

State of California  
Natural Resources Agency  
Department of Fish and Wildlife  
Wildlife and Fisheries Division  
Wildlife Branch

LICENSED FUR TRAPPERS' AND DEALERS' REPORT

2015-16

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## INTRODUCTION

The Department of Fish and Wildlife has been gathering information on the number of furbearing mammals harvested, their value, and the number of licenses sold in California since 1919. Early reports of take were gathered by compiling data from a sample of licensed trappers. Since the 1952-53 season, each licensed trapper has been required to report his/her annual take of furbearing or non-game mammals for profit in order to purchase a trapping license for the following season. As of January 1, 1983, anyone applying for a new trapping license must first pass a test of trapping competence and proficiency before they may purchase the license. For 2015-2016 that license fee was:

Resident: \$113.75      Junior: \$38.25      Nonresident: \$570.00

Over the years, the take and monetary return to trappers for their furs has varied greatly. The number of licenses sold increased during the 1920's to 5,243 in the 1927-28 season. Fur revenues were relatively high at that time as well. With the Depression and World War II, fur revenues and trapping license sales decreased dramatically. This decline continued until about 1970, when the fur value and take began to increase. The increase was rather dramatic over the next decade; the number of licensed trappers increased from less than 500 to more than 3,900, and the fur value increased from about \$50,000 to almost \$2,400,000. During the 1980s, the number of trapping licenses sold decreased from 3,021 to 834, and the take decreased from 131,491 to 21,046. License sales decreased by 42 percent in the 1998-99 season and 46 percent in the 1999-00 season after the passage of Proposition 4 on November 3, 1998. Passage of Proposition 4 eliminated the use of any body-gripping traps for commercial purposes.

After legislation was passed in 2002, beginning in 2003, persons who provided trapping services for profit (nuisance/pest control trappers) were also required to obtain a trapping license as has historically been required of commercial fur/recreational trappers. Therefore, the number sold in 2003-04 could be a combination of both groups. Beginning with the 2004-05 license year, this report only provides trapping data generated by commercial fur/recreational trappers.

## METHODS

Section 467, Title 14, California Code of Regulations, requires that all licensed commercial fur/recreational trappers report their season's harvest by the end of the trapping year (July 1). Since 2014, trappers have had the option to report their take electronically, utilizing CDFW's Automated License Data System (ALDS) accessible online at: <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/licensing/harvestreporting/>.

If the trapper's annual report is not received by July 1, the trapper's license will be suspended. On these reports, trappers note the number of each species of furbearing or non-game mammal taken for commercial or recreational purposes, the number of each species sold, the county of take for each species, and the dealers to

whom the furs were sold. Trappers also have the option to report their “catch-per-unit-effort”, for taking individual furbearing and non-game species. The catch per unit effort (CPUE) for a target species, is equal to the number of individuals captured, divided by the total number of “trap-nights” (trap nights = number of traps set \* number of nights traps were set).

Likewise, licensed fur dealers and their agents annually report their purchases of furs. The dealers are required (Section 4040, Fish and Game Code) to report the number of furs of each species taken in California that they bought and the average price paid per fur for each species.

After the trappers’ and fur dealers’ reports are received by the Department, the data from these are compiled to determine the take for each species, the distribution of that take, and the variations in that take from previous years. These compilations of data are presented herein.

## RESULTS

A total of 193 trapping licenses were sold during the 2015-16 trapping season, a decrease of twenty four percent from the 253 licenses sold in the 2014-15 season (Table 1).

TABLE 1 Numbers of Fur Trappers Buying Licenses and Reporting Their Harvest				
	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Licensees who reported successful trapping effort	118	149	125	51
Licensees who reported, but did not trap or were unsuccessful	64	113	120	132
Licensees not reporting	37	5	8	10
Total Commercial Fur/Recreational Trapping Licenses sold	216	267	253	193

Licensed trappers who do not send in their annual reports by July 1 (Table 1) will have their licenses suspended pursuant to Section 467, Title 14, California Code of Regulations. This year, 10 licensed trappers failed to send in his annual report by the required due date.

Estimated revenue received by trappers from the sale of furs during the 2015-16 season, based on average prices paid by fur buyers was \$5,500 (Table 2). This is \$149,380 less than the estimated revenue of \$154,880 received during the 2014-2015 season. The average income per successful trapper decreased from \$1,239 in 2014-15 to \$108 in 2015-16. The average income per successful trapper (beginning in 2009-10) is based on numbers of trappers who indicated trapping success during the current season. Average income in prior years was based upon total trapping licenses sold.

Each year a portion of the fur harvest is reported as unsold. During the 2015-16 season, 32 percent was unsold, compared to 36 percent unsold during the 2014-15 season. Unsold pelts still have value and, for the purpose of this report, are considered to have the same monetary value as marketed pelts. In comparison to the 2014-15 trapping season, the harvest of fur-bearing and nongame mammals decreased 73 percent in the 2015-16 season.

Once again, more muskrats were taken during the 2015-16 season than any other species (Table 3). The 1,108 muskrats taken represented 61 percent of the total take.

