Oregon Furbearer Trapping And Hunting Regulations

Oregon Furbearer Hunting and Trapping

Stop Poaching

Poachers steal fish, birds and wildlife from all of us. You can help solve Oregon's poaching problem. Report a wildlife or habitat law violation or suspicious activity.

You can remain anonymous, and if your tip leads to an arrest or citation, you can get a cash reward or hunter preference points.

Call 1-800-452-7888 or *OSP (*677) from a mobile device. Or email: TIP@osp.oregon.gov (Mon-Fri, 8-5)

Scan or go to https://dfw.state.or.us/stop-poaching/ to learn more
LICENSE REQUIREMENTS

- The appropriate Furtaker’s License or Hunting License for Furbearers must be in possession to hunt and/or trap furbearers or salvage roadkill.
- It is unlawful to alter, borrow, loan or transfer to another person any license, permit or unused tag issued by the Commission.
- Juveniles younger than 12 years of age are not required to purchase a license, except to hunt or trap bobcat and river otter. However, they must register to receive a brand number through the Salem Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife office (ODFW). To trap bobcat or river otter, juveniles must complete the trapper education course. Juveniles 17 and younger must have completed hunter education to obtain a furtaker’s license.
- Landowners must obtain either a furtaker’s license, a hunting license for furbearers, or a free license to take furbearers on land they own and on which they reside. To receive the free license and brand number, the landowner must obtain from the Salem ODFW Headquarters office, a receipt of registration for the location of such land prior to hunting or trapping furbearing mammals on that land.
- Any person(s) acting as an agent for a landowner shall have in their possession written authority from the landowner or lawful occupant of the land. Such written authority shall contain at least all of the following:
  1. The date of issuance of the authorization;
  2. The name, address and telephone number of the person granting the authorization;
  3. The name, address and telephone number of the person whom the authorization is granted, and
  4. The expiration date of the authorization, which shall not be later than one year from the date of issuance of the authorization.

If you are new to the Furbearer Program at ODFW please contact License Services at (503) 947-6100 or go to MyODFW.com for more information.

LICENSE AND TAG FEES

- Furtaker’s License either a Furtaker’s License or a Hunting License for Furbearers. Licenses are available for sale on June 1.
- A Furtaker’s License allows the holder to trap, hunt, and pursue.
- Hunting Licenses for Furbearers allows the holder only to hunt and pursue.
- A unique brand number will be issued to a person the first time they obtain a license. Like the Oregon Hunter/Angler ID number, the brand number is assigned to the individual furtaker for life.
- A general hunting license does not allow the holder to trap, hunt or pursue furbearers, but only to hunt unprotected mammals (see definition on page 5).

Resident Furtaker’s License .............................................................. $55.00
Nonresident Furtaker’s License ..................................................... $407.00
Resident Hunting License for Furbearers ........................................ $26.00
Juvenile Furtaker’s License (Age 12-17) ........................................ $17.00
Bobcat Record Card .................................................................... $37.50
River Otter Record Card ............................................................. $37.50
Fur Dealer’s License .................................................................. $111.00

These licenses and record cards each include a $2.00 license agent fee. Further information on licenses and tags is available by writing or telephoning ODFW, Licensing Section, 4034 Fairview Industrial Drive SE, Salem, OR 97302, (503) 947-6101.

Active duty members of the uniformed services who are nonresidents may purchase licenses for resident prices.

DEFINITIONS

EASTERN OREGON: All counties east of the summit of the Cascades, including all of Klamath and Hood River Counties.

FURBEARING MAMMALS: Beaver, bobcat, fisher, marten, mink, muskrat, river otter, raccoon, red fox and gray fox.

FURTAKER: Any person who is engaged in the taking of wildlife in or out of the State, including furbearers, for the purposes of trapping, hunting or other methods of acquiring wildlife.

HUNTING LICENSE FOR FURBEARERS: A permit that authorizes a person to take furbearers during the open season.

