

2024-2025 Virginia Trapper Harvest Survey

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By

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Abstract

A mail survey was conducted following the 2024-2025 season to quantify trapper harvest and effort for furbearer species. Surveys were mailed to 1,500 randomly selected trappers who held annual or multi-year trapping licenses valid during the 2024-2025 season (N=2,194). Of the 1,500 surveys mailed, 265 (17.7%) were returned and all contained some usable data. Of the trappers who responded, 139 (54.5%) reported that they trapped during the 2024-2025 season (active trappers), and 129 (45.5%) reported that they did not trap (non-active trappers). We also asked trappers whether they trapped animals outside of the regular season, and 17 reported they did (6.4%).

On average, active trappers set 12.1 (SE \pm 0.7) traps for 34.1 (SE \pm 1.6) days during the 2024-2025 season. Response data was used to estimate trapping experiences of non-respondents and generate estimates for total harvest, number of trappers, trapping effort, and catch per unit effort for each furbearer species statewide and by region. Trappers harvested an estimated statewide total of 27,835 \pm 4,543 furbearers. Raccoons and opossums were the most harvested species with estimated totals of 10,573 \pm 2,942 and 4,438 \pm 830, respectfully. Observations of fishers, least weasels, porcupine, and spotted skunks were also reported by trappers, but only spotted skunks and fisher were trapped. Trappers reported that much of their trapping effort was aimed at nuisance wildlife control, with over half reporting nuisance control was the primary objective for opossum and striped skunk and over 40% for beaver, raccoon, and muskrat. Trappers were also asked how many animals were released after trapping and gray fox was listed as the most frequently released (6.8%). We also gathered information on trapping of nuisance animals outside of the regular fur trapping season.

Trappers reported they trapped most in the month of January (68.1%) and February (59.6%), and most frequently trapped on private lands (93.6%). Trappers were asked about their perceptions of mange in wildlife specifically for bear and other furbearing species. About 20% of trappers reported observing an animal with mange over the past five years and felt that mange was remaining the same for bear (62.4%) and other species (66.4%).

Results Summary

The Department of Wildlife Resources (DWR) provided a dataset containing the names and addresses of 2,272 people who carried a valid trapping license for the 2024-2025 fur trapping season. These addresses were reviewed for accuracy, and to remove duplicates. We also selected only one licensed trapper from each address. The resulting survey pool was 2,194 licensed trappers. We randomly selected a group of 1,500 trappers to receive a survey in the mail (Table 1). Of these, one survey returned as undeliverable.

Of the 1,499 surveys that were mailed, 265 were returned (17.7%) with 250 returned by mail and 15 entered directly through the online survey portal (5.6%).

Based on the 265 surveys returned, the total number of active trappers was 139 (52.5%; Table 2). Those respondents that indicated they did not trap (N=126) were asked to provide the primary reason why. The most common response given was “Too busy” (Figure 1). Those who chose “Other” were asked to provide a reason, and issues with weather was frequently provided.

Table 1. Summary of trapping licenses sold for the 2024-2025 season (excluding lifetime licenses).

License Type	Total		Sample	
	N	%	N	%
County/City Resident Trapping	709	32.3	491	32.7
Resident State Trapping	1,048	47.8	707	47.1
Resident 65 and older Trapping	223	10.2	159	10.6
Resident Junior State Trapping	69	3.1	49	3.3
Resident State Trapping - 2 Years	63	2.9	37	2.5
Resident State Trapping - 3 Years	11	0.5	10	0.7
Resident State Trapping - 4 Years	33	1.5	26	1.7
Non-Resident State Trapping	38	1.7	21	1.4
Total	2,194		1,500	

Table 2. Summary of valid trapping licenses during the 2024-2025 season, represented by those in the survey sample who responded (active and non-active trappers) to the 2024-2025 Trapper Survey.

License Type	No. licensed trappers	% of licensed trappers	No. in survey sample	% in survey sample	No. of respondents	% Return for license type ¹	No. active trappers	% of respondents ²	No. non-active trappers	% of respondents ²
Annual	2,049	93.4	1,406	93.7	240	90.6	126	90.6	114	90.5
Multi-year	107	4.9	73	4.9	13	4.5	6	4.3	5	4.0
Non-resident	38	1.7	21	1.4	12	4.9	7	5.0	7	5.6
Total	2,194		1,500		265		139		126	

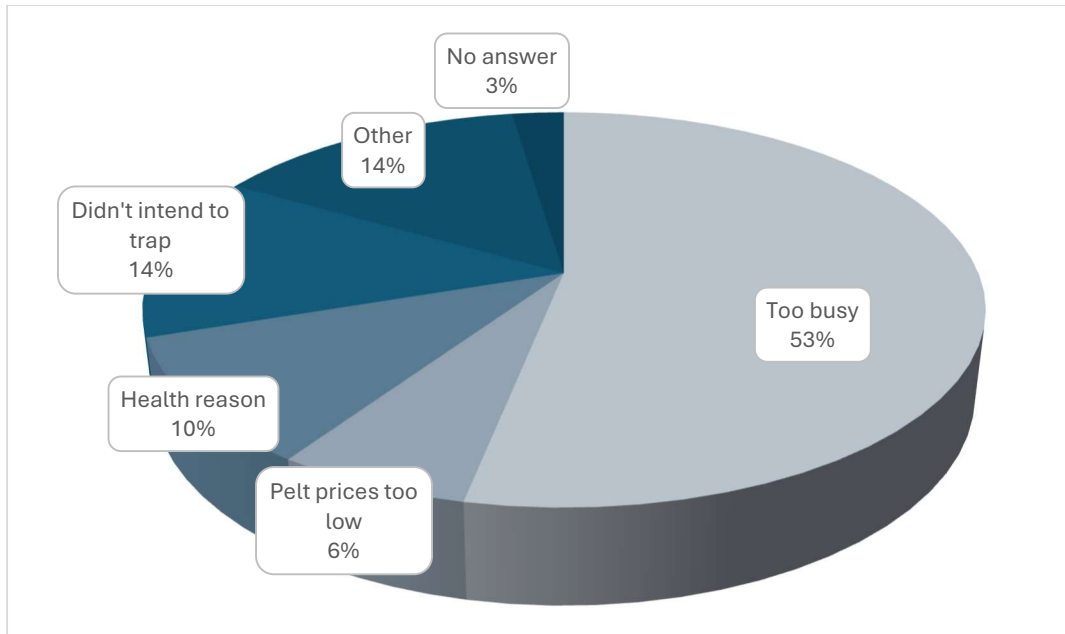


Figure 1. Reasons reported by inactive trappers for not trapping in 2024-2025.

A total of 139 respondents indicated that they did trap at some point during the 2024-2025 trapping season. A subset of these respondents (N=45) provided information about how their trapping efforts have changed over the past five years (Figure 2). Nearly half of respondents indicated their efforts have increased, with only 22% indicating a decrease.

This subset was also asked about the disposition of their harvest (Figure 3). About half retained the animals harvested for personal use, and a third said they did nothing with harvest since nuisance animal control was their primary reason for trapping.

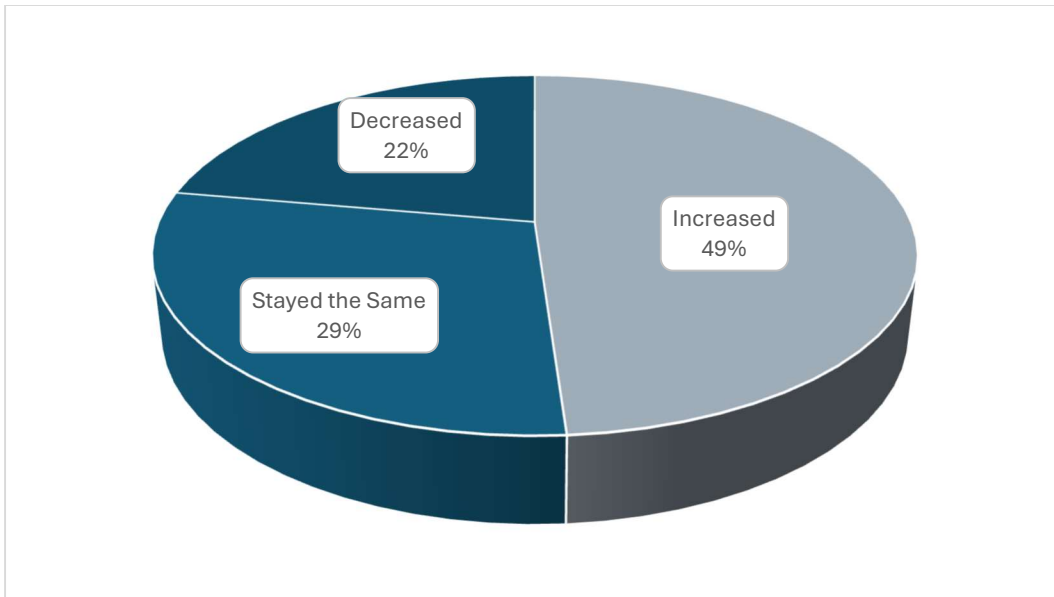


Figure 2. Reported change in trapping activity in the past five seasons by active trappers (N=45).

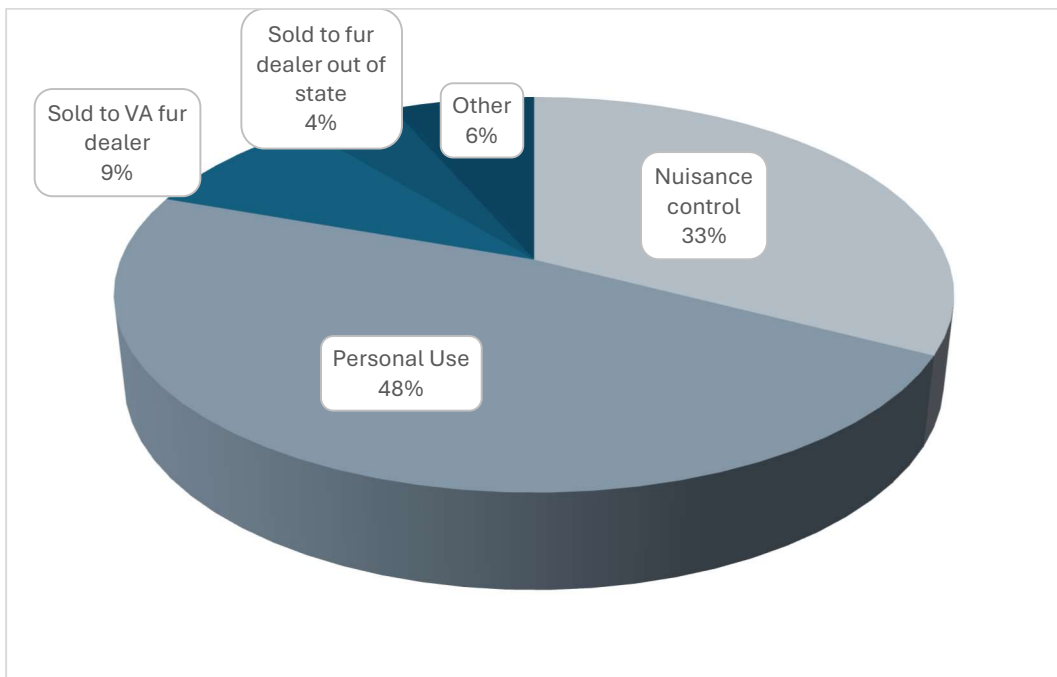


Figure 3. The fate of trapped animals as reported by active trappers (N=46).

Trappers were also asked to identify which months in the season in which they trapped, and the types of land they trapped on. January was the most frequently trapped (Figure 4) followed by February, December, and November. Most trappers indicated they trapped private lands (93.7%) with about 15% using 2 or more types of land for their trapping activities (Figure 5).

