



OHIO DIVISION OF WILDLIFE

BEAVER TRAPPING INFORMATION/REGULATIONS

Congratulations for being selected in the ODNR, Division of Wildlife's Beaver Trapping Lottery for Mohican State Park. Your permit allows you to trap at Mohican State Park (see enclosed map) and will be valid for the statewide beaver trapping season which runs from December 26, 2013 through February 28, 2014. Please read this document carefully, as you will be required to adhere to all regulations.

- The permit to trap applies to the successfully drawn applicant and one (1) named assistant.
- The assistant may NOT be changed once named.
- Where river otter trapping is allowed, both the permittee and the assistant may trap the legal limit within their Zone. See Publication 088 (Ohio River Otter Trapping Regulations) for zones and limits. On areas where river otter trapping is not allowed, please follow the guidelines in Publication 407 (Techniques to Avoid Trapping River Otters).
- All permitted trappers AND assistants must be properly licensed.
- Beaver Trapping Permits are NOT transferable.
- If a successful applicant is not able to trap an area for which he/she was chosen, the permittee MUST inform the District office so an alternate can be drawn from the pool of applicants.
- Trappers MUST complete and turn in a trapping log for each site for which they are permitted. Logs are due by March 15, 2014. Failure to submit your log(s) will result in your inability to apply for future trapping lotteries.
- All other legal furbearers may be harvested in accordance with established trapping seasons and regulations.
- All state regulations apply as described in the hunting and trapping digest for 2013 and 2014.

SPECIFIC TO YOUR PERMIT:

- Your Beaver Trapping Permit is valid for the Mohican State Park (see enclosed map). There are no designated units.
- Contact Kelly Overly (419-651-3811) for more information.
- Your Beaver Trapping Permit is for beaver only, not river otter.

Mohican State Park

3116 State Route 3
Loudonville, Ohio 44842-9526

(419) 994-5125 - Business Office
(419) 994-4290 - Camp Office
(866) 644-6727 - Cottage & Camping Reservations
www.mohicanstatepark.org