LICENSED RECLUSE: A person who is required to carry a license, and has been successfully registered and licensed with the appropriate authority.

MOUNTAIN LEMMING: A small rodent that is abundant in the Cascades.

NORTHERN WILDLIFE AREA: A wildlife area that is located north of the Columbia River.

PENDANT ANIMALS: Includes coyotes, feral swine, rabbits, rodents, and birds (excluding game birds) which are or may be destructive to agricultural crops, products and activities. (See Unprotected Mammals definition below.)

PREDATORY ANIMALS: Includes badgers, coyotes, gophers, moles, mountain beavers (boomers), nutrias, opossums, porcupines, spotted skunks, striped skunks, weasels and yellow-bellied marmots.

PUBLIC TRAIL: Any trail designated, maintained, mapped and marked by any state or federal land management agency on the most current official map of the agency. These include: roads, trails on public land, public roads, river trails and sections of river that are designated as public trails.

PREDATORY TRAP: Any trap designed, maintained, mapped and marked by any state or federal land management agency on the most current official map of the agency. These are trapping structures designed to capture and kill wildlife.

RESTRAINING TRAP: Any trap or snare set with the intent to capture and restrain wildlife. A restraining trap system is a system set with the intent to capture and restrain wildlife.

SIGHT BAIT: Includes whole animal carcasses within 15 feet of any foothold trap set for carnivores.

TAKE: To kill or obtain possession or control of any wildlife.

TRAILHEAD: “Trailhead,” for the purposes of trapping, is the area beginning at the sign marking the origin of a public trail or segment of trail which is designed, maintained, mapped, and marked by at least one visible sign and includes any adjacent improved graveled or paved vehicle parking lot. For any public purpose.

WESTERN OREGON: All counties west of the summit of the Cascades except Klamath and Hood River Counties.

WATER SET: “Water set” is any trap or snare originally set within 15 feet of any stream, river or body of water.

WATER SOURCE: A permanent or seasonal water source.

WATER TRAIL: A permanent water trail is one that is designated for use by watercraft as part of a public trail system.

WATERWAY: Includes streams, rivers and their tributaries as well as any waterway that is designated as a public trail.

WATER TRAIL USERS: Any human, animal or watercraft that uses a public trail designated for watercraft.

WATER TRAIL USER RIGHTS: The right to use, enjoy and benefit from a public water trail designated for watercraft.

WATER TRAIL USE RESTRICTIONS: Restrictions on the use of a water trail designated for watercraft.

WATER TRAIL USER LIABILITY: The responsibility to comply with all water trail user rights and restrictions.

WATER TRAIL USER REQUIREMENTS: Requirements that must be met by any water trail user in order to use a public water trail designated for watercraft.

WATER TRAIL USER RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES: The rights and responsibilities of a water trail user in order to use a public water trail designated for watercraft.

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Mandatory Reporting
- Any person possessing a valid furtaker’s license or hunting license for furbearers is required to complete and return the ODFW Furtaker Harvest Report form, postmarked by April 15, 2023 for the 2022-2023 season and April 15, 2024 for the 2023-2024 season. Failure to complete and return the Furtaker Harvest Report form will deny the license holder the opportunity to purchase a hunting license for furbearers or furtaker’s license for the following furbearer season unless the late Harvest Report form and application is submitted with a $50.00 fee at the time of renewal.

Furbearer Hunting
- No person shall hunt any wildlife from a motor propelled vehicle. Exception: Landowners or agents hunting predatory animals on land they own or lawfully occupy, or a qualified disabled hunter may obtain an Oregon Disabilities Hunting and Fishing Permit to hunt from a motor vehicle except while the vehicle is in motion or on an open public road or highway.
- Bobcat, opossum and raccoon may be hunted with the aid of an artificial light provided the light is not cast from or attached to a motor vehicle or boat.
- Use of dogs is permitted to hunt or pursue bobcat, raccoon, fox, and unprotected mammals.
- It is unlawful to waste the pelt of any furbearer except when authorized by the ODFW.