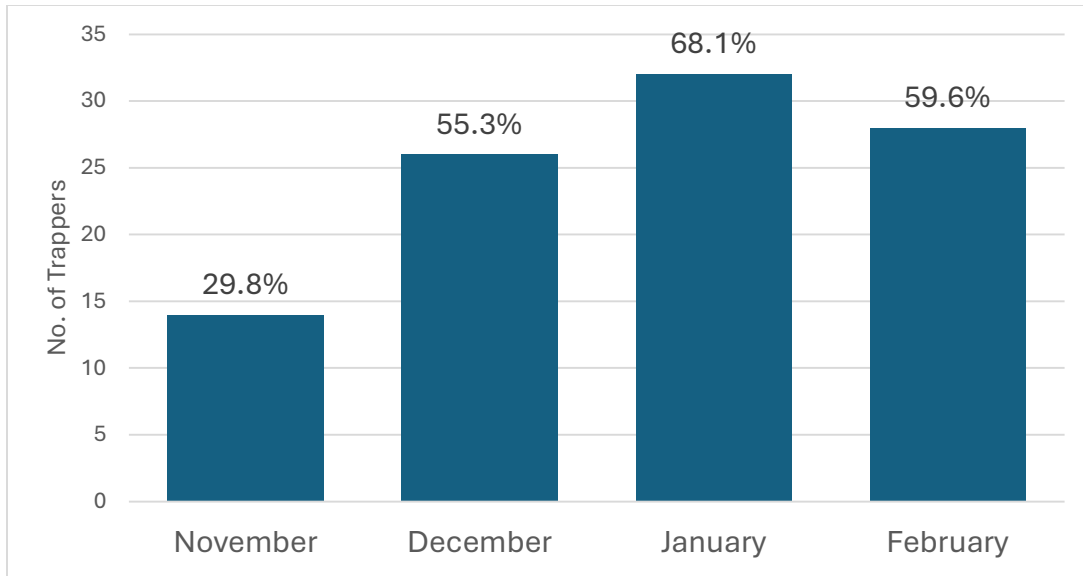


Figure 4. Percent of active trappers that trapped in each month of the regular season (N=47).

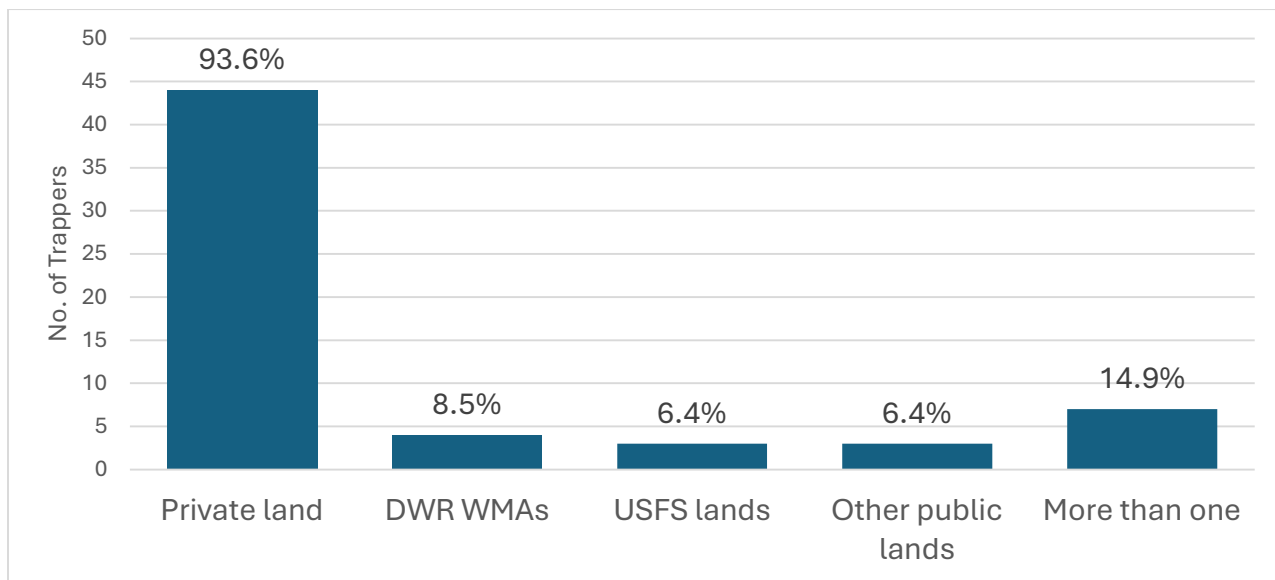


Figure 5. Percent of trappers reporting each of the types of land they set traps on (N=47).

We reviewed each of the 139 active trapper responses for completeness which included providing information on effort, county where effort occurred, and number of animals captured and/or released. We used as much information as possible with each response. Those responses that failed to provide some information (e.g., county where trapping occurred) were still used when developing state-level estimates.

On average, trappers set 12.1 traps/night (N=136, SE=0.7) for 34.1 nights (N=137, SE=1.6) over the 2024-2025 trapping season.

Trappers were also asked to identify which species they targeted with their efforts (Figure 6). The most often targeted species were coyote and raccoon. Overall effort varied considerably across target species (Table 3).

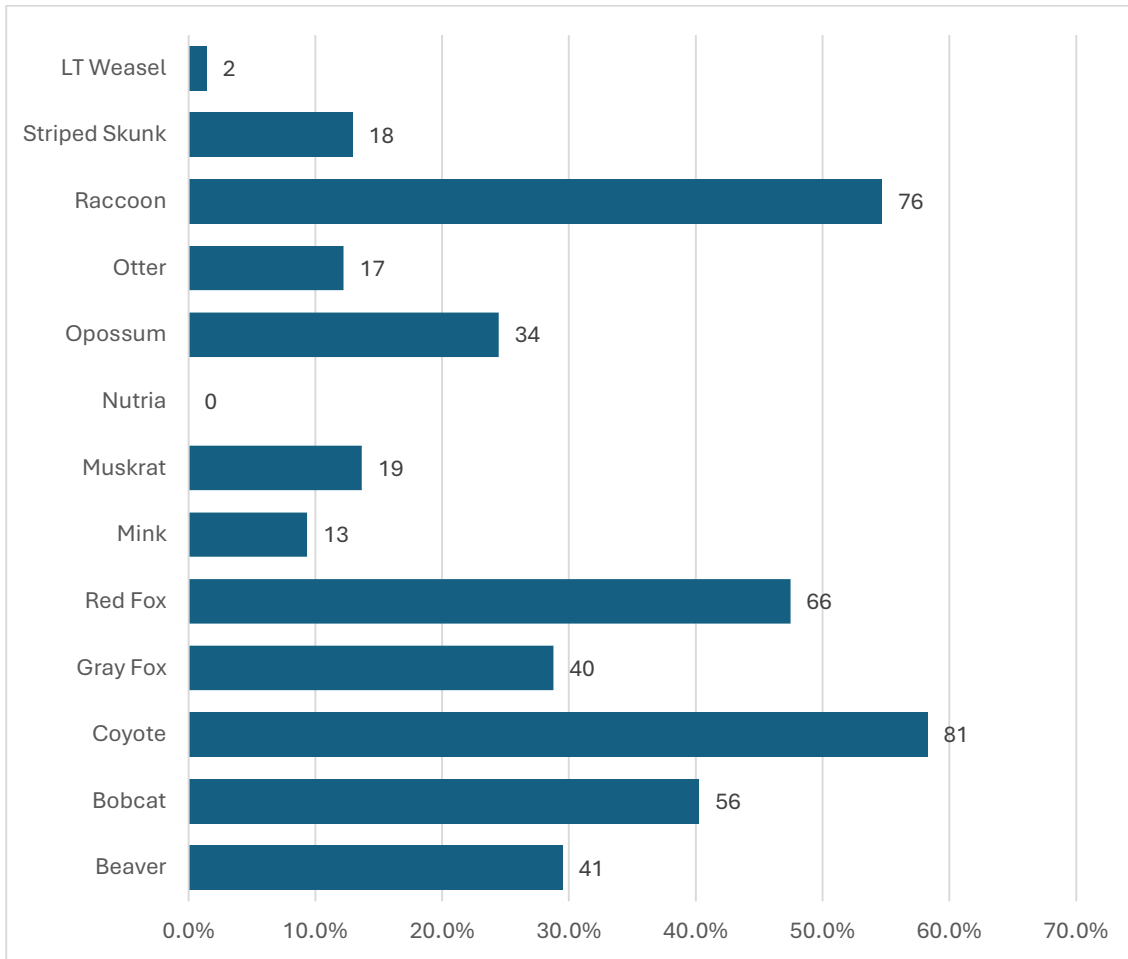


Figure 6. Proportion of active trappers that targeted each species with actual numbers labeled.

Table 3. Targeted furbearer trapping efforts reported by respondents to the 2024 - 2025 Virginia Trapper Harvest Survey (N = 139).

Target species	No. trappers that targeted species	% of total active trappers	Total no. days trapped ¹	Average no. days trapped ²	Average no. traps set per day per trapper ³	Total no. of trap-days
Beaver	41	29.5%	732	17.9	4.8	3,489
Bobcat	56	40.3%	1,636	29.2	9.1	14,914
Coyote	81	58.3%	2,949	36.4	10.8	31,783
Gray Fox	40	28.8%	1,385	34.6	11.7	16,245
Red Fox	66	47.5%	2324	35.2	10.7	24,919
Mink	13	9.4%	314	24.2	9.4	2,944
Muskrat	19	13.7%	495	26.1	13.3	6,578
Nutria	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0
Opossum	34	24.5%	1,378	40.5	9.2	12,713
Otter	17	12.2%	541	31.8	7.3	3,937
Raccoon	76	54.7%	2,794	36.8	9.7	27,068
Striped Skunk	18	12.9%	1,006	55.9	10.9	11,008
LT Weasel	2	1.4%	8	4	4	32
All Species	139		4,666	34.1	12.1	56,459

¹ calculated by summing the days reported by each trapper for that species

² calculated by dividing the total number of trap-days by the total number of trappers

³ calculated by dividing the total number of trap days by days trapped.

We determined overall success rate for each species by dividing the total number of trappers that indicated they targeted a species by the number that reported capturing animals (Figure 7). The highest success was for raccoon at 94.7% (Table 4). We also summarized the number of trappers who captured a species they did not target (i.e., by-catch, accidental catch). The non-target species most trapped was opossum followed by raccoon (Table 4).

In addition to the total number of trappers targeting each species, we compiled the total number of animals reported captured (Table 4). Raccoon had the highest harvest reported, followed by red fox and coyote. The beaver had the highest proportion of target captures (100%) with no non-target beaver captured, whereas over 50% of the opossum and striped skunk trapped were non-targets (Figure 8).

