge lock	3
Berkshire sure lock	2
Berkshire washer lock	0
BMI or Southern snares mini lock	0
BMI slide free or Smoothie lock	0
Cam lock	15
Drowner lock	1
Grawe's bullet lock	1
Gregerson lock	1
Kaatz Relax-a-lock	2
Kieper lock	0
LoPro (or Blackdog LoPro)	1
Micro-lock	12
NWRC breakaway lock	3
Slim lock	5
Thompson lock	1
Thompson release lock	1
Washer lock (large / quarter sized)	5
Washer lock (small / penny sized)	3
Wedge lock	3
Other	3
Don't know	33

Table 136. Red Fox Trapping—Bodygrips

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	85	50	91	93	59	100
	Magnum	3	0	9	4	0	0
	Don't know	13	50	0	3	41	0
Does this trap have a wire trigger or a pan trigger? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Wire trigger	84	100	84	77	100	85
	Pan trigger	14	0	16	21	0	15
	Neither	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Don't know	1	0	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	5	0	0	5	0	15
	Dryland trail set	53	50	61	61	82	15
	Baited cubby or enclosure on the ground	36	50	36	31	18	46
	Elevated bait set	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other type of set	4	0	2	0	0	23
	None of these	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Don't know	1	0	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%.

RINGTAIL

Not enough trappers trapped ringtail for the species to be shown.

RIVER OTTER

Figure 84. Traps Used for River Otter Overall

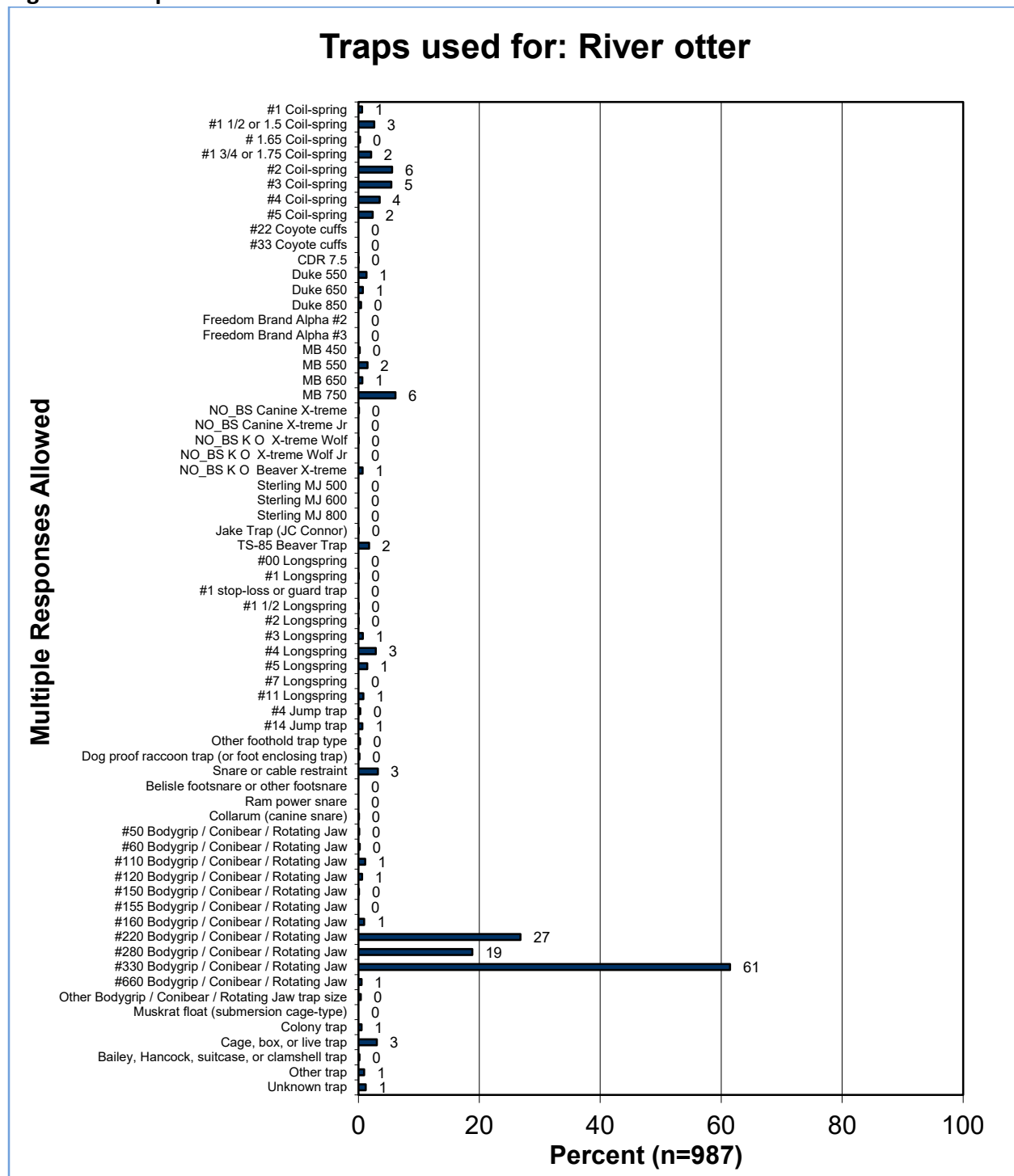


Table 137. Traps Used for River Otter, by Region (Part 1)

Trap Type	West (n=116)	Midwest (n=483)	South (n=201)	Northeast (n=171)
#1 Coil-spring	0	1	1	0
#1 1/2 or 1 5 Coil-spring	0	4	3	1
# 1 65 Coil-spring	0	0	0	1
#1 3/4 or 1 75 Coil-spring	0	3	2	1
#2 Coil-spring	4	5	9	4
#3 Coil-spring	9	6	8	3
#4 Coil-spring	3	3	3	3
#5 Coil-spring	3	4	3	0
#22 Coyote cuffs	0	0	0	0
#33 Coyote cuffs	0	0	0	0
CDR 7 5	0	0	0	0
Duke 550	2	1	2	0
Duke 650	0	2	0	0
Duke 850	0	0	1	1
Freedom Brand Alpha #2	0	0	0	0
Freedom Brand Alpha #3	0	0	0	0
MB 450	0	0	0	1
MB 550	2	1	4	0
MB 650	0	1	1	1
MB 750	2	9	5	3
NO_BS Canine X-treme	0	0	0	0
NO_BS Canine X-treme Jr	0	0	0	0
NO_BS K O X-treme Wolf	0	0	0	0
NO_BS K O X-treme Wolf Jr	0	0	0	0
NO_BS K O Beaver X-treme	0	1	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	2	3	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	1	0	0	0
#3 Longspring	5	1	0	0
#4 Longspring	6	2	2	4
#5 Longspring	1	1	0	3
#7 Longspring	0	0	0	0
#11 Longspring	0	1	1	0
#4 Jump trap	0	0	0	1
#14 Jump trap	0	0	0	3
Other foothold trap type (please specify)	0	1	0	0
Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)	0	0	1	0
Snare or cable restraint	1	3	6	1
Belisle footsnare or other footsnare	0	0	0	0
Ram power snare	0	0	0	0
Collarum (canine snare)	0	0	0	0
#50 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#60 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	1	0
#110 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	1	2	1
#120 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	2	0
#150 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#155 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#160 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	1	0	3
#220 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	12	30	25	27
#280 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	17	13	16	33

Table 137. Traps Used for River Otter, by Region (Part 2)

Trap Type	West (n=116)	Midwest (n=483)	South (n=201)	Northeast (n=171)
#330 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	50	67	59	57
#660 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	2	0	0	2
Other Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw trap size	0	0	1	0
Muskrat float (submersion cage-type)	0	0	0	0
Colony trap	1	0	0	0
Cage, box, or live trap	22	1	3	6
Bailey, Hancock, suitcase, or clamshell trap	2	0	0	0
Other trap	2	1	1	2
Unknown trap	0	1	2	2

Table 138. 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	26	22	25	29	29	20
	Dog proof or foot enclosing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Snare	2	0	1	2	4	1
	Bodygrip	68	74	53	68	64	73
	Other / don't know	4	4	21	2	3	6

Table 139. Trends in Trap Use for River Otter

Top Traps Used	2004	Top Traps Used	2016	Top Traps Used	2024
#220 Body - Standard	31	#330 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	58	#330 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	61
#330 Body - Standard	26	#220 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	32	#220 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	27
#280 Body - Standard	14	#280 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	16	#280 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	19
#330 Body - Magnum	8	#3 Coil-spring	7	MB 750	6
#220 Body - Magnum	7	#2 Coil-spring	6	#2 Coil-spring	6

Table 140. River Otter Trapping—Footholds

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	64	59	41	63	66	66
	Offset	18	40	38	20	15	9
	Laminated, wide or cast jaw	6	1	8	7	4	9
	Offset and laminated, wide or cast jaw	7	0	4	7	12	0
	Padded or rubber jaws	1	0	0	0	0	4
	Double jaw	2	0	0	2	3	0
	Toothed or studded	2	0	9	0	0	10
	None of these	0	0	0	0	0	2
Can you adjust pan tension on this trap? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, not including dog proof traps.)	Yes	82	41	79	89	77	83
	No	13	20	21	7	17	17
	Don't know	5	40	0	4	5	0
What kind of trigger does this trap have? (Asked of those who use a dog proof / foot enclosing trap.)	Push trigger	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Pull trigger	100	0	0	0	100	0
	Push/pull trigger	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Don't know	0	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	78	60	81	82	71	84
	Swivel at trap	72	41	68	73	72	77
	Swivel in between	40	0	45	46	29	52
	Shock or lunge spring	7	1	0	4	14	2
	None of these	2	0	0	2	4	4
	Don't know	2	20	0	2	2	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	50	79	57	40	67	38
	On a drag	3	0	0	3	5	2
	As a drowning set with a slide wire or rod	65	41	58	72	49	80
	As some other drowning set	11	0	13	11	9	14
	None of these	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Don't know	0	0	0	0	1	0
How many springs does this trap have?	1 spring	5	0	15	2	2	19
	2 springs	58	40	60	55	66	54
	4 springs	34	60	26	38	28	25
	None of these	1	0	0	0	1	2
	Don't know	3	0	0	5	3	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%.

The sample size of those using snares for river otter trapping is too low to include.

Table 141. River Otter Trapping—Bodygrips

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	75	71	71	76	70	80
	Magnum	20	18	28	19	26	17
	Don't know	5	12	2	6	4	4
Does this trap have a wire trigger or a pan trigger? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Wire trigger	98	94	98	98	97	99
	Pan trigger	2	6	2	1	3	1
	Neither	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Don't know	0	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	89	35	92	93	87	97
	Dryland trail set	8	41	8	5	10	1
	Baited cubby or enclosure on the ground	1	12	0	1	1	0
	Elevated bait set	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other type of set	2	12	0	1	1	2
	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%.

SKUNK

Figure 85. Traps Used for Skunk Overall

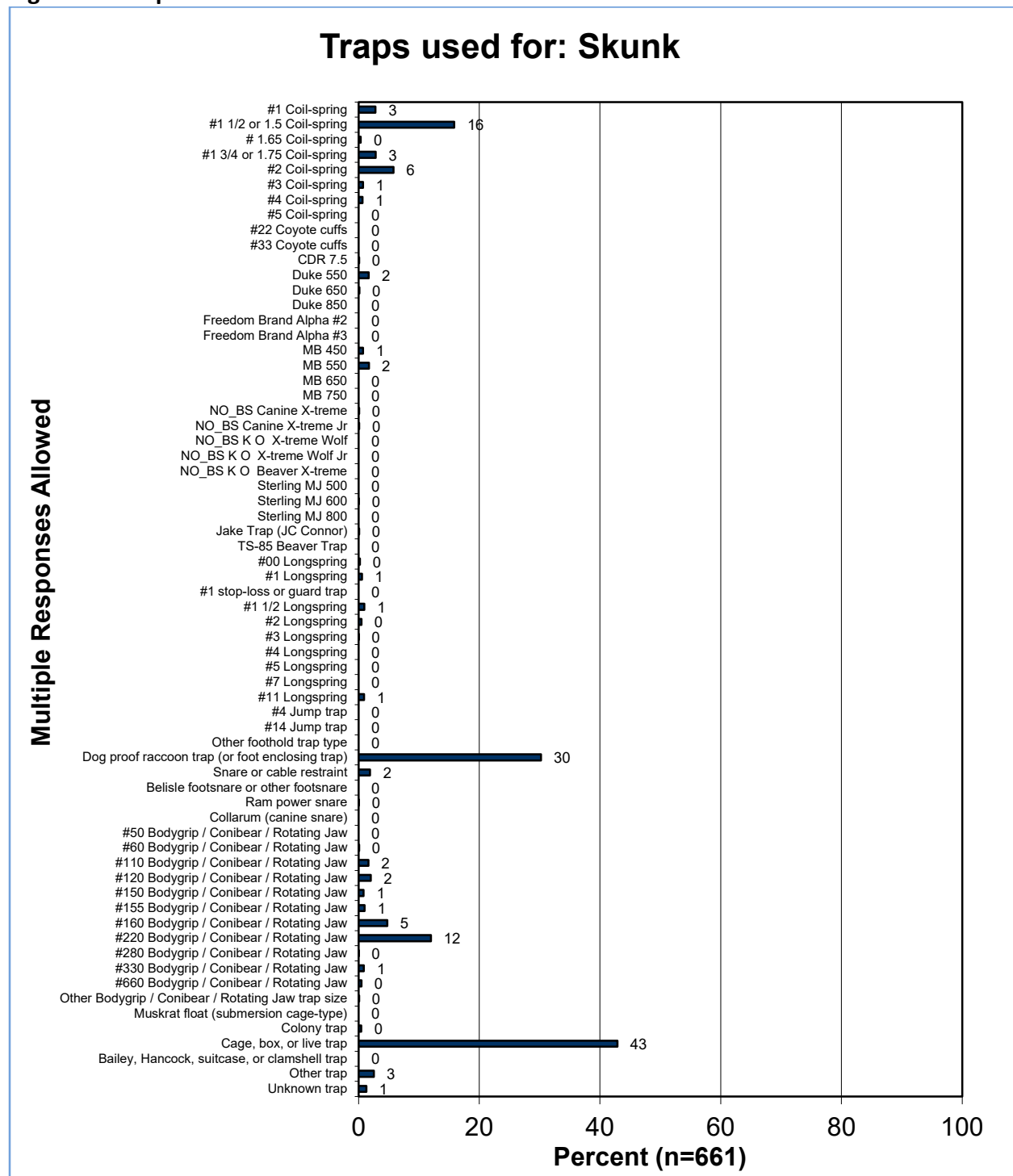


Table 142. Traps Used for Skunk, by Region (Part 1)

Trap Type	West (n=130)	Midwest (n=370)	South (n=80)	Northeast (n=81)
#1 Coil-spring	1	3	4	3
#1 1/2 or 1 5 Coil-spring	12	18	15	11
# 1 65 Coil-spring	0	0	0	1
#1 3/4 or 1 75 Coil-spring	5	3	1	1
#2 Coil-spring	10	6	7	1
#3 Coil-spring	4	1	0	0
#4 Coil-spring	1	0	3	0
#5 Coil-spring	0	0	0	0
#22 Coyote cuffs	0	0	0	0
#33 Coyote cuffs	0	0	0	0
CDR 7 5	0	0	0	0
Duke 550	1	1	4	0
Duke 650	2	0	0	0
Duke 850	0	0	0	0
Freedom Brand Alpha #2	0	0	0	0
Freedom Brand Alpha #3	0	0	0	0
MB 450	1	0	3	0
MB 550	4	1	3	0
MB 650	0	0	0	0
MB 750	0	0	0	0
NO_BS Canine X-treme	2	0	0	0
NO_BS Canine X-treme Jr	1	0	0	0
NO_BS K O X-treme Wolf	0	0	0	0
NO_BS K O X-treme Wolf Jr	0	0	0	0
NO_BS K O Beaver X-treme	0	0	0	0
Sterling MJ 500	0	0	0	0
Sterling MJ 600	1	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	1
#1 Longspring	1	0	0	1
#1 stop-loss or guard trap	0	0	0	0
#1 1/2 Longspring	0	1	0	2
#2 Longspring	1	1	0	0
#3 Longspring	1	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
#4 Jump trap	0	0	0	0
#14 Jump trap	0	0	0	0
Other foothold trap type (please specify)	0	0	0	0
Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)	11	37	28	14
Snare or cable restraint	3	3	0	0
Belisle footsnare or other footsnare	0	0	0	0
Ram power snare	1	0	0	0
Collarum (canine snare)	0	0	0	0
#50 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#60 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#110 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	3	2	0	3
#120 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	4	3	0	0
#150 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	2	1	0	0
#155 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	5	1	0	1
#160 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	11	5	1	4
#220 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	8	15	5	7
#280 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0

Table 142. Traps Used for Skunk, by Region (Part 2)

Trap Type	West (n=130)	Midwest (n=370)	South (n=80)	Northeast (n=81)
#330 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	1	2	0
#660 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	1	0	0
Other Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw trap size	1	0	0	0
Muskrat float (submersion cage-type)	0	0	0	0
Colony trap	0	0	0	2
Cage, box, or live trap	48	36	43	69
Bailey, Hancock, suitcase, or clamshell trap	0	0	0	0
Other trap	3	1	6	4
Unknown trap	0	1	1	1

Table 143. Trap Family Used for Skunk

Skunk	Answer set	United States	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
Trap family: (Multiple responses allowed)	Foothold	26	31	25	30	18
	Dog proof or foot enclosing	22	7	26	22	11
	Snare	1	3	2	0	0
	Bodygrip	16	22	19	6	11
	Other / don't know	35	37	27	42	60

Table 144. Trends in Trap Use for Skunk

Top Traps Used	2004	Top Traps Used	2016	Top Traps Used	2024
Cage Traps	56	Cage or box trap	58	Cage, box, or live trap	43
#1 1/2 Coil	13	#1 1/2 Coil-spring	14	Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)	30
#220 Body - Standard	12	Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)	10	#1 1/2 or 1.5 Coil-spring	16
Others	10	#160 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	8	#220 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	12
#1 Coil	4	#220 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	7	#2 Coil-spring	6

Table 145. Skunk Trapping—Footholds

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	58	24	64	49	73
	Offset	23	51	20	29	6
	Laminated, wide or cast jaw	8	5	9	5	10
	Offset and laminated, wide or cast jaw	5	20	3	7	0
	Padded or rubber jaws	3	0	0	11	12
	Double jaw	1	0	1	0	0
	Toothed or studded	0	0	0	0	0
	None of these	1	0	1	0	0
Can you adjust pan tension on this trap? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, not including dog proof traps.)	Yes	80	91	80	83	66
	No	11	9	13	6	12
	Don't know	9	0	7	11	23
What kind of trigger does this trap have? (Asked of those who use a dog proof / foot enclosing trap.)	Push trigger	18	4	19	18	15
	Pull trigger	54	59	48	70	85
	Push/pull trigger	35	50	40	23	0
	Don't know	5	0	5	7	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	62	71	73	67
	Swivel at trap	59	81	57	59	64
	Swivel in between	42	63	39	42	57
	Shock or lunge spring	5	22	2	7	11
	None of these	2	2	2	4	4
	Don't know	4	1	5	0	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	96	88	97	96	100
	On a drag	7	41	4	9	5
	As a drowning set with a slide wire or rod	0	0	0	0	0
	As some other drowning set	0	0	0	0	0
	None of these	1	0	2	0	0
	Don't know	1	0	1	4	0
How many springs does this trap have?	1 spring	15	3	16	14	24
	2 springs	73	72	73	78	64
	4 springs	8	24	7	8	0
	None of these	1	0	0	0	6
	Don't know	4	2	5	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%.

The sample size of those using snares for skunk trapping is too low to include.

Table 146. Skunk Trapping—Bodygrips

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	87	69	89	79	91
	Magnum	13	28	11	21	9
	Don't know	1	3	0	0	0
Does this trap have a wire trigger or a pan trigger? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Wire trigger	95	87	97	85	100
	Pan trigger	4	10	4	15	0
	Neither	0	3	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	1	0	2	0	0
	Dryland trail set	25	15	27	15	28
	Baited cubby or enclosure on the ground	70	79	69	85	54
	Elevated bait set	0	0	0	0	0
	Other type of set	4	5	3	0	17
	None of these	0	1	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%.