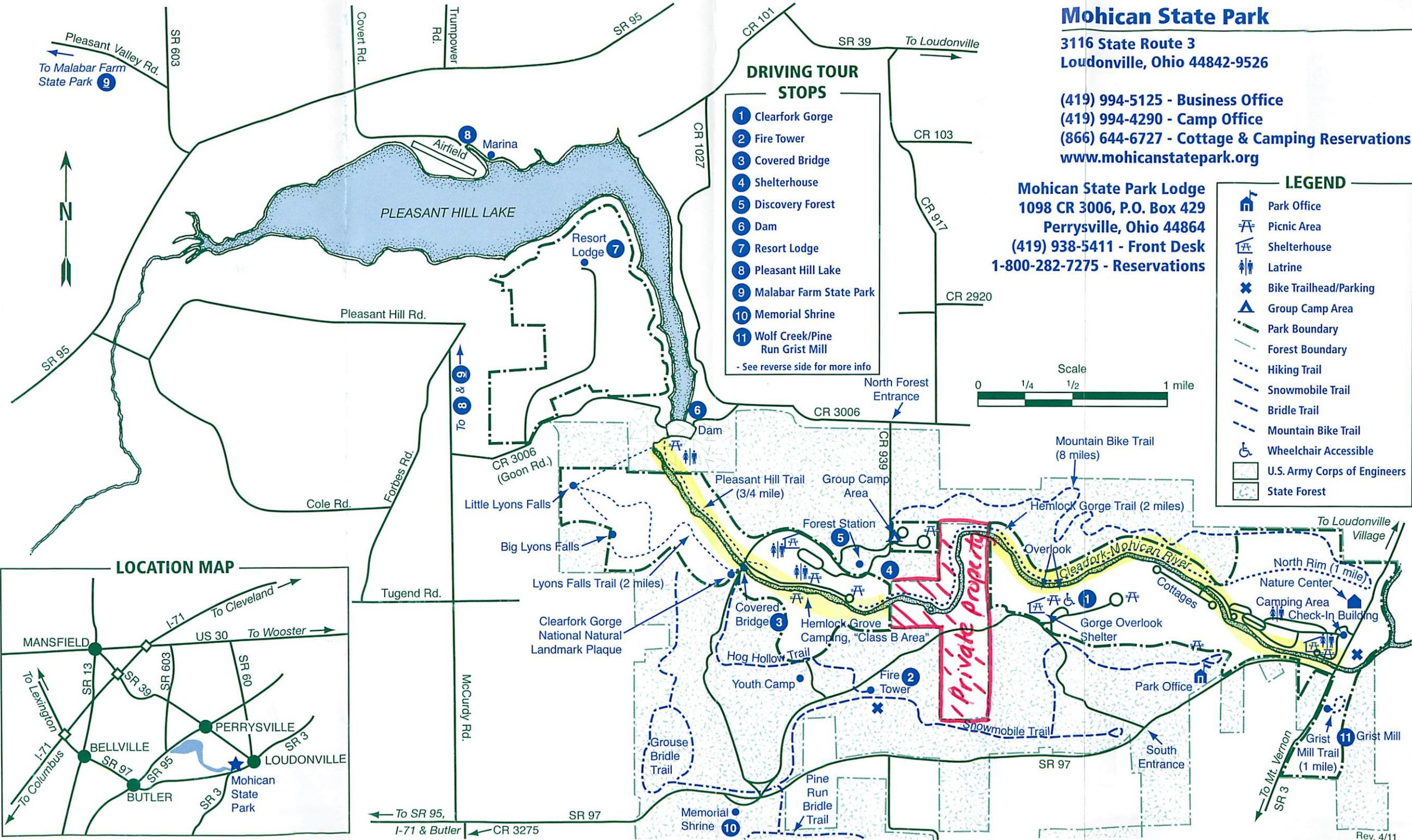
Mohican State Park Lodge
1098 CR 3006, P.O. Box 429
Perrysville, Ohio 44864
(419) 938-5411 - Front Desk
1-800-282-7275 - Reservations

LEGEND

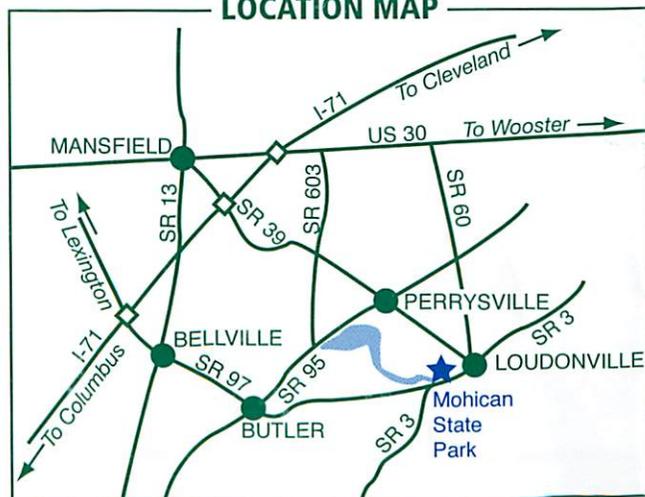
- Park Office
- Picnic Area
- Shelterhouse
- Latrine
- Bike Trailhead/Parking
- Group Camp Area
- Park Boundary
- Forest Boundary
- Hiking Trail
- Snowmobile Trail
- Bridle Trail
- Mountain Bike Trail
- Wheelchair Accessible
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- State Forest

DRIVING TOUR STOPS

- 1 Clearfork Gorge
 - 2 Fire Tower
 - 3 Covered Bridge
 - 4 Shelterhouse
 - 5 Discovery Forest
 - 6 Dam
 - 7 Resort Lodge
 - 8 Pleasant Hill Lake
 - 9 Malabar Farm State Park
 - 10 Memorial Shrine
 - 11 Wolf Creek/Pine Run Grist Mill
- See reverse side for more info



LOCATION MAP



Nature of the Area

The last glacier to enter Ohio, the Wisconsinan, ended its advance in the Mohican region 12,000 years ago forming a glacial boundary. Several moraines, linear ridges of soil and rock till deposited along the ice edge, are evident in the area.

