



Controlled Trapping Rules Ohio Department of Natural Resources Division of Wildlife

Product name:

- 2801-ALUM CREEK SP BEAVER-OTTER TRAPPING

Contact information:

- For questions about this permit contact Jason Meyers; 3305 S Old State Rd, Delaware, 43015; 740-548-4631.

The following rules and information apply:

- Each permittee or transferee may select one (1) partner. Prior to the permit start date, the name of the partner must be provided to the contact listed above, and the permittee must write the name and customer ID of the partner in ink on the trapping log.
- Permit valid for the permittee or transferee listed on the permit and partner only.
- Permit valid for the date(s) listed on the permit only.
- Permittee and partner are responsible for obtaining necessary permits, license, and stamps. Refer to the Ohio Hunting and Trapping Regulations for permit requirements.
- Permit must be carried by the permittee or transferee while in use. Digital copies are sufficient.
- A permittee may transfer their permit to another fur taker permit holder if the transfer is completed prior to the permit start date. The original permittee is responsible for contacting the contact listed above and providing the name and customer ID number of the transferee.
- **Permits are non-transferable after the permit start date.** If the permittee is unable to participate or chooses not to participate, they should contact the contact listed above so that an alternate trapper may be assigned.
- Beaver may be harvested.
- Permittees are required to submit the attached trapping log for each permit, even if no trapping occurred. Logs are due by March 15. Failure to submit your log(s) will result in your inability to apply for future trapping lotteries.
- All other Division rules and regulations apply.

Additional rules and information:

- In addition to beaver, permittee and partner may trap the legal limit of otter. Once the legal limit has been reached, trappers should use otter avoidance techniques to avoid incidental take (see attached Techniques to Avoid Trapping River Otters).



Beaver/River Otter Trapping Log

Ohio Department of Natural Resources
Division of Wildlife

Product: 2801-ALUM CREEK SP BEAVER-OTTER TRAPPING	Unit:
Permittee Name:	Customer ID:
Partner Name:	Customer ID:
Were you able to participate in this controlled trapping opportunity? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

This log must be carried in the trapper's vehicle and a separate entry made for each beaver/river otter trapped before the vehicle is moved. (Attach additional pages if needed.)

Date Trapped	Sex M/F	Approx. Weight	Beaver or Otter

Return this log by **MARCH 15** even if you did not trap. Failure to do so will result in the inability to apply for future trapping lotteries.