SQUIRREL

Figure 86. Traps Used for Squirrel Overall

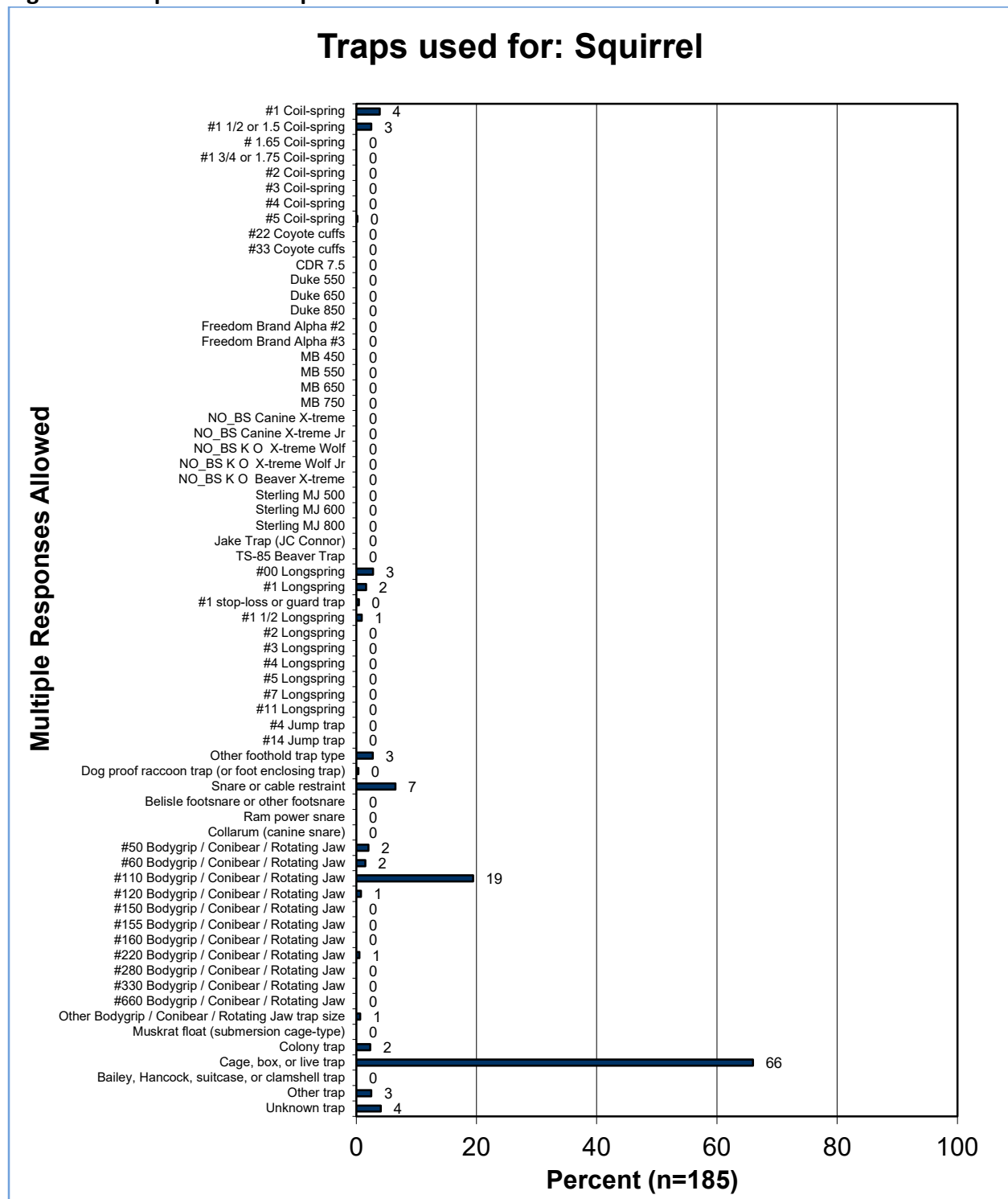


Table 147. Traps Used for Squirrel, by Region (Part 1)

Trap Type	West (n=31)	Midwest (n=51)	South (n=55)	Northeast (n=43)
#1 Coil-spring	3	0	5	1
#1 1/2 or 1 5 Coil-spring	0	3	5	0
# 1 65 Coil-spring	0	0	0	0
#1 3/4 or 1 75 Coil-spring	0	0	0	0
#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	1	0
#22 Coyote cuffs	0	0	0	0
#33 Coyote cuffs	0	0	0	0
CDR 7 5	0	0	0	0
Duke 550	0	0	0	0
Duke 650	0	0	0	0
Duke 850	0	0	0	0
Freedom Brand Alpha #2	0	0	0	0
Freedom Brand Alpha #3	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
NO_BS Canine X-treme	0	0	0	0
NO_BS Canine X-treme Jr	0	0	0	0
NO_BS K O X-treme Wolf	0	0	0	0
NO_BS K O X-treme Wolf Jr	0	0	0	0
NO_BS K O Beaver X-treme	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	3	2	6
#1 Longspring	0	5	0	0
#1 stop-loss or guard trap	0	0	2	0
#1 1/2 Longspring	1	3	0	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
#4 Jump trap	0	0	0	0
#14 Jump trap	0	0	0	0
Other foothold trap type (please specify)	10	0	2	0
Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)	0	1	0	0
Snare or cable restraint	2	8	0	0
Belisle footsnare or other footsnare	0	0	0	0
Ram power snare	0	0	0	0
Collarum (canine snare)	0	0	0	0
#50 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	2	3	3
#60 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	5	0	0
#110 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	10	18	13	14
#120 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	2	0	1
#150 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#155 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#160 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#220 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	2	0	0
#280 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0

Table 147. Traps Used for Squirrel, by Region (Part 1)

Trap Type	West (n=31)	Midwest (n=51)	South (n=55)	Northeast (n=43)
#330 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
#660 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0	0	0
Other Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw trap size	0	2	0	0
Muskrat float (submersion cage-type)	0	0	0	0
Colony trap	0	2	3	4
Cage, box, or live trap	56	65	81	69
Bailey, Hancock, suitcase, or clamshell trap	0	0	0	0
Other trap	8	6	1	0
Unknown trap	12	4	0	10

Table 148. Trap Family Used for Squirrel

Skunk	Answer set	United States	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
Trap family: (Multiple responses allowed)	Foothold	11	12	9	12	5
	Dog proof or foot enclosing	0	0	1	0	0
	Snare	5	1	6	0	0
	Bodygrip	20	9	23	14	14
	Other / don't know	64	78	61	74	80

Squirrel was added to the survey this year, so there is no trend for the species.

Table 149. Squirrel Trapping—Footholds

Weasel	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	94	77	100	83	100
	Offset	3	24	0	8	0
	Laminated, wide or cast jaw	0	0	0	0	0
	Offset and laminated, wide or cast 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	3	0	0	9	0
Can you adjust pan tension on this trap? (Asked of those who use foothold traps, not including dog proof traps.)	Yes	35	0	59	0	57
	No	51	100	41	59	43
	Don't know	14	0	0	42	0
What kind of trigger does this trap have?	Push trigger	0	0	0	0	0
	Pull trigger	100	0	100	0	0
	Push/pull trigger	0	0	0	0	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	46	29	26	59	57
	Swivel at trap	35	71	38	0	87
	Swivel in between	21	0	36	32	0
	Shock or lunge spring	0	0	0	0	0
	None of these	3	0	0	9	0
	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	97	100	100	91	100
	On a drag	0	0	0	0	0
	As a drowning set with a slide wire or rod	0	0	0	0	0
	As some other drowning set	0	0	0	0	0
	None of these	3	0	0	9	0
	Don't know	0	0	0	0	0
How many springs does this trap have?	1 spring	84	100	80	83	57
	2 springs	5	0	0	0	43
	4 springs	3	0	0	8	0
	None of these	9	0	20	9	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%.

The sample size of those using snares for squirrel trapping is too low to include.

Table 150. Squirrel Trapping—Bodygrips

Beaver	Answer set	United States	West	Mid-west	South	North-east
Is this trap standard or magnum? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Standard	72	100	73	84	100
	Magnum	13	0	5	16	0
	Don't know	16	0	22	0	0
Does this trap have a wire trigger or a pan trigger? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Wire trigger	95	100	92	100	88
	Pan trigger	5	0	8	0	12
	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	0	0	0	0	0
	Dryland trail set	22	100	21	13	16
	Baited cubby or enclosure on the ground	25	0	28	8	33
	Elevated bait set	44	0	37	66	52
	Other type of set	8	0	14	13	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%.

WEASEL

Figure 87. Traps Used for Weasel Overall

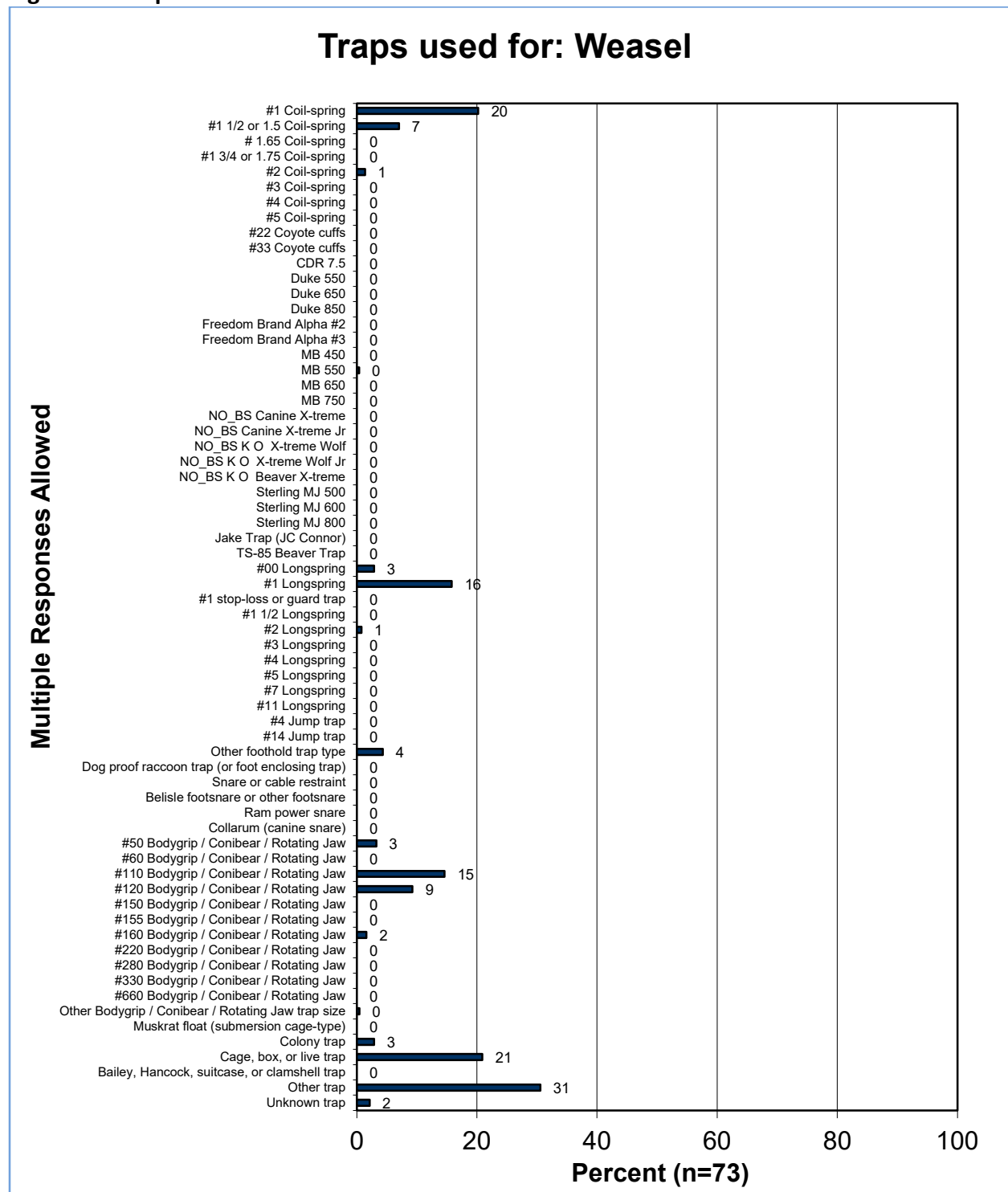


Table 151. Traps Used for Weasel, by Region (Part 1)

Trap Type	Midwest (n=28)	Northeast (n=23)
#1 Coil-spring	27	12
#1 1/2 or 1 5 Coil-spring	10	5
# 1 65 Coil-spring	0	0
#1 3/4 or 1 75 Coil-spring	0	0
#2 Coil-spring	0	4
#3 Coil-spring	0	0
#4 Coil-spring	0	0
#5 Coil-spring	0	0
#22 Coyote cuffs	0	0
#33 Coyote cuffs	0	0
CDR 7 5	0	0
Duke 550	0	0
Duke 650	0	0
Duke 850	0	0
Freedom Brand Alpha #2	0	0
Freedom Brand Alpha #3	0	0
MB 450	0	0
MB 550	0	0
MB 650	0	0
MB 750	0	0
NO_BS Canine X-treme	0	0
NO_BS Canine X-treme Jr	0	0
NO_BS K O X-treme Weasel	0	0
NO_BS K O X-treme Weasel Jr	0	0
NO_BS K O Beaver X-treme	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	1	5
#1 Longspring	8	23
#1 stop-loss or guard trap	0	0
#1 1/2 Longspring	0	0
#2 Longspring	2	0
#3 Longspring	0	0
#4 Longspring	0	0
#5 Longspring	0	0
#7 Longspring	0	0
#11 Longspring	0	0
#4 Jump trap	0	0
#14 Jump trap	0	0
Other foothold trap type (please specify)	0	0
Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)	0	0
Snare or cable restraint	0	0
Belisle footsnare or other footsnare	0	0
Ram power snare	0	0
Collarum (canine snare)	0	0
#50 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	9
#60 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0
#110 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	10	13
#120 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	3	10
#150 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0
#155 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0
#160 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	5
#220 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0
#280 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0

Table 151. Traps Used for Weasel, by Region (Part 2)

Trap Type	Midwest (n=28)	Northeast (n=23)
#330 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0
#660 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0
Other Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw trap size	1	0
Muskrat float (submersion cage-type)	0	0
Colony trap	2	6
Cage, box, or live trap	29	15
Bailey, Hancock, suitcase, or clamshell trap	0	0
Other trap	33	38
Unknown trap	2	4

Table 152. Trap Family Used for Weasel

Weasel	Answer set	United States	Alaska	West	Mid-west	North-east
Trap family: (Multiple responses allowed)	Foothold	38	60	23	37	33
	Dog proof or foot enclosing	0	0	0	0	0
	Snare	0	0	0	0	0
	Bodygrip	21	40	17	11	25
	Other / don't know	42	0	60	53	43

Sample size in one or more years is not large enough to show trends in trap use for weasel.

Table 153. Weasel Trapping—Footholds

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	99	100	82	100	100
	Offset	0	0	0	0	0
	Laminated, wide or cast jaw	0	0	0	0	0
	Offset and laminated, wide or cast jaw	1	0	18	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	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	38	33	82	45	27
	No	58	67	18	51	64
	Don't know	4	0	0	4	8
What kind of trigger does this trap have?	Push trigger	NA	0	NA	0	0
	Pull trigger	NA	0	NA	0	0
	Push/pull trigger	NA	0	NA	0	0
	Don't know	NA	0	NA	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	30	33	37	23	36
	Swivel at trap	36	33	45	41	32
	Swivel in between	10	0	0	18	10
	Shock or lunge spring	1	0	18	0	0
	None of these	17	0	37	20	25
	Don't know	11	33	0	0	8
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	80	67	45	82	92
	On a drag	8	33	0	0	0
	As a drowning set with a slide wire or rod	0	0	0	0	0
	As some other drowning set	0	0	0	0	0
	None of these	0	0	0	0	0
	Don't know	12	0	55	18	8
How many springs does this trap have?	1 spring	63	100	56	36	67
	2 springs	34	0	27	64	25
	4 springs	1	0	18	0	0
	None of these	0	0	0	0	0
	Don't know	3	0	0	0	8

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%.

The sample size of those using snares for weasel trapping is too low to include.

Table 154. Weasel Trapping—Bodygrips

Weasel	Answer set	United States	Alaska	Mid-west	North-east
Is this trap standard or magnum? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Standard	63	0	100	84
	Magnum	37	100	0	17
	Don't know	0	0	0	0
Does this trap have a wire trigger or a pan trigger? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Wire trigger	79	50	68	100
	Pan trigger	21	50	32	0
	Neither	0	0	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	0	0	0	0
	Dryland trail set	20	50	0	12
	Baited cubby or enclosure on the ground	58	50	68	66
	Elevated bait set	12	0	32	0
	Other type of set	5	0	0	11
	None of these	0	0	0	0
	Don't know	5	0	0	11

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 88. Traps Used for Wolf Overall

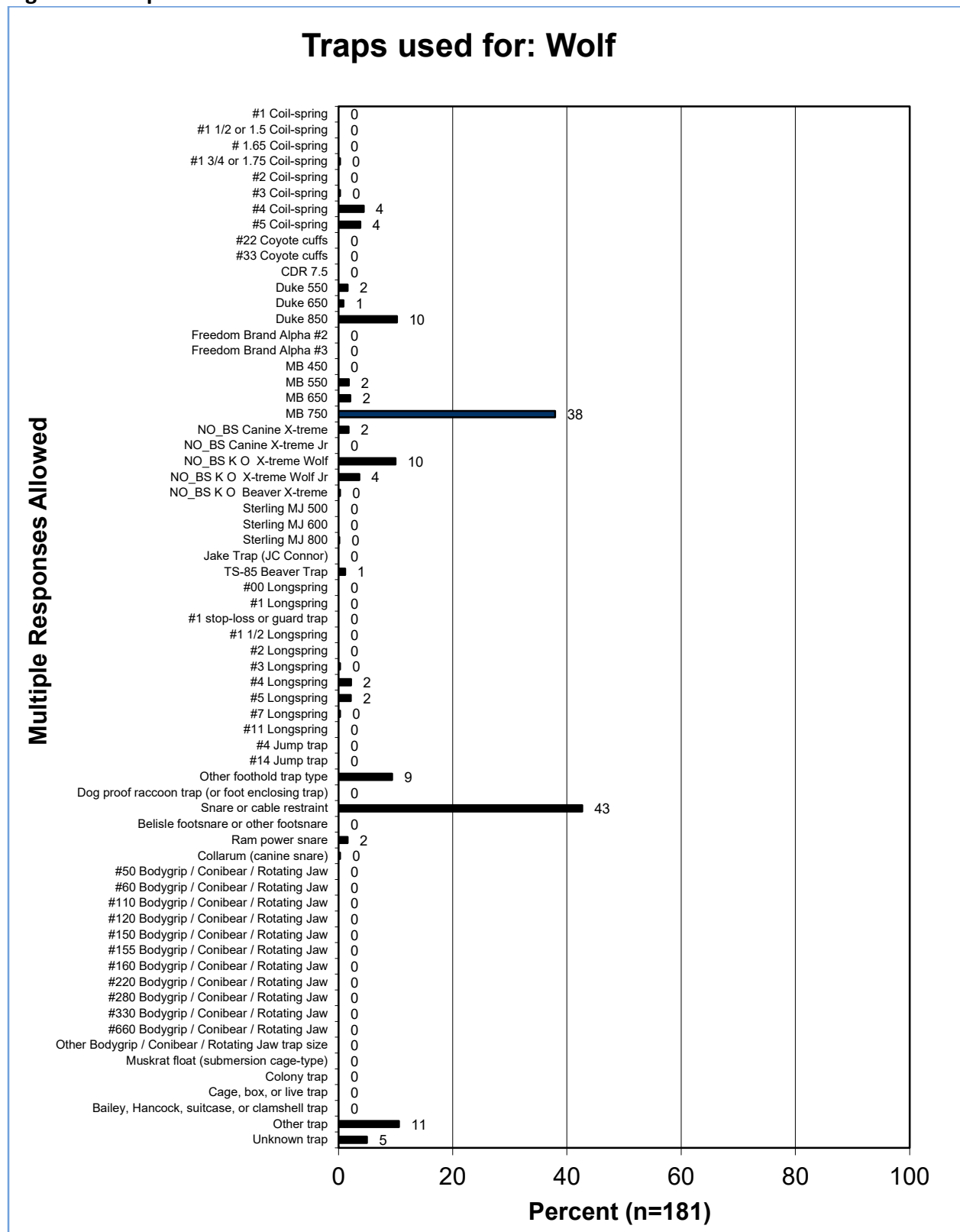


Table 155. Traps Used for Wolf, by Region (Part 1)

