



# OHIO DIVISION OF WILDLIFE

## TRAPPER EDUCATION COURSE

### STUDENT EXAMINATION

Student Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

This test should be taken with a **Number 2 pencil** only.

There are 50 questions in this test. You are given more than one answer for each question, and you must decide which one is the best answer. Below is a sample question:

1. The sky is:
  - A. Green
  - B. Purple
  - C. Blue
  - D. Brown

The sky is blue, so the best answer is C.

In taking the test you should put an X through the letter of the answer that you think is the best answer on the answer sheet. If you make a mistake, simply erase the first X and mark an X through the answer you think is best. Mark only one answer for each question. Below is a sample of the answer sheet for the question above.

SAMPLE  
1. A B ~~X~~ D

**For students taking the Home Study Course, please use the following guidelines in addition to those already stated.**

This packet should include the following material:

1. Ohio Trapper Education Manual
2. Student Examination Booklet
3. Return Envelope
4. Ohio Hunting and Trapping Regulations
5. Trapper Education Student Registration Form

If any of the above material is missing, please call 1-800-WILDLIFE.

All the answers can be found in the Ohio Trapper Education Manual. Complete this examination and return in the envelope provided. The publications are yours to keep. Your examination will be graded, and the results will be returned to you along with your certification card upon passing the test. You will need this card to purchase your fur taker permit. If you have any questions, call 1-800-WILDLIFE. The call is free.

There are many free training programs for graduates of the Trapper Education Course. If you would like more information on these programs, call 1-800-WILDLIFE.

**The Ohio Division of Wildlife and the Ohio State Trappers Association wish you the best of luck.**

## MULTIPLE CHOICE

There are 33 statements in this part of the examination. One of the choices listed will correctly complete each statement. Mark an "X" through the letter you think best completes the statement - on your answer sheet.

1. Habitat is made up of which of the following?
  - a. Food.
  - b. Water.
  - c. Shelter.
  - d. All of the above.
  
2. Trees and wildlife are:
  - a. Non-renewable resources.
  - b. Renewable resources.
  - c. Endangered resources.
  - d. Resources that should not be harvested.
  
3. Trapping Seasons... do which of the following:
  - a. Allow for the harvest of surplus furbearers.
  - b. Protect animals when the young are being raised.
  - c. Ensure that pelts are taken when they are prime.
  - d. All of the above.
  
4. Most money for wildlife management (game and nongame) comes from:
  - a. Private donations.
  - b. Income taxes.
  - c. Hunting, trapping and fishing license sales.
  - d. None of the above.
  
5. Trapping laws in Ohio are established:
  - a. To ensure the safety of domestic animals.
  - b. To ensure the humane treatment of wild animals.
  - c. To reduce the incidence of non-target catches.
  - d. All of the above.
  
6. Which of the following is part of the trappers code of ethics?
  - a. Respect the landowner's property while trapping on their land.
  - b. Check traps daily in the early morning.
  - c. Know and follow all trapping regulations.
  - d. All of the above.
  
7. Which of the following could leave a bad impression on the non-trapping public?
  - a. Use of proper types and sizes of traps.
  - b. Use of drowning sets wherever possible.
  - c. Proper handling of furs to ensure wise use of the resource.
  - d. Making sets in trails that are used by pets and livestock as well as furbearers.

8. Which one of the following traps would be the best choice for a legal land set?

- a. Large body gripping trap.
- b. Colony trap.
- c. Dead fall.
- d. Foothold trap.

9. The modern leghold trap has all of the following except:

- a. A spring.
- b. Teeth.
- c. Two smooth arms called “jaws”.
- d. A pan.

10. One disadvantage of body gripping traps is:

- a. They weigh much more than other traps.
- b. They wear out faster than other traps.
- c. Non-target animals may be killed.
- d. Body-gripping traps are not effective for water trapping.

11. One advantage of colony traps is:

- a. They are easier to transport on the trapline.
- b. There is no advantage; colony traps are illegal.
- c. It is good for catching foxes.
- d. Several muskrats can be captured in a colony trap at one time.

12. Trap tags:

- a. Identify the manufacturer and size of a trap.
- b. Should be removed as soon as new traps are purchased.
- c. Are required by law.
- d. Are not required when trapping on private property.

13. Suitable substitutes for a packbasket include:

- a. A bucket.
- b. A burlap bag.
- c. A backpack.
- d. All of the above.

14. Preparation for trapping season should include:

- a. Dying traps to give them a dark, dull inconspicuous color.
- b. Boiling new traps in solution to remove oil.
- c. Making all necessary trap adjustments.
- d. All of the above.

15. Trappers use lure to:

- a. Get the attention of the passing furbearer.
- b. Attract furbearers from great distances.
- c. Attract furbearers into sets that may have been made improperly and in a hurry.
- d. Scare non-target animals away from a set.