Scan and email to:
Catherine.dennison@dnr.ohio.gov

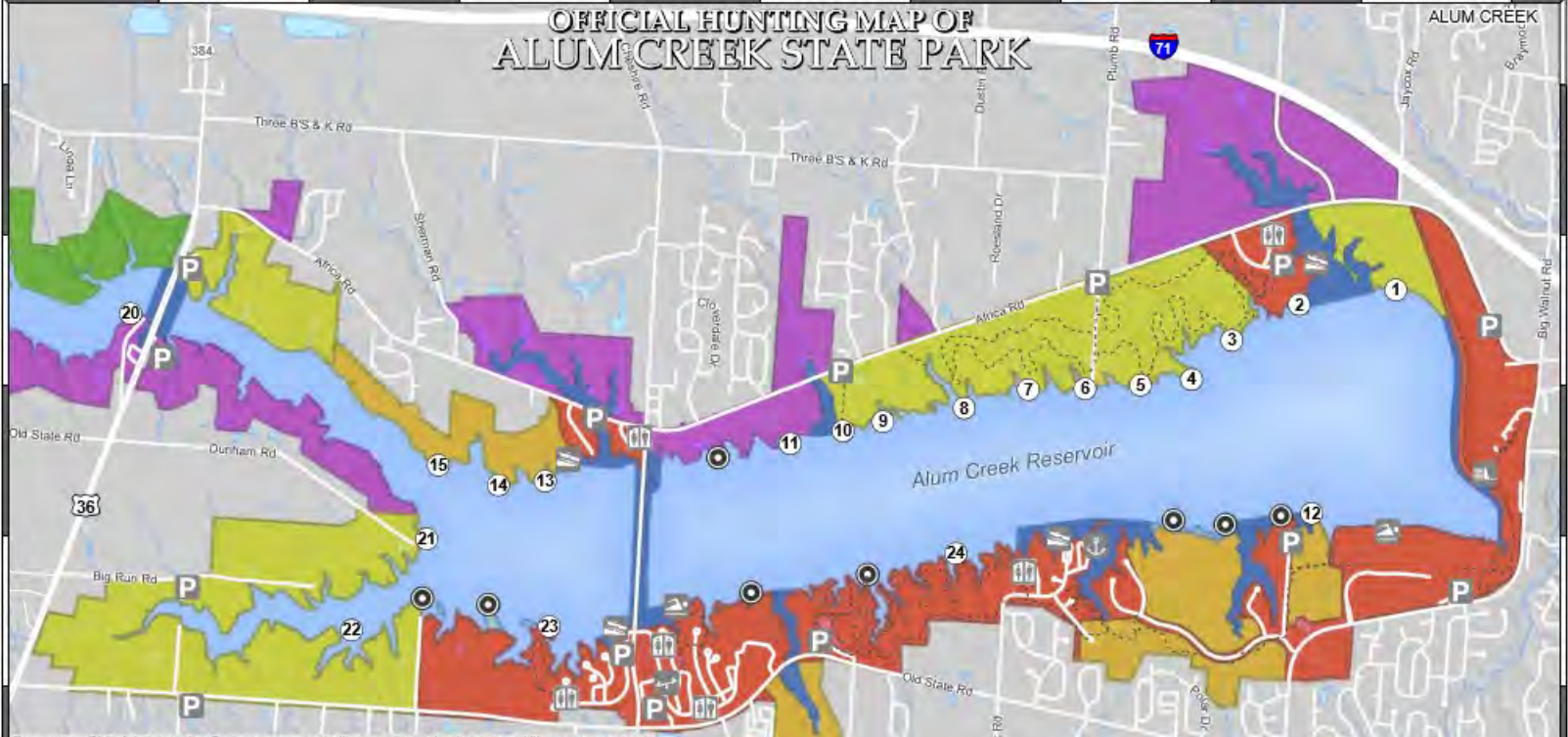
Or, submit by mail to:
Katie Dennison
2045 Morse Road, Bldg. G-1
Columbus, OH 43229

End of Season Summary*

Species	Total Days Trapped	Average Number of Traps per Day	Total Caught
Beaver			
Otter			
Muskrat			
Mink			
Raccoon			
Skunk			
Opossum			
Coyote			
Gray Fox			
Red Fox			
Weasel			

*Please complete the end of season summary for all species that you targeted and/or trapped within this public land unit.

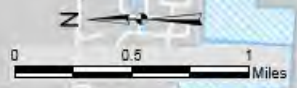
OFFICIAL HUNTING MAP OF ALUM CREEK STATE PARK



Pursuant to Ohio Administrative Code, no person shall at any time take, hunt, trap, kill, pursue, or shoot at any wildlife and/or wild animals by any means within four hundred feet of any nature trail, picnic area, construction area, state trail, service area, camping area, residence, barn, service building, shelter house, beach, water or sewage treatment facility, backpack trail, latrine, parking lot, cabin, lodge, or other structure or to shoot on, from, or across any road, or driveway within any area administered by the division.

No Sunday Hunting except Waterfowl
 Deer Drives Prohibited in any Hunting or No Hunting Zone
 Day use Deer Stands and Duck Blinds may not be left unattended and removed at the end of the day.
 All Deer Hunting south of State route 36/37 at Alum Creek State Park is Archery Hunting Only.
 Hunting in the Archery Hunting Only areas permitted after October 15th only.
 All hunting is prohibited from March 15 to first day of squirrel season, except hunting for turkey during spring season.
 Rifles only permitted for Fur Bearers 0p-0a in areas permitting shotgun usage.
 Bridal & Multi purpose trails pass through several hunting zones. Hunters and Trappers should use extreme caution in these areas. Inquire at the park office for trail maps.
 Early Goose hunting season on the beach is closed on labor day and may be closed by the park for special events-see park office for availability.
 Straight walled cartridge rifles and pistols are legal to use in the shotgun areas north of state route 36/37, during deer gun seasons.