Glacial meltwaters hastened the carving of the sandstone bedrock, exposing huge outcroppings and creating steep cliff walls. The resulting Clearfork Gorge, which is more than 1000 feet wide at the top and over 300 feet deep, is lined with towering hemlocks and virgin stands of white pine. The National Park Service has dedicated the area as a **Registered National Natural Landmark**. (Driving Tour Stop 1.)

The Mohican Memorial State Forest surrounds the park and contains great plant and animal diversity. Ridgetops contain stands of white, red and black oaks, red maple and white pine. Beech, ash and tulip can be found in the middle and lower slopes with hemlock and yellow birch. The bottomlands contain sycamore, willow, buckeye, hawthorn and dogwood. The diversity of ferns in this region is astounding with as many as fifteen different species identified, including the rare walking fern. The **Discovery Forest** shows a full range of forest practices along a 1.5 mile trail. (Driving Tour Stop 5.)

Mohican is home to numerous mammals including raccoon, beaver, white-tail deer, skunk, opossum and red fox. Reptiles such as the box turtle, black rat snake and the poisonous copperhead are present in the area. Dusky salamanders, American toads and the gray tree frog are samples of local amphibians. Significant numbers of wild turkey can be found in the surrounding forest, and bald eagles are occasionally sighted in the area. Of particular interest is the abundance of nesting warblers in the Clear Fork Gorge. More than 15 species including Northern Parula, Hooded, Cerulean and American Redstart nest here during spring and summer.

History of the Area

The Mohican State Park area was once the hunting grounds of the Delaware Indians, whose more famous warriors included Janacake, Bill Montour, Thomas Lyon (reportedly the ugliest man alive!) and James Smith, who was the first white man to come to this area. Settlement by non-Indians began at the turn of the nineteenth century, but settlement did not increase until the Indians were driven from the area during the War of 1812. John Chapman, immortalized as Johnny Appleseed, frequented the region during the 1800's, caring for his apple tree nurseries. His name and the date, carved in the wall of Lyons Falls, were an attraction for years. Unfortunately, the etchings have been obliterated with the passage of time.

Prior to 1949, most of the area that comprises the present Mohican State Park was part of the Mohican State Forest Park administered by the Ohio Division of Forestry. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) established a camp here in the 1930s and made many improvements to the forest. A well-built **shelterhouse** is the last remnant of the camp. (Driving Tour Stop 4.) A **fire tower** built in 1934 offers magnificent views of the surrounding forest. (Driving Tour Stop 2.) The **Memorial Shrine** was dedicated in 1947 to the memory of more than 20,000 Ohioans killed in service to their country in World War II, the Korean War, Vietnam War and Persian Gulf War. (Driving Tour Stop 10.) In 1949, the new Division of Parks and Recreation took over operation of the new park named Clear Fork State Park. Years later in 1966, the name was changed to Mohican State Park, but even before this official move, visitors referred to the area as Mohican.

Lodge

The **resort lodge** at Mohican offers luxurious seclusion and comfortable resort accommodations. (Driving Tour Stop 7.) There are 96 air-conditioned rooms, each with a private balcony and cable TV. The lodge is equipped with private meeting and banquet rooms for groups up to 425, a dining room, sauna, gift shop, lounge, and olympic-size indoor and outdoor pools. For reservations call 1-800-AT-A-PARK.

Cottages

Twenty-five 2-bedroom family cottages located along the river feature a fully-equipped kitchen, living room with gas log fireplace, cable TV, dining area, bath with shower, screened porch with picnic table, outdoor fire ring, heat and A/C. Cooking utensils, towels, bed linens and blankets are provided. For reservations call 1-866-OHIOPARKS.