Trap Type	Alaska (n=36)	West (n=136)
#1 Coil-spring	0	0
#1 1/2 or 1 5 Coil-spring	0	0
# 1 65 Coil-spring	0	0
#1 3/4 or 1 75 Coil-spring	0	0
#2 Coil-spring	0	0
#3 Coil-spring	0	1
#4 Coil-spring	6	2
#5 Coil-spring	3	6
#22 Coyote cuffs	0	0
#33 Coyote cuffs	0	0
CDR 7 5	0	0
Duke 550	3	0
Duke 650	0	2
Duke 850	8	15
Freedom Brand Alpha #2	0	0
Freedom Brand Alpha #3	0	0
MB 450	0	0
MB 550	3	1
MB 650	0	5
MB 750	33	46
NO_BS Canine X-treme	0	5
NO_BS Canine X-treme Jr	0	0
NO_BS K O X-treme Wolf	6	18
NO_BS K O X-treme Wolf Jr	0	6
NO_BS K O Beaver X-treme	0	1
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	3
#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	0
#3 Longspring	0	1
#4 Longspring	3	1
#5 Longspring	3	2
#7 Longspring	0	1
#11 Longspring	0	0
#4 Jump trap	0	0
#14 Jump trap	0	0
Other foothold trap type (please specify)	14	4
Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)	0	0
Snare or cable restraint	53	29
Belisle footsnare or other footsnare	0	0
Ram power snare	3	0
Collarum (canine snare)	0	1
#50 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0
#60 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0
#110 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0
#120 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0
#150 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0
#155 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0
#160 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0
#220 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0
#280 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0

Table 155. Traps Used for Wolf, by Region (Part 2)

Trap Type	Alaska (n=36)	West (n=136)
#330 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0
#660 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0	0
Other Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw trap size	0	0
Muskrat float (submersion cage-type)	0	0
Colony trap	0	0
Cage, box, or live trap	0	0
Bailey, Hancock, suitcase, or clamshell trap	0	0
Other trap	14	3
Unknown trap	3	5

Table 156. Trap Family Used for Wolf

Wolf	Answer set	United States	Alaska	West	Mid-west
Trap family: (Multiple responses allowed)	Foothold	61	52	76	50
	Dog proof or foot enclosing	0	0	0	0
	Snare	28	35	19	18
	Bodygrip	0	0	0	0
	Other / don't know	12	14	5	32

Table 157. Trends in Trap Use for Wolf

Top Traps Used	2004	Top Traps Used	2016	Top Traps Used	2024
Snares	49	Snare or cable restraint	35	Snare or cable restraint	43
Others	22	MB 750	30	MB 750	38
MB 750	14	MB 650	15	Other trap	11
#4 Longspring	11	Other	12	Duke 850	10
#5 Longspring	11	#3 Coil-spring	9	NO_BS K O X-treme Wolf	10

Table 158. Wolf Trapping—Footholds

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	14	17	12	13
	Offset	30	23	38	37
	Laminated, wide or cast jaw	3	0	5	9
	Offset and laminated, wide or cast jaw	48	54	44	35
	Padded or rubber jaws	1	0	1	7
	Double jaw	0	0	0	0
	Toothed or studded	3	7	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	87	80	93	94
	No	8	13	3	0
	Don't know	6	7	4	7
What kind of trigger does this trap have? (Asked of those who use a dog proof / foot enclosing trap.)	Push trigger	NA	0	0	0
	Pull trigger	NA	0	0	0
	Push/pull trigger	NA	0	0	0
	Don't know	NA	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	64	50	76	93
	Swivel at trap	83	83	82	93
	Swivel in between	66	53	76	93
	Shock or lunge spring	35	13	60	0
	None of these	2	3	1	0
	Don't know	1	0	1	7
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	64	50	75	93
	On a drag	73	77	69	68
	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	1	7
	Don't know	0	0	0	0
How many springs does this trap have?	1 spring	0	0	0	0
	2 springs	19	23	15	4
	4 springs	77	74	80	90
	None of these	1	0	2	0
	Don't know	3	3	3	7

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 159. Wolf Trapping—Snares

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	1	0	3	0
	1/16	0	0	0	0
	5/64	7	5	13	0
	3/32	27	35	10	0
	7/64	9	10	8	0
	1/8	43	40	45	100
	3/16	5	5	5	0
	Other	0	0	0	0
	Don't know	8	5	18	0
When you use this snare, do you usually set it...? (Asked of those who use snares.)	To kill	86	90	85	0
	To live catch	0	0	0	0
	Both about equally	1	0	5	0
	Set without preference	10	5	10	100
Do you use a break-away device? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	55	40	90	100
	No	38	50	10	0
	Don't know	7	10	0	0
Do you use a deer stop or minimum loop stop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	34	10	89	100
	No	59	80	11	0
	Don't know	7	10	0	0
Do you use a swivel at the staking end? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	64	65	71	0
	No	35	35	26	100
	Don't know	1	0	3	0
Do you use an in-line swivel between staking end and snare loop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	32	30	44	0
	No	59	60	50	100
	Don't know	9	10	6	0
Does this snare / cable restraint include a compression spring? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	44	45	46	0
	No	50	50	44	100
	Don't know	6	5	10	0
When you set this snare, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Staked or wired solid with entanglement	46	45	41	100
	Staked or wired solid without entanglement	44	45	48	0
	On a drag	4	5	0	0
	None of these	3	0	11	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 160. Snare Locks Used for Wolf Overall

Lock	Percent
ADC or Reichert reverse-bend washer lock	0
Amberg or wedge lock	8
Berkshire sure lock	10
Berkshire washer lock	1
BMI or Southern snares mini lock	0
BMI slide free or Smoothie lock	0
Cam lock	40
Drowner lock	0
Grawe's bullet lock	0
Gregerson lock	0
Kaatz Relax-a-lock	0
Kieper lock	0
LoPro (or Blackdog LoPro)	0
Micro-lock	5
NWRC breakaway lock	1
Slim lock	0
Thompson lock	4
Thompson release lock	0
Washer lock (large / quarter sized)	4
Washer lock (small / penny sized)	0
Wedge lock	0
Other	0
Don't know	27

Bodygrips were not used for trapping wolves.

WOLVERINE

Figure 89. Traps Used for Wolverine Overall

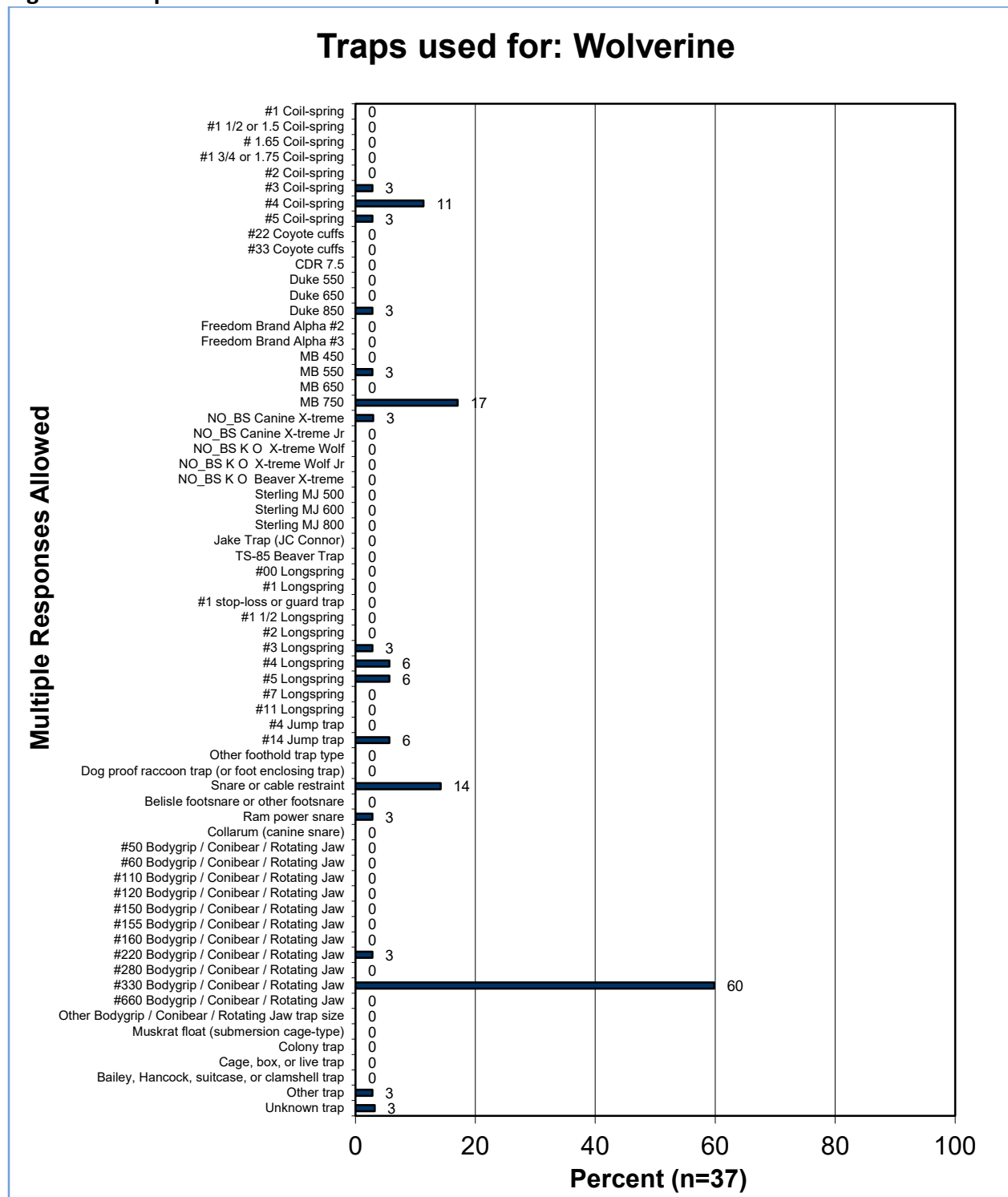


Table 161. Traps Used for Wolverine, by Region (Part 1)

Trap Type	Alaska (n=35)
#1 Coil-spring	0
#1 1/2 or 1 5 Coil-spring	0
# 1 65 Coil-spring	0
#1 3/4 or 1 75 Coil-spring	0
#2 Coil-spring	0
#3 Coil-spring	3
#4 Coil-spring	11
#5 Coil-spring	3
#22 Coyote cuffs	0
#33 Coyote cuffs	0
CDR 7 5	0
Duke 550	0
Duke 650	0
Duke 850	3
Freedom Brand Alpha #2	0
Freedom Brand Alpha #3	0
MB 450	0
MB 550	3
MB 650	0
MB 750	17
NO_BS Canine X-treme	3
NO_BS Canine X-treme Jr	0
NO_BS K O X-treme Wolf	0
NO_BS K O X-treme Wolf Jr	0
NO_BS K O Beaver X-treme	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	0
#3 Longspring	3
#4 Longspring	6
#5 Longspring	6
#7 Longspring	0
#11 Longspring	0
#4 Jump trap	0
#14 Jump trap	6
Other foothold trap type (please specify)	0
Dog proof raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)	0
Snare or cable restraint	14
Belisle footsnare or other footsnare	0
Ram power snare	3
Collarum (canine snare)	0
#50 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0
#60 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0
#110 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0
#120 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0
#150 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0
#155 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0
#160 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0
#220 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	3
#280 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0

Table 161. Traps Used for Wolverine, by Region (Part 2)

Trap Type	Alaska (n=35)
#330 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	60
#660 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	0
Other Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw trap size	0
Muskrat float (submersion cage-type)	0
Colony trap	0
Cage, box, or live trap	0
Bailey, Hancock, suitcase, or clamshell trap	0
Other trap	3
Unknown trap	3

Table 162. Trap Family Used for Wolverine

Wolverine	Answer set	United States	Alaska
Trap family: (Multiple responses allowed)	Foothold	41	41
	Dog proof or foot enclosing	0	0
	Snare	11	11
	Bodygrip	44	44
	Other / don't know	4	4

Table 163. Trends in Trap Use for Wolverine

Top Traps Used	2004	Top Traps Used	2016	Top Traps Used	2024
#330 Body - Standard	30	#330 Bodygrip / Rotating Jaw	58	#330 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw	60
#4 Longspring	15	Snare or cable restraint	27	MB 750	17
#330 Body - Magnum	10	MB 750	14	Snare or cable restraint	14
#3 Coil	10	#4 Coil-spring	14	#4 Coil-spring	11
#4 Coil	10	#4 Longspring	7	#4 Longspring	6

Table 164. Wolverine Trapping—Footholds

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	45	45
	Offset	23	23
	Laminated, wide or cast jaw	5	5
	Offset and laminated, wide or cast jaw	18	18
	Padded or rubber jaws	0	0
	Double jaw	0	0
	Toothed or studded	9	9
	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	73	73
	No	27	27
	Don't know	0	0
What kind of trigger does this trap have?	Push trigger	NA	NA
	Pull trigger	NA	NA
	Push/pull trigger	NA	NA
	Don't know	NA	NA
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	37	37
	Swivel at trap	73	73
	Swivel in between	37	37
	Shock or lunge spring	14	14
	None of these	5	5
	Don't know	9	9
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	77	77
	On a drag	46	46
	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
How many springs does this trap have?	1 spring	9	9
	2 springs	45	45
	4 springs	46	46
	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 165. Wolverine Trapping—Snares

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	17	17
	7/64	0	0
	1/8	17	17
	3/16	17	17
	Other	0	0
	Don't know	50	50
When you use this snare, do you usually set it...? (Asked of those who use snares.)	To kill	83	83
	To live catch	0	0
	Both about equally	0	0
	Set without preference	0	0
Do you use a break-away device? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	33	33
	No	50	50
	Don't know	17	17
Do you use a deer stop or minimum loop stop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	0	0
	No	83	83
	Don't know	17	17
Do you use a swivel at the staking end? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	50	50
	No	33	33
	Don't know	17	17
Do you use an in-line swivel between staking end and snare loop? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	0	0
	No	83	83
	Don't know	17	17
Does this snare / cable restraint include a compression spring? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Yes	50	50
	No	33	33
	Don't know	17	17
When you set this snare, how do you secure it? (Asked of those who use snares.)	Staked or wired solid with entanglement	83	83
	Staked or wired solid without entanglement	17	17
	On a drag	0	0
	None of these	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 166. Snare Locks Used for Wolverine Overall

Lock	Percent
ADC or Reichert reverse-bend washer lock	0
Amberg or wedge lock	17
Berkshire sure lock	0
Berkshire washer lock	0
BMI or Southern snares mini lock	0
BMI slide free or Smoothie lock	0
Cam lock	17
Drowner lock	0
Grawe's bullet lock	0
Gregerson lock	0
Kaatz Relax-a-lock	0
Kieper lock	0
LoPro (or Blackdog LoPro)	0
Micro-lock	0
NWRC breakaway lock	0
Slim lock	0
Thompson lock	0
Thompson release lock	0
Washer lock (large / quarter sized)	0
Washer lock (small / penny sized)	0
Wedge lock	0
Other	17
Don't know	50

Table 167. Wolverine Trapping—Bodygrips

Wolverine	Answer set	United States	Alaska
Is this trap standard or magnum? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Standard	62	62
	Magnum	29	29
	Don't know	8	8
Does this trap have a wire trigger or a pan trigger? (Asked of those who use bodygrip traps.)	Wire trigger	96	96
	Pan trigger	4	4
	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	96	96
	Elevated bait set	4	4
	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%.

TRAPS SET TO SUBMERGE THE SPECIES

A new question in the survey asks trappers who set their trap as a drowning set for beaver, mink, muskrat, raccoon, or river otter what percentage of the time they set the trap to intentionally submerge the species.

Table 168. Percentage of Time Trap Set to Submerge

Species	What percentage of the time do you set this trap to intentionally submerge (species)?
Beaver	90.4
Mink	84.3
Muskrat	92.2
Raccoon	51.5
River otter	84.7
Total	84.3

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)

Nearly half of trappers (47%) have heard of BMPs for trapping.

- Nearly two thirds of trappers in the Northeast and West Regions have heard of BMPs.