Trapper Education Requirements
All trappers born after June 30, 1968, and all first-time Oregon trappers of any age are required to complete an approved trapper education course.

The study guide may be completed at home. Testing will take place at ODFW offices throughout the state. A furtaker’s license or hunting and Fishing Permit to hunt from a motor vehicle except while the vehicle is in motion or on an open public road or highway.

1. Within 50 feet of any public trail (see definition on page 5);
2. Within 300 feet of any public campground or picnic area designated and maintained as such by the public land management agency or is accessible to vehicular traffic (see definition on page 5);
3. Within 300 feet of any public campground or picnic area designated and maintained as such by the public land management agency on the most current official map of the agency;
4. Within 500 feet of the center of the mouth of an Oregon Department of Transportation wildlife crossing structure located between US Highway 97 mile posts 149 and 153.
5. Any toothed trap or trap with a protruberance of the facing edge of the jaws that is intended to hold the animal, except pads on padded jaw traps.
6. Or possessing the branded traps or snares of another unless in possession of written permission from the person to whom the brand is registered.
7. Sight bait within 15 feet of any foothold trap set for carnivores.

On state or federal lands, except when authorized by the ODFW, no traps or snares may be set on land:

- Any person may sell or exchange the hide, carcass or any part thereof of any legally taken furbearing or unprotected mammal, except that a licensed furbearer, who is not the landowner or agent addressing damage, that traps a beaver on privately owned forestland other than “small forestland” may not sell or exchange the pelt of the beaver. Pursuant to Senate Bill 1801 (2022), “small forestland” means forestland whose owner owns or holds common ownership interest in less than 5,000 acres of forestland in this state. A licensed furbearer may sell or exchange, and any person may purchase, road-killed furbearers or unprotected mammals, provided that:
  1. The road-kill is taken by a licensed furbearer during an authorized season for hunting or trapping the species, and;
  2. The sale is made by the licensed furbearer who took the road-kill.

When any furbearer or raw furbearer pelt is transferred to the possession of another person, a written record indicating the name and address of the person from whom the raw pelt was obtained shall accompany such transfer and remain with same so long as preserved in raw pelt form.

Any person may purchase unprocessed furbearing or unprotected mammal pelts, provided that such pelts are purchased from the furbearer who legally took the furbearer and that the pelts are purchased for personal use and not for resale. For any furbearer pelt purchased under this section, the purchaser must retain a record of the furbearer’s brand.

No person, except a licensed furbearer during an authorized season for hunting or trapping the species, and;

- It is unlawful for any person setting traps or snares set or used for the taking of predatory animals, as defined in ORS 610.002, must check the traps as follows: For restraining traps and snares, at least once every 14 days and remove all animals.
- For killing traps and snares, at least once every 14 days and remove all animals.

Furbearers and Unprotected Mammals
- Any toothed trap or trap with a protruberance of the facing edge of the jaws that is intended to hold the animal, except pads on padded jaw traps.
- Or possessing the branded traps or snares of another unless in possession of written permission from the person to whom the brand is registered.
- Sight bait within 15 feet of any foothold trap set for carnivores.

On state or federal lands, except when authorized by the ODFW, no traps or snares may be set on land:

- Any person possessing a valid furbearer’s license or hunting license for furbearers, predatory animals, and/or unprotected mammals using:
  1. A steel foothold trap with a jaw spread greater than nine (9) inches.
  2. A No. 3 or larger longspring foothold trap or any foothold trap with an inside jaw spread at dog greater than six inches (6”) not having a jaw spacing of at least 3/16 of one inch when the trap is sprung (measurement excludes pads on padded jaw traps) and when the set is not capable of drowning the trapped animal.
- 3. Filling of any game bird, game fish or game mammal for trap bait.
- 4. Any killing trap having a jaw spread of seven and one half inches (7.5”) or more in any land set except when authorized by the ODFW.
- 5. Any toothed trap or trap with a protruberance of the facing edge of the jaws that is intended to hold the animal, except pads on padded jaw traps.
- 6. Or possessing the branded traps or snares of another unless in possession of written permission from the person to whom the brand is registered.
- 7. Sight bait within 15 feet of any foothold trap set for carnivores.