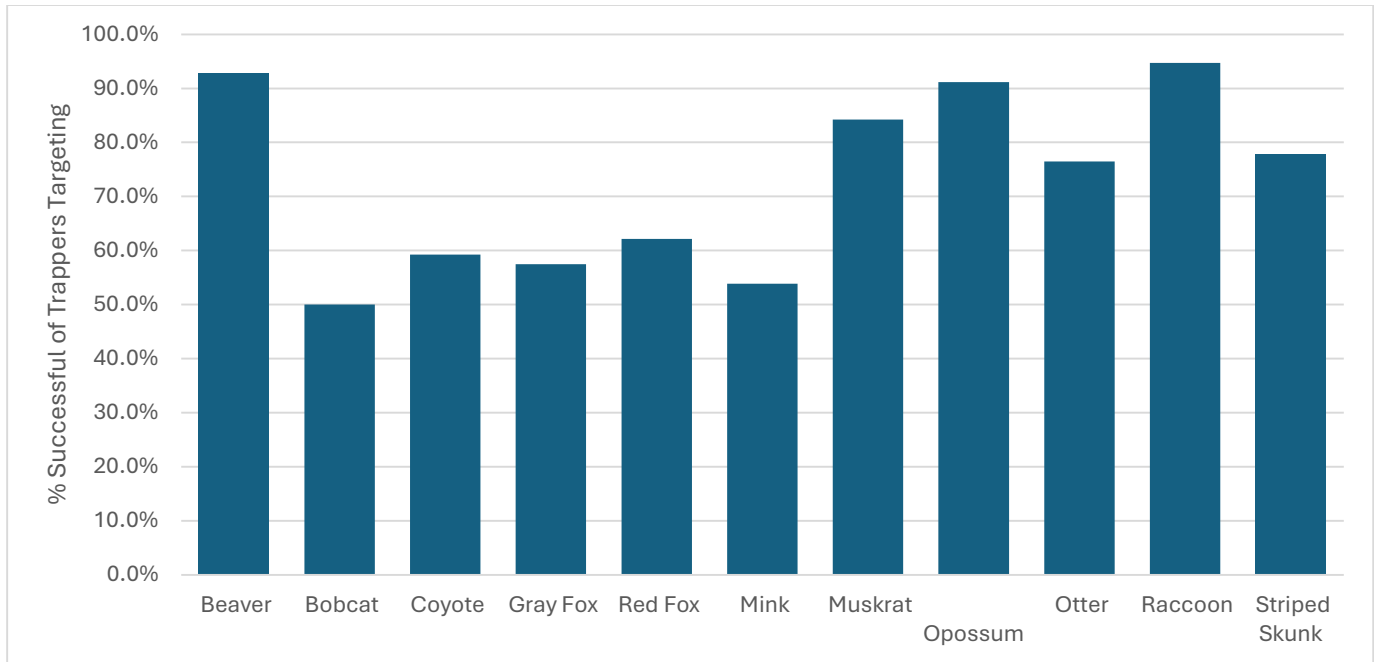


Figure 7. Success rate of trappers who targeted each species.

Table 4. Reported number of successful trappers by species for target and non-target trapping efforts in Virginia, 2024-2025 (N = 139 number of trappers who supplied necessary data).

Species	# Successful trappers					
	Targeted		Not targeted		Total	
	No.	Success % ¹	No.	% ²	No.	% ³
Beaver	38	92.7	0	0.0	38	27.3
Bobcat	28	50.0	3	3.6	31	22.3
Coyote	48	59.3	2	3.4	50	36.0
Gray Fox	23	57.5	2	2.0	25	18.0
Red Fox	41	62.1	7	9.6	48	34.5
Mink	7	53.8	1	0.8	8	5.8
Muskrat	16	84.2	6	5.0	22	15.8
Nutria	0	0.0	1	0.7	1	0.7
Opossum	31	91.2	47	44.8	78	56.1
Otter	13	76.5	2	1.6	15	10.8
Raccoon	72	94.7	30	47.6	102	73.4
Striped Skunk	14	77.8	26	21.5	40	28.8
Long-tailed Weasel	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

¹ of total active trappers who reported targeting the species (see Table 3)

² of total active trappers who did not target that species (139 - # target)

³ of total active trappers who supplied necessary data (N=139)

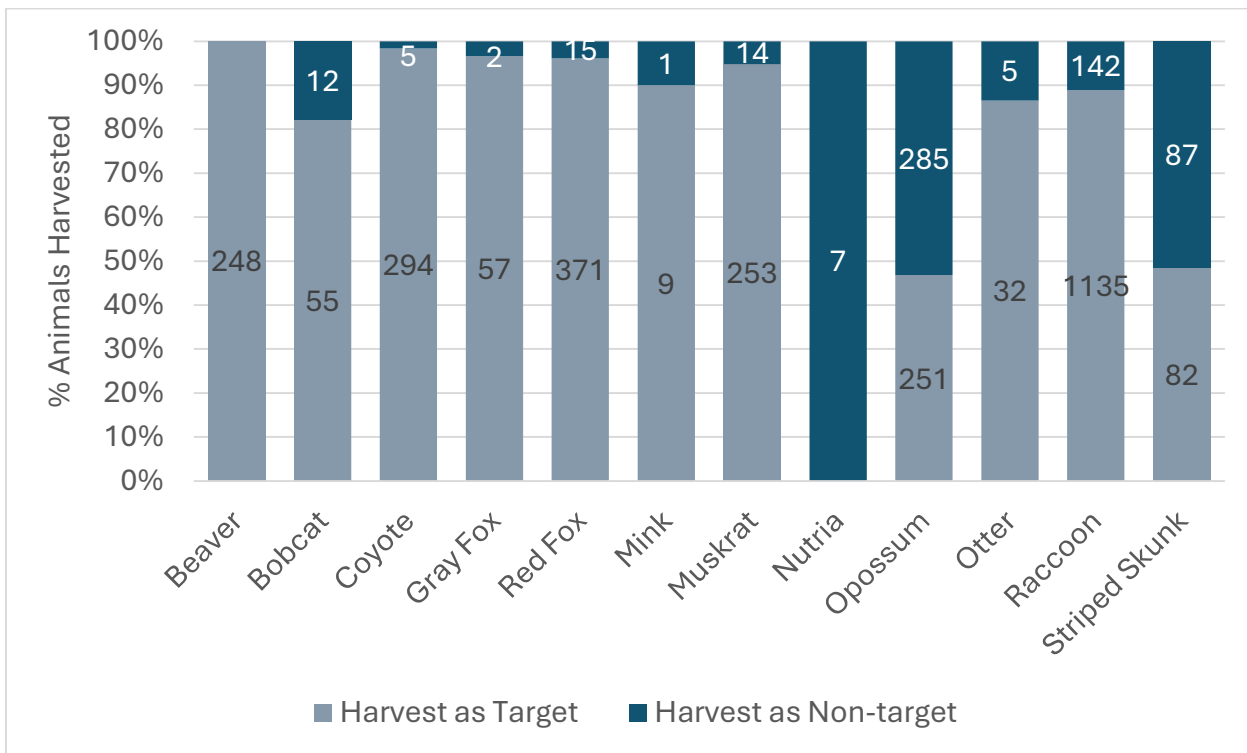


Figure 8. Proportion of total harvest as target or non-target.

Trapping reports were categorized by region (based on county if provided). The region with the highest number of records was Northern Piedmont (38) followed by Southern Piedmont (32). There were 19 records tallied without a region. Regional differences in the number of individuals captured across species varied considerably (Table 5).

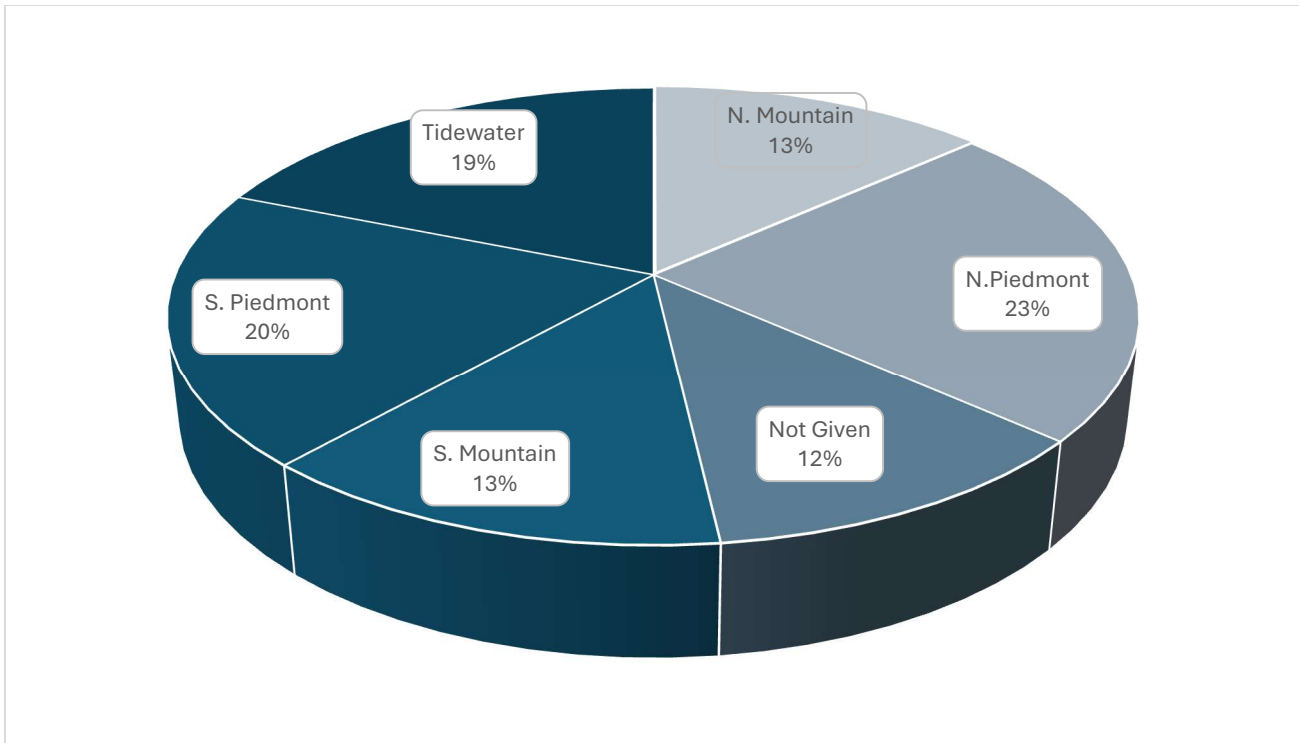


Figure 9. Proportion of all records submitted by region (N=164).

Using the data from the sample set, we extrapolated values to the entire licensed trapper population (N=2,194). With this information, we were able to develop estimates of the true number of trappers targeting each species throughout Virginia (Table 6). The species targeted by the greatest number of trappers was coyote (671), and none of the trappers reported targeting nutria.

Further expanding on these statewide estimates, we estimated the total number of species trapped during the 2024-2025 trapping season (Table 7). Raccoon comprised the largest estimate for species harvested (10,573) followed by opossum (4,438), red fox (3,196), and coyote (2,475).

We also generated estimates for trapper effort by species (Table 8). An estimated 1,151 trappers actively trapped in 2024-2025, setting an average of 12.1 traps per day (SE = 1.0) and 34.4 days (SE = 2.2). The average seasonal harvest across all furbearers was 24.2 per trapper (SE = 4.2).

We provide additional information for license holders and county harvest totals in Appendix A. Regional level results for estimated numbers of trappers, total harvest, and effort summaries are presented in Appendix B.

Table 5. Reported harvest of furbearer species and percent of statewide harvest by region in Virginia, 2024-2025. Total number of records in each region are provided.