Figure 90. Awareness of BMPs Overall

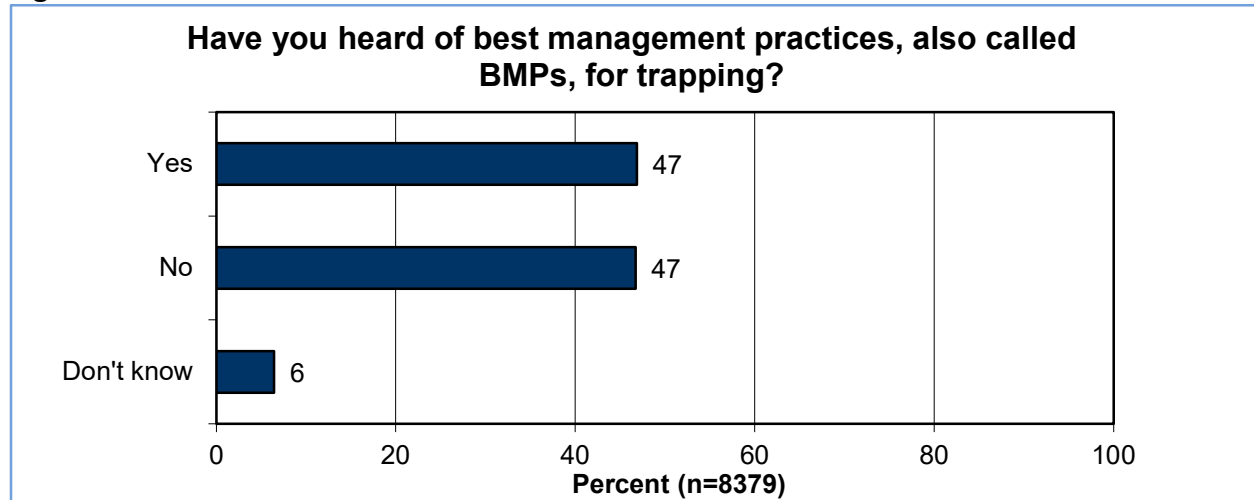


Figure 91. Awareness of BMPs Regionally

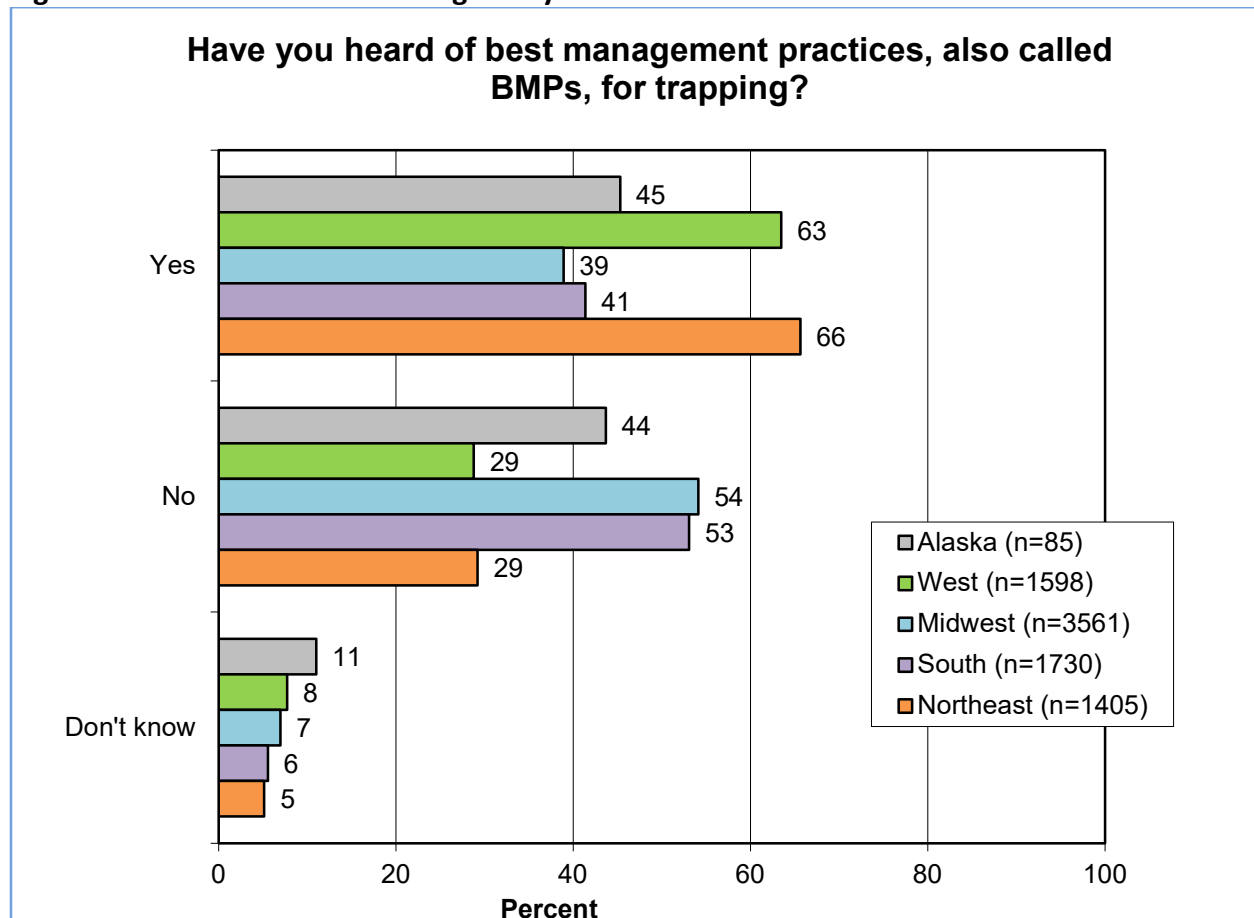
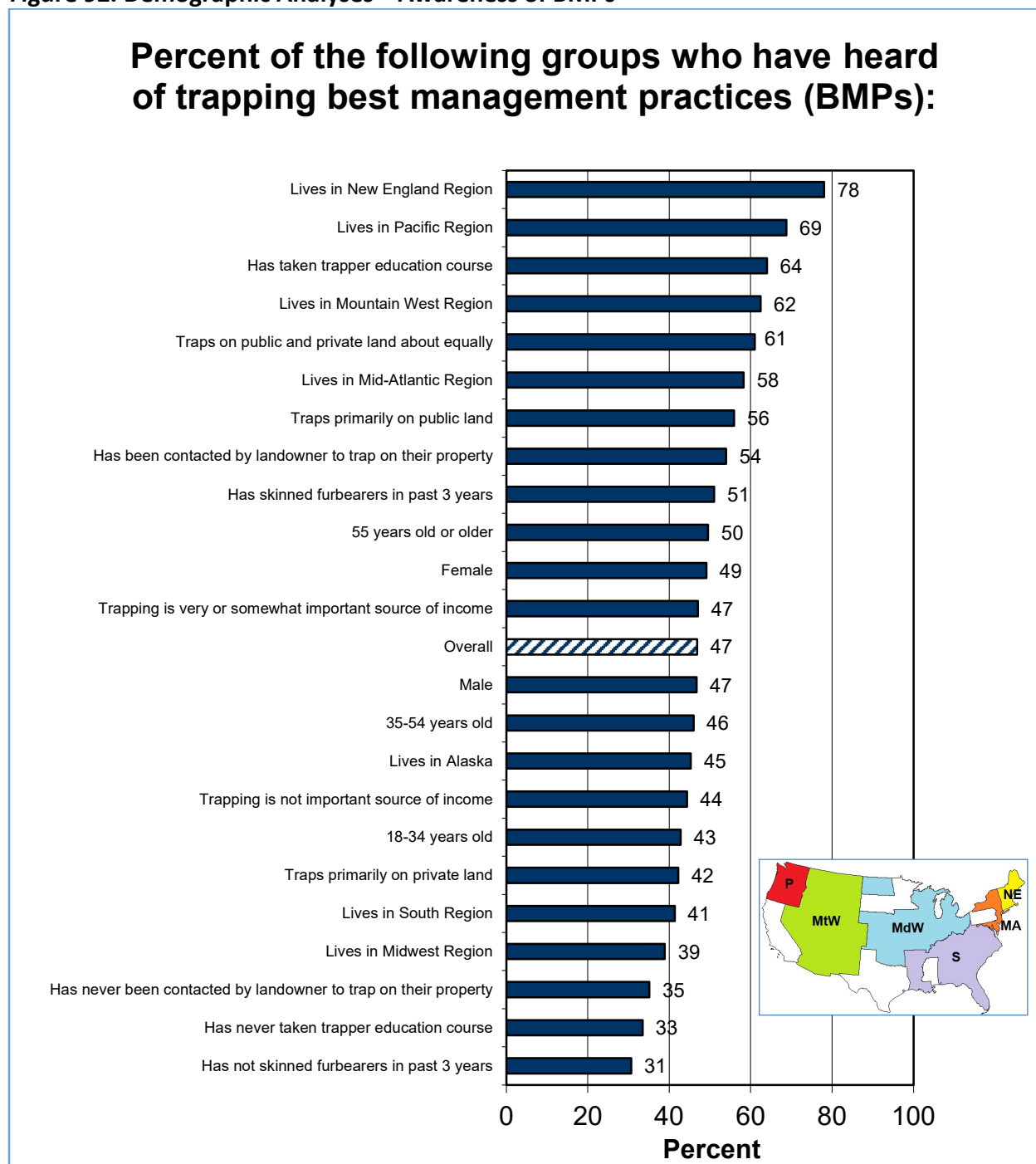


Table 169. Awareness of BMPs, by State

	State of residence	Have you heard of best management practices, also called BMPs, for trapping?		
		Yes	No	Don't know
	Alaska	45%	44%	11%
West	Arizona	50%	39%	11%
	Colorado	42%	49%	9%
	Idaho	74%	17%	9%
	Montana	61%	37%	3%
	Nevada	45%	47%	8%
	New Mexico	67%	29%	4%
	Oregon	72%	21%	6%
	Utah	48%	43%	9%
	Washington	59%	27%	15%
	Wyoming	64%	30%	6%
Midwest	Illinois	33%	61%	6%
	Indiana	46%	46%	8%
	Iowa	37%	57%	6%
	Kansas	43%	47%	10%
	Michigan	35%	57%	7%
	Missouri	33%	63%	4%
	Nebraska	39%	53%	9%
	North Dakota	41%	53%	6%
	Ohio	42%	51%	7%
	Oklahoma	42%	55%	3%
	Wisconsin	73%	19%	8%
South	Alabama	45%	49%	5%
	Arkansas	31%	66%	3%
	Florida	61%	29%	10%
	Georgia	38%	57%	4%
	Kentucky	28%	63%	9%
	Louisiana	37%	59%	4%
	North Carolina	58%	36%	6%
	South Carolina	41%	55%	4%
	Tennessee	40%	47%	14%
	Virginia	54%	41%	6%
	West Virginia	39%	56%	5%
Northeast	Connecticut	68%	30%	3%
	Maine	67%	33%	0%
	Maryland	72%	24%	4%
	Massachusetts	40%	55%	5%
	New Hampshire	84%	13%	3%
	New Jersey	92%	8%	0%
	New York	58%	35%	8%
	Pennsylvania	62%	32%	6%
	Rhode Island	71%	21%	8%
	Vermont	89%	7%	5%

Awareness of BMPs is highest among trappers from the New England, Pacific, and Mountain West Regions, those who have taken a trapper education course, and those who trap public and private lands about equally.

Figure 92. Demographic Analyses—Awareness of BMPs



Refer to pages 11 through 13 for an explanation of how to interpret these graphs.

Of those who have heard of them, 66% indicate knowing a *great deal* or *moderate amount* about BMPs.

Figure 93. Knowledge of BMPs Overall

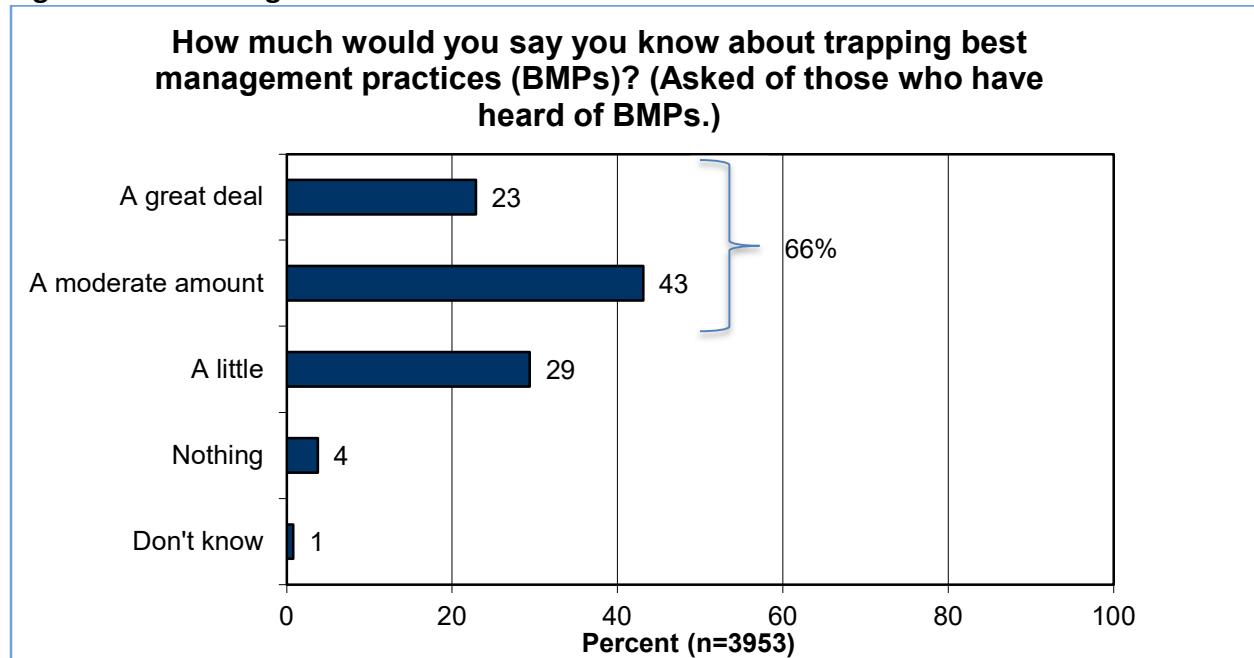


Figure 94. Knowledge of BMPs Regionally

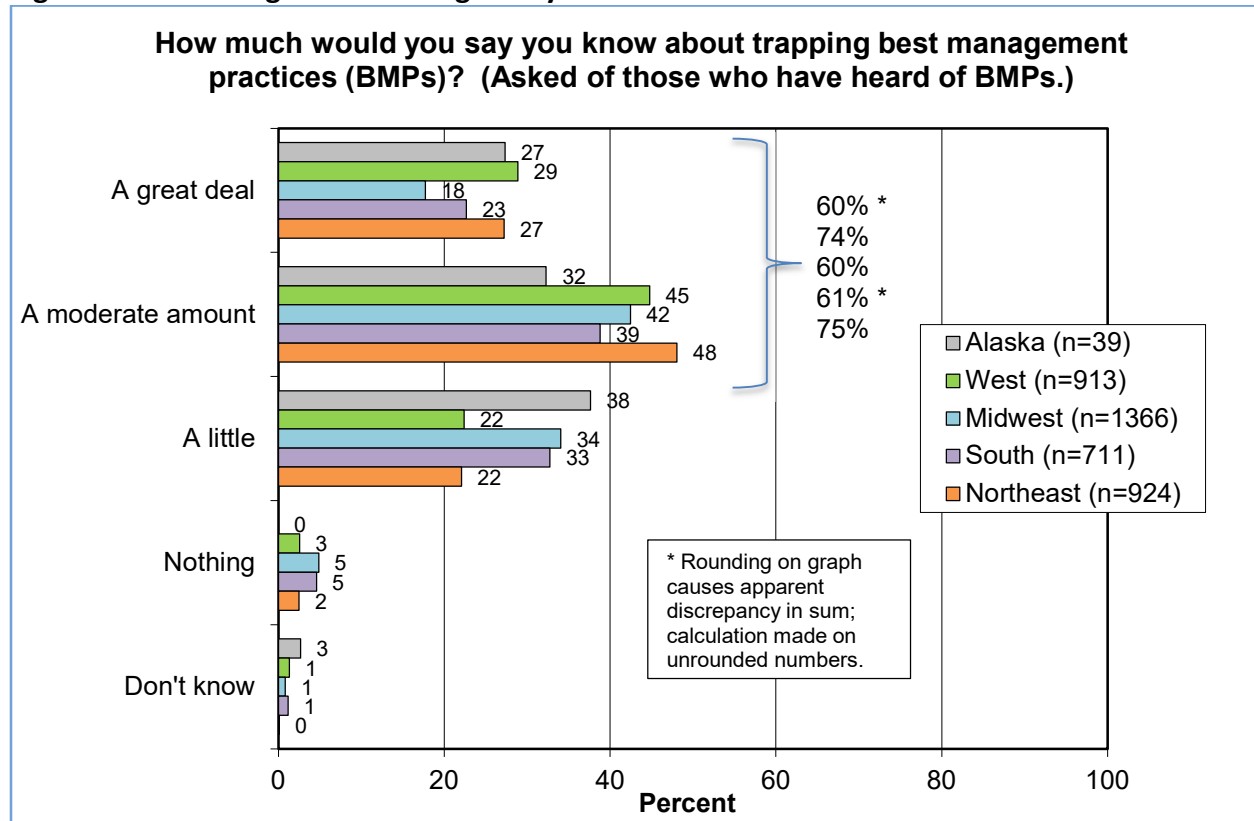


Table 170. Knowledge of BMPs, by State

	State of residence	How much would you say you know about trapping best management practices? (Asked of those who have heard of BMPs.)				
		A great deal	A moderate amount	A little	Nothing	Don't know
	Alaska	27%	32%	38%	0%	3%
West	Arizona	23%	45%	28%	0%	4%
	Colorado	19%	58%	22%	1%	0%
	Idaho	28%	46%	21%	3%	2%
	Montana	43%	45%	12%	0%	0%
	Nevada	28%	39%	33%	0%	0%
	New Mexico	39%	34%	21%	4%	1%
	Oregon	33%	43%	22%	1%	1%
	Utah	16%	45%	32%	7%	0%
	Washington	19%	54%	25%	2%	0%
	Wyoming	29%	49%	17%	2%	3%
Midwest	Illinois	15%	40%	39%	6%	1%
	Indiana	11%	47%	34%	7%	0%
	Iowa	18%	39%	36%	5%	2%
	Kansas	16%	37%	42%	4%	1%
	Michigan	16%	37%	39%	8%	0%
	Missouri	17%	40%	35%	6%	2%
	Nebraska	20%	42%	31%	5%	1%
	North Dakota	19%	44%	34%	1%	1%
	Ohio	18%	47%	31%	4%	0%
	Oklahoma	18%	49%	24%	8%	0%
	Wisconsin	38%	54%	5%	2%	0%
South	Alabama	37%	25%	33%	2%	2%
	Arkansas	12%	21%	50%	12%	4%
	Florida	29%	43%	21%	5%	2%
	Georgia	20%	44%	30%	5%	1%
	Kentucky	13%	36%	45%	7%	0%
	Louisiana	23%	35%	40%	2%	0%
	North Carolina	27%	43%	27%	1%	1%
	South Carolina	29%	43%	26%	1%	0%
	Tennessee	41%	33%	19%	7%	0%
	Virginia	29%	34%	31%	6%	0%
	West Virginia	17%	49%	27%	6%	1%
Northeast	Connecticut	24%	41%	30%	4%	0%
	Delaware	12%	57%	25%	0%	6%
	Maine	21%	37%	34%	8%	0%
	Maryland	38%	42%	20%	0%	0%
	Massachusetts	38%	42%	20%	0%	0%
	New Hampshire	31%	61%	9%	0%	0%
	New Jersey	15%	49%	30%	6%	0%
	New York	25%	49%	24%	3%	0%
	Rhode Island	29%	47%	18%	6%	0%
	Vermont	27%	57%	16%	1%	0%

Of those who know at least a little about BMPs, a strong majority (65%) support BMPs, with 37% expressing *strong* support. Only 6% oppose BMPs.