16. Pre-season preparation for the trapline should include:

- a. Obtaining landowner permission.
- b. Scouting areas for furbearer sign.
- c. Becoming familiar with the trapping regulations.
- d. All of the above.

17. Trappers in Ohio are required by law to:

- a. Purchase a hunting license and furbearer permit.
- b. Obtain landowner permission before trapping.
- c. Place a tag bearing the user's name and address on each trap.
- d. All of the above.

18. Water sets are commonly used to catch all of the following animals except:

- a. Mink.
- b. Red fox.
- c. Beaver.
- d. Muskrat.

19. Constructing a drowning set when trapping in or near water gives you the advantage of:

- a. Seeing the direction from which the animal approached.
- b. Quickly and humanely dispatching the animal to prevent escape.
- c. Keeping your bait under water.
- d. Not having to fasten your trap.

20. Which is most likely to catch a muskrat?

- a. Slide set.
- b. Dirt hole set.
- c. Scent post set.
- d. Mound set.

21. A muskrat set is also likely to catch a:

- a. Fox.
- b. Opossum.
- c. Mink.
- d. Skunk.

22. What furbearer is most often caught in a dirt hole set?

- a. Muskrat.
- b. Mink.
- c. Beaver.
- d. Fox.

23. The first thing a trapper should do when making a dirt hole set is:

- a. Dig a hole.
- b. Locate a good backing.
- c. Dig a trap bed.
- d. Lure the set.

24. Which of the following furbearers is stretched “open”?
- Beaver.
  - Muskrat.
  - Raccoon.
  - All of the above.
25. Which of the following is not a step used in proper preparation of furs?
- Skinning.
  - Fleshing.
  - Tainting.
  - Stretching.
26. Checking traps early in the morning:
- Prevents theft.
  - Prevents animal from escaping.
  - Reduces the time a furbearer is in a trap.
  - All of the above.
27. When land trapping, placing a piece of waxed paper over the trap pan before dirt is sifted over it prevents:
- The animal from digging up the trap.
  - Dirt from falling under the pan.
  - Water from collecting over the trap.
  - The trap from rusting.
28. The “4 point system” is used to:
- Check how solidly your trap is bedded.
  - Check parts on your traps.
  - Check your fur for primeness.
  - Find set locations.
29. When trapping on land, your trap can be covered with:
- Leaves.
  - Grass.
  - Dirt.
  - All of the above.
30. Which of the following can be used for land and water trapping?
- Pocket set.
  - Blind set.
  - Cubby set.
  - Slide wire drowner.
31. Which of the following is not a part of a snare?
- Ferrule.
  - Spring.
  - Sliding lock.
  - Deer stop.

32. A sliding lock is used to:
- a. Construct a drowning set.
  - b. Hold a colony trap closed.
  - c. Hold an animal up for skinning.
  - d. Adjust a trap.
33. Which of the following is good for fastening a trap at a set?
- a. Copper wire.
  - b. Aluminum wire.
  - c. Annealed steel wire.
  - d. Heavy nylon rope.

## **TRUE OR FALSE**

34. Ohio regulations do not require that a snare be fastened to a solid immovable object or be staked although it is good practice.
- a. True
  - b. False
35. Snare locks that use springs or other powering devices to hold them closed are legal for use in Ohio.
- a. True
  - b. False
36. Cable measuring  $\frac{3}{32}$  of an inch in diameter is the most popular size for snaring.
- a. True
  - b. False
37. One of the best ways to avoid entanglement is to stake your snares in open areas where there is no brush or small trees.
- a. True
  - b. False
38. A snare always kills the animal captured in it.
- a. True
  - b. False

# MATCHING

There are 12 questions in this part of this examination. The right-hand column contains a list of answers to the questions on the left. Choose the one best answer for each question, and mark an "X" through your choice on your answer sheet. Each answer may be used only once.

## GROUP A - PELT PREPARATION

39. \_\_\_\_\_ is the first step.
40. \_\_\_\_\_ is the second step.
41. \_\_\_\_\_ is the third step.
42. \_\_\_\_\_ is the fourth step.
- a. Stretching and drying
- b. Skinning
- c. Cleaning fur and removing burrs
- d. Fleshing

## GROUP B - TRAPS

43. \_\_\_\_\_ This trap is best suited for shallow water where drowning sets are not practical.
44. \_\_\_\_\_ More than one animal can be caught in this trap at one time.
45. \_\_\_\_\_ A non-target animal can usually be released unharmed from this trap.
46. \_\_\_\_\_ This device must be made of multi-strand steel cable.
- a. Snare.
- b. Body Gripping Trap.
- c. Box Trap (colony trap).
- d. Foothold Trap.

## GROUP C - TRAP IDENTIFICATION

47. Colony trap
48. Coilspring trap
49. Longspring trap
50. Body gripping trap