TABLE 2  
Number of Animals Taken, Average Price Paid, & Revenue Received by Species

2014-2015						
Species	Harvest			Average Pelt \$	Estimated Revenue (sold)	Estimated Fur Value (taken)
	Total	Unsold	Sold			
Badger	26	4	22	NR	NR	NR
Beaver	39	26	13	\$16.15	\$209.95	\$629.85
Bobcat	760	260	500	\$295.36	\$147,680.00	\$224,473.60
Coyote	156	82	74	\$32.12	\$2,376.88	\$5,010.72
Gray Fox	774	355	419	\$11.01	\$4,613.19	\$8,521.74
Mink	13	6	7	NR	NR	NR
Muskrat	4,641	1264	3,377	NR	NR	NR
Opossum	51	51	0	NR	NR	NR
Raccoon	139	131	8	NR	NR	NR
Spotted Skunk	5	4	1	NR	NR	NR
Striped Skunk	272	272	0	NR	NR	NR
Weasel	7	0	7	NR	NR	NR
Total	6,883	2,455	4,428		\$154,880.02	\$238,635.91
2015-2016						
Species	Harvest			Average Pelt \$	Estimated Revenue (sold)	Estimated Fur Value (taken)
	Total	Unsold	Sold			
Badger	2	2	0	NR	NR	NR
Beaver	26	9	17	NR	NR	NR
Coyote	114	61	53	\$33.00	\$1,749.00	\$3,762.00
Gray Fox	284	194	90	\$13.00	\$1,170.00	\$3,692.00
Mink	2	2	0	NR	NR	NR
Muskrat	1,108	28	1,080	\$2.39	\$2,581.20	\$2,648.12
Opossum	44	44	0	NR	NR	NR
Raccoon	120	118	2	NR	NR	NR
Spotted Skunk	0	0	0	NR	NR	NR
Striped Skunk	129	129	0	NR	NR	NR
Weasel	0	0	0	NR	NR	NR
Total	1,829	587	1,242		\$5,500.20	\$10,102.12
NR = No Report						

**TABLE 3**  
**Trapping Take by County 2015-2016**

County	BA	BE	CO	GF	MI	MU	OP	RA	SP	ST	WE	Total
Butte		17				167				6		190
Colusa						149						149
El Dorado		1					2	7		7		17
Fresno							10	2		4		16
Glenn				41								41
Humboldt			8				3			7		18
Inyo			10	1				1				12
Kern			16	3			4	10		2		35
Lassen			4									4
Los Angeles				104								104
Madera							5			2		7
Marin			2									2
Mendocino				6			7	30		15		58
Modoc	2			1		512		2		6		523
Mono				0								0
Monterey							8	12		11		31
Nevada		2		4				2				8
Orange										3		3
Plumas	0	0	6	17	1	18		23		32		97
Riverside			0									0
Sacramento								3				3
San Benito	0		7	8			4	9	0	12	0	40
San Bernardino	0											0
San Luis Obispo			24									24
Shasta				1				2				3
Sierra		3										3
Siskiyou		3	35	62	1	99	1	5		19		225
Solano				1								1
Sutter						163						163
Trinity				31								31
Tuolumne			2					4		1		7
Yolo								1				1
Yuba								4		2		6
Unknown				4				3				7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1108</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1829</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>100%</b>

BA = Badger; BE = Beaver; CO = Coyote; GF = Gray Fox; MI = Mink; MU = Muskrat;  
 OT = Other; OP = Opossum; RA = Raccoon; SP = Spotted Skunk; ST = Striped Skunk; WE = Weasel  
 "0" reported for county trapping take means that the county was actively trapped with no take for the season.

While the reporting of CPUE to take individual species is not required by law, 87% of all licensed commercial fur/recreational trappers reported this information for the 2015-16 season. Catch per unit effort can be considered an indirect measure of the relative abundance for a given target species. However, CPUE is influenced not only by the intrinsic density of a target species local population, but also by extrinsic factors, including: local variation in landscape characteristics; changes in trapping regulations; and the experience/skill level of individual trappers. Therefore, CPUE should only be considered a coarse measure of differences in relative abundance of a given species and location from one year to the next, or between locations within the same year. Reported capture rates during the 2015-16 season were highest for muskrats (0.2329) and lowest for the western spotted skunk (0.0000, Table 4).

**TABLE 4**  
Reported Trap Capture Rate (CPUE) By Species 2015-16

Species	Trappers Reporting	Reporting Trapper Take	Total Trap Nights	Capture Rate (CPUE)	3-Year Average CPUE
Badger, American	5	2	594	0.0034	0.0026
Beaver, American	5	26	598	0.0435	0.0363
Coyote	5	10	1,062	0.0094	0.0092
Fox, Gray	26	274	6,752	0.0406	0.0167
Mink, American	1	1	180	0.0056	0.0018
Muskrat, Common	7	1,098	4,714	0.2329	0.1465
Opossum, Virginia	5	30	1,972	0.0152	0.0085
Raccoon	13	54	3,489	0.0155	0.0097
Skunk, Striped	12	91	5,089	0.0179	0.0159
Skunk, Western Spotted	2	0	280	0.0000	0.0271
Weasel, Long-tailed	0	0	0	NR	0.0058

Licensed fur dealers reported that no pelts were purchased in California (Table 5). The average prices paid by the reporting California dealers, in addition to sales reported by trappers (which may be out of state), are used to calculate the estimated fur revenue and value (Table 2) for each species.

TABLE 5 Furs Purchased by Dealers 2015-2016			
Species	Average Fur Price	Number of Furs Purchased	Total Spent
Badger	NR	0	\$0.00
Beaver	NR	0	\$0.00
Coyote	\$33.00	0	\$0.00
Gray Fox	\$13.00	0	\$0.00
Mink	NR	0	\$0.00
Muskrat	\$2.39	0	\$0.00
Opossum	NR	0	\$0.00
Raccoon	NR	0	\$0.00
Spotted Skunk	NR	0	\$0.00
Striped Skunk	NR	0	\$0.00
Weasel	NR	0	\$0.00
	Total	0	\$0.00
NR = No Report			

The 2015-16 season saw a decrease in the number of commercial fur/recreational trapping licenses sold and a decrease in the number of animals taken from 2014-15.