Species	State total harvest	Northern Mountain (NOMO)		Northern Piedmont (NOPI)		Southern Mountain (SOMO)		Southern Piedmont (SOPI)		Tidewater (TIDE)		Not Given	
	No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Beaver	248	14	5.6	58	23.4	21	8.5	36	14.5	70	28.2	49	19.8
Bobcat	67	5	7.5	11	16.4	23	34.3	7	10.4	14	20.9	7	10.4
Coyote	299	41	13.7	64	21.4	79	26.4	46	15.4	48	16.1	21	7
Gray Fox	59	1	1.7	4	6.8	11	18.6	18	30.5	15	25.4	10	16.9
Red Fox	386	85	22	90	23.3	29	7.5	23	6	142	36.8	17	4.4
Mink	10	3	30	2	20	2	20	2	20	1	10	0	0
Muskrat	267	91	34.1	6	2.2	10	3.7	50	18.7	48	18	62	23.2
Nutria	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	100	0	0
Opossum	536	50	9.3	140	26.1	83	15.5	114	21.3	114	21.3	35	6.5
Otter	37	0	0	8	21.6	4	10.8	4	10.8	17	45.9	4	10.8
Raccoon	1,277	171	13.4	358	28	236	18.5	279	21.8	122	9.6	111	8.7
Striped Skunk	169	38	22.5	12	7.1	25	14.8	55	32.5	11	6.5	28	16.6
LT Weasel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	3,362	499	14.8	753	22.4	523	15.6	634	18.9	609	18.1	344	10.2
No. of records	164	14	8.5	58	35.4	21	12.8	36	22.0	70	42.7	49	29.9

¹ N=164 records, exceeds total number of respondents since some trappers reported harvest of a species in more than one region)

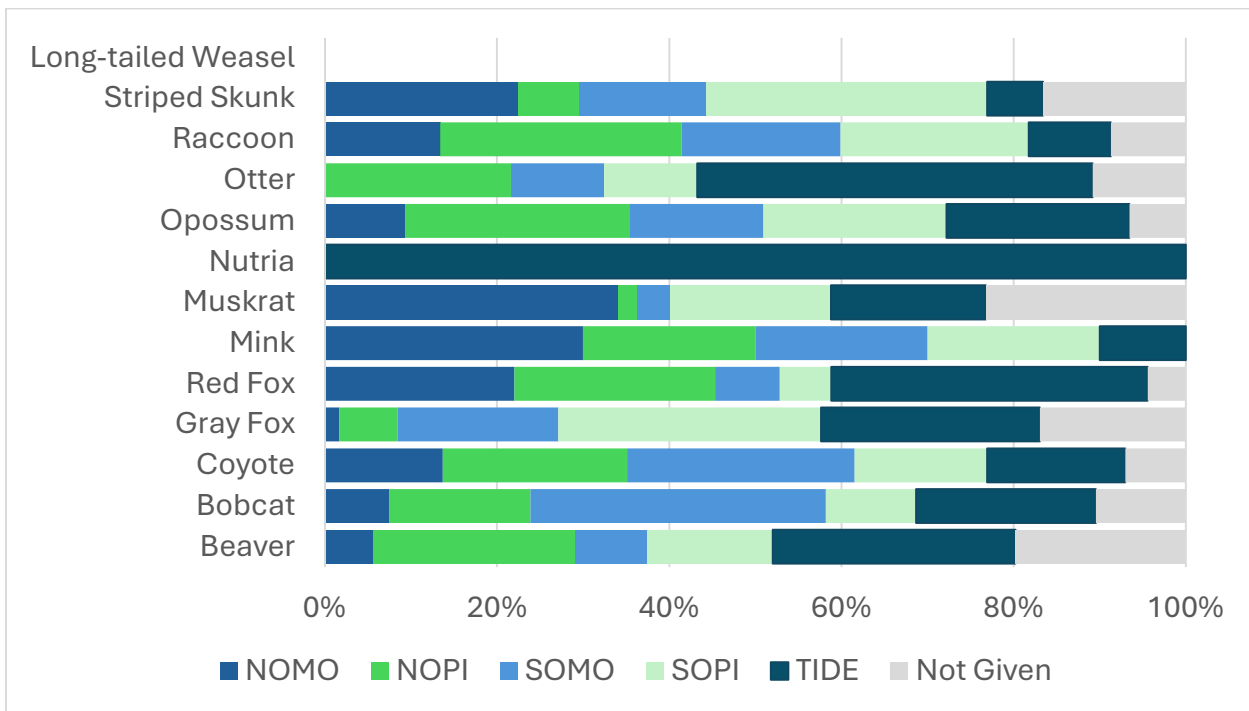


Figure 10. Proportion of reported catch for each species by region (see Table 5 for regional acronyms).

Table 6. Expanded statewide estimates of the total number of trappers that captured animals (target and non-target) by species in Virginia, 2024-2025 (N = 139).

Species	Target				Non-target				Total			
	Est. no. trappers	SE	95% CI		Est. no. trappers	SE	95% CI		Est. no. trappers	SE	95% CI	
			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper
Beaver	339	46	249	429	0	0	0	0	339	46	249	429
Bobcat	464	52	363	565	25	13	0	51	488	53	385	591
Coyote	671	58	557	785	17	11	0	38	687	59	572	802
Gray Fox	331	45	242	420	17	11	0	38	348	46	258	438
Red Fox	546	55	439	653	58	20	18	98	604	56	493	715
Mink	108	27	54	162	8	8	0	23	116	28	61	171
Muskrat	157	33	93	221	50	19	13	87	207	37	135	279
Nutria	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	23	8	8	0	23
Opossum	281	42	198	364	389	48	294	484	671	58	557	785
Otter	141	31	80	202	17	11	0	38	157	33	93	221
Raccoon	629	57	517	741	248	40	170	326	878	62	757	999
Striped Skunk	149	32	87	211	215	38	141	289	364	47	272	456
Long-tailed Weasel	17	11	(4)	38	0	0	0	0	17	11	0	38
All Species	1,151	63	1,027	1,275	522	54	417	627	1,151	63	1,027	1,275

Table 7. Expanded statewide estimates of the total number furbearer species harvested in Virginia, 2024-2025 (N = 139).

Species	Target				Non-target				Total			
	Est. No.	SE	95% CI		Est. No.	SE	95% CI		Est. No.	SE	95% CI	
			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper
Beaver	2,053	669	742	3,364	0	0	0	0	2,053	678	724	3,382
Bobcat	455	125	210	700	99	446	0	973	555	177	208	902
Coyote	2,434	662	1,136	3,732	41	182	0	398	2,475	780	946	4,004
Gray fox	472	154	170	774	17	0	17	17	488	146	202	774
Red Fox	3,072	1,366	395	5,749	124	133	0	385	3,196	1,558	142	6,250
Mink	75	64	0	200	8	0	8	8	83	40	5	161
Muskrat	2,095	1,319	0	4,680	116	117	00	345	2,211	1,245	0	4,651
Nutria	0	0	0	0	58	0	58	58	58	0	58	58
Opossum	1,830	809	244	3,416	2,608	513	1,603	3,613	4,438	830	2,811	6,065
Otter	265	148	0	555	41	179	0	392	306	133	45	567
Raccoon	9,397	3,380	2,772	16,022	1,176	441	312	2,040	10,573	2,942	4,807	16,339
Striped Skunk	679	680	0	2,012	720	297	138	1,302	1,399	499	421	2,377
Long-tailed Weasel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Species	22,826	4,228	14,539	31,113	5,009	692	3,653	6,365	27,835	4,543	18,931	36,739

Table 8. Statewide estimates and summary statistics for each furbearer species targeted in 2024-2025. Note that data for averages, and related SE, are derived from the sample data. Estimates for number of trappers and days trapped for each species are extrapolations from those estimates. Overall estimates (all species combined) were derived from the sample values reported by trappers directly rather than combining estimates by species.

Species	Est. # trappers that targeted species	% of total licenses sold ¹	Avg. # days trapped per trapper	SE	Est. total # days trapped	Avg. # traps set per day per trapper	SE	Avg. season harvest per trapper	SE	Avg. harvest per 100 trap days per trapper	Est. total number of trap days
Beaver	339	15.5	17.9	1.2	6,060	5.1	0.2	6	0.6	0.8	31,041
Bobcat	464	21.1	29.2	2.2	13,545	9.1	0.5	1	0.1	2.7	123,874
Coyote	671	30.6	35.1	2.4	23,538	11.8	0.9	3.7	0.6	3.7	278,041
Gray fox	331	15.1	34.6	2.5	11,467	13.3	1.1	1.5	0.1	4.1	152,890
Red Fox	546	24.9	32.2	2.3	17,618	11.7	1.2	5.7	1.3	3.4	205,813
Mink	108	4.9	26.2	2.3	2,816	5	0.4	0.7	0.1	2.5	14,082
Muskrat	157	7.2	24.9	2.3	3,924	13.5	1	13.3	1.2	3.6	52,979
Nutria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opossum	281	12.8	31.8	2.1	8,940	11.5	1.1	6.7	0.8	3.3	103,085
Otter	141	6.4	26.9	2.2	3,791	7.6	0.5	1.9	0.1	2.2	28,993
Raccoon	629	28.7	34.4	2.4	21,632	10.9	1.1	15.3	3.2	3.4	235,785
Striped Skunk	149	6.8	52.4	4.3	7,811	11.6	0.8	4.8	0.6	6.8	90,605
Long-tailed Weasel	17	0.8	8	0	132	4	0	0	0	0.3	530
All Species	1,151	52.5	34.4	2.2	39,542	12.1	1	24.2	4.2	17.1	477,060

Release of Trapped Animals

For the first time, we asked respondents to identify whether any of the animals they trapped were released rather than harvested. Trappers reported releasing several species, and some of these constitute a significant percentage of reported “harvest” (Table 9). For example, trappers reported releasing about 7% of the gray fox trapped, and this could significantly affect estimates of the harvest, though the total number reporting they released animals is relatively small.

Table 9. Summary of release information provided for 2024-2025 fur trapping season.

Species	No. Trappers	No. Animals	% of harvest ¹
Beaver	0	0	0.0
Bobcat	3	15	4.5
Coyote	0	0	0.0
Gray Fox	4	4	6.8
Red Fox	8	19	2.1
Mink	0	0	0.0
Muskrat	0	0	0.0
Nutria	0	0	0.0
Opossum	19	70	3.5
Otter	1	4	2.7
Raccoon	15	53	1.2
Striped Skunk	4	5	2.4
Long-tailed Weasel	0	0	0.0

¹ Percentage from total number of animals harvested in Table 5.

Nuisance Trapping During Regular Season

We also asked respondents to identify the number of animals they harvested primarily for nuisance control. There was a great range of responses across species with over 60% of the trappers reporting that the opossum they harvested was primarily for nuisance control.

When considering the total harvest reported, animals captured primarily for nuisance control also varied. Over 50% of the beaver and muskrat harvested were identified as nuisance animal harvests (Table 10).

Table 10. Proportion of trappers and reported harvest attributable to nuisance animal control efforts.

Species	Total Trappers	% Trappers	Total Animals	% Harvest
Beaver	17	44.7	133	53.6
Bobcat	5	17.9	7	12.7
Coyote	15	31.3	61	20.7
Gray Fox	2	8.7	4	7.0
Red Fox	7	17.1	22	5.9
Mink	0	0.0	0	0.0
Muskrat	7	43.8	128	50.6
Nutria	0	0.0	0	0.0
Opossum	19	61.3	102	40.6
Otter	1	7.7	3	9.4
Raccoon	32	44.4	237	20.9
Striped Skunk	7	50.0	15	18.3
Long-tailed Weasel	0	0.0	0	0.0

Trapping Outside of the Regular Season

We asked respondents if they engaged in trapping outside of the regular season (November-February). The trapping season is year-round for coyote, striped skunk, and nutria statewide, and year-round for beaver, muskrat, opossum, and raccoon in cities and certain counties. The other data summaries and tables provided in this report are limited to trapping during the regular trapping season from November through February (Appendix E). A total of 17 trappers reported they trapped outside of the regular season (12.2%). The mean number of days trapped was 20.5 (N =7, SE=6.6) and the mean number of traps set was 5.5 (N=6, SE=1.2). The most frequently targeted species was beaver (9 of 17), and no trapper indicated they targeted muskrat or nutria (Table 11).

We asked trappers to select the off-season periods in which they trapped; March 1 through June 30, and/or July 1 through November 14. In most cases, out of season effort was greater for the period between March 1 and June 30, with the exception of coyote (Table 12).

Table 11. Summary of respondents trapping outside of the regular trapping season and harvest totals (N=17).

Species	# of trappers	% of trappers	Total Harvest
Beaver	9	52.9	33
Coyote	7	41.2	14
Muskrat	0	0.0	0
Nutria	0	0.0	1
Opossum	4	23.5	8
Raccoon	4	23.5	12
Striped Skunk	3	17.6	3
Total	17		

Table 12. Percentage of trappers that reported trapping outside of the regular trapping season by period (N=17).