Camping

The family campground at Mohican offers 118 electric campsites full service sites including electric, sewer and water hookups. The main campground has showers, flush toilets, dump station and a camp commissary. Ten walk-in campsites are close to the main campground amenities. The Hemlock Grove (class B area) campground offers 25 non-electric sites, pit latrines, tables and fire rings. The group camp can accommodate organized groups of up to 100 people. Three camper cabins, offer bunk and double beds, a mini refrigerator and fan.

Trails

Over 13 miles of trails take the visitor to the more interesting areas of the park and forest. Lyons Falls trail follows Clear Fork Gorge and features two waterfalls. The Hemlock Gorge trail leads to the scenic **covered bridge**, and Pleasant Hill and Hog Hollow trails. (Driving Tour Stop 3.) A variety of challenging mountain bike trails wind through the park and state forest. A paved multi-use trail to nearby Loudonville starts near the camp office.

Picnicking

Picnic areas around the park offer tables, latrines and drinking water. Four shelterhouses may be reserved. Contact the park office.

Hunting and Fishing

The Mohican River is noted for fly fishing for brown trout. Smallmouth bass, largemouth bass, carp, crappie, catfish, perch and bluegill are also abundant in the river and at nearby Pleasant Hill Reservoir. Hunting opportunities are available in the adjacent state forest. A valid Ohio hunting and/or fishing license is required.

Swimming

The campground pool is also available to cottage guests.

Boating

Clearfork of the Mohican River, is one of Ohio's finest canoeing rivers.

More To Do

The historic **Wolf Creek/Pine Run Grist Mill** is open for tours most weekends, spring through fall. (Driving Tour Stop 11.) The campground offers a nature center and many recreational activities such as river tubing, volleyball and basketball courts and horseshoe pits. The park commissary loans games and sporting equipment to registered campers. A naturalist program is offered during the summer months.

Area Attractions

Malabar Farm State Park which is northwest of Mohican was the home of Louis Bromfield -- noted author, farmer and conservationist. Visitors can tour Bromfield's "Big House" or take a wagon tour of

the farm. (Driving Tour Stop 9.) Mohican Memorial State Forest, located adjacent to the park, offers public hunting and trails for horseback riding, snowmobiling and hiking. Fowler Woods State Nature Preserve which is north off S.R. 13, is a mixture of mature beech-maple forest and swamp forest. There is a rich display of spring flowers in the woods. Visitation during daylight hours only. Downhill skiing is offered at Clear Fork and Snow Trails ski resorts. **Pleasant Hill Lake** offers boating and swimming along with a marina and campground. (Driving Tour Stop 8.) The dam was built in 1936 by the Corps of Engineers. (Driving Tour Stop 6.) There are several fine canoe rivers and liveries in the area. For more information, contact Mohican Convention and Visitors Bureau, 1-877-2Mohican or visit www.loudonville-mohican.com.

Facilities

Resource	Land, acres	1,110
	River, miles	5
	Nearby State Forest, acres	5,109
Day-Use Activities	Fishing	•
	Hunting	Δ
	Hiking Trails, miles	13
	Bridle Trails, miles	Δ
	Backpack Trails	Δ
	Mountain Bike Trail, miles	8,Δ
	Picnicking	•
	Picnic Shelters, #	4
Nature Center	•	
Summer Nature Program	•	
Winter Recreation	Snowmobiling	Δ
Resort Facilities	Family Cottages, #	25
	Lodge Rooms, #	96
	Restaurant	•
	Tennis	•
	Game Room	•
	Indoor Swimming Pool	•
Outdoor Swimming Pool	•	
Camping	Campsites, #	186
	Full-Service Campsites, #	33
	Campsites with Elec., #	118
	Non-Electric Campsites, #	25
	Walk-in Campsites, #	10
	Campground Pool	•
	Showers	•
	Flush Toilets	•
	Dump Station	•
	Camp Commissary	•
Group Camp, capacity	100	
Camper Cabin	3	