- Any person may sell or exchange the hide, carcass or any part thereof of any legally taken furbearing or unprotected mammal, except that a licensed furbearer, who is not the landowner or agent addressing damage, that traps a beaver on privately owned forestland other than “small forestland” may not sell or exchange the pelt of the beaver. Pursuant to Senate Bill 1801 (2022), “small forestland” means forestland whose owner owns or holds common ownership interest in less than 5,000 acres of forestland in this state. A licensed furbearer may sell or exchange, and any person may purchase, road-killed furbearers or unprotected mammals, provided that:
  1. The road-kill is taken by a licensed furbearer during an authorized season for hunting or trapping the species, and;
  2. The sale is made by the licensed furbearer who took the road-kill.

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Any person may purchase unprocessed furbearing or unprotected mammal pelts, provided that such pelts are purchased from the furbearer who legally took the furbearer and that the pelts are purchased for personal use and not for resale. For any furbearer pelt purchased under this section, the purchaser must retain a record of the furbearer’s brand.

No person, except a licensed furbearer during an authorized season, shall possess or transport any furbearer or part thereof, which has been road-killed, found or killed for humane reasons, unless they have notified and received permission from personnel of the Oregon State Police or ODFW prior to transporting.

ATTENTION: Parking on ODFW wildlife areas requires a parking permit

As an Oregon Conservation Strategy Species, there is great interest in furbearer conservation in Oregon. Please report furbearer observations (including tracks, sign, photos) to local ODFW office.

License Type: Oregon Wildlife License (OWL) for predatory animals (optional) and Oregon Furbearer License (OFL) for furbearers.

Non-federal landowners in western Oregon, including Oregon Department of Forestry, private timberland owners, and others, may have a permit from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for a Candidate Conservation Agreement with Assurances (CCAA) for fisher. One component of the CCAA is to restrict trapping activities near known, occupied fisher dens during the denning period (Mar 15 to Sept 30). Trappers should communicate with those landowners if their activities may overlap those areas and time period.

TRAP JAW SPREAD MEASUREMENT

Foil oral: Measure the inside of the jaw at the dog to the opposite inside jaw.

Killing Trap: Measure the jaw spread by measuring inside jaw to inside jaw. (CombientTM type trap shown)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Open Seasons</th>
<th>Open Areas and Special Regulations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bobcat</td>
<td>December 1 through February 28*</td>
<td>WESTERN OREGON: No bag limit. All counties west of the summit of the Cascades, except Klamath and Hood River Counties. See page 10 for special bobcat regulations. EASTERN OREGON: Bag Limit: Five (5) bobcats. All counties east of the summit of the Cascades, including all of Klamath and Hood River Counties. See page 10 for special bobcat regulations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray Fox and Red Fox</td>
<td>October 15 through February 28*</td>
<td>Entire state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marten</td>
<td>November 1 through January 31</td>
<td>Areas east of Interstate 5. ODFW requests that furtakers provide marten carcasses and the date, location of harvest, and sex be turned in to the local ODFW office prior to March 1, following each season.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muskrat and Mink</td>
<td>November 15 through March 31</td>
<td>Entire state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raccoon</td>
<td>November 15 through March 15</td>
<td>Entire state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River Otter</td>
<td>November 15 through March 15</td>
<td>Entire state except for all areas closed to beaver trapping (see below). See page 10 for special river otter regulations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisher, Ringtail, Wolverine, Kit Fox, Canada lynx, Sea Otter</td>
<td>Closed season entire year</td>
<td>Any incidental capture or other forms of take must be reported to ODFW within 48 hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badger, Coyote, Nutria, Opossum, Porcupine, Spotted skunk, Striped skunk, Weasel</td>
<td>Open season entire year</td>
<td>Requires appropriate Furtaker’s License to trap (also allows hunting), or appropriate Hunting License for Furbearer’s or general Hunting License to hunt these species.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Attention Coastal Beaver Trappers:** ODFW requests your continued cooperation in protecting beaver dams in coastal areas important to coho salmon rearing. If you are not familiar with this program, which was initiated in 1998, please contact your local ODFW biologist. Field offices are listed on page 11.