Figure 95. Support for / Opposition to BMPs Overall

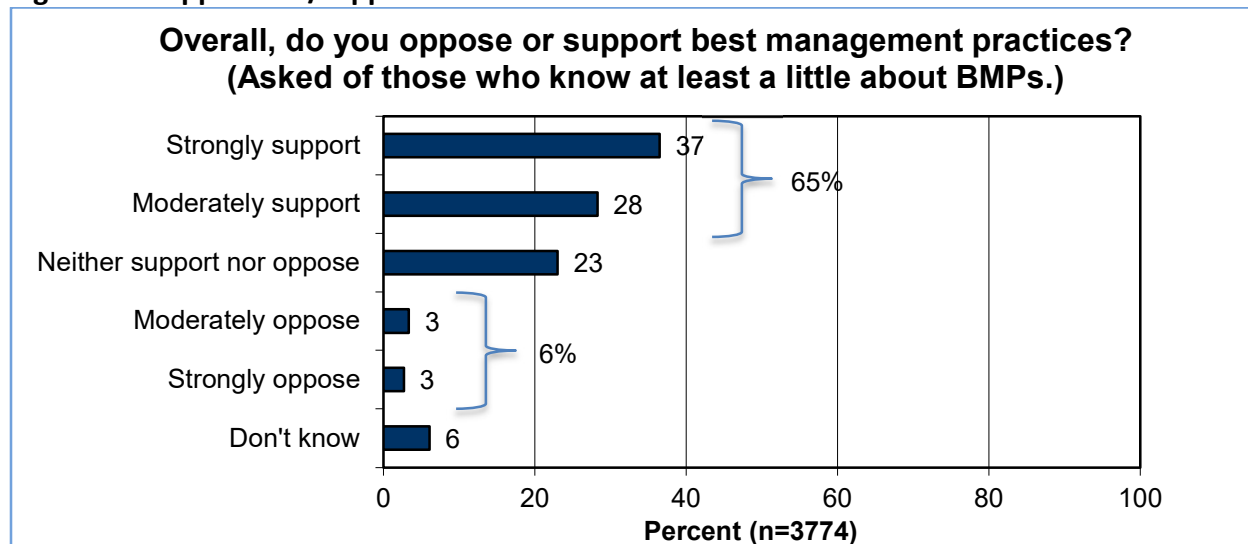


Figure 96. Support for / Opposition to BMPs Regionally

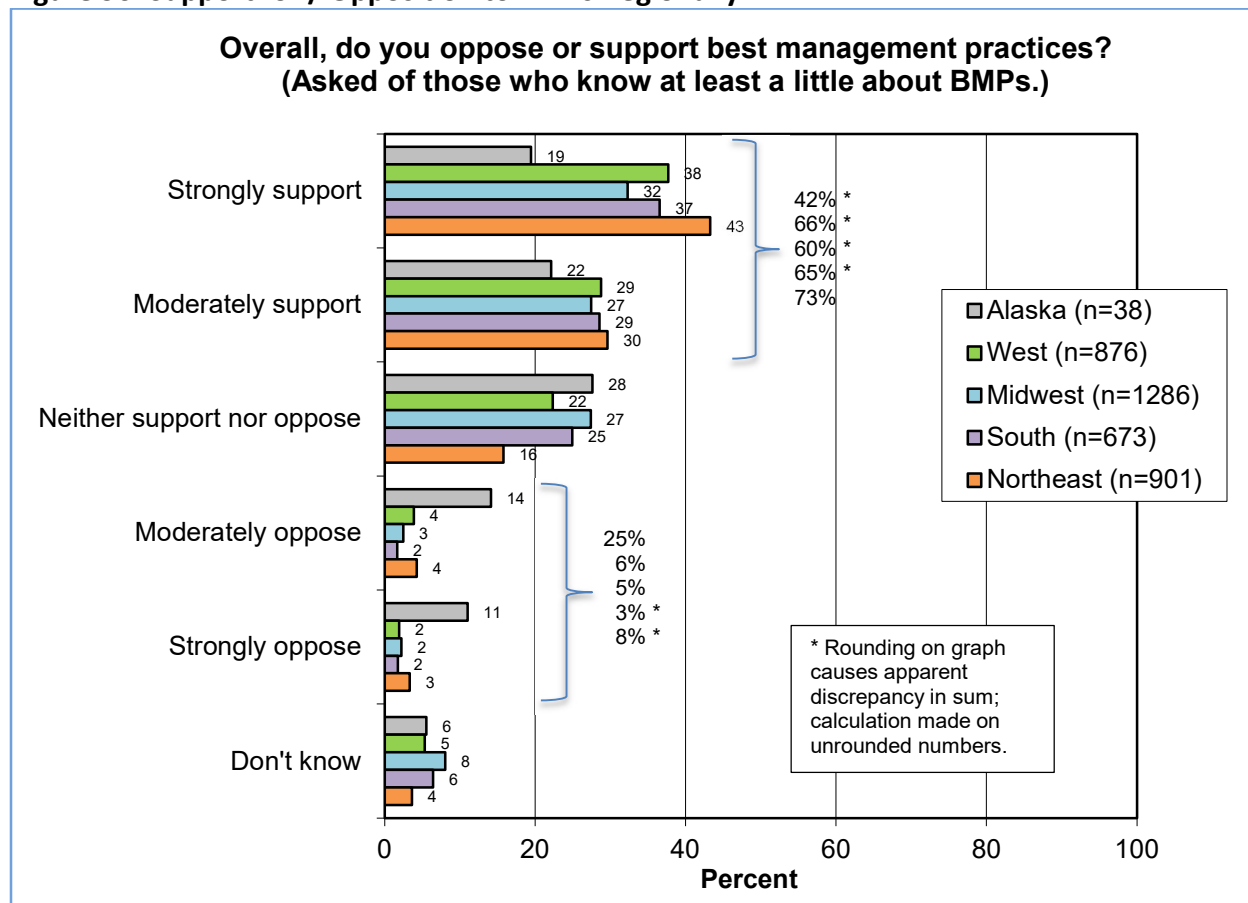
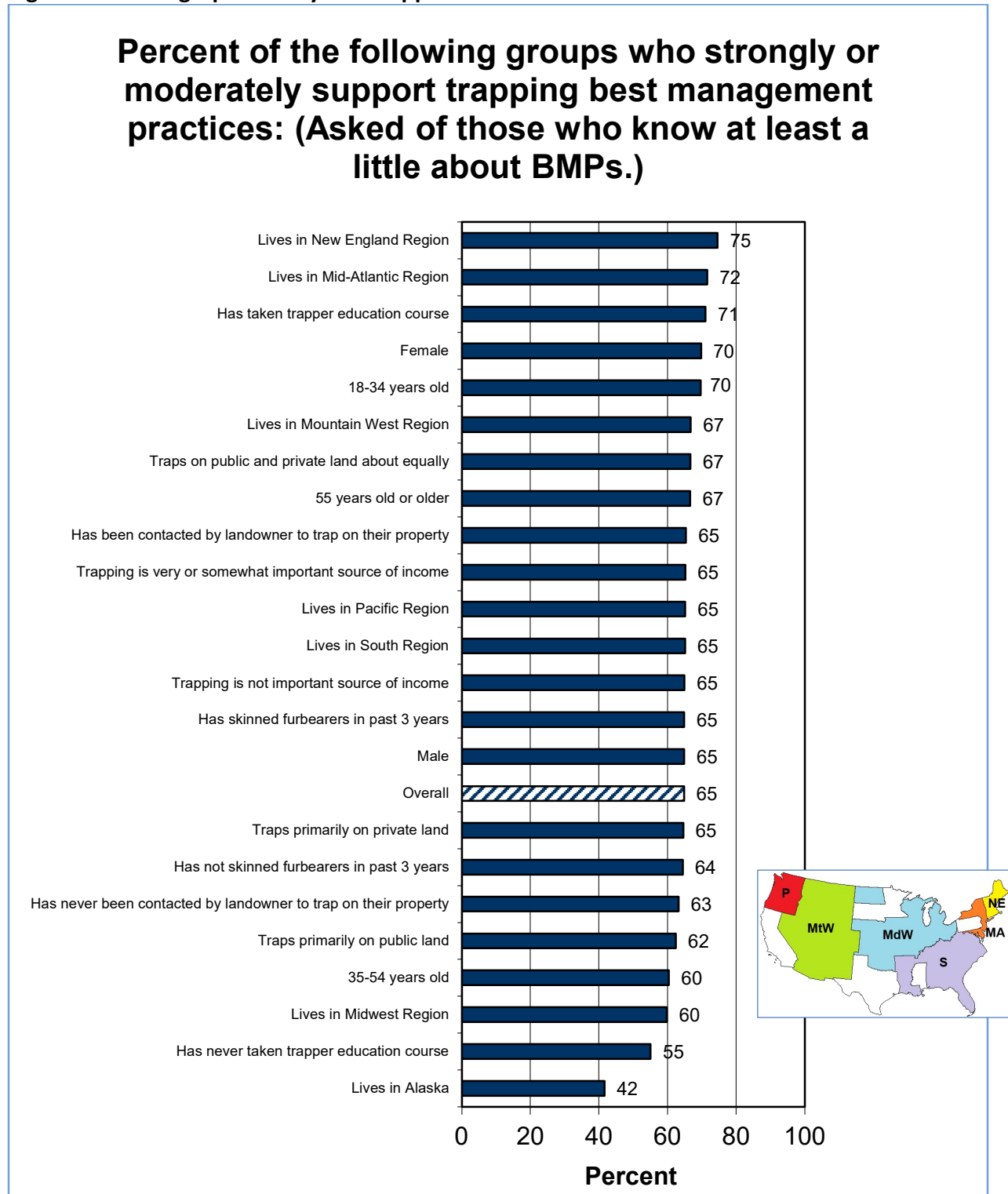


Table 171. Support for / Opposition to BMPs, by State

	State of residence	Overall, do you support or oppose best management practices? (Asked of those who know at least a little about BMPs.)					
		Strongly support	Moderately support	Neither support nor oppose	Moderately oppose	Strongly oppose	Don't know
	Alaska	19	22	28	14	11	6
West	Arizona	33	24	19	10	5	10
	Colorado	33	21	34	5	1	6
	Idaho	39	29	21	3	3	6
	Montana	48	20	28	3	0	0
	Nevada	30	40	18	6	0	0
	New Mexico	45	33	13	4	0	0
	Oregon	41	25	22	3	2	6
	Utah	24	30	31	7	2	6
	Washington	40	22	20	8	3	7
	Wyoming	34	30	28	3	2	2
Midwest	Illinois	28	25	30	4	2	11
	Indiana	34	31	29	3	0	4
	Iowa	23	32	30	4	4	7
	Kansas	27	34	25	1	3	11
	Michigan	31	34	29	0	0	6
	Missouri	32	30	20	6	2	9
	Nebraska	30	20	35	3	4	8
	North Dakota	42	19	31	0	4	4
	Ohio	35	27	23	2	2	10
	Oklahoma	47	9	35	0	0	9
	Wisconsin	42	44	15	0	0	0
South	Alabama	49	31	11	0	0	9
	Arkansas	10	30	45	0	0	16
	Florida	32	45	15	0	3	5
	Georgia	39	29	17	6	3	6
	Kentucky	21	24	40	2	6	7
	Louisiana	53	21	17	1	1	6
	North Carolina	42	32	20	0	1	4
	South Carolina	46	28	20	0	1	4
	Tennessee	40	14	28	18	0	4
	Virginia	44	32	15	2	0	7
	West Virginia	27	25	37	3	2	6
Northeast	Connecticut	46	26	26	0	0	2
	Delaware	20	47	33	0	0	0
	Maine	48	23	13	7	4	5
	Maryland	26	49	14	6	6	0
	Massachusetts	58	25	6	2	3	7
	New Hampshire	56	23	12	9	0	0
	New Jersey	45	21	25	0	3	7
	New York	41	30	17	4	4	3
	Rhode Island	42	19	31	0	4	4
	Vermont	57	6	25	6	0	6

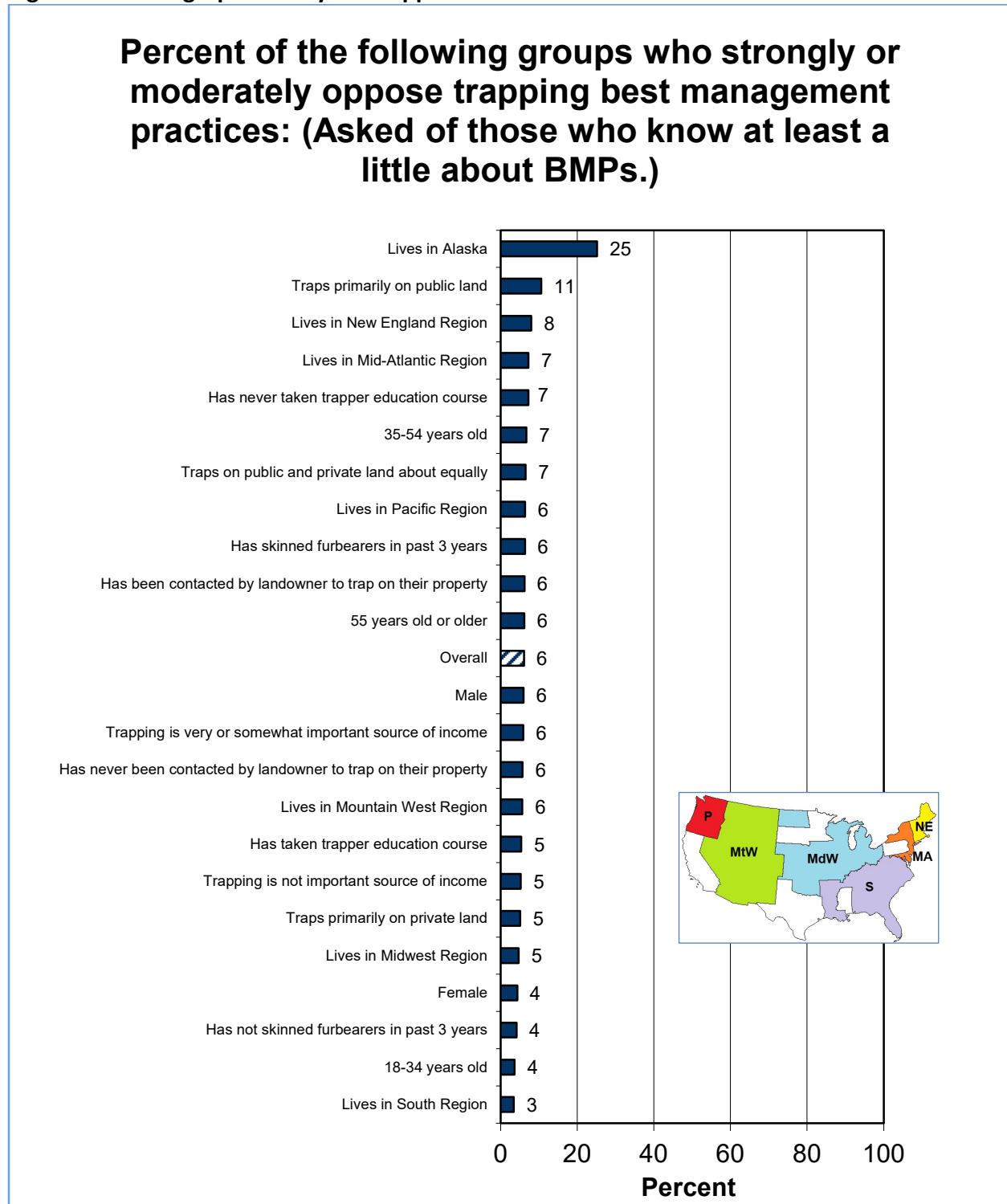
Support for BMPs is highest among trappers from the New England and Mid-Atlantic Regions, those who have taken a course, female trappers, and young trappers.

Figure 97. Demographic Analyses—Support for BMPs



Alaskan trappers have the most oppositions to BMPs, along with those who trap primarily on public land.

Figure 98. Demographic Analyses—Opposition to BMPs



Refer to pages 11 through 13 for an explanation of how to interpret these graphs.

Trappers who support BMPs were asked to state the reasons for their support, in an open-ended question. The most common reason was related to animal welfare and the humane, ethical treatment of the trapped animals. Other common responses were that BMPs provide for effective wildlife management, particularly related to predators and nuisance wildlife; that they help with public perception and provide a potential legal defense of trapping (some indicated that it is the law in their state); statements indicating a general trust in the science and research behind the establishment of BMPs; that the practices provide for greater efficiency and harvest success; that they help protect non-targeted animals, and that they provide for greater trapper safety.

Among trappers who have heard of BMPs, 63% currently use them and plan to continue using them.

Figure 99. Current Use of BMPs Overall

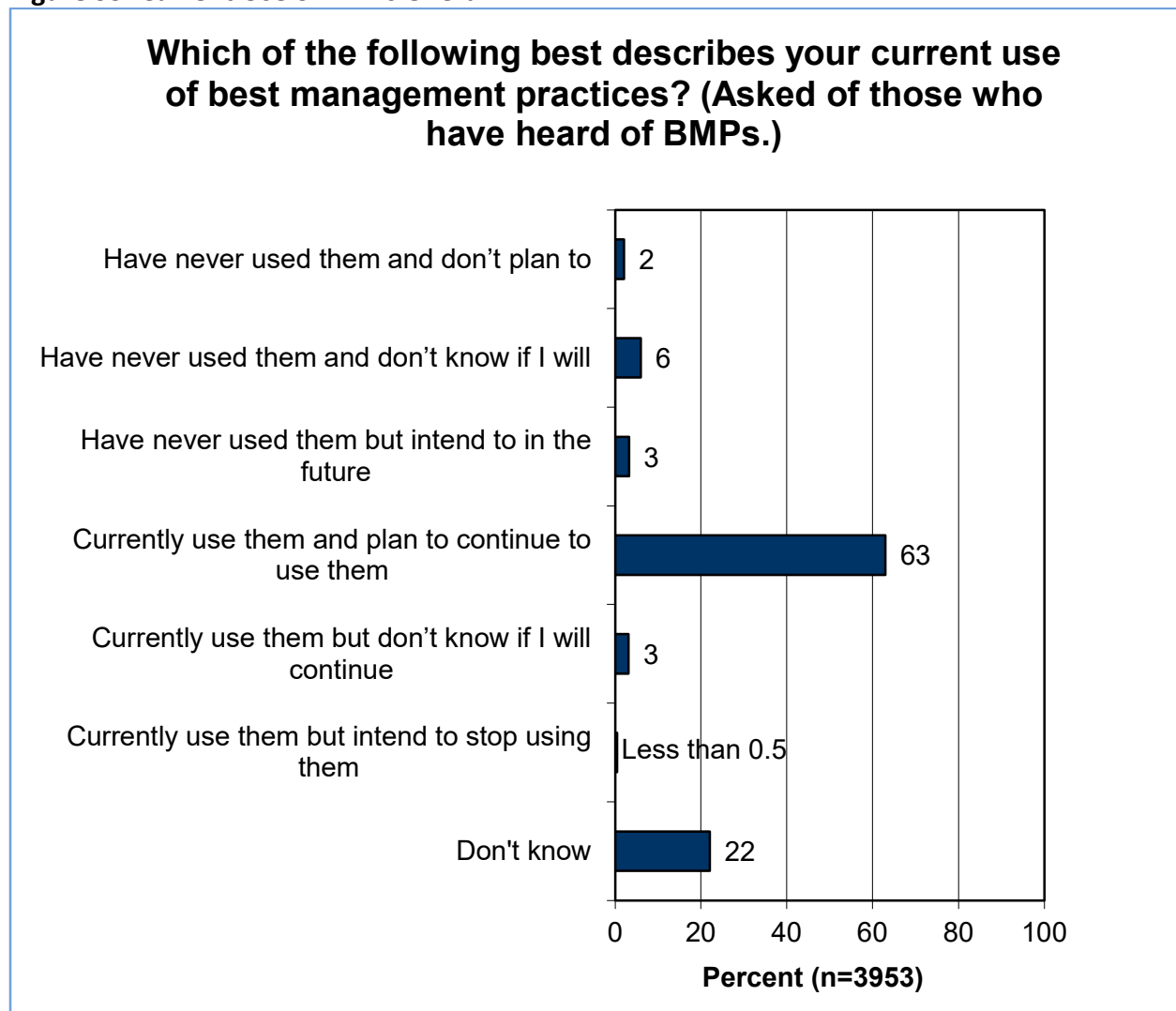
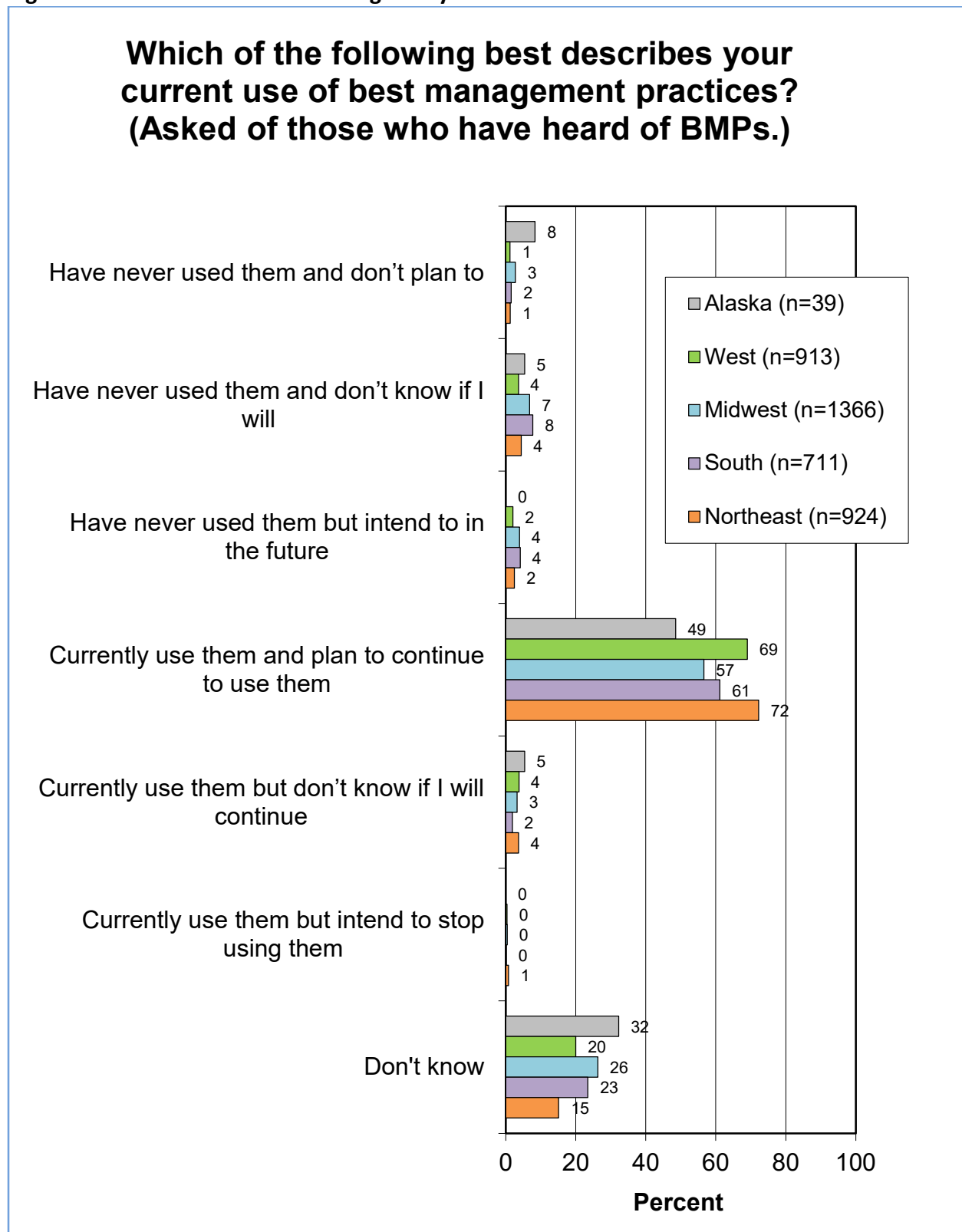


Figure 100. Current Use of BMPs Regionally



Among trappers who currently use BMPs, a majority (55%) consulted those practices at least *sometimes* when they purchased traps over the past 5 years. On the other hand, 30% had done so *rarely or never*.