Δ Available in adjacent State Forest

FOR CAMPING RESERVATIONS CALL 1-866-OHIOPARKS



Ohio Department of Natural Resources
Division of Parks & Recreation
2045 Morse Rd., Building C-3
Columbus, OH 43229 - 6693

www.ohiostateparks.org

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Mohican

Mohican State Park and adjacent state forest are outstanding in their beauty and offer limitless opportunities for visitors to explore one of Ohio's most unique natural regions. The striking Clearfork Gorge, hemlock forest and scenic Mohican River offer a wilderness experience while the resort lodge and cottages provide luxurious accommodations.



Ohio State Parks



Beaver/River Otter Trapping Log
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
Division of Wildlife

Page ___ of ___

Site :					
Trapper's Name (Permit Holder):					
Assistant's Name:					
This log must be carried in the trapper's vehicle and a separate entry made for each beaver/river otter trapped before the vehicle is moved.					
Date Trapped	Sex M/F	Approx. Weight	Beaver or Otter	Log Time	Comments

End of Season Summary

Species	Total days trapped	Average number of traps per day	Total caught	Other species caught and total
Beaver				
Otter				

Mail this log by **MARCH 15**, even if you did not trap, to:

Suzanne Prange
Ohio Division of Wildlife
360 East State Street
Athens, OH 45701

Failure to do so will result in the inability to apply for future trapping lotteries.

DESIGNATED RIVER OTTER CHECK STATIONS:

River otters may be taken to any of the following check stations during established times (M, W, F, 8:00 a.m. – 9:00 a.m.) or by appointment, or to any Division of Wildlife district office (M-F, 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.).