**AREAS OPEN TO BEAVER HARVEST**
- **Clackamas County:** All areas open except the Mt. Hood National Forest.
- **Creek County:** All open except the Prineville Reservoir below high water line and the Ochoco National Forest.
- **Curry County:** All areas open except the Rogue River from the east county line to the mouth.
- **Grant County:** All areas open except the Ochoco National Forest; Murderers Creek and Deer Creek tributaries of the South Fork John Day River, within the Malheur National Forest.
- **Jefferson County:** All areas open except that portion of the Willow Creek watershed on the Crooked River National Grasslands.
- **Josephine County:** All areas open except the Rogue River from the confluence of Grave Creek downstream to the county line.
- **Union County:** All open except National Forest lands (private inholdings within the National Forest remain open); Grande Ronde River above Beaver Creek, and all tributaries of the Grande Ronde River above the confluence of Five Points Creek.
- **Wallowa County:** All open except Peavine Creek (tributary of Chesnimnus Creek), Miram River watershed, Wallowa River watershed above Wallowa Lake, and those portions of the Lostine River, Hurricane Creek, and Bear Creek watersheds within the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest.
- **Wheeler County:** All areas open except the Ochoco National Forest and those portions of the Bridge Creek watersheds on Bureau of Land Management lands.
- **Other Counties:** Unless otherwise closed to hunting or trapping (see page 12), all of the following counties are open in their entirety: Baker, Benton, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Deschutes, Douglas, Gilliam, Harney, Hood River, Jackson, Klamath, Lake, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Malheur, Marion, Morrow, Multnomah, Polk, Sherman, Tillamook, Umatilla, Wasco, Washington and Yamhill.

**Pursuit Seasons** (*February 29th during Leap Years*)

- **Bobcat Pursuit Season**
  - September 1 through February 28*  
- **Fox Pursuit Season**
  - September 1 through February 28*  
- **Raccoon Pursuit Season**
  - September 1 through March 15

During open Pursuit Seasons no animals shall be killed except during authorized open harvest seasons. A record card must be in possession to harvest bobcat. A Furtaker’s License or Hunting License for Furbearers must be in possession to hunt or pursue.
**Special Bobcat and River Otter Regulations**

**Bobcat–River Otter Record Card**
1. Each person desiring to take bobcat or river otter must secure a bobcat or river otter record card prior to hunting, trapping, or roadkill salvage.
2. Bobcat record cards will be available for a fee of $37.50 per card.
3. River otter cards will be available for a fee of $37.50 per card.
4. Record cards will be available at the Salem ODFW Headquarters and the Bend, Clackamas, La Grande and Roseburg offices of the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.
5. Each western Oregon bobcat record card will have spaces for recording 15 bobcats. No limit on purchase of western Oregon bobcat record cards.
6. Each statewide Oregon bobcat record card will have spaces for recording five (5) bobcats. No more than one card for statewide Oregon bobcats will be issued to any furtaker or furbearer hunter.
7. No person may purchase or possess both statewide and western Oregon bobcat record cards.
8. River otter cards will have spaces for recording 15 river otters. No limit on purchase of river otter record cards.
9. Upon coming into possession of any bobcat or river otter, the furtaker who killed the animal shall immediately write on their record card the species, sex, date of catch, and county of harvest.
10. Each furtaker must have the appropriate record card in possession while trapping or hunting bobcat or river otter.
11. Furtakers shall not have record cards other than their own on their person or in their possession while in the field or in transit.
12. Duplicate cards will be issued, but no more than five (5) statewide Oregon bobcats may be taken in a season.
13. Bobcat and river otter record cards will not be sold after the end of their respective seasons.
14. Fees paid for unused record cards will not be refunded.
15. It is illegal to alter or be in possession of an altered record card.
16. The record card must be retained until disposal of raw pelts.
17. Record cards do not need to be submitted with the Furtaker Report.