- Parking Lot
- Restroom
- Ramp
- Beach
- Dam
- Marina
- Playground
- Hiking Trails



- Registration Duck Blind Area
- Day Use Duck Blind Area
- Open to Hunting, Trapping During Season
- Open to Waterfowl Only
- Archery Range
- Archery Only for Deer, Shotgun or Archery for Small Game, Turkey, and Waterfowl; Trapping
- Closed to Waterfowl
- Trapping Only
- Closed to Hunting

OFFICIAL HUNTING MAP - for hunting and/or trapping of game birds, game quadrupeds and furbearing animals (Further subject to Wildlife Orders then in effect.)

APPROVED Chief, Division of Parks and Watercraft

EFFECTIVE DATE: 01/14/17 DATE POSTED: 12/14/16

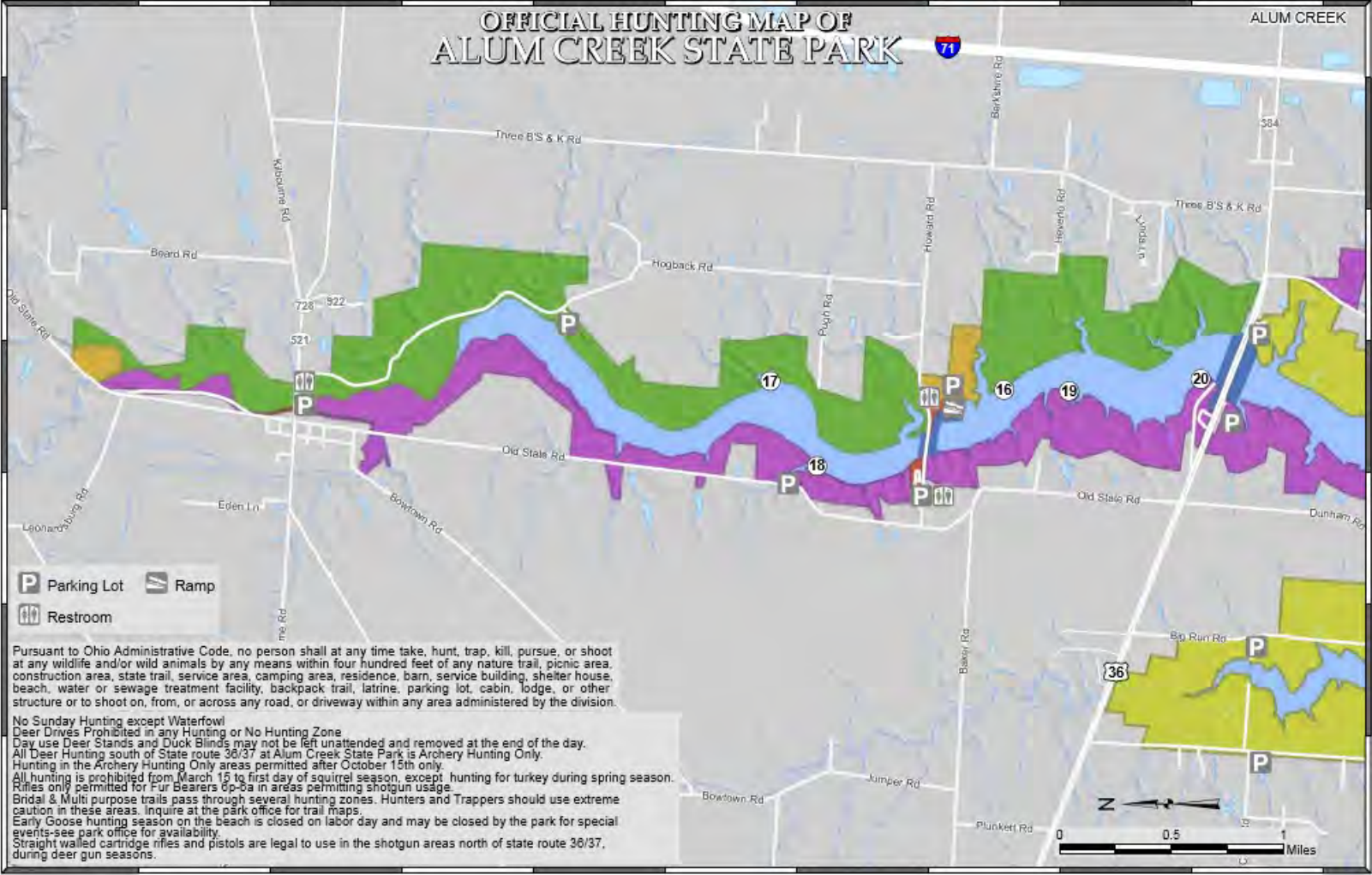
THIS HUNTING MAP IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE. THE CURRENT OFFICIAL HUNTING MAP WILL BE POSTED AT THE PARK OFFICE AT LEAST 30 DAYS IN ADVANCE OF THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF ANY CHANGES.