• **Wildlife District 1**

1500 Dublin Rd., Columbus
(614) 644-3925

1. Delaware Wildlife Area

8589 Horseshoe Rd., Ashley
(740) 747-2919

2. Hebron Fish Hatchery

10517 Canal Rd., SE, Hebron
(740) 928-8092

3. Deer Creek Wildlife Area

12552 Post Rd. Rt. 1, Mount Sterling
(740) 869-2365

• **Wildlife District 2**

952 Lima Ave., Findlay
(419) 424-5000

• **Wildlife District 3**

912 Portage Lakes Dr., Akron
(330) 644-2293

4. Grand River Wildlife Area

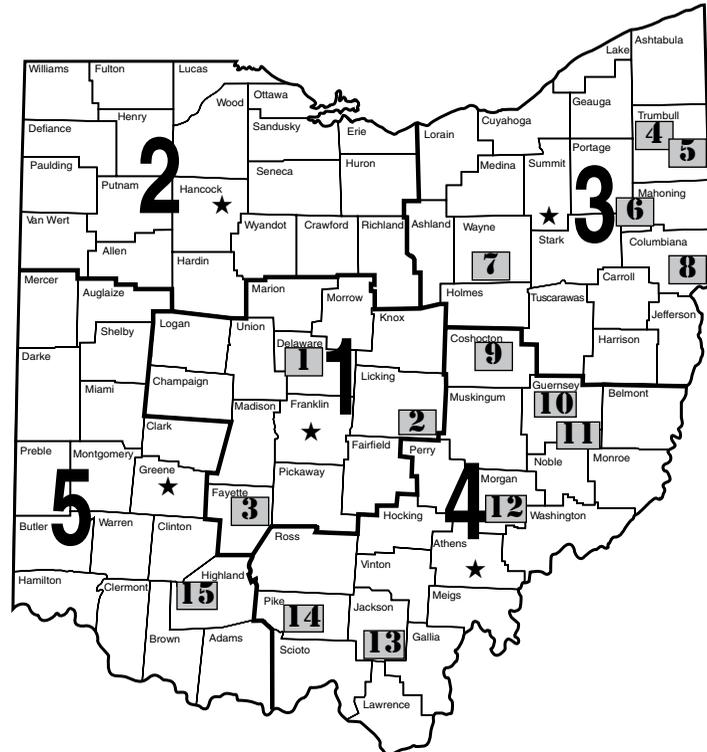
6686 SR 534, Farmington
(330) 889-3280

5. Mosquito Creek Wildlife Area

8303 N. Park Avenue, North Bloomfield
(440) 685-4776

6. Berlin Wildlife Area

1806 Bonner Rd., Deerfield
(330) 654-2392



7. Killbuck Wildlife Area

1691 Centerville Rd., Shreve
(330) 567-3390

8. Highlandtown Wildlife Area

16760 Spring Valley Rd., Salineville
(330) 679-2201

• **Wildlife District 4**

360 E. State St., Athens
(740) 589-9930

9. Woodbury Wildlife Area

23371 SR 60 S., Warsaw
(740) 824-3211

10. Salt Fork Wildlife Area

67656 Salt Fork WL Hq. Rd., Lore City
(740) 489-5021

11. Senecaville Fish Hatchery

57199 Seneca Dam Rd., Senecaville
(740) 685-5541

12. Wolf Creek Wildlife Area

961 S SR 78, SW, Malta
(740) 962-2048

13. Cooper Hollow Wildlife Area

5403 CH & D Rd., Oak Hill
(740) 682-7524

14. Kincaid Fish Hatchery

7487 SR 124, Latham
(740) 493-2717

• **Wildlife District 5**

1076 Old Springfield Pike, Xenia
(937) 372-9261

15. Fallsville Wildlife Area

10221 Careytown Rd. New Vienna
(937) 987-2508

All state offices will be closed on holidays. Call ahead for details

Ohio Department of Natural Resources
Division of Wildlife Headquarters

2045 Morse Road, Bldg. G.
Columbus, Ohio 43229-6693
(614) 265-6300 (Voice)
1-800-750-0750 (Ohio Relay-TTY)

1-800-WILDLIFE (1-800-945-3543)
wildohio.com

Publication 88
(R1110)

Ohio River Otter Trapping Regulations



Regulations are in effect for trapping river otters in Ohio, including season dates, zones, bag limits, and check-in requirements.

This pamphlet describes the river otter trapping regulations, and what successful river otter trappers must do after catching a river otter in Ohio.

• **SEASON DATES & BAG LIMITS:**

River otter trapping is permitted in certain areas of Ohio during the open river otter trapping season which is generally December 26 through the last day of February. Trappers should refer to the current Ohio Hunting Regulations booklet for season dates for river otter trapping.

• **ZONES AND BAG LIMITS:**

River otters may only be trapped in certain areas of Ohio, and in limited numbers.