Figure 101. Consulting BMPs for Trap Purchases Overall

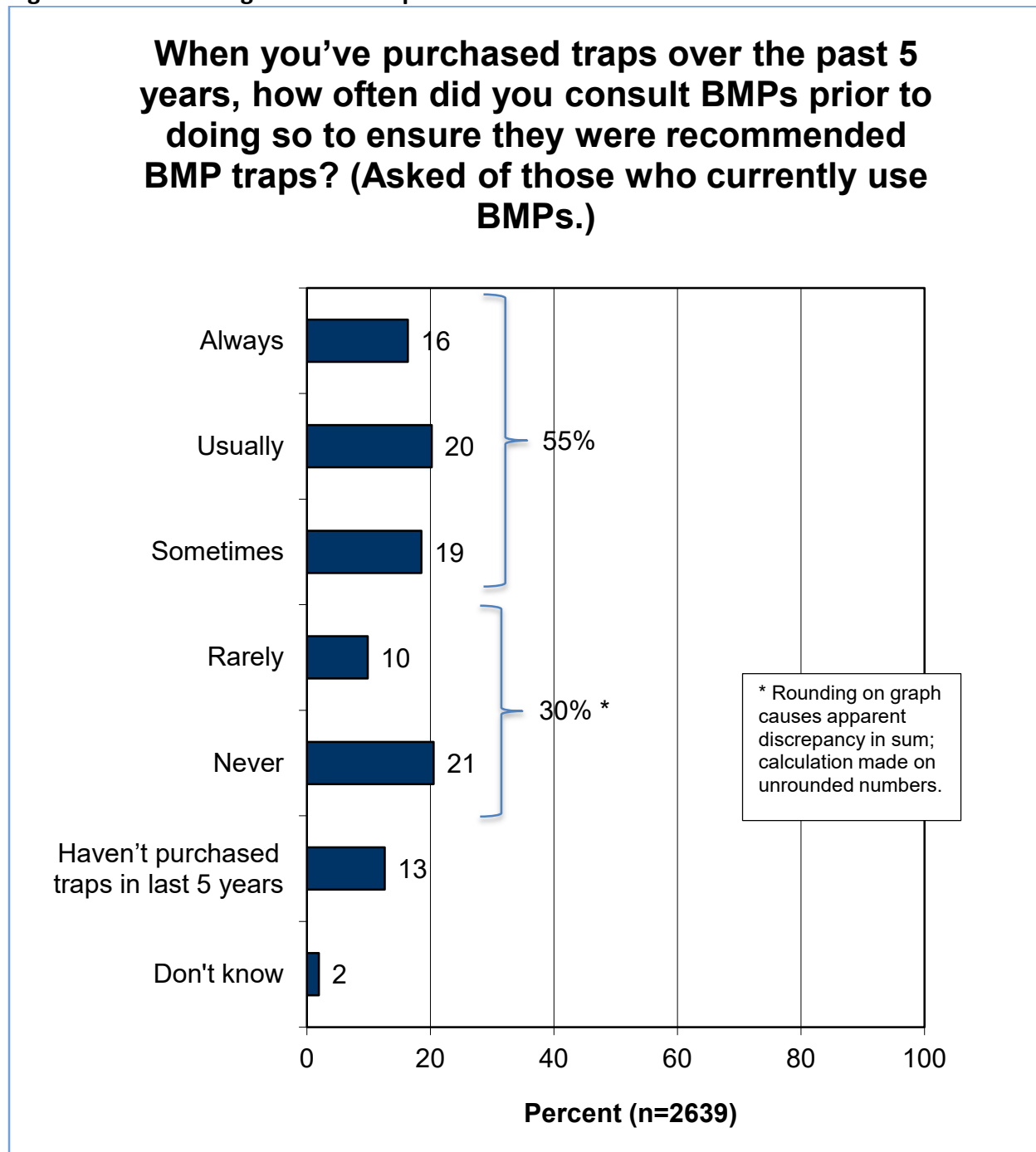
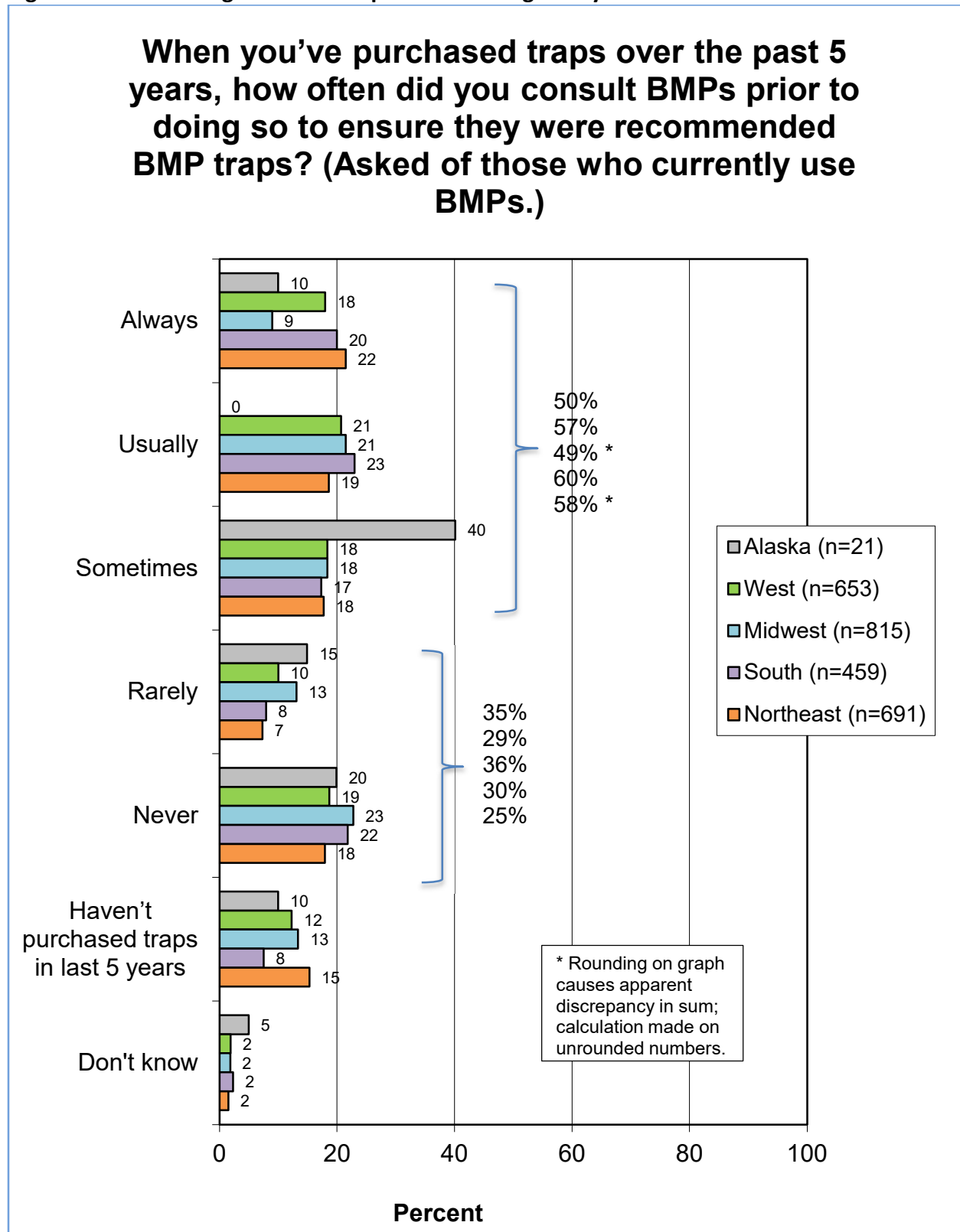


Figure 102. Consulting BMPs for Trap Purchases Regionally



TRENDS

This new section presents trend graphs for select survey questions. Note that the 2004 study excluded Hawaii, Louisiana, Texas, and Washington. The 2015 study excluded Delaware and Hawaii. The 2024 survey excluded California, Hawaii, Minnesota, Mississippi, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Texas. These slight sampling differences should be kept in mind when examining the trends shown here.

Results are generally consistent between the survey years, although some changes are noted below.

- The percentage trapping primarily on private land has increased with each survey.
- There is a slight increase in trappers who have taken a trapper education course.
- The percentage trapping coyote has consistently increased in each survey year, and there was an increase in the percentage trapping beaver and opossum compared to 2015. In contrast, there has been a continuing decline in the percentage trapping mink, muskrat, red fox, and gray fox.
- Awareness of BMPs has slightly increased over time.

