Controlled Trapping Rules
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
Division of Wildlife

Product name:
- 2839-WELLSTON WA BEAVER-OTTER TRAPPING

Contact information:
- For questions about this permit contact Johnny Jenkins; 5403 CH & D Rd., Oak Hill, 45656; 740-682-7524.

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).
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.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Trapped</th>
<th>Sex M/F</th>
<th>Approx. Weight</th>
<th>Beaver or Otter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

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### End of Season Summary*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Total Days Trapped</th>
<th>Average Number of Traps per Day</th>
<th>Total Caught</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beaver</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Otter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Muskrat</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mink</td>
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<tr>
<td>Racoon</td>
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<td>Skunk</td>
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<td>Opossum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coyote</td>
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<td>Gray Fox</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red Fox</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Weasel</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

Public Hunting & Fishing
1414 Acres

Division of Wildlife
Ohio Department of Natural Resources

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Legend:
- Brushland
- Grassland
- Marshland
- Woodland
- Boat Ramp
- Fish Attractor
- Cemetery
- Parking
- Old Road Bed
- Pipeline
- Powerline
- State Property Boundary

Scale in Miles
0 1/4 1/2

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(R911)
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 naring 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.

Incidently-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.

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.

1½” to 2”

Front Foot

Back Foot

Loping

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.

There is usually a high potential for taking one.

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

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