Species	March 1 – June 30	July 1- Nov. 14
Beaver	35.3	17.6
Coyote	11.8	17.6
Muskrat	0.0	0.0
Nutria	0.0	0.0
Opossum	17.6	11.8
Raccoon	17.6	11.8
Striped Skunk	11.8	5.9

Observations of Mange

We asked survey respondents whether they had observed any wildlife with mange over the past five years, and whether mange is changing based on their observations. We separated bears from other species.

Overall, about 20% of those that responded stated they had observed mange over the past five years (N=252). Most respondents indicated that mange stayed about the same for both bears (62.4%; Figure 11) and other wildlife (66.4%; Figure 12), though a slightly higher percentage said that mange in bears was increasing (17.9%) than other wildlife (13.0%).

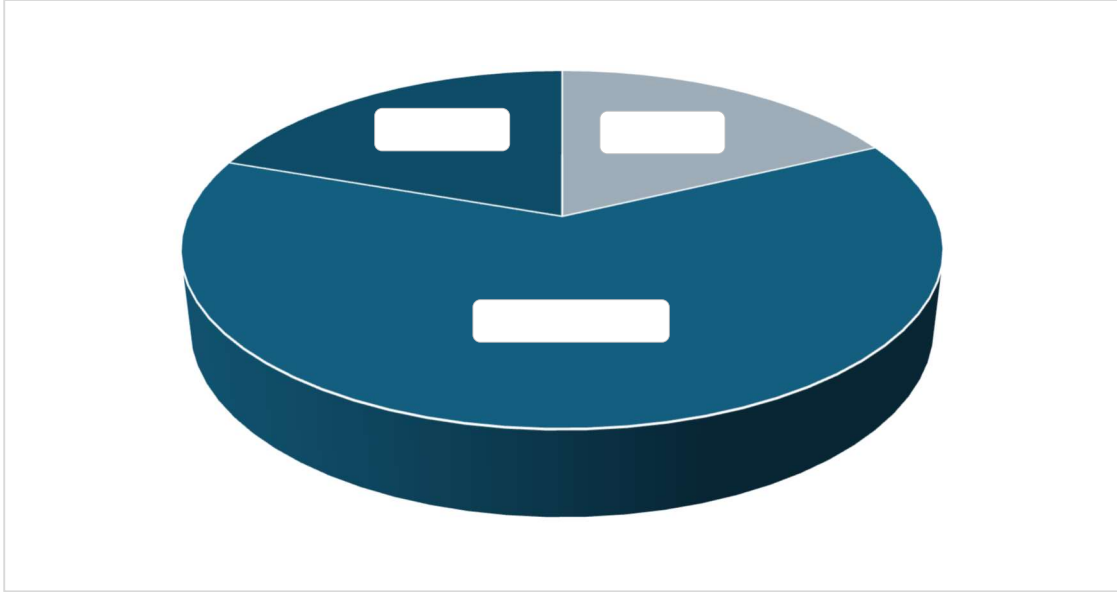


Figure 11. Proportion of respondents indicating whether range in bears is changing (N=252).

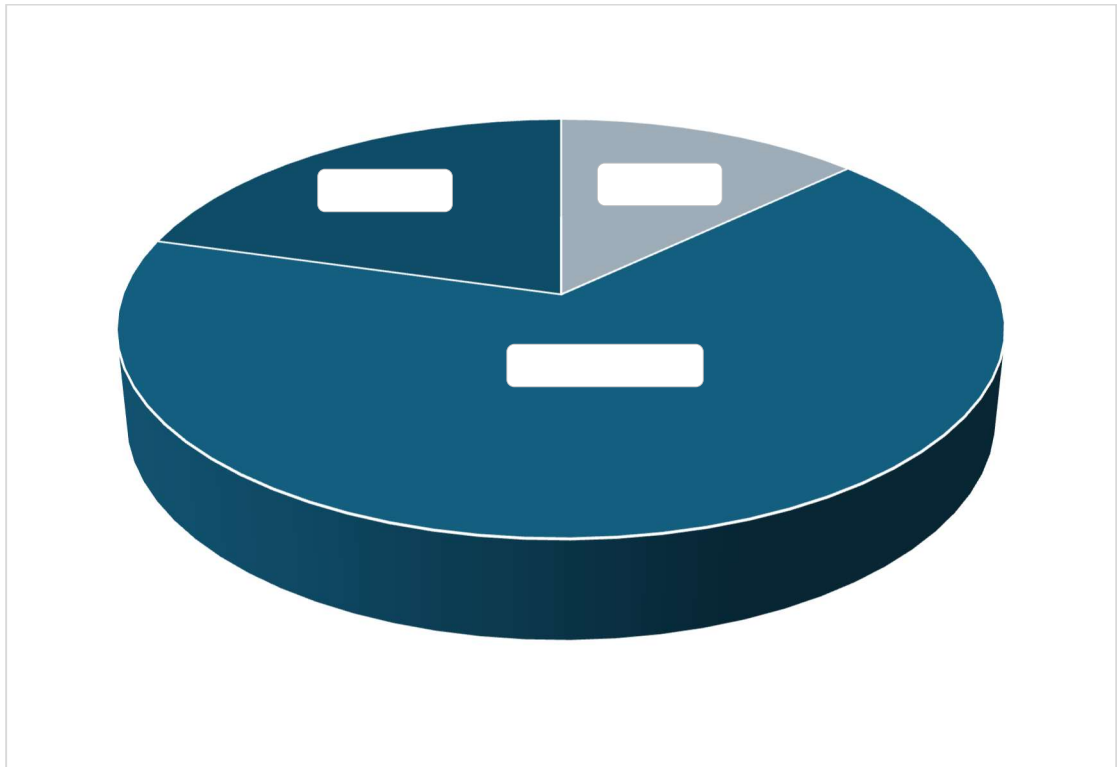


Figure 12. Proportion of respondents indicating whether range in other species of wildlife is changing (N=252).

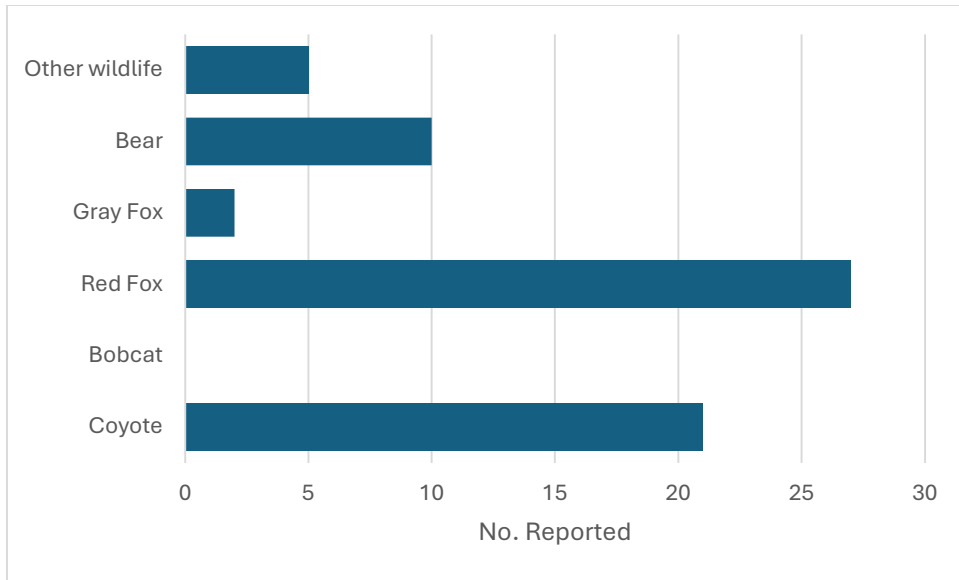


Figure 13. Mangle reports by species identified by respondents (N=252).

The most reported species with mangle was red fox (27) followed by coyote (21) and bear (10). No instances of mangle in bobcat were reported, and other species submitted included gray fox (2), deer, raccoon, and squirrel.

Reports of Rare Species Observations

We asked respondents whether they had observed or trapped any of the species from the list of rare species provided. These include fisher, spotted skunk, least weasel, porcupine, armadillo, and Allegheny woodrat (Table 13).

Table 13. Summary of rare species reported by trappers in 2024-2025. Locations in bold indicate where an animal was reported as trapped.

Species	Observed	Trapped	Locations
Fisher	6	1	Surrey, Rockingham, CF Phelps WMA, James River near Coleman Falls, Shenandoah Co., Slate Lick Run (Rockingham Co.) , Spotsylvania Co.
Spotted Skunk	4	2	Franklin Co., Lee Co., Braley Pond (GWNF), unknown, Halifax Co.
Least Weasel	1	0	Nelson Co.
Porcupine	1		Reddish Knob (GWNF)
Armadillo	0	0	
Allegheny Woodrat	0	1	Bedford Co.

Appendix A. Additional data tables

Table A1. Number of Virginia trappers by number of counties trapped and physiographic region during the 2024-2025 season.

No. of Counties Trapped	No. of Active Trappers	% of Trappers
One	101	72.7
Two	14	10.1
Three or more	5	3.6
No county reported	19	13.7
Total	139	

Region Trapped	No. of Active Trappers ¹	% of Trappers ²
Northern Mountain	22	15.8
Southern Mountain	22	15.8
Northern Piedmont	38	27.3
Southern Piedmont	32	23.0
Tidewater	31	22.3
Not Given	19	13.7

¹ An individual trapper may trap in multiple regions; hence, the summation of these values will exceed the total number of trapper respondents

² Derived by dividing number of trappers in region by total number of trappers (N=139)

Table A2. Total reported harvest by county for each species.

County	Species												
	Beaver	Bobcat	Coyote	Gray Fox	Red Fox	Mink	Muskrat	Nutria	Opossum	Otter	Raccoon	Striped Skunk	Long-tailed Weasel
Accomack	0	0	1	6	131	0	0	0	27	5	35	0	0
Amherst	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Appomattox	14	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	5	0	56	2	0
Arlington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Augusta	4	2	7	0	12	2	33	0	5	0	23	21	0
Bath	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Bedford	2	0	6	6	6	0	27	0	32	0	47	5	0
Botetourt	0	6	11	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0
Brunswick	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0
Buchanan	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Buckingham	13	0	8	4	4	1	23	0	34	1	24	15	0
Caroline	10	2	2	1	4	0	0	0	17	0	8	1	0
Charles City	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0
Chesapeake City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Chesterfield	3	0	6	0	8	0	0	0	6	0	13	0	0
Clarke	0	0	28	0	64	0	0	0	26	0	76	4	0
Craig	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	8	0	0
Culpeper	0	0	12	0	14	0	0	0	1	0	13	1	0
Cumberland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0
Dickenson	8	7	15	0	2	0	0	0	20	0	15	0	0
Dinwiddie	0	3	17	0	3	0	0	0	6	0	18	0	0
Fairfax City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fauquier	26	1	6	0	8	2	1	0	13	5	21	0	0
Fluvanna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	0
Franklin	0	0	2	3	1	1	0	0	5	0	19	0	0

Table A2 (continued). Reported harvest of furbearer species by county in Virginia, 2024-2025.

County	Beaver	Bobcat	Coyote	Gray Fox	Red Fox	Mink	Muskrat	Nutria	Opossum	Otter	Raccoon	Striped Skunk	Long- tailed Weasel
Franklin City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	1	0
Frederick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Giles	0	4	14	4	16	0	0	0	12	0	123	13	0
Goochland	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	15	0	8	0	0
Greensville	40	10	35	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	6	0	0
Hanover	2	3	4	0	3	0	4	0	8	0	18	4	0
Henrico	10	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0
Henry	3	0	6	1	1	0	0	0	5	2	18	0	0
Highland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Isle of Wight	0	0	1	1	4	1	4	0	14	1	4	0	0
James City	8	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0
King and Queen	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	17	0	27	0	0
King George	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0
King William	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Lee	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	0
Loudoun	0	2	26	0	28	0	0	0	56	0	253	2	0
Louisa	5	2	3	0	8	0	0	0	7	0	15	2	0
Mecklenburg	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	15	33	0
Montgomery	0	0	9	4	8	0	0	0	8	0	26	3	0
Nelson	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
New Kent	5	0	8	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0
Nottoway	0	3	4	0	3	0	0	0	17	0	6	0	0
Orange	2	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	9	0	3	2	0
Page	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Patrick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	17	0	0
Pittsylvania	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0

Table A2 (continued). Reported harvest of furbearer species by county in Virginia, 2024-2025.