DISCLAIMER
 This product of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources is intended to provide general information only and should not be used for any other purposes. It is not intended for resale or to replace site-specific investigations. These data were compiled by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, which reserves the publication rights to this material. If these data are used in the compilation of other data sets or maps for distribution or publication, this source must be referenced.



OFFICIAL HUNTING MAP OF ALUM CREEK STATE PARK

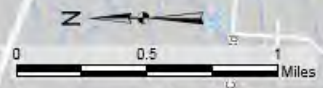
ALUM CREEK



- Parking Lot
- Ramp
- Restroom

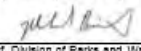
Pursuant to Ohio Administrative Code, no person shall at any time take, hunt, trap, kill, pursue, or shoot at any wildlife and/or wild animals by any means within four hundred feet of any nature trail, picnic area, construction area, state trail, service area, camping area, residence, barn, service building, shelter house, beach, water or sewage treatment facility, backpack trail, latrine, parking lot, cabin, lodge, or other structure or to shoot on, from, or across any road, or driveway within any area administered by the division.

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- Archery Only for Deer; Shotgun or Archery for Small Game, Turkey, and Waterfowl; Trapping
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is they can be used to make sets away from the otters' travelway, but will still be effective for beavers.

Of all the tools available to Ohio's trappers, the snare, when properly set for a beaver, is least likely to take an otter. For regularly snaring beavers, a loop diameter of 9 to 10 inches is recommended. With this 9- to 10-inch loop, most otters will pass through a snare without being captured.

Alternate Beaver Sets

The beaver sets that show the greatest potential for otter captures are blind sets made in beaver travelways described earlier. Foothold traps, and especially bodygrip traps, set in these travelways where otters are present have a high potential for taking otters. Many times a set made nearby off the travelway can be very effective in taking beavers, yet avoid the vast majority of otters.

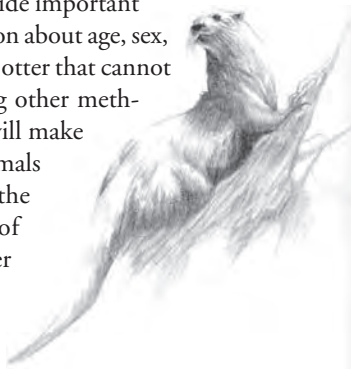
Beavers are highly susceptible to lure and visual attractors, but otters are rarely attracted by beaver sign or odors. Making a castor mound set near the travelway allows you to take the beavers while avoiding otters. Baited sets for beavers that employ peeled sticks and beaver food lures hold almost no attraction for otters.

If You Catch An Otter

While Ohio trappers must make an effort to adjust traps and trap types and use sets that avoid catching otter, it is still possible for an accidental capture to occur. If you catch an otter, and it is alive, carefully release it without causing injury to yourself or the otter.