Figure 103. Trapping on Public and Private Land—Trend

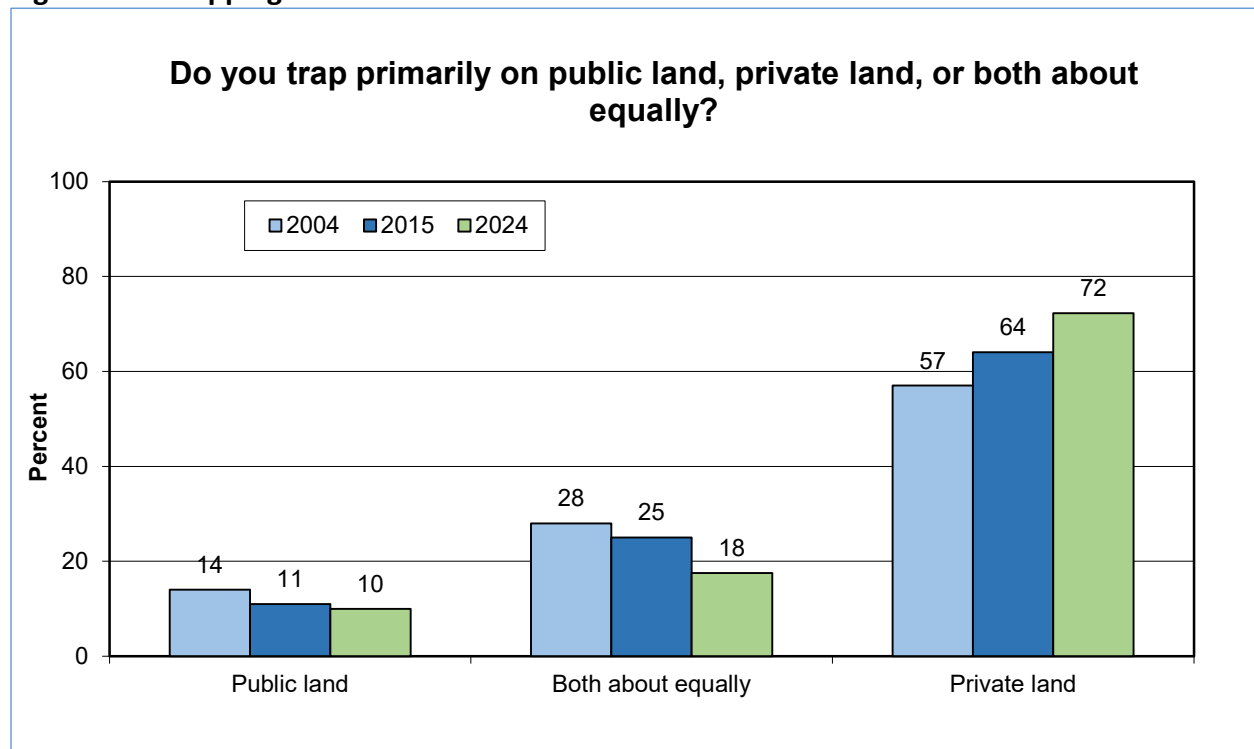


Figure 104. Nuisance Trapping—Trend

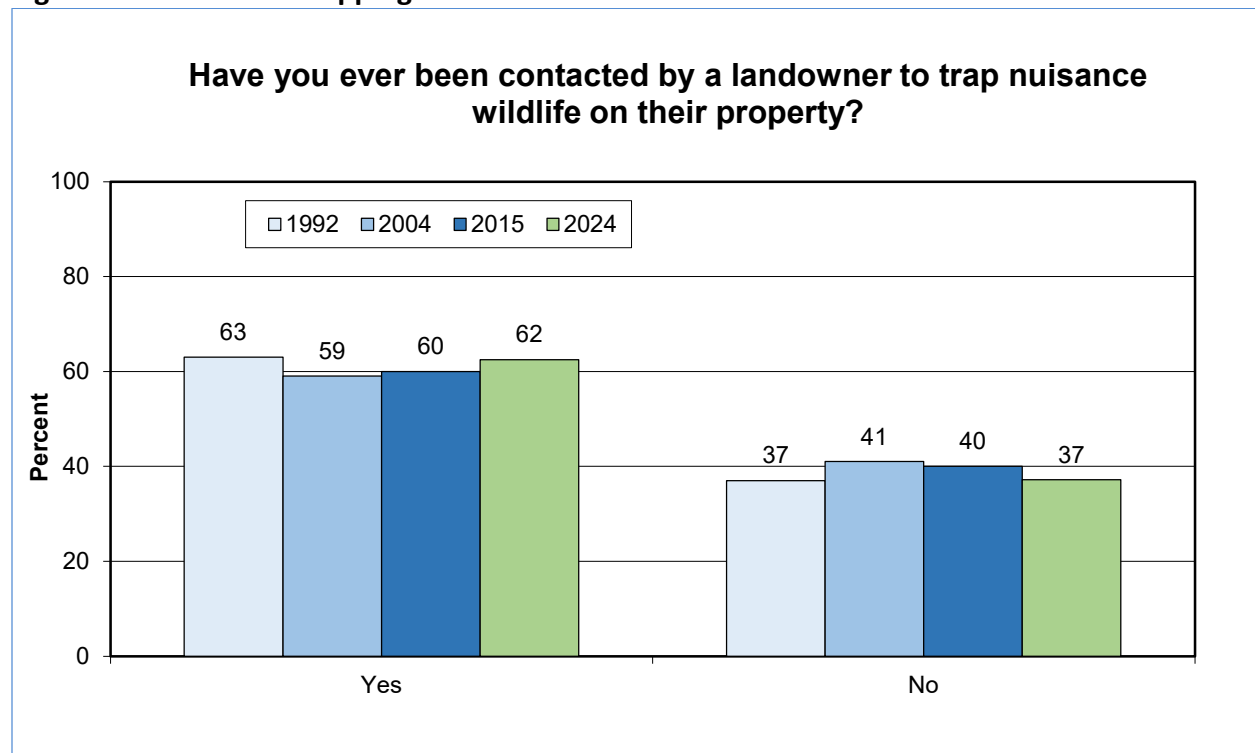


Figure 105. Importance of Trapping for Income—Trend

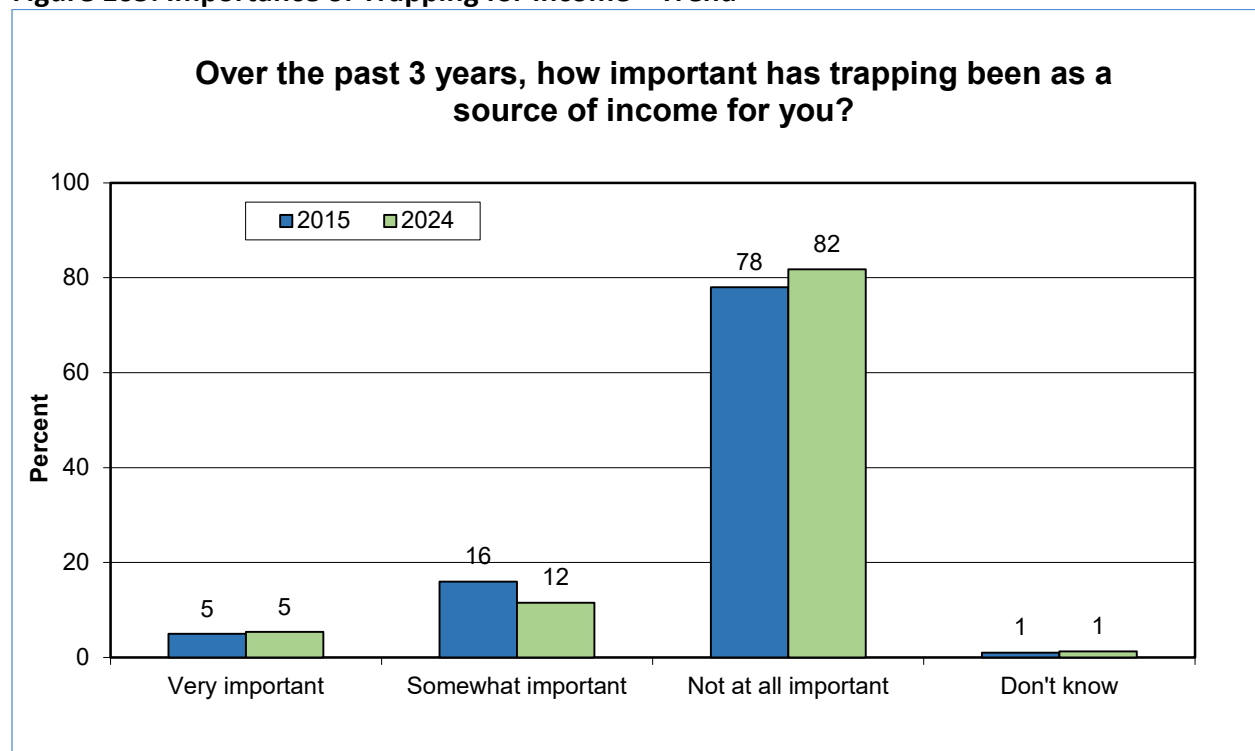


Figure 106. Trapper Education Courses—Trend

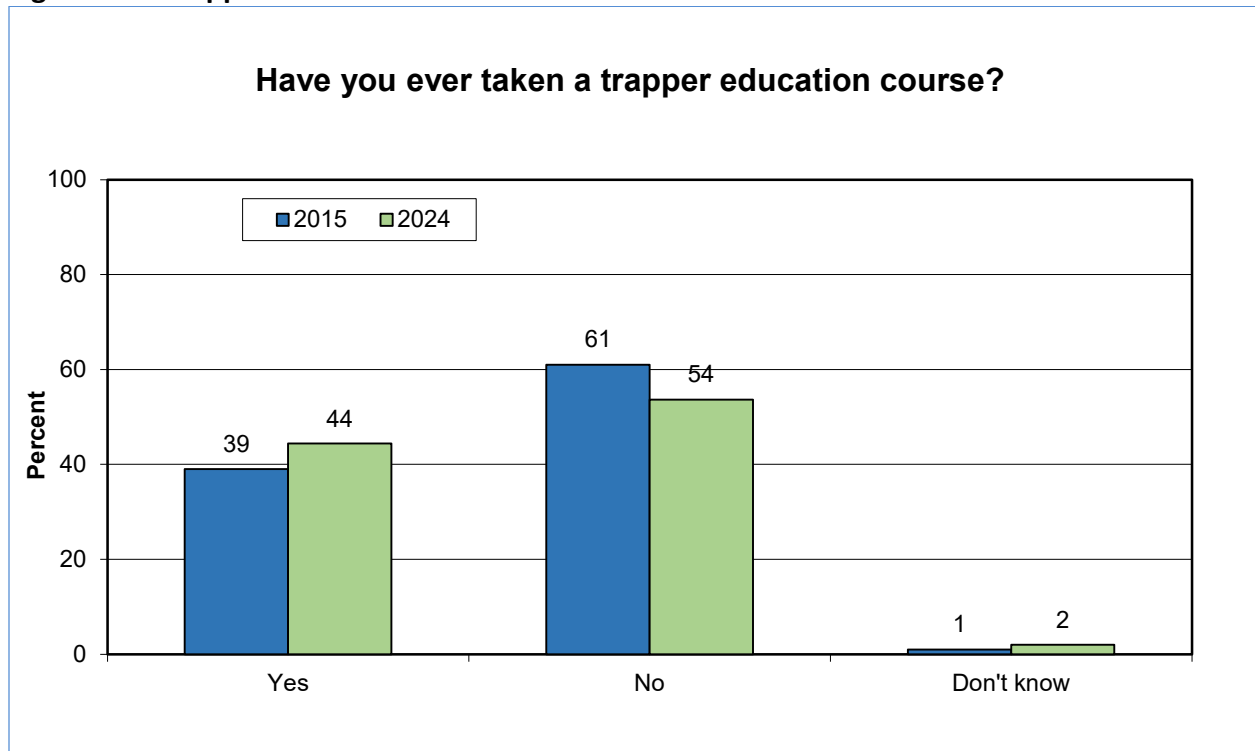


Figure 107. Sponsorship of Courses Taken—Trend

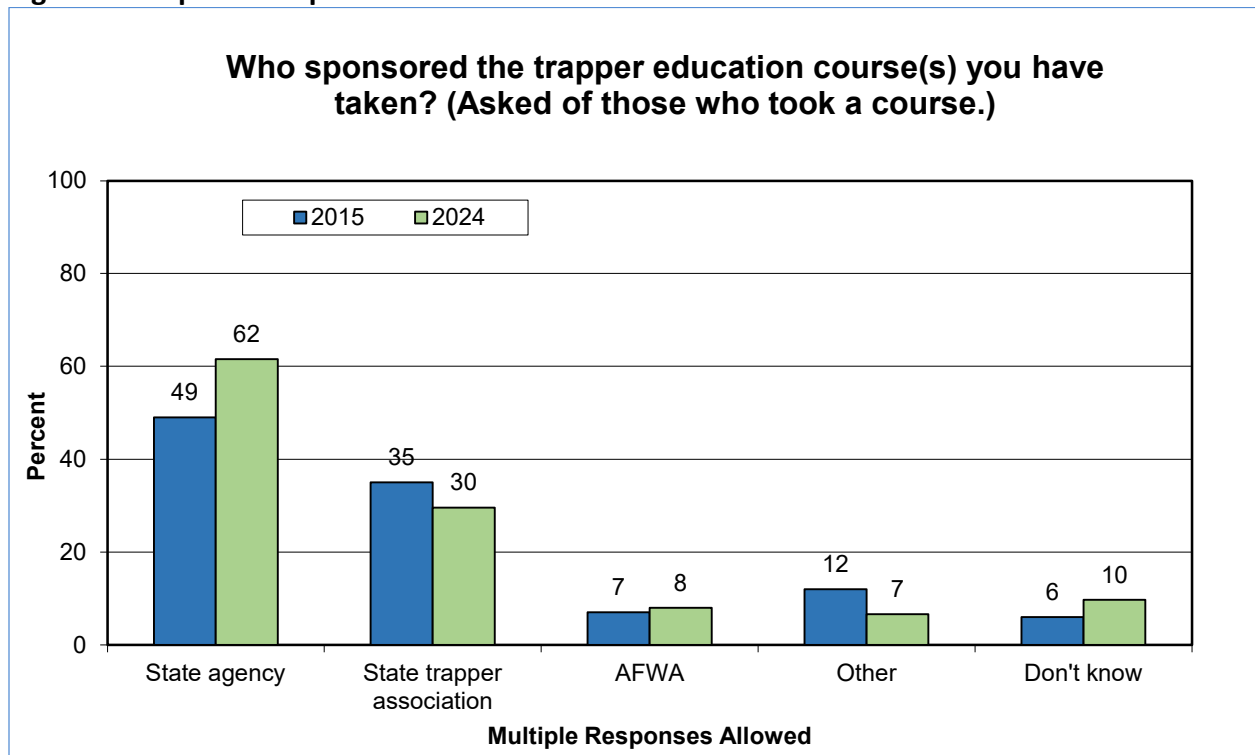


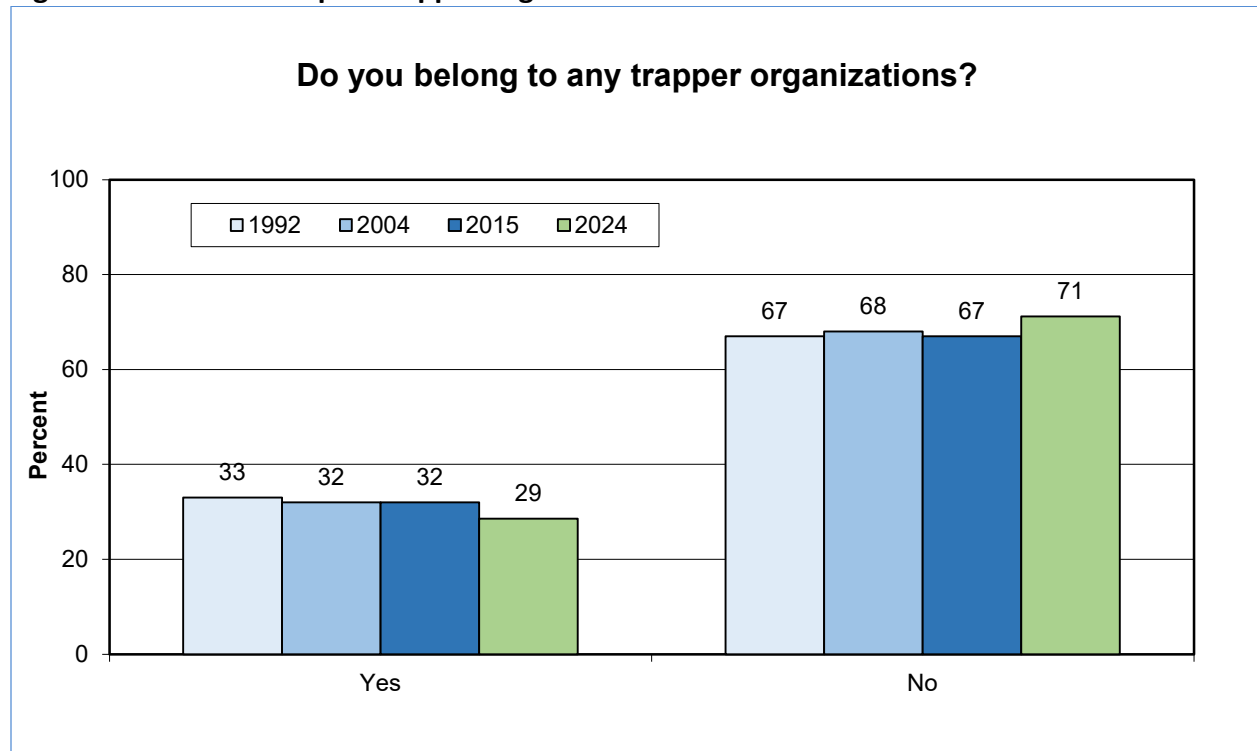
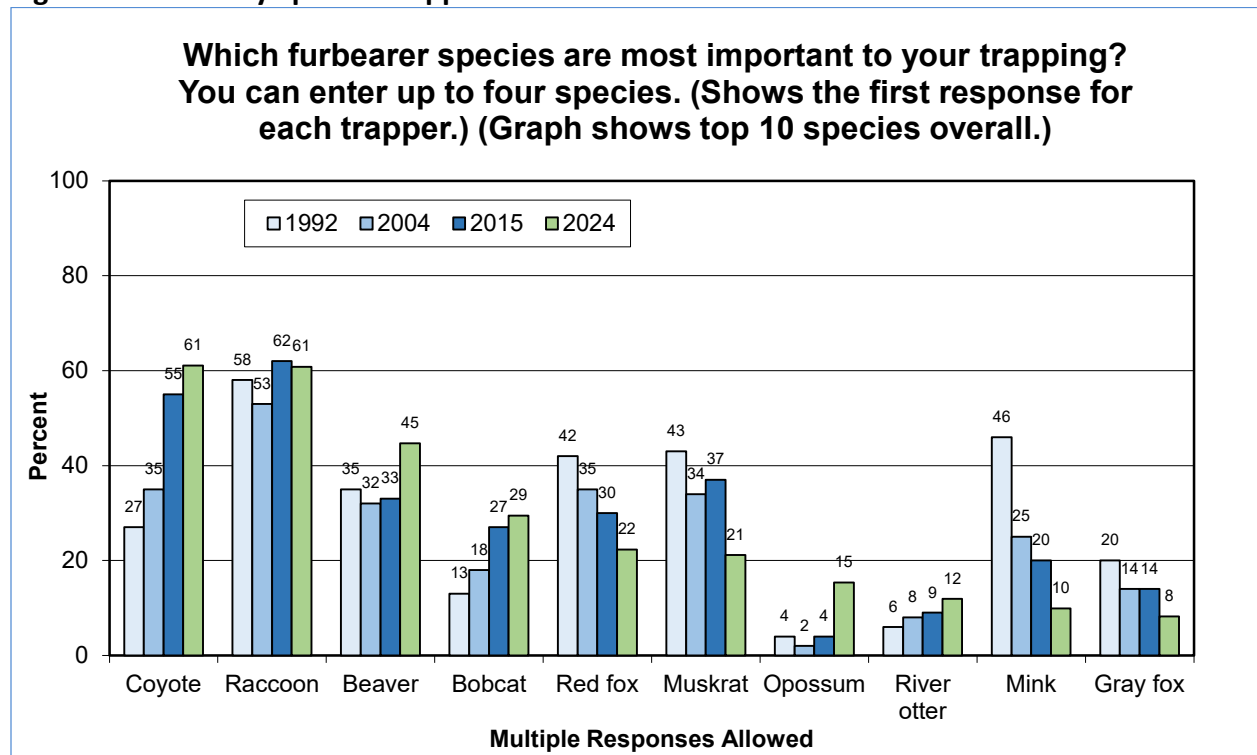
Figure 108. Membership in Trapper Organizations—Trend**Figure 109. Primary Species Trapped—Trend**

Figure 110. Awareness of BMPs—Trend

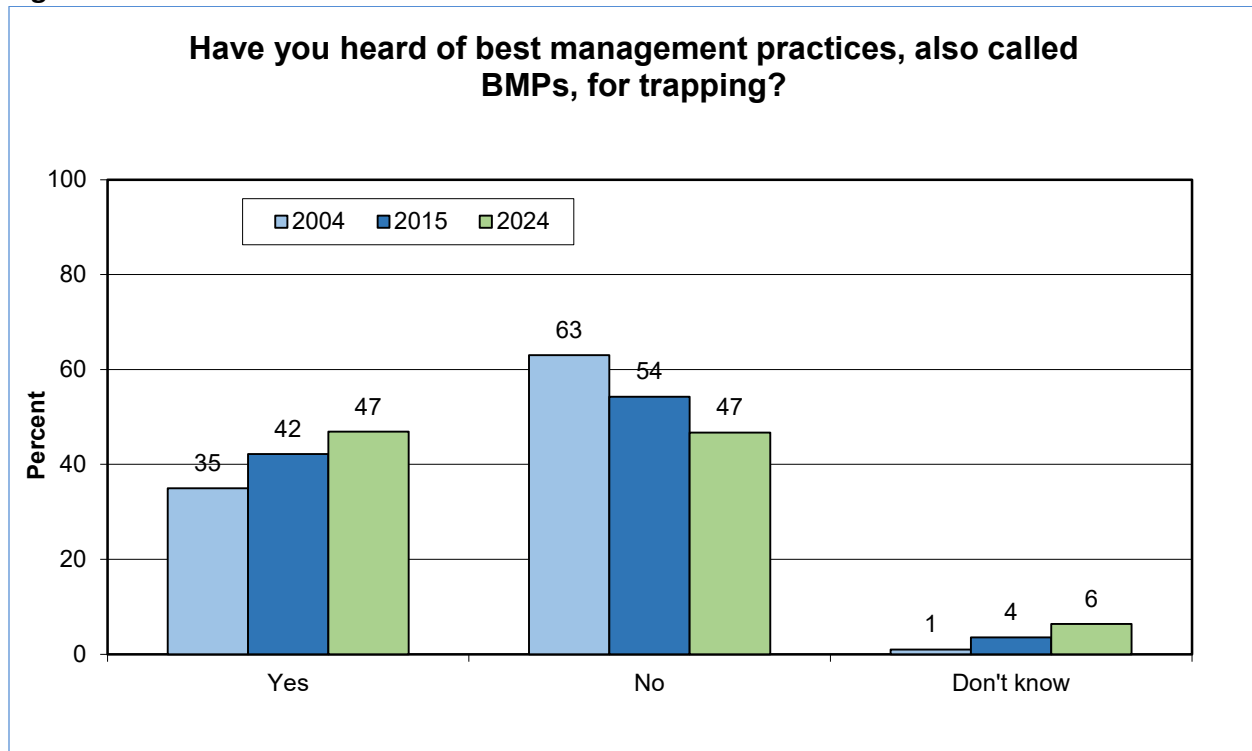


Figure 111. Knowledge of BMPs—Trend

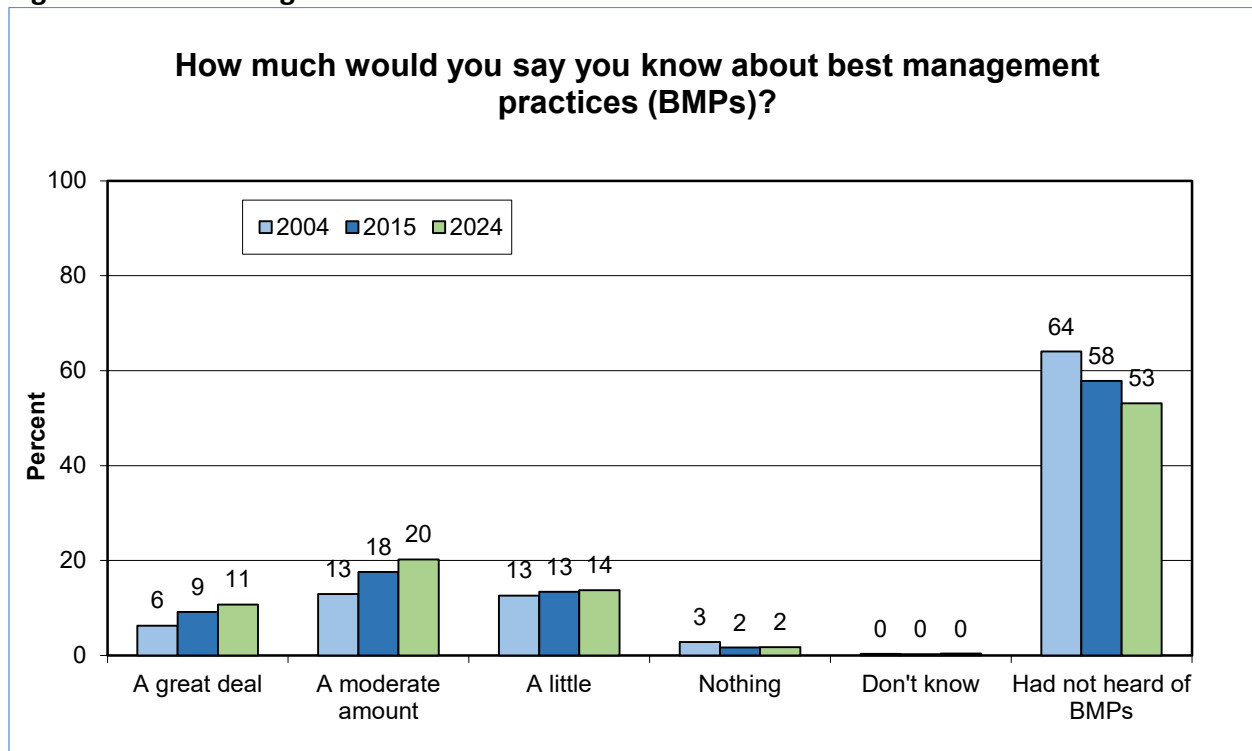


Figure 112. Support for / Opposition to BMPs—Trend

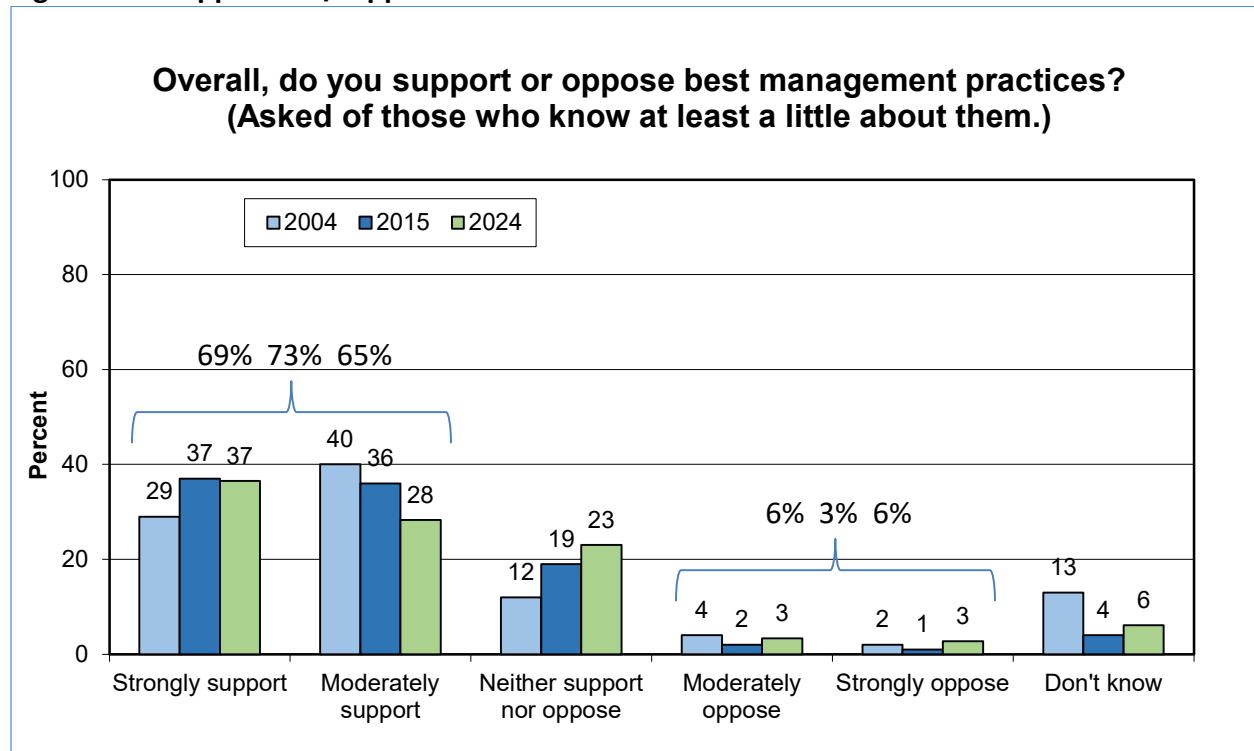
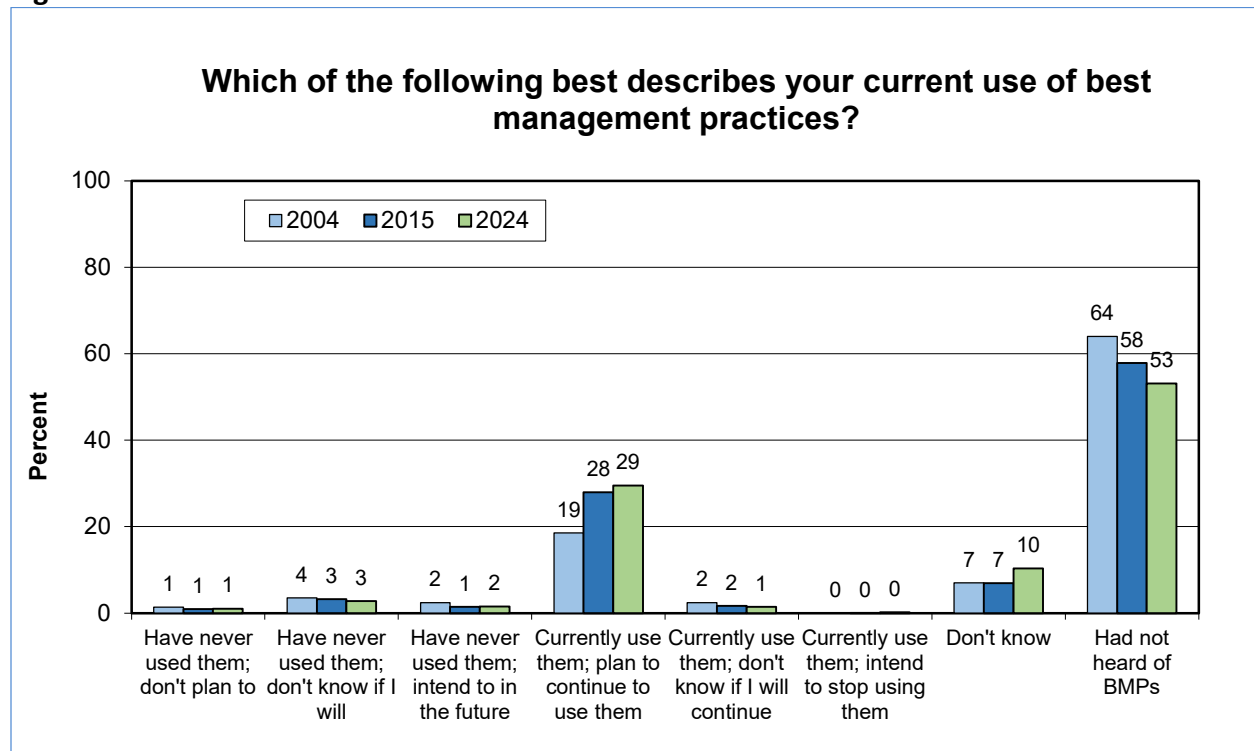


Figure 113. Current Use of BMPs—Trend



DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

The gender and age of trappers were collected by the survey.

- National, regional, and state-level results are shown. There are two state-level tables for age: one shows the mean ages, and the other shows the age categories.