County	Species												Long-tailed Weasel
	Beaver	Bobcat	Coyote	Gray Fox	Red Fox	Mink	Muskrat	Nutria	Opossum	Otter	Raccoon	Striped Skunk	
Poquoson City	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	17	0	0
Powhatan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prince Edward	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	18	0	0
Prince George	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0
Prince William	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulaski	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	3	0
Rappahannock	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0
Richmond	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0
Rockbridge	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	17	2	0
Rockingham	3	2	3	1	9	1	55	0	7	0	36	10	0
Scott	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
Shenandoah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Southampton	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	1	4	0
Stafford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Suffolk City	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	0
Surry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sussex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tazewell	4	2	1	0	2	2	2	0	18	1	24	3	0
Virginia Beach City	3	3	1	7	0	0	10	7	22	2	20	3	0
Warren	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	0
Washington	1	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0
Wythe	0	0	3	0	1	0	7	0	5	3	8	2	0
York	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Not Given	49	7	21	10	17	0	62	0	35	4	111	28	0
Grand Total	248	67	299	59	386	10	267	7	536	37	1277	169	0

Appendix B. Regional Tables

Table B1. Expanded statewide estimates of the total number of trappers that targeted a species or captured one as non-target for the Northern Mountain region of Virginia, 2024-2025 (N=21).

Species	Target				Non-target				Total			
	Est. no. trappers	SE	95% CI		Est. no. trappers	SE	95% CI		Est. no. trappers	SE	95% CI	
			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper
Beaver	33	15	3	63	0	0	0	0	33	15	3	63
Bobcat	83	24	36	130	8	8	0	23	91	25	42	140
Coyote	108	27	54	162	0	0	0	0	108	27	54	162
Gray Fox	50	19	13	87	0	0	0	0	50	19	13	87
Red Fox	108	27	54	162	0	0	0	0	108	27	54	162
Mink	50	19	13	87	8	8	0	23	58	20	18	98
Muskrat	41	17	7	75	17	11	0	38	58	20	18	98
Nutria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opossum	50	19	13	87	33	15	3	63	83	24	36	130
Otter	17	11	0	38	0	0	0	0	17	11	0	38
Raccoon	108	27	54	162	25	13	0	51	132	30	73	191
Striped Skunk	41	17	7	75	33	15	3	63	75	23	30	120
Long-tailed Weasel	8	8	0	23	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	23
All Species	166	63	42	290	75	23	30	120	166	63	42	290

Table B2. Expanded statewide estimates of the total number of trappers that targeted a species or captured one as non-target for the Southern Mountain region of Virginia, 2024-2025 (N=21).

Species	Target				Non-target				Total			
	Est. no. trappers	SE	95% CI		Est. no. trappers	SE	95% CI		Est. no. trappers	SE	95% CI	
			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper
Beaver	41	17	7	75	0	0	0	0	41	17	7	75
Bobcat	108	27	54	162	0	0	0	0	108	27	54	162
Coyote	124	29	67	181	0	0	0	0	124	29	67	181
Gray Fox	50	19	13	87	0	0	0	0	50	19	13	87
Red Fox	50	19	13	87	8	8	0	23	58	20	18	98
Mink	8	8	0	23	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	23
Muskrat	8	8	0	23	17	11	0	38	25	13	0	51
Nutria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opossum	33	15	3	63	75	23	30	120	108	27	54	162
Otter	17	11	0	38	0	0	0	0	17	11	0	38
Raccoon	83	24	36	130	50	19	13	87	132	30	73	191
Striped Skunk	17	11	0	38	50	19	13	87	66	22	24	108
Long-tailed Weasel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Species	174	63	50	298	99	26	47	151	174	63	50	298

Table B3. Expanded statewide estimates of the total number of trappers that targeted a species or captured one as non-target for the Northern Piedmont region of Virginia, 2024-2025 (N=30).

Species	Target				Non-target				Total			
	Est. no. trappers	SE	95% CI		Est. no. trappers	SE	95% CI		Est. no. trappers	SE	95% CI	
			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper
Beaver	91	25	42	140	0	0	0	0	91	25	42	140
Bobcat	83	24	36	130	8	8	0	23	91	25	42	140
Coyote	141	31	80	202	8	8	0	23	149	32	87	211
Gray Fox	50	19	13	87	0	0	0	0	50	19	13	87
Red Fox	108	27	54	162	17	11	0	38	124	29	67	181
Mink	8	8	0	23	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	23
Muskrat	17	11	0	38	8	8	0	23	25	13	0	51
Nutria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opossum	66	22	24	108	75	23	30	120	141	31	80	202
Otter	17	11	0	38	0	0	0	0	17	11	0	38
Raccoon	132	30	73	191	41	17	7	75	174	34	107	241
Striped Skunk	25	13	0	51	50	19	13	87	75	23	30	120
Long-tailed Weasel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Species	240	63	116	364	91	25	42	140	240	63	116	364

Table B4. Expanded statewide estimates of the total number of trappers that targeted a species or captured one as non-target for the Southern Piedmont region of Virginia, 2024-2025 (N=28).

Species	Target				Non-target				Total			
	Est. no. trappers	SE	95% CI		Est. no. trappers	SE	95% CI		Est. no. trappers	SE	95% CI	
			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper
Beaver	58	20	18	98	0	0	0	0	58	20	18	98
Bobcat	91	25	42	140	0	0	0	0	91	25	42	140
Coyote	132	30	73	191	0	0	0	0	132	30	73	191
Gray Fox	91	25	42	140	17	11	0	38	108	27	54	162
Red Fox	141	31	80	202	8	8	0	23	149	32	87	211
Mink	17	11	0	38	0	0	0	0	17	11	0	38
Muskrat	25	13	0	51	0	0	0	0	25	13	0	51
Nutria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opossum	66	22	24	108	99	26	47	151	166	33	101	231
Otter	33	15	3	63	0	0	0	0	33	15	3	63
Raccoon	149	32	87	211	50	19	13	87	199	36	128	270
Striped Skunk	33	15	3	63	33	15	3	63	66	22	24	108
Long-tailed Weasel	8	8	0	23	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	23
All Species	232	63	108	356	108	27	54	162	232	63	108	356

Table B5. Expanded statewide estimates of the total number of trappers that targeted a species or captured one as non-target for the Tidewater region of Virginia, 2024-2025 (N=26).

Species	Target				Non-target				Total			
	Est. no. trappers	SE	95% CI		Est. no. trappers	SE	95% CI		Est. no. trappers	SE	95% CI	
			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper
Beaver	75	23	30	120	0	0	0	0	75	23	30	120
Bobcat	41	17	7	75	8	8	0	23	50	19	13	87
Coyote	83	24	36	130	8	8	0	23	91	25	42	140
Gray Fox	50	19	13	87	0	0	0	0	50	19	13	87
Red Fox	83	24	36	130	8	8	0	23	91	25	42	140
Mink	17	11	0	38	0	0	0	0	17	11	0	38
Muskrat	33	15	3	63	8	8	0	23	41	17	7	75
Nutria	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	23	8	8	0	23
Opossum	41	17	7	75	83	24	36	130	124	29	67	181
Otter	58	20	18	98	8	8	0	23	66	22	24	108
Raccoon	83	24	36	130	58	20	18	98	141	31	80	202
Striped Skunk	8	8	0	23	25	13	0	51	33	15	3	63
Long-tailed Weasel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Species	190	63	66	314	99	26	47	151	190	63	66	314

Table B6. Expanded statewide estimates of the total number of trappers that captured animals by target and species and did not provide a region of Virginia, 2024-2025 (N=19).

Species	Target				Non-target				Total			
	Est. no. trappers	SE	95% CI		Est. no. trappers	SE	95% CI		Est. no. trappers	SE	95% CI	
			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper
Beaver	41	17	7	75	0	0	0	0	41	17	7	75
Bobcat	58	20	18	98	0	0	0	0	58	20	18	98
Coyote	83	24	36	130	0	0	0	0	83	24	36	130
Gray Fox	41	17	7	75	0	0	0	0	41	17	7	75
Red Fox	58	20	18	98	17	11	0	38	75	23	30	120
Mink	8	8	0	23	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	23
Muskrat	33	15	3	63	0	0	0	0	33	15	3	63
Nutria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opossum	25	13	0	51	25	13	0	51	50	19	13	87
Otter	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	23	8	8	0	23
Raccoon	75	23	30	120	25	13	0	51	99	26	47	151
Striped Skunk	25	13	0	51	25	13	0	51	50	19	13	87
Long-tailed Weasel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Species	149	63	25	273	50	19	13	87	149	63	25	273

Table B7. Expanded statewide estimates of the total number furbearer species harvested in the Northern Mountain region of Virginia, 2024-2025 (N= 21).

Species	Target				Non-target				Total			
	Est. No.	SE	95% CI		Est. No.	SE	95% CI		Est. No.	SE	95% CI	
			Lower	Upper	No.		Lower	Upper	No.		Lower	Upper
Beaver	116	111	0	334	0	0	0	0	116	111	0	334
Bobcat	33	44	0	119	8	0	8	8	41	0	41	41
Coyote	339	653	0	1,619	0	0	0	0	339	895	0	2,093
Gray fox	8	35	0	77	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	8
Red Fox	704	1,495	0	3,634	0	0	0	0	704	1,971	0	4,567
Mink	17	44	0	103	8	0	8	8	25	0	25	25
Muskrat	729	1,962	0	4,575	25	61	0	145	753	1,827	0	4,334
Nutria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opossum	108	247	0	592	306	906	0	2,082	414	684	0	1,755
Otter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Raccoon	1,258	1,731	0	4,651	157	473	0	1,084	1,416	1,569	0	4,491
Striped Skunk	199	599	0	1,373	116	149	0	408	315	444	0	1,185
Long-tailed Weasel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Species	3,510	3,283	-	9,945	621	634	-	1,864	4,131	3,799	-	11,577

Table B8. Expanded statewide estimates of the total number furbearer species harvested in the Southern Mountain region of Virginia, 2024-2025 (N= 21).

Species	Target				Non-target				Total			
	Est. No.	SE	95% CI		Est. No.	SE	95% CI		Est. No.	SE	95% CI	
			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper
Beaver	174	214	0	593	0	0	0	0	174	214	0	593
Bobcat	190	208	0	598	0	0	0	0	190	209	0	600
Coyote	654	474	0	1,583	0	0	0	0	654	451	0	1,538
Gray fox	91	158	0	401	0	0	0	0	91	129	0	344
Red Fox	232	658	0	1,522	8	0	8	8	240	688	0	1,588
Mink	17	0	17	17	0	0	0	0	17	0	17	17
Muskrat	58	0	58	58	25	61	0	145	83	276	0	624
Nutria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opossum	141	507	0	1,135	546	543	0	1,610	687	522	0	1,710
Otter	33	121	0	270	0	0	0	0	33	121	0	270
Raccoon	1,631	3,430	0	8,354	323	427	0	1,160	1,954	2,728	0	7,301
Striped Skunk	25	182	0	382	182	479	0	1,121	207	437	0	1,064
Long-tailed Weasel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Species	3,245	3,223	0	9,562	1,085	873	0	2,796	4,330	3,812	0	11,802

Table B9. Expanded statewide estimates of the total number furbearer species harvested in the Northern Piedmont region of Virginia, 2024-2025 (N= 30).