If the otter is dead, leave it in the trap and immediately contact the wildlife officer assigned to that county, or the district wildlife office to determine what course of action to follow.

Incidentally-trapped otters may be necropsied by the Division to provide important biological information about age, sex, and reproduction of otter that cannot be determined using other methods. The Division will make best use of these animals to help determine the health and status of Ohio's growing otter population.



Division of Wildlife Headquarters
 2045 Morse Road, Bldg. G
 Columbus 43229-6693
 (614) 265-6300 (Voice)
 1-800-750-0750 (Ohio Relay-TTY)
 1-800-WILDLIFE (1-800-945-3543)
www.WildOhio.com



Wildlife District One
 1500 Dublin Road
 Columbus 43215
 (614) 644-3925

Wildlife District Three
 912 Portage Lakes Drive
 Akron 44319
 (330) 644-2293

Wildlife District Two
 952 Lima Avenue
 Findlay 45840
 (419) 424-5000

Wildlife District Four
 360 E. State Street
 Athens 45701
 (740) 589-9930

Wildlife District Five
 1076 Old Springfield Pike
 Xenia 45385
 (937) 372-9261



Ohio State Trappers Association
 1244 Abbe Road
 Sheffield, OH 44054



www.ohiodnr.com

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 Publication 407 (R1107)

Techniques to Avoid Trapping River Otters

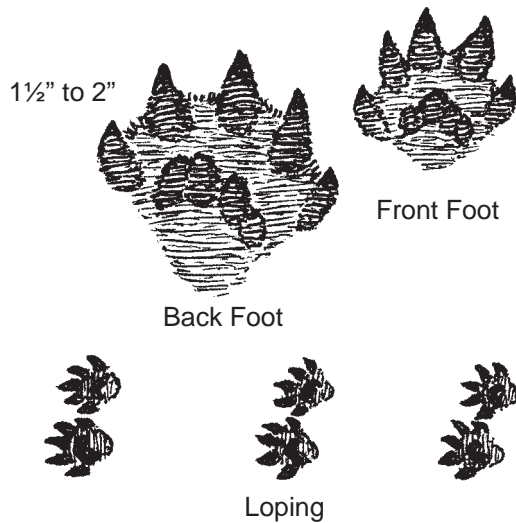


River otters have become more common in Ohio waters following their successful reintroduction from 1986 through 1993. Otters are reproducing and expanding their range throughout Ohio. While a limited number of river otters may now be taken in certain areas of the state, trappers who have reached their otter bag limit, or those trapping for beaver in areas closed to otter trapping may still need to employ otter avoidance techniques.

Since otters and beaver utilize the same habitat, there is an increasing potential that Ohio trappers may encounter otters as their numbers and range continue to expand. This pamphlet has been produced under a cooperative agreement between the Ohio State Trappers Association and the ODNR Division of Wildlife to help educate trappers on the best techniques for avoiding accidental otter catches, with a minimal impact on their beaver trapping success. Continuing education will help trappers become more effective in these efforts and improve the Division of Wildlife's ability to manage both beaver and otter populations in Ohio.

Otter Sign

The first step to avoid trapping an otter is to learn to recognize when otters are present on your trapline. Otter tracks resemble those of a mink, but they are much larger, usually two to three inches across. Other signs of otters are toilet or latrine sites. These are typically found on high points along the banks of streams. The vegetation is usually flattened out, and the area may contain flat, runny piles of otter vomit. This vomit is greenish black in color and usually contains a large number of fish scales or crayfish parts. Otter droppings themselves are indistinct clumps of undigested fish bones, fish scales, and crayfish parts. These droppings may be flattened by the otter walking on them. Both vomit piles and otter droppings deteriorate quickly.



Another sign of otters are wallows, or 'scratch ups'. These occur along stream edges and consist of an area three to six feet in diameter where the grass or other vegetation has been raked or scratched into the center of the circle. Often, droppings or vomit will be found there. In snow, flattened trails can be observed where otters slide down the bank on their stomachs.