**Additional Regulations**
1. Raw pelts taken prior to September 1, 1982 may not be sold unless they were metal sealed by the Oregon State Police or ODFW prior to that date.
2. Those persons failing to comply with Special Bobcat and River Otter Regulations may be subject to penalties provided in ORS 496.992 and may not be issued a license for the following furbearer season.

**To Qualify for Ownership Tag**
1. The lower jawbone, including both canine teeth, must be surrendered to the ODFW and information on sex, date of catch, and county of harvest must be attached to each individual Oregon bobcat or river otter jaw to qualify for ownership tags.
2. A record card with required species, sex, date of possession and county must be presented to obtain ownership tag.

**Ownership Tag**
1. The ownership tag will be affixed by ODFW personnel at district and regional offices and shall remain so affixed while the pelt is in raw form.
2. May be used as a foreign export tag.
3. Authorizes the holder to sell one bobcat or river otter.
4. Each person must have an ownership tag affixed to their bobcat or river otter pelt at an ODFW district or regional office within five (5) business days after the season ends. A list of ODFW offices is on page 11. Tagging by appointment only.
5. It shall be illegal to possess a harvested bobcat or river otter after five (5) business days following the season closure without an ownership tag.
6. It shall be illegal to sell or remove from the state a harvested bobcat or river otter pelt without the respective year’s ownership tag.

**Lynx Avoidance**
The Canada Lynx is protected under the federal Endangered Species Act in Oregon. There are no known lynx populations in Oregon at this time, however, individual lynx could disperse into Oregon.
SPECIAL AREA TRAPPING AND HUNTING REGULATIONS

The following areas are closed to all trapping and hunting referred to in these regulations except as authorized by special permit:

- Denman Wildlife Area
- E. W. Wilson Wildlife Area
- Enterprise Wildlife Area south of U.P. Railroad, Marr Tract
- Fern Ridge Wildlife Area
- Irigon Wildlife Area
- Jewell Meadows Wildlife Area
- Klamath Wildlife Area
- Ladd Marsh Wildlife Area
- Rimrock Springs Wildlife Area
- Sauvie Island Wildlife Area
- Summer Lake Wildlife Area
- Courtney Creek Wildlife Area
- Coyote Springs Wildlife Area
- Crates Point Wildlife Area
- Power City Wildlife Area
- Tami Wagner Wildlife Area
- Willow Creek Wildlife Area
- St. Louis Ponds
- Burns gravel Pond
- Woodburn ponds
- McDonald Forest (Oregon State University)
- Tillicum Natural Area
- ODFW Posted Refuges and Safety Zones
- Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area (closed to trapping only)
- North Bank habitat
- Federal Refuges
- Metolius Wildlife Refuge
- Public campgrounds
- National, state and public parks
- Cemeteries
- City and municipal watersheds in refuge
- School lands
- ODFW lands primarily available for angling or boat access

Exceptions: Furbearers and unprotected mammals may be trapped and hunted in state refuges (except those listed above as closed to all hunting or trapping) during open harvest seasons between November 1 and March 31.

Harvest Report Instructions and Requirements

Please submit your Furtaker Harvest Report online. Submitting a paper report is still an option, although online submission is preferred. This section contains information on how to complete your Furtaker Harvest Report. If you have any questions please contact the ODFW Wildlife Division at (503) 947-6301.

If you lose your form, use the online submission or a new form can be found on the ODFW Website: https://myodfw.com/articles/furbearer-trapping-and-hunting. Fax reports to (503) 947-6300.