- Zone A – Closed**
- Zone B – 1 Otter**
- Zone C – 3 Otters**

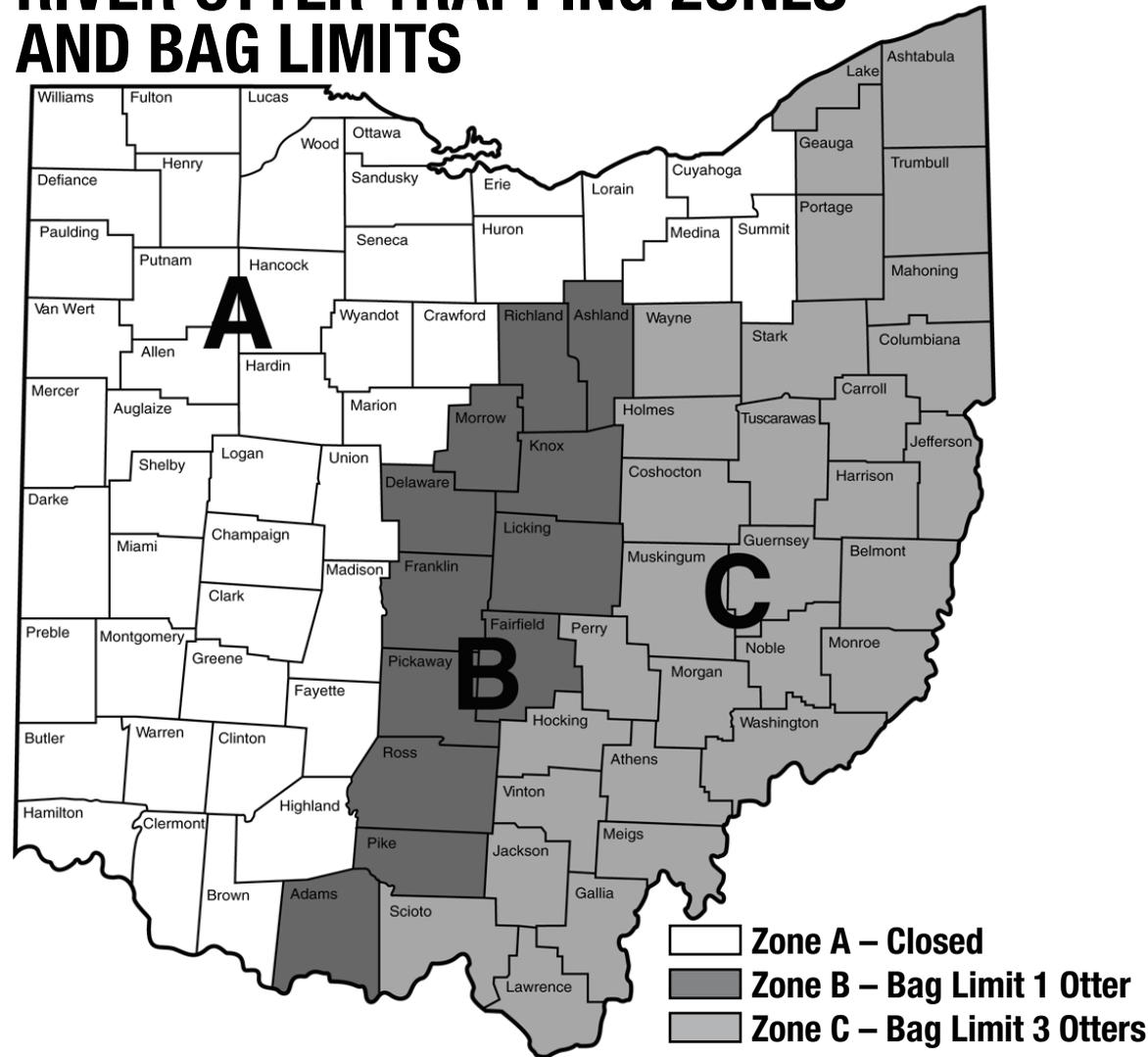
The total season bag limit is 3 river otters, of which no more than 1 river otter may be taken in Zone B.

• **REQUIRED PERMITS:**

Except for landowners and their children trapping on their own property, anyone trapping river otters in Ohio is required to have a valid hunting license and fur taker permit. No additional permits are required for trapping river otters on private lands or Mead Westvaco, B&N Coal and Turkey Run public hunting areas.

Limited river otter trapping opportunity is available on state public hunting areas, including state parks and forests, and is permitted only in areas where beaver populations require active management. A special beaver/river otter trapping permit from the Division of Wildlife is required in addition

RIVER OTTER TRAPPING ZONES AND BAG LIMITS



to a hunting license and fur taker permit by anyone trapping these state public hunting areas, including state parks and forests, in Zone B or Zone C. Contact the Division of Wildlife district office in Akron, Athens, or Columbus for additional information.

Limited river otter trapping is permitted

within American Electric Power’s recreation area, known as ReCreation Land, Avondale Wildlife Area, and Conesville Coal Lands, with a special beaver/river otter trapping permit issued from the AEP Land Management office in McConnellsville, Ohio. Interested trappers should contact AEP **PRIOR** to October each year.