Locations

Otters can be found almost anywhere. They usually follow streams and other small watercourses, but they will also travel across dry land. However, there are certain places they like to visit more than others.

Otters like to travel from one small watershed to the next looking for food. Any small ditch, creek, or stream that connects to another body of water is likely to be an otter travelway. This is especially true of small drainages that lead to or from a marsh, swamp, or pond where the otters like to hunt.

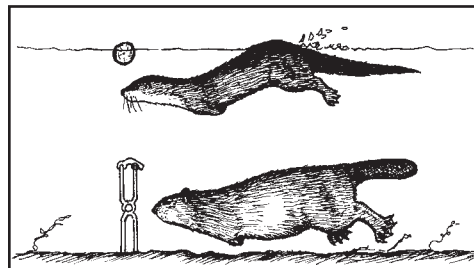
In a beaver flowage, the entrance and exit to a beaver pond are prone to otter travel. The inlet to a beaver pond has a high potential for otter capture as does the crossover on a beaver dam. While this may be a good place to catch a beaver, it also has a high potential for otter capture. This holds true for most crossovers along a beaver travelway, like crossovers near culverts or across manmade levees. Beavers often have well worn trails here, and it's likely that otters will follow the same path on their way through.

Another situation to avoid is an abandoned beaver lodge or bank den. Otters will check these regularly and often use them for temporary shelter when beavers have moved out. These abandoned dens and lodges are not particularly good beaver sets anyway.

Traps

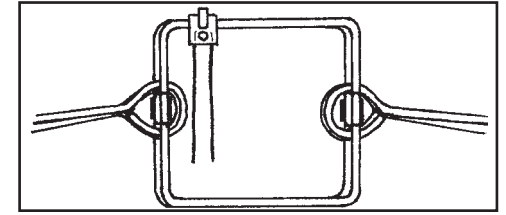
The large #330 bodygrip traps commonly used for beaver trapping have the highest potential for capturing an otter.

You can reduce the otter-capturing potential of a #330 by setting it deep under water. Choose locations that are 2½ to 3 feet deep, or deeper. Put your trap on the bottom and float a dive pole over it. Generally, when a beaver encounters the pole, it will dive all the way to the bottom and get in the trap. An otter, on the other hand, will tend to just duck under the pole and pass over top of the trap.



Setting bodygrip traps deep under water may allow an otter to go over the top of the trap, while most beaver will dive to the bottom and be caught.

Another way to reduce the otter capturing potential of a #330 is to move the trigger wires all the way to one side of the trap and point them straight down. This will give a slender otter the chance to get through the trap, while a beaver will probably fire the trap. You can also add a second trigger to a #330, placing one trigger on each side of the trap, with the wires pointing straight down. An otter will tend to hug one side of the trap and hit only one trigger. Whereas, a beaver will probably hit both triggers.

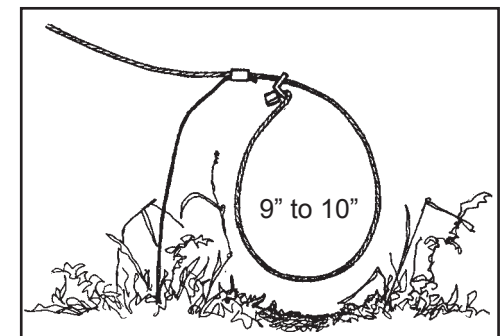


Moving the trigger completely to one side of a bodygrip trap can leave room for an otter to get through.

There are also some new #330 triggers available on which the tension can be adjusted with a bolt. Tightening the tension on the trigger and setting the trigger to one side can help preclude otter captures.

Still, the #330 in any configuration has a high potential for taking otters. If otter sign is present, you should avoid using #330s at key otter locations.

Foothold traps are less susceptible to catching otters, provided they are set deeply under water. However, foothold traps that are set shallow in trails that may be frequented by otters have a high potential for taking one of these animals. The main advantage of foothold traps



A snare set with a loop of 9 to 10 inches will allow an otter to pass through, but will still catch beaver.