Species	Target				Non-target				Total			
	Est. No.	SE	95% CI		Est. No.	SE	95% CI		Est. No.	SE	95% CI	
			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper
Beaver	10	6	0	22	0	0	0	0	9	6	0	21
Bobcat	9	1	7	11	1	1	0	3	8	1	6	10
Coyote	17	4	9	25	1	4	0	9	11	6	0	23
Gray fox	6	1	4	8	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	6
Red Fox	13	6	1	25	2	4	0	10	10	9	0	28
Mink	1	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	5
Muskrat	2	1	0	4	1	4	0	9	3	2	0	7
Nutria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opossum	9	11	0	31	9	5	0	19	17	8	1	33
Otter	2	4	0	10	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	10
Raccoon	16	22	0	59	5	3	0	11	19	19	0	56
Striped Skunk	3	1	1	5	7	1	5	9	9	1	7	11
Long-tailed Weasel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Species	30	22	0	73	30	3	24	36	30	25	0	79

Table B10. Expanded statewide estimates of the total number furbearer species harvested in the Southern Piedmont region of Virginia, 2024-2025 (N= 28).

Species	Target				Non-target				Total			
	Est. No.	SE	95% CI		Est. No.	SE	95% CI		Est. No.	SE	95% CI	
			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper
Beaver	298	407	0	1,096	0	0	0	0	298	407	0	1,096
Bobcat	58	88	0	230	0	0	0	0	58	82	0	219
Coyote	381	340	0	1,047	0	0	0	0	381	355	0	1,077
Gray fox	132	89	0	306	17	0	17	17	149	69	14	284
Red Fox	174	94	0	358	17	0	17	17	190	80	33	347
Mink	17	0	17	17	0	0	0	0	17	0	17	17
Muskrat	414	609	0	1,608	0	0	0	0	414	609	0	1,608
Nutria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opossum	364	481	0	1,307	580	457	0	1,476	944	454	54	1,834
Otter	33	70	0	170	0	0	0	0	33	50	0	131
Raccoon	2,103	946	249	3,957	207	138	0	477	2,310	899	548	4,072
Striped Skunk	298	1,317	0	2,879	157	324	0	792	455	909	0	2,237
Long-tailed Weasel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Species	4,272	1,394	1,540	7,004	977	662	0	2,275	5,249	1,445	2,417	8,081

Table B11. Expanded statewide estimates of the total number furbearer species harvested in the Tidewater region of Virginia, 2024-2025 (N=139).

Species	Target				Non-target				Total			
	Est. No.	SE	95% CI		Est. No.	SE	95% CI		Est. No.	SE	95% CI	
			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper
Beaver	298	407	0	1,096	0	0	0	0	298	407	0	1,096
Bobcat	58	88	0	230	0	0	0	0	58	82	0	219
Coyote	381	340	0	1,047	0	0	0	0	381	355	0	1,077
Gray fox	132	89	0	306	17	0	17	17	149	69	14	284
Red Fox	174	94	0	358	17	0	17	17	190	80	33	347
Mink	17	0	17	17	0	0	0	0	17	0	17	17
Muskrat	414	609	0	1,608	0	0	0	0	414	609	0	1,608
Nutria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opossum	364	481	0	1,307	580	457	0	1,476	944	454	54	1,834
Otter	33	70	0	170	0	0	0	0	33	50	0	131
Raccoon	2,103	946	249	3,957	207	138	0	477	2,310	899	548	4,072
Striped Skunk	298	1,317	0	2,879	157	324	0	792	455	909	0	2,237
Long-tailed Weasel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Species	4,272	1,394	1,540	7,004	977	662	0	2,275	5,249	1,445	2,417	8,081

Table B12. Expanded statewide estimates of the total number furbearer species harvested where location was not given, 2024-2025 (N= 19).

Species	Target				Non-target				Total			
	Est. No.	SE	95% CI		Est. No.	SE	95% CI		Est. No.	SE	95% CI	
Beaver	406	722	0	1,821	0	0	0	0	406	722	0	1,821
Bobcat	58	85	0	225	0	0	0	0	58	43	0	142
Coyote	174	253	0	670	0	0	0	0	174	267	0	697
Gray fox	83	235	0	544	0	0	0	0	83	276	0	624
Red Fox	124	323	0	757	17	0	17	17	141	345	0	817
Mink	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Muskrat	513	1,661	0	3,769	0	0	0	0	513	1,093	0	2,655
Nutria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opossum	174	353	0	866	116	50	18	214	290	183	0	649
Otter	0	0	0	0	33	0	33	33	33	0	33	33
Raccoon	671	639	0	1,923	248	1,123	0	2,449	919	706	0	2,303
Striped Skunk	99	297	0	681	132	357	0	832	232	255	0	732
Long-tailed Weasel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Species	2,302	1,708	0	5,650	546	816	0	2,145	2,848	1,761	0	6,300

Table B13. Estimates and summary statistics for each furbearer species targeted in the Northern Mountain region in 2024-2025. Note that data for averages, and related SE, are derived from the sample data. Estimates for number of trappers and days trapped for each species are extrapolations from those estimates. Overall estimates (all species combined) were derived from the sample values reported by trappers directly rather than combining estimates by species.

Species	Est. # trappers that targeted species	% of total licenses sold ¹	Avg. # days trapped per trapper	SE	Est. total # days trapped	Avg. # traps set per day per trapper	SE	Avg. season harvest per trapper	SE	Avg. harvest per 100 trap days per trapper	Est. total number of trap days
Beaver	33	1.5	9	0.3	298	4.5	0.2	3.5	0.1	0.4	1,341
Bobcat	83	3.8	21.5	2.4	1,780	5.8	0.3	0.4	0	1.5	10,324
Coyote	108	4.9	29.8	2.5	3,212	12.5	1	3.2	0.6	3	40,278
Gray fox	50	2.3	47.2	2.8	2,343	5.3	0.3	0.2	0	2.6	12,496
Red Fox	108	4.9	33.9	2.4	3,651	11.5	1.1	6.5	1.4	3.1	41,848
Mink	50	2.3	15.6	1.3	775	2.7	0.1	0.3	0	0.5	2,066
Muskrat	41	1.9	23	3	952	14.8	0.9	17.6	1.8	4.8	14,044
Nutria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opossum	41	1.9	31	3.4	1,283	8.3	0.1	2.6	0.2	3.2	10,587
Otter	17	0.8	14	0	232	4.5	0.4	0	0	1.1	1,043
Raccoon	108	4.9	26.5	2.6	2,856	10.3	0.7	11.7	1.6	2.7	29,420
Striped Skunk	41	1.9	57.2	3.4	2,368	10	0.6	4.8	0.6	6.3	23,679
Long-tailed Weasel	8	0.4	8	0	66	4	0	0	0	0.3	265
All Species	174	7.9	32.8	2.4	5,704	11.5	0.7	23.8	3.5	970	65,601

Table B14. Estimates and summary statistics for each furbearer species targeted in the Southern Mountain region in 2024-2025. Note that data for averages, and related SE, are derived from the sample data. Estimates for number of trappers and days trapped for each species are extrapolations from those estimates. Overall estimates (all species combined) were derived from the sample values reported by trappers directly rather than combining estimates by species.

Species	Est. # trappers that targeted species	% of total licenses sold ¹	Avg. # days trapped per trapper	SE	Est. total # days trapped	Avg. # traps set per day per trapper	SE	Avg. season harvest per trapper	SE	Avg. harvest per 100 trap days per trapper	Est. total number of trap days
Beaver	41	1.9	13.8	0.4	571	4.6	0.2	4.2	0.2	0.6	2,628
Bobcat	108	4.9	25.9	1.2	2,790	7.5	0.4	1.8	0.2	1.8	21,033
Coyote	124	5.7	31.9	2.1	3,966	10.2	0.5	5.3	0.4	3.6	40,451
Gray fox	50	2.3	32.5	2.9	1,614	12.7	0.8	1.8	0.1	5.1	20,450
Red Fox	50	2.3	40.5	2.7	2,012	14.8	0.8	4.7	0.6	6.1	29,843
Mink	8	0.4	8	0	66	8	0	2	0	0.6	530
Muskrat	8	0.4	10	0	83	4	0	7	0	0.4	331
Nutria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opossum	33	1.5	19	0.8	629	5.8	0.3	4.3	0.5	1.1	3,618
Otter	17	0.8	19	1.2	315	6.5	0.2	2	0.1	1.1	2,045
Raccoon	83	3.8	31	2.2	2,567	9.7	0.8	19.7	3.2	3.8	24,896
Striped Skunk	17	0.8	17.5	1.4	290	4.5	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.9	1,304
Long-tailed Weasel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Species	174	7.9	30.9	1.5	5,373	10.1	0.5	24.9	3.5	1019.7	54,116

Table B15. Estimates and summary statistics for each furbearer species targeted in the Northern Piedmont region in 2024-2025. Note that data for averages, and related SE, are derived from the sample data. Estimates for number of trappers and days trapped for each species are extrapolations from those estimates. Overall estimates (all species combined) were derived from the sample values reported by trappers directly rather than combining estimates by species.

Species	Est. # trappers that targeted species	% of total licenses sold ¹	Avg. # days trapped per trapper	SE	Est. total # days trapped	Avg. # traps set per day per trapper	SE	Avg. season harvest per trapper	SE	Avg. harvest per 100 trap days per trapper	Est. total number of trap days
Beaver	83	3.8	21	1.5	1,739	5.2	0.2	5.8	0.6	0.8	9,041
Bobcat	75	3.4	33	2.3	2,459	13.6	0.8	1.1	0.1	4.3	33,332
Coyote	141	6.4	39.2	2.4	5,522	12	0.8	3.3	0.5	4.9	66,267
Gray fox	50	2.3	43	2.6	2,136	10.3	0.6	0.7	0.1	5.3	22,072
Red Fox	108	4.9	42	2.8	4,520	11.8	0.8	6.3	0.7	4.7	53,202
Mink	8	0.4	10	0	83	6	0	2	0	0.6	497
Muskrat	17	0.8	5	0.3	83	4	0.2	1	0	0.3	331
Nutria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opossum	75	3.4	47.3	2.7	3,521	13.4	1.8	10.7	1.3	4.9	47,335
Otter	17	0.8	22	1.5	364	4	0.3	4	0.1	1.3	1,457
Raccoon	132	6	40.6	2.5	5,378	11.9	1.5	22.9	5	3.4	63,821
Striped Skunk	25	1.1	67.5	3.7	1,677	11.5	0.7	1.3	0.1	9.9	19,280
Long-tailed Weasel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Species	248	11.3	41	2.6	10,183	11	0.7	25.1	5.2	1292.5	112,188

Table B16. Estimates and summary statistics for each furbearer species targeted in the Southern Piedmont region in 2024-2025. Note that data for averages, and related SE, are derived from the sample data. Estimates for number of trappers and days trapped for each species are extrapolations from those estimates. Overall estimates (all species combined) were derived from the sample values reported by trappers directly rather than combining estimates by species.

Species	Est. # trappers that targeted species	% of total licenses sold ¹	Avg. # days trapped per trapper	SE	Est. total # days trapped	Avg. # traps set per day per trapper	SE	Avg. season harvest per trapper	SE	Avg. harvest per 100 trap days per trapper	Est. total number of trap days
Beaver	58	2.6	13.4	0.8	778	4.9	0.2	5.1	0.4	0.7	3,780
Bobcat	91	4.2	31.3	1.9	2,848	9.3	0.5	0.8	0.1	3.5	26,409
Coyote	132	6	37.1	1.8	4,918	12.1	0.6	3.2	0.3	4.1	59,629
Gray fox	91	4.2	27.8	1.8	2,533	10.8	0.6	1.6	0.1	3.7	27,407
Red Fox	141	6.4	25.5	1.7	3,593	9	0.5	1.3	0.1	2.9	32,339
Mink	17	0.8	52	3.2	861	10.5	1.1	1	0	8.1	9,041
Muskrat	25	1.1	51.3	2.7	1,275	15	0.4	16.7	0.6	8.8	19,125
Nutria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opossum	66	3	31.1	1.4	2,062	10.3	0.4	5.5	0.4	3	21,131
Otter	33	1.5	27.3	2.8	902	7	0.7	1	0.1	4.2	6,317
Raccoon	149	6.8	35.6	2.2	5,307	10.9	0.6	14.1	0.9	3.6	57,787
Striped Skunk	33	1.5	65.3	8.1	2,161	9	0.5	9	1.2	10.5	19,448
Long-tailed Weasel	8	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Species	232	10.6	34.1	2	7,898	14.3	1	22.6	1.3	1,417.4	112,834

Table B17. Estimates and summary statistics for each furbearer species targeted in the Tidewater region in 2024- 2025. Note that data for averages, and related SE, are derived from the sample data. Estimates for number of trappers and days trapped for each species are extrapolations from those estimates. Overall estimates (all species combined) were derived from the sample values reported by trappers directly rather than combining estimates by species.

