

# Furbearer Trapping Seasons & Regulations

## TRAPPING ON PRIVATE LAND CONSENT FORM

- All trappers are required to have landowner permission when trapping on private land.
- Written permission, signed and dated for the current season, must be carried on the person. The form below can be used to obtain permission.
- You may have a landowner sign a dated consent form before you purchase your trapping license, but you must purchase your license, before you trap.

- Landowners who allow, without fee, the recreational use of their property are protected from liability by Connecticut law (C.G.S. 52-557g).
- Trappers who have completed a DEEP-approved coyote land trapping course may use padded metal traps on or below the ground from December 1 through January 31 for the taking of coyotes on private land parcels of at least 10 contiguous acres where the landowner has given written permission explicitly for the use of such traps.

**Photocopies of these forms may be used, but to be valid, must have original signatures and dates.**

CONSENT TO TRAP ON PRIVATE LAND DURING THE _____ CALENDAR YEAR			
<b>Name of the landowner listed on deed</b>	Last	First	M.I.
<b>Location of Property</b>	Street	Town	No. of Acres
<b>Trapper's Information</b> (please print)	Last	First	M.I.
	Address		
	Town	State	Zip Code
	Conservation ID#		
I know and understand the boundaries of the above listed properties, and that this form is valid only during the calendar year for which it was signed by the landowner. I also understand that any person making a written false statement on this form shall be subject to arrest as provided for in Section 53A-157 of 1975 Rev. of C.G.S.		I hereby grant the person named above permission to trap on my property during the calendar year indicated. I have also indicated whether or not the trapper is authorized.	
Signature of Permittee	Date	Signature of Landowner	Date



**State of Connecticut  
DEEP—Wildlife Division**

**Check if trapper is authorized to use padded metal traps for coyote land trapping.**

## RABIES: WHAT HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS SHOULD KNOW

- Rabies is a disease caused by a virus affecting the central nervous system. Left untreated, rabies is almost always fatal.
- Rabies is primarily transmitted through the bite of an infected animal; however, people may also be exposed by being scratched by a rabid animal or getting an animal's saliva in an open wound or mucous membrane (eyes, nose, or mouth).
- Only mammals get rabies. Raccoons, skunks, bats, foxes, dogs, and cats are most likely to get rabies. Rabbits, opossums, and squirrels are seldom affected.
- Since 1991, rabies has infected thousands of raccoons in Connecticut. Hunters and trappers can minimize their risk of exposure to rabies by following several common sense rules and by knowing what to do if they or their pets are exposed:
  - Avoid contact with animals appearing sick or acting abnormal, i.e. aggressive, paralyzed, disoriented, or unusually tame.
  - Wear disposable rubber gloves when dressing and skinning game, and clean up with soap and water promptly.
  - Make sure your dogs have current rabies vaccinations. If you have a cat as a household pet, be certain it is vaccinated as well.
- If you frequently handle high risk species, such as raccoons, skunks, or foxes, consider getting the human pre-exposure vaccine.
- If you are bitten or scratched or think that you have been exposed to rabies from a wild animal, wash the exposed area thoroughly with soap and water, and contact your doctor or emergency clinic immediately.
- If possible, without further injury or risk of exposure, capture, kill, or confine the wild animal without damaging the head, and contact your local health department for additional information.
- If your pet fights with a wild animal, attempt to secure the animal for rabies testing. Always wear gloves when handling your pet or treating its wounds under such circumstances. Notify your local Animal Control Officer and contact the pet's veterinarian for advice and/or treatment.
- Rabies virus is concentrated primarily in the saliva, brain, and spinal cord. Heat from thorough cooking will kill the rabies virus, making properly cooked meat from game animals safe. When preparing meat for cooking, wearing rubber gloves and cleaning up with soap and water is recommended.