Harvest Report Instructions and Requirements:

1. Print your name, brand number, and email.
2. If you did not participate in any of the seasons, and did not pick up any road kills, check the box “I Did Not Hunt or Trap” and mail the report form.
3. If you participated in any season you must complete the form as follows, even if you did not harvest an animal.
   a. County: Enter the county of harvest next to the appropriate species. If you need space for additional counties please attach additional form(s).
   b. Harvest: Enter the total number harvested in each county by method of harvest. If harvest is zero, put 0.
   c. Nights trapped and days hunted should be reported for target species only, even if you were unsuccessful. In addition report the average number of traps set each night.
   d. Pursuit Season: Record activity anytime you pursue, even if you have no intention of harvesting an animal.
   e. Road Kills: Record all road-killed furbearers or unprotected mammals that you take into possession.
   f. Any beaver taken during the harvest season must include information on the location of the take and if the take occurred to address damage.
   g. Any beaver taken outside of the harvest season on privately owned forestland must be reported to the local ODFW office and should not be included in a furtaker harvest report.

Example:

To the right is an example of how to fill out the Furtaker Harvest Report.

- This furtaker trapped 12 beaver in Lane County and 8 in Douglas County.
- They treed and harvested 3 raccoon but did not tree nor harvest any bobcats.
- They recorded the days spent in both counties for both species. They recorded the days spent in both counties for both species. They treed and harvested 3 raccoon but did not tree nor harvest any bobcats.
- They spent 6 days with an average of 6 traps set per night trying to trap gray fox in Polk County.

Your furtaker harvest report provides valuable information to ensure sound management of Oregon’s furbearers.
TRAPPERS CODE OF ETHICS

This code of ethics was created in a joint effort by Oregon Trappers Association and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

1. Set traps only in appropriate locations. Avoid setting traps near high public use areas such as hiking trails, campgrounds, or parks.
2. Help educate and mentor inexperienced trappers in safe, humane, ethical, and effective trapping methods and the attitudes and skills essential to be a responsible outdoors person.
3. On private property, act as an invited guest of the landowner, seeking their permission and conducting one’s self so as to be welcome in the future. On public property, respect the land and acknowledge that multiple public uses occur on that land.
4. Promote trapping methods that reduce the possibility of catching non-target animals. Release domestic pets promptly and notify the owner or proper authorities when possible.
5. Obey all wildlife laws and regulations, such as trap-check requirements, and insist that other trappers do likewise.
6. Respect the area and do not tamper with the equipment of other trappers.
7. Know and use proper methods of releasing and humanely dispatching animals.
8. Dispose of animal carcasses properly.
9. Handle furs with care to avoid waste.
10. Strive to maintain a good relationship and act as a professional with other outdoor users and the general public at all times.
11. Support and promote furbearer conservation efforts that will assure good trapping for future generations of Americans.
12. Be sensitive to the fact that some individuals find some aspects of trapping disturbing and do not display offensive photographs, carcasses, or other items.
13. Stay current with the most up to date methods of humane, target specific and ethical trapping techniques available, including Best Management Practices.
14. Assist landowners who are having problems with predators and other furbearers that have become a nuisance.

Best Management Practices Sustaining the Future of Regulated Trapping

Trapping in North America is heavily regulated by state and provincial wildlife agencies, providing a critical wildlife management technique used to:
1) capture wildlife for sustainable utilization by the public,
2) protect property,
3) recover and protect endangered species,
4) manage population levels, and
5) capture animals for scientific research.

Trapping Best Management Practices (BMPs) are carefully researched recommendations designed to ensure animals are humanely captured. Developed as part of the largest trap research effort ever conducted, BMPs feature the latest scientific information about trapping techniques and equipment, along with practical advice from experienced trappers and wildlife biologists.

Trapping BMPs exist for 22 species of furbearers:
www.fishwildlife.org/afwa-inspires/furbearer-management

TRAPPING BMPs: DID YOU KNOW?