Species	Est. # trappers that targeted species	% of total licenses sold ¹	Avg. # days trapped per trapper	SE	Est. total # days trapped	Avg. # traps set per day per trapper	SE	Avg. season harvest per trapper	SE	Avg. harvest per 100 trap days per trapper	Est. total number of trap days
Beaver	83	3.8	18.8	1.5	1,556	6.1	0.3	7	1	1	9,495
Bobcat	41	1.9	39.2	4.1	1,623	10.2	0.7	0.8	0.1	2.2	16,552
Coyote	91	4.2	43.5	3.9	3,957	10.7	0.6	4.3	0.8	3.3	42,453
Gray fox	41	1.9	37.2	4.1	1,540	29.8	2.4	3	0.2	4.9	45,890
Red Fox	83	3.8	28.4	2.9	2,351	14.1	1.9	14	2.2	2.6	33,153
Mink	17	0.8	52	4.3	861	6	0.5	0.5	0.1	4.6	5,166
Muskrat	33	1.5	19.5	2.2	646	21.5	1.6	11	0.9	1.1	13,884
Nutria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opossum	33	1.5	15.3	0.3	505	8	0.6	7.5	0.5	1.1	4,040
Otter	58	2.6	32.3	2.5	1,871	10.3	0.5	2.3	0.2	1.9	19,246
Raccoon	91	4.2	31.9	3.2	2,905	7.6	0.5	9.6	0.7	3.2	22,079
Striped Skunk	8	0.4	15	0	124	4	0	3	0	0.6	497
Long-tailed Weasel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Species	215	9.8	33.5	2.3	7,211	13.3	1.4	23.4	2.6	737.3	96,242

Table B18. Estimates and summary statistics for each furbearer species targeted where no region was given in 2024-2025. Note that data for averages, and related SE, are derived from the sample data. Estimates for number of trappers and days trapped for each species are extrapolations from those estimates. Overall estimates (all species combined) were derived from the sample values reported by trappers directly rather than combining estimates by species.

Species	Est. # trappers that targeted species	% of total licenses sold ¹	Avg. # days trapped per trapper	SE	Est. total # days trapped	Avg. # traps set per day per trapper	SE	Avg. season harvest per trapper	SE	Avg. harvest per 100 trap days per trapper	Est. total number of trap days
Beaver	41	1.9	27	1.1	1,118	4.4	0.2	9.8	0.7	1.1	4,918
Bobcat	66	3	30.9	2.3	2,045	10.3	0.4	1	0.1	2.8	21,034
Coyote	91	4.2	21.5	1	1,962	11.3	0.8	2.1	0.2	2.2	22,173
Gray fox	50	2.3	26.2	1.3	1,300	16.4	1	2	0.2	3.3	21,317
Red Fox	66	3	22.5	1.4	1,490	10.8	1	1.9	0.3	2.2	16,020
Mink	8	0.4	10	0	83	2	0	0	0	0.2	166
Muskrat	33	1.5	26.8	1.9	886	10.3	0.5	15.5	1.5	3.6	9,080
Nutria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opossum	33	1.5	32.3	1.2	1,068	26	0.7	7	0.2	6.1	27,769
Otter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Raccoon	83	3.8	32	2.2	2,649	12.6	0.9	9	0.6	3.5	33,264
Striped Skunk	33	1.5	39.8	1.6	1,316	20.7	1.4	4	0.3	4.7	27,206
Long-tailed Weasel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Species	157	7.2	30.7	1.8	4,827	12.3	1.3	18.1	1.6	853.5	59,573

Appendix C. Survey Instrument

Your survey code is **«SurveyID»**

First, did you trap in Virginia between March 1, 2024 and February 28, 2025? Yes No

If **NO**:

What is the main reason that you didn't trap this season (Circle One):

Too Busy Low pelt prices Didn't plan to trap Health Reason Other: _____

Then, Please skip to Section 2 (on back).

If **YES**: Please answer the following questions in Section 1.

How many days did you trap during the general trapping season (Nov. 15, 2024-Feb. 28, 2025)? _____

On average, how many traps did you have set per day (or night) from Nov. 15, 2024-Feb. 28, 2025? _____

Considering the last 5 trapping seasons, has your trapping effort increased, stayed the same, or decreased?

Increased Stayed the same Decreased

What did you do with most of your harvest? (Select only one)

I trap for nuisance control only and do not sell anything Kept for my personal use (did not sell hide, meat, or any parts)

Sold to a fur dealer in Virginia Sold directly to out-of-state dealer (not at a Virginia fur sale)

Other: _____

Which of the following months did you trap?
(select all that apply)

November December January
 February March-June July-October

Which of the following land types did you trap on last
season? (select all that apply)

Private Land DWR Wildlife Management Area
 US Forest Service Lands Other public lands

Please complete a Table for each County or City trapped. Find additional tables after Section 3.

County/City Name:							# Days:	# Traps:		
For each species, record whether it was a target or non-target species, total # of animals trapped, total # days trapped, and average # traps set per day. Include information for animals trapped outside of the general trapping season in the gray area.	General Trapping Season (November 15, 2024-February 28, 2025)						Outside of general season (March 1-November 14, 2024)			
	Target (T) or Non-Target (N)	# Days Trapped	Average # Traps Set Per Day	# Animals Trapped	# Animals Released Alive (if applicable)	Approx. # trapped primarily for nuisance control (if applicable)	# Animals Trapped	Did you Target for nuisance?	Time of Year Trapped (Check all that apply (✓))	
									March - June	July - Nov. 14
Beaver	T N						Y			
Bobcat	T N						Y			
Coyote	T N						Y			
Gray Fox	T N						Y			
Red Fox	T N						Y			
Mink	T N						Y			
Muskrat	T N						Y			
Nutria	T N						Y			
Opossum	T N						Y			
Otter	T N						Y			
Raccoon	T N						Y			
Striped Skunk	T N						Y			
Long-tailed Weasel	T N						Y			

Section 2. Please complete the table below regarding mange observations from March 1, 2024-Feb. 28, 2025

Did you observe any animals with mange in the past year? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If so, which of the following species had mange (circle) and where did you observe it/them? Coyote Red Fox Bear	In your opinion, what has been the trend for mange observations in bears <input type="checkbox"/> Increasing <input type="checkbox"/> Stayed the same <input type="checkbox"/> Decreasing	In your opinion, what has been the trend for mange observations for all mammals except bears <input type="checkbox"/> Increasing <input type="checkbox"/> Stayed the same <input type="checkbox"/> Decreasing
	Bobcat Gray Fox Other _____		
Describe where seen (Counties):			

Section 3. Please indicate in the table below whether you trapped or observed any of the rare animal species from March 1, 2024-Feb. 28, 2025

<u>Fisher</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Observed <input type="checkbox"/> Trapped Detailed location:	<u>Spotted Skunk</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Observed <input type="checkbox"/> Trapped Detailed location:	<u>Least Weasel</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Observed <input type="checkbox"/> Trapped Detailed location:	<u>Porcupine</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Observed <input type="checkbox"/> Trapped Detailed location:	<u>Armadillo</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Observed <input type="checkbox"/> Trapped Detailed location:	<u>Allegheny woodrat</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Observed <input type="checkbox"/> Trapped Detailed location:
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Please put your completed survey in the postage-paid return envelope provided and drop it in the mail.

Please fill out the table below if you trapped in additional counties. Copy this page if additional tables are needed.

County/City Name:	# Days:						# Traps:		
	General Trapping Season (November 15, 2024-February 28, 2025)						Outside of general season (March 1-November 14, 2024)		
	Target (T) or Non-Target (N)	# Days Trapped	Average # Traps Set Per Day	# Animals Trapped	# Animals Released Alive (if applicable)	Approx # trapped primarily for nuisance control (if applicable)	# Animals Trapped	Did you Target for nuisance?	Time of Year Trapped (Check all that apply (✓))
March - June									July - Nov. 14
Beaver	T N						Y		
Bobcat	T N						Y		
Coyote	T N						Y		
Gray Fox	T N						Y		
Red Fox	T N						Y		
Mink	T N						Y		
Muskrat	T N						Y		
Nutria	T N						Y		
Opossum	T N						Y		
Otter	T N						Y		
Raccoon	T N						Y		
Striped Skunk	T N						Y		
Long-tailed Weasel	T N						Y		

Appendix D. Cover Letter



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Department of Wildlife Resources

Travis Voyles
*Secretary of Natural
and Historic Resources*

Ryan J. Brown
Executive Director

June 10, 2025

Dear Trapper,

Enclosed you will find the 2024-2025 Virginia Trapper Harvest Survey from the Virginia Department of Wildlife Resources. If you provided trapping data during previous years, we greatly appreciate your past cooperation. Regardless of whether you have participated in the past, we hope that you will choose to fill out the survey this year. This voluntary survey provides the Department with important information to estimate the total statewide harvest of furbearers during the 2024-2025 trapping season, as well as some new information on trapping activities for other times of the year and for range.

This survey is being sent to a random sample of Virginia licensed trappers. It is important that every recipient send in a response. This survey is **completely confidential**. A postage-paid envelope (addressed to our survey administrators at Virginia Tech) is enclosed for your convenience in returning the completed questionnaire.

If you prefer to fill out this survey online, we have provided this option to you. The online version can be accessed at <http://vatrappingsurvey.info>. Please enter the code from the bottom of your survey in the space where requested, and do not send in a paper copy of the survey if you choose to respond online.

Your assistance in providing trapping harvest information is greatly appreciated and important for protecting trappers' interests and effectively managing Virginia's furbearers into the future. Please try to complete and return the questionnaire **within the next 10 days**, if at all possible. Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Leah Card
Furbearer Project Leader
Virginia Department of Wildlife Resources

Appendix E. Trapping Season Dates

For the 2024-2025 season, there was a continuous open season to trap beaver, muskrat, opossum, and raccoon within the incorporated limits of any city or town in the Commonwealth, and in the counties of Arlington, Chesterfield, Fairfax, Henrico, James City, Loudoun, Prince William, Spotsylvania, Stafford, Roanoke, and York.

Species	Start of Season	End of Season
Beaver	December 1 st	February 28 th
Bobcat	November 15 th	February 28 th
Coyote	Continuous open season	
Fisher	Continuous closed season	
Fox ¹	November 15 th	February 28 th
Mink	December 1 st	February 28 th
Muskrat	December 1 st	February 28 th
Nutria	Continuous open season	
Opossum	November 15 th	February 28 th
Otter	December 1 st	February 28 th
Raccoon	November 15 th	February 28 th
Striped Skunk	Continuous open season	
Spotted Skunk	Continuous closed season ²	
Weasel	December 1 st	February 28 th

¹ Fox trapping is prohibited in Clarke (except for G. Richard Thompson WMA), Fauquier (except for Chester F. Phelps WMA and G. Richard Thompson WMA), Loudoun, and Rappahannock counties.

² And the pelts of spotted skunk may not be sold.

Appendix F. Map of Trapping Regions