Figure 114. Trapper Gender Overall

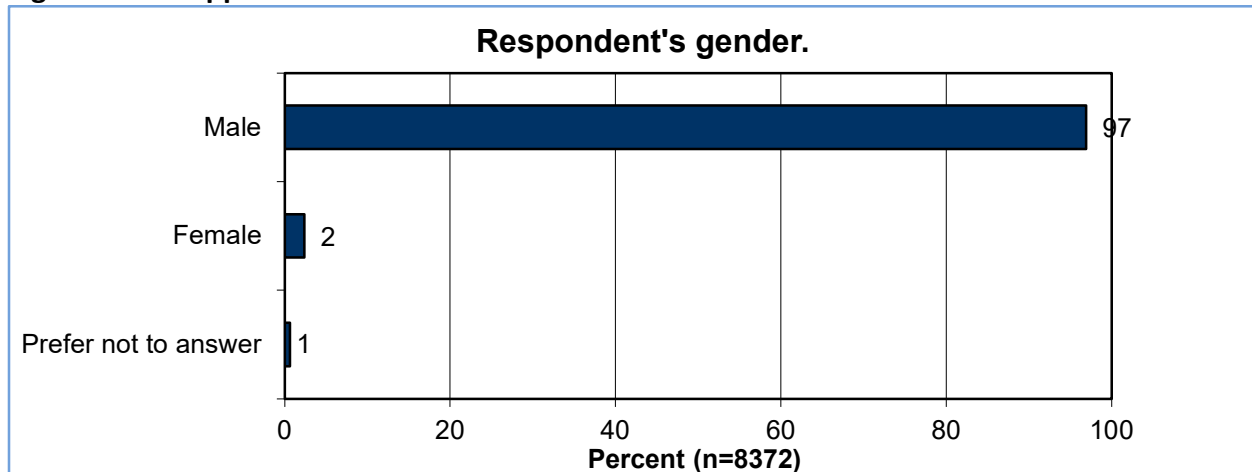


Figure 115. Trapper Gender Regionally

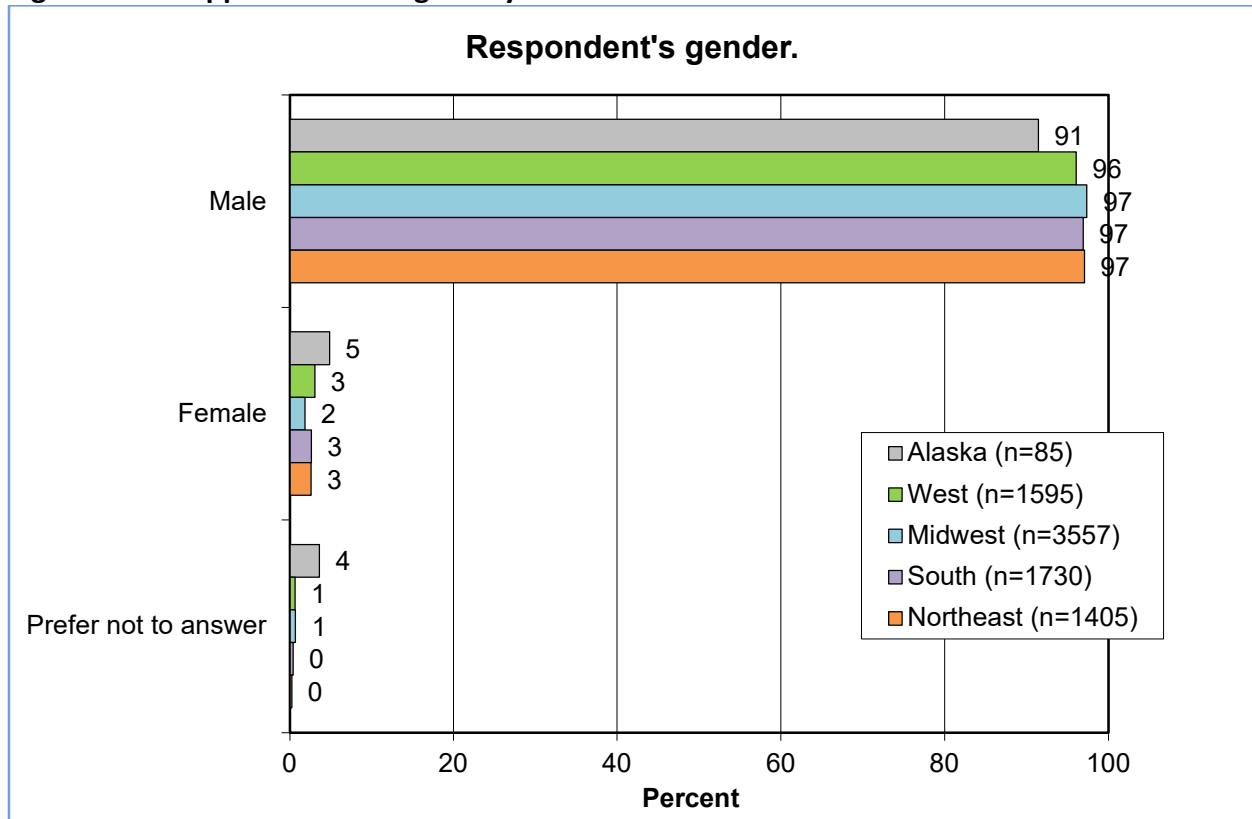


Table 172. Gender of Trappers, by State

	State of residence	Gender of respondent.	
		Male	Female
	Alaska	91	5
West	Arizona	98	2
	Colorado	98	1
	Idaho	95	4
	Montana	100	0
	Nevada	92	4
	New Mexico	96	3
	Oregon	98	2
	Utah	98	1
	Washington	93	6
	Wyoming	95	4
Midwest	Illinois	97	2
	Indiana	98	2
	Iowa	98	2
	Kansas	96	3
	Michigan	98	1
	Missouri	96	3
	Nebraska	100	0
	North Dakota	94	4
	Ohio	98	1
	Oklahoma	100	0
	Wisconsin	98	2
South	Alabama	97	2
	Arkansas	99	1
	Florida	90	6
	Georgia	97	2
	Kentucky	98	1
	Louisiana	97	3
	North Carolina	97	3
	South Carolina	100	0
	Tennessee	97	3
	Virginia	98	1
	West Virginia	96	4
Northeast	Connecticut	97	1
	Delaware	100	0
	Maine	94	6
	Maryland	100	0
	Massachusetts	99	1
	New Hampshire	92	8
	New Jersey	96	3
	New York	98	2
	Rhode Island	92	8
	Vermont	97	2

Figure 116. Trapper Age Overall

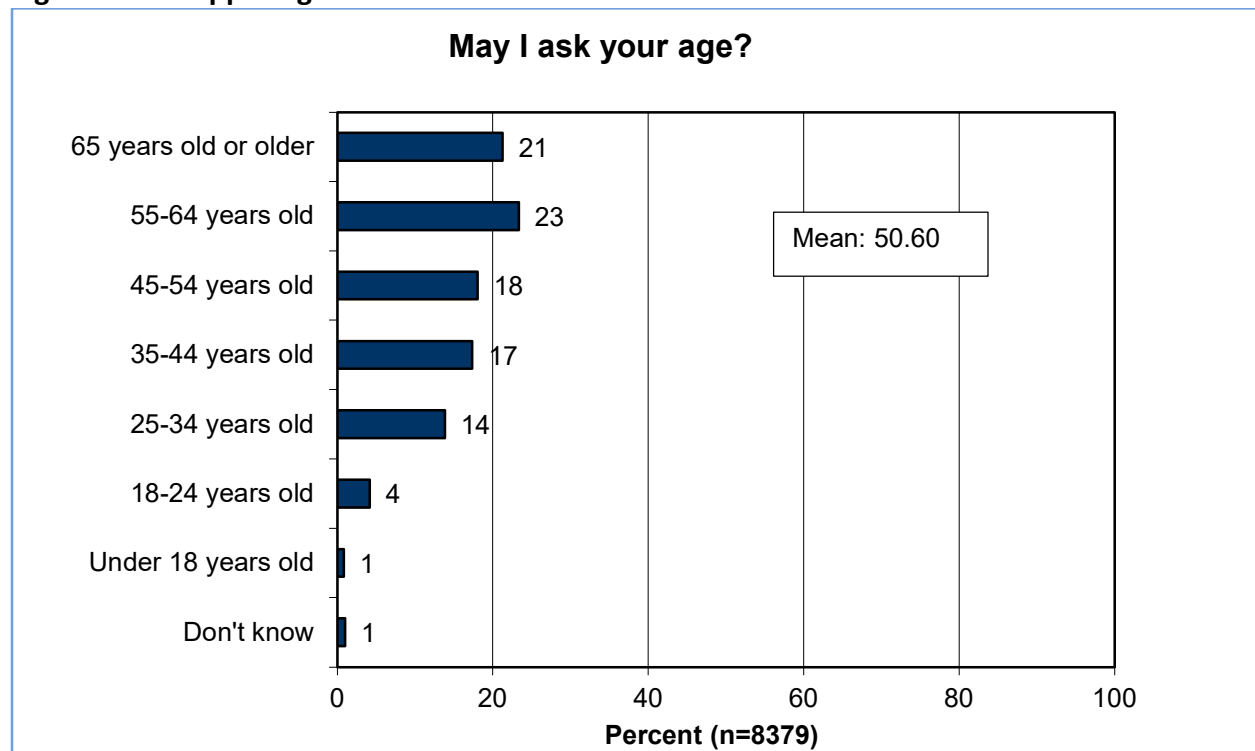


Figure 117. Trapper Age Regionally

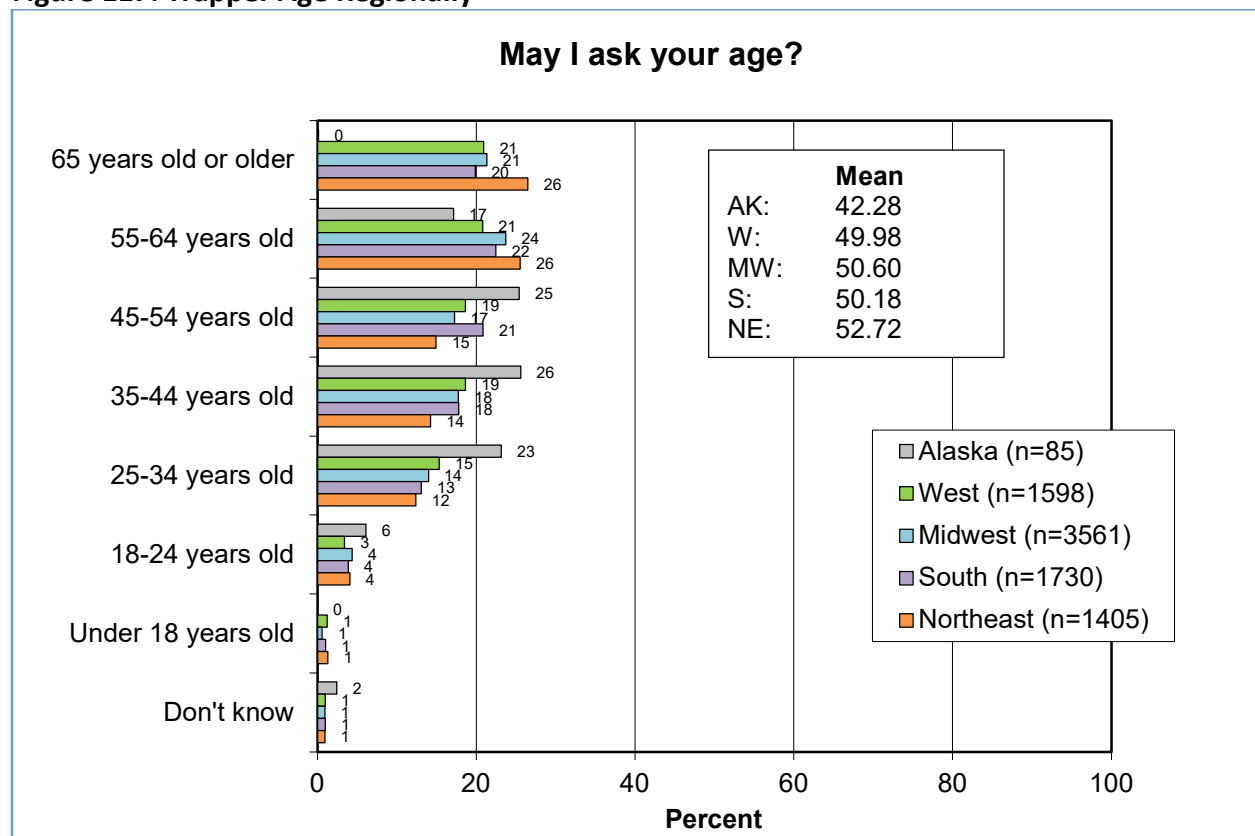


Table 173. Mean Age of Trappers, by State

	State of residence	Mean age of trappers
	Alaska	42.28
West	Arizona	51.43
	Colorado	51.95
	Idaho	48.18
	Montana	50.89
	Nevada	52.60
	New Mexico	52.43
	Oregon	51.73
	Utah	47.45
	Washington	47.24
	Wyoming	50.17
Midwest	Illinois	51.18
	Indiana	50.75
	Iowa	45.96
	Kansas	50.56
	Michigan	58.97
	Missouri	47.81
	Nebraska	49.39
	North Dakota	50.64
	Ohio	51.02
	Oklahoma	49.23
	Wisconsin	51.67
South	Alabama	51.91
	Arkansas	50.19
	Florida	52.26
	Georgia	49.51
	Kentucky	49.59
	Louisiana	49.73
	North Carolina	51.89
	South Carolina	51.16
	Tennessee	49.77
	Virginia	53.54
	West Virginia	47.57
Northeast	Connecticut	58.17
	Delaware	53.55
	Maine	52.49
	Maryland	52.35
	Massachusetts	54.42
	New Hampshire	46.49
	New Jersey	56.22
	New York	51.66
	Rhode Island	51.87
	Vermont	54.85

Table 174. 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
	Alaska	0	17	25	26	23	6	0	2
West	Arizona	21	25	18	20	11	5	0	0
	Colorado	20	28	16	22	11	1	1	1
	Idaho	21	16	20	15	21	4	2	1
	Montana	17	30	17	17	19	0	0	0
	Nevada	25	24	15	19	9	3	1	3
	New Mexico	21	25	22	15	12	1	1	4
	Oregon	24	23	15	20	15	3	0	0
	Utah	14	18	22	26	16	3	0	1
	Washington	18	12	21	23	16	6	3	2
	Wyoming	23	21	17	22	9	7	1	0
Midwest	Illinois	21	26	18	15	14	4	0	1
	Indiana	16	31	20	16	14	3	0	0
	Iowa	10	25	18	20	17	8	1	1
	Kansas	22	24	18	18	13	4	2	1
	Michigan	38	25	18	12	4	1	0	2
	Missouri	20	19	15	17	19	8	0	1
	Nebraska	16	22	20	25	15	0	1	0
	North Dakota	23	21	17	18	14	4	1	2
	Ohio	24	24	14	18	13	6	0	1
	Oklahoma	19	35	7	7	26	7	0	0
	Wisconsin	23	22	23	14	15	3	0	0
South	Alabama	17	29	28	16	6	3	1	1
	Arkansas	21	20	25	18	12	5	0	0
	Florida	13	45	14	12	9	4	0	1
	Georgia	13	24	26	18	14	4	0	1
	Kentucky	21	22	18	17	14	6	2	2
	Louisiana	19	19	26	17	14	2	2	1
	North Carolina	26	24	18	13	14	3	2	1
	South Carolina	20	26	19	18	14	3	0	0
	Tennessee	16	36	8	22	10	6	3	0
	Virginia	36	15	14	17	12	3	2	1
	West Virginia	14	20	20	25	15	4	0	1
Northeast	Connecticut	41	26	12	12	8	0	0	1
	Delaware	25	17	25	29	4	0	0	0
	Maine	25	26	13	19	10	4	2	2
	Maryland	23	27	19	7	19	3	0	1
	Massachusetts	32	29	12	10	13	3	1	0
	New Hampshire	17	20	20	9	24	5	4	0
	New Jersey	33	24	18	14	9	1	0	1
	New York	25	25	15	14	12	6	2	1
	Rhode Island	17	42	13	4	21	0	0	4
	Vermont	34	24	13	13	11	2	2	1

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 survey research firm specializing in natural resource and outdoor recreation issues. Our mission is to help natural resource and outdoor recreation agencies, businesses, and organizations better understand and work with their constituents, customers, and the public.

Focusing only on natural resource and outdoor recreation issues, Responsive Management has conducted telephone, mail, and online surveys, as well as multi-modal surveys, on-site intercepts, focus groups, public meetings, personal interviews, needs assessments, program evaluations, marketing and communication plans, and other forms of human dimensions research measuring how people relate to the natural world for more than 30 years. Utilizing our in-house, full-service survey facilities with 75 professional interviewers, we have conducted studies in all 50 states and 15 countries worldwide, totaling more than 1,000 human dimensions projects *only* on natural resource and outdoor recreation issues.

Responsive Management has conducted research for every state fish and wildlife agency and every federal natural resource agency, including the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service, the U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Coast Guard, and the National Marine Fisheries Service. Additionally, we have also provided research for all the major conservation NGOs including the Archery Trade Association, the American Sportfishing Association, the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, Dallas Safari Club, Ducks Unlimited, Environmental Defense Fund, the Izaak Walton League of America, the National Rifle Association, the National Shooting Sports Foundation, the National Wildlife Federation, the Recreational Boating and Fishing Foundation, the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Safari Club International, the Sierra Club, Trout Unlimited, and the Wildlife Management Institute.

Other nonprofit and NGO clients include the American Museum of Natural History, the BoatUS Foundation, the National Association of Conservation Law Enforcement Chiefs, the National Association of State Boating Law Administrators, and the Ocean Conservancy. As well, Responsive Management conducts market research and product testing for numerous outdoor recreation manufacturers and industry leaders, such as Winchester Ammunition, Vista Outdoor (whose brands include Federal Premium, CamelBak, Bushnell, Primos, and more), Trijicon, Yamaha, and others.

Responsive Management also provides data collection for the nation's top universities, including Auburn University, Clemson University, Colorado State University, Duke University, George Mason University, Michigan State University, Mississippi State University, North Carolina State University, Oregon State University, Penn State University, Rutgers University, Stanford University, Texas Tech, University of California-Davis, University of Florida, University of Montana, University of New Hampshire, University of Southern California, Virginia Commonwealth University, Virginia Tech, West Virginia University, Yale University, and many more.

Our research has been upheld in U.S. Courts, used in peer-reviewed journals, and presented at major wildlife and natural resource conferences around the world. Responsive Management's research has also been featured in many of the nation's top media, including *Newsweek*, *The Wall Street Journal*, *The New York Times*, CNN, National Public Radio, and on the front pages of *The Washington Post* and *USA Today*.

responsivemanagement.com

APPENDIX: TYPES OF TRAPS

#1 Coil-spring
 #1 1/2 or 1.5 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
 #22 Coyote cuffs
 #33 Coyote cuffs
 CDR 7.5
 Duke 550
 Duke 650
 Duke 850

Freedom Brand Alpha #2
 Freedom Brand Alpha #3

MB 450

MB 550

MB 650

MB 750

NO_BS Canine X-treme

NO_BS Canine X-treme Jr

NO_BS K O X-treme Wolf

NO_BS K O X-treme Wolf Jr

NO_BS K O Beaver X-treme

Sterling MJ 500

Sterling MJ 600

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

#3 Longspring

#4 Longspring

#5 Longspring

#7 Longspring

#11 Longspring

#4 Jump trap

#14 Jump trap

"Dog proof" raccoon trap (or foot enclosing trap)

Snare or cable restraint

Belisle footsnare or other footsnare

Ram power snare

Collarum (canine snare)

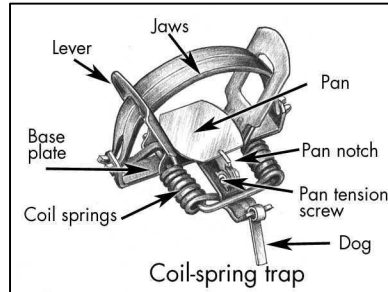
#50 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw

#60 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw

#110 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw

#120 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw

Coil-spring trap



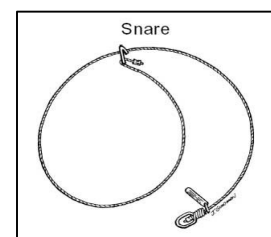
Longspring traps



Dog-proof raccoon trap (foot enclosing trap)

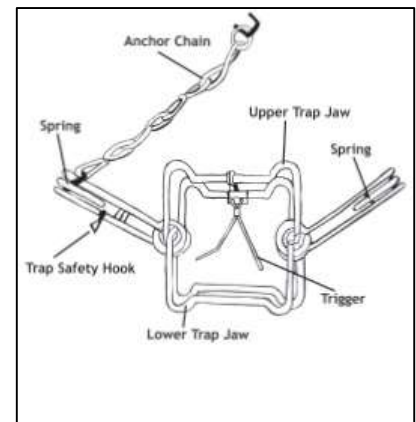


Simple snare



#150 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw
 #155 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw
 #160 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw
 #220 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw
 #280 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw
 #330 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw
 #660 Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw
 Other Bodygrip / Conibear / Rotating Jaw trap size
 Muskrat float (submersion cage-type)
 Colony trap
 Cage, box, or live trap
 Bailey, Hancock, suitcase, or clamshell trap

Bodygrip / rotating jaw trap



Cage, box, or live trap