- In the U.S., 41 states have actively participated in field testing and developing BMPs.
- Over 600 types of traps have been evaluated, including foothold traps, cage traps, bodygrip traps, cable restraints, and more.
- Over 2000 teams of experienced trappers and biologist have participated in field testing traps and gathering data.
- Data collected and used to develop BMPs are consistent with internationally-accepted scientific standards for the evaluation of trapping techniques and the welfare of animals captured in traps.

BMPs are recommendations, not laws. Each state fish and wildlife agency decides how BMPs are used in their trapper education and furbearer management programs.

- Trapping BMPs are updated and expanded as more traps are tested for each furbearer species. This work is ongoing.
- The Wildlife Society has a Standing Position which supports regulated trapping and the development and application of BMPs.

For more information visit https://www.fishwildlife.org/afwa-inspires/furbearer-management
Wolf pups in the mid-summer and fall can closely resemble coyotes, and it can be difficult to tell them apart. While hunting coyote in wolf country, you should not shoot unless you are sure of your target.

**General**
Gray wolves are managed and protected under the Oregon Wolf Conservation and Management Plan and associated technical rules. Also, west of Oregon Highways 395/78/95, wolves are federally listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is the lead management agency.

Maps of areas of known wolf activity in Oregon are available at [www.dfw.state.or.us/Wolves/population.asp](http://www.dfw.state.or.us/Wolves/population.asp) but furtakers could observe wolves or wolf sign anywhere in Oregon.

The following tips help minimize the risk of incidental capture:

**Avoid trapping in areas with common or recent wolf sign.** Learn how to identify wolf sign. Before setting coyote or other large furbearer traps, look for wolf sign in the area. Wolves are highly mobile and can travel large distances daily. However, trapping in areas with common or recent wolf sign increases the chance of accidental wolf capture.

**Improve coyote trapping systems to reduce the chance of capturing wolves or losing traps.** Smaller traps for coyotes (#3 or smaller) reduce the chance of holding a trapped wolf. Double staking or cross pinning stakes (metal, 18-24 inches long) can prevent trap loss. Wolves are strong enough to pull out shorter stakes, especially in soft ground. Staked traps should have about eight inches (8”) or less of chain and a stout swivel system. Reinforce links by welding if necessary.

When using a drag system, use heavy drags and chains with stout swivels. Make sure all links are welded and swivels are strong. The drag system should be heavy enough to hold a 100+ pound animal. Traps anchored to a drag should have a minimum of seven feet (7’) feet of chain. Reinforce links by welding if necessary.

**Use a high-quality snare with breakaways.** Snares should be well anchored and have a long cable. Be mindful of where and how the snare is placed relative to obstacles such as logs, as these could entangle an animal caught incidentally, preventing the breakaway from working properly. Again, avoid hanging snares on trails that have or have had wolf signs.

**REPORT WOLF ACTIVITY:**
Because of their knowledge of predators and animal sign, licensed trappers can play an important role in the conservation and management of wolves in Oregon. Please report any wolf observations or sign online through ODFW’s web site [www.dfw.state.or.us/wolves](http://www.dfw.state.or.us/wolves) or by calling the ODFW Wolf Program at (541) 962-1850, or US Fish and Wildlife Service at (503) 231-6179. Information such as the number and description of animals observed, track measurements, and other sign is extremely valuable to current wolf monitoring efforts.

**IF A WOLF IS CAUGHT IN A TRAP, IMMEDIATELY CALL ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:**
ODFW Wolf Program (541) 962-1850 or local ODFW office (see page 11)
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (503) 231-6179
Oregon State Police Dispatch Center (541) 664-4600

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**Coyotes**
- Weight: 15-30 pounds
- Shoulder Height: 1 ½ Feet
- Snout/Muzzle: Long and pointed
- Ears: Long and pointed

**Wolves**
- Weight: 70-100 pounds
- Shoulder Height: 2 ½ Feet
- Snout/Muzzle: Large and blocky
- Ears: Short and rounded