CHECKING AND TAGGING REQUIREMENTS:

The pelt of each river otter must be brought to a designated location for pelt tagging within 72 hours of take. River otters may be taken to a designated check station from 8:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. (M, W, F), or by appointment. River otters may also be taken to any Division of Wildlife district office, (M-F, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.). Carcass submission is no longer required.

All State Offices will be closed on holidays. Call ahead for details

Each trapper must personally present their own river otter, and may not present a river otter taken by another person. Trappers must also provide a copy of their Fur Taker Permit at the time of checking, and provide information about the date and location in which the river otter was trapped.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Trappers who have reached their season bag limit are encouraged to implement river otter avoidance techniques while beaver trapping.

If you catch an otter in excess of your season bag limit or in a closed zone and it is still alive, carefully release it without causing injury to yourself or the river otter. If the river otter is dead, leave it in the trap and contact the wildlife officer assigned to that county or the District Office immediately to determine the course of action to follow.

is they can be used to make sets away from the otters' travelway, but will still be effective for beavers.

Of all the tools available to Ohio's trappers, the snare, when properly set for a beaver, is least likely to take an otter. For regularly snaring beavers, a loop diameter of 9 to 10 inches is recommended. With this 9- to 10-inch loop, most otters will pass through a snare without being captured.

Alternate Beaver Sets

The beaver sets that show the greatest potential for otter captures are blind sets made in beaver travelways described earlier. Foothold traps, and especially bodygrip traps, set in these travelways where otters are present have a high potential for taking otters. Many times a set made nearby off the travelway can be very effective in taking beavers, yet avoid the vast majority of otters.

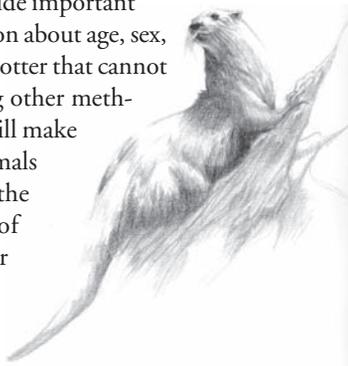
Beavers are highly susceptible to lure and visual attractors, but otters are rarely attracted by beaver sign or odors. Making a castor mound set near the travelway allows you to take the beavers while avoiding otters. Baited sets for beavers that employ peeled sticks and beaver food lures hold almost no attraction for otters.

If You Catch An Otter

While Ohio trappers must make an effort to adjust traps and trap types and use sets that avoid catching otter, it is still possible for an accidental capture to occur. If you catch an otter, and it is alive, carefully release it without causing injury to yourself or the otter.

If the otter is dead, leave it in the trap and immediately contact the wildlife officer assigned to that county, or the district wildlife office to determine what course of action to follow.

Incidentally-trapped otters may be necropsied by the Division to provide important biological information about age, sex, and reproduction of otter that cannot be determined using other methods. The Division will make best use of these animals to help determine the health and status of Ohio's growing otter population.



Division of Wildlife Headquarters
2045 Morse Road, Bldg. G
Columbus 43229-6693
(614) 265-6300 (Voice)
1-800-750-0750 (Ohio Relay-TTY)
1-800-WILDLIFE (1-800-945-3543)



Wildlife District One
1500 Dublin Road
Columbus 43215
(614) 644-3925

Wildlife District Two
952 Lima Avenue
Findlay 45840
(419) 424-5000

Wildlife District Three
912 Portage Lakes Drive
Akron 44319
(330) 644-2293

Wildlife District Four
360 E. State Street
Athens 45701
(740) 589-9930

Wildlife District Five
1076 Old Springfield Pike
Xenia 45385
(937) 372-9261



Ohio State Trappers Association
1244 Abbe Road
Sheffield, OH 44054



www.ohiodnr.com

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Steven A. Gray, Chief
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Publication 407 (R905)

Techniques to Avoid Trapping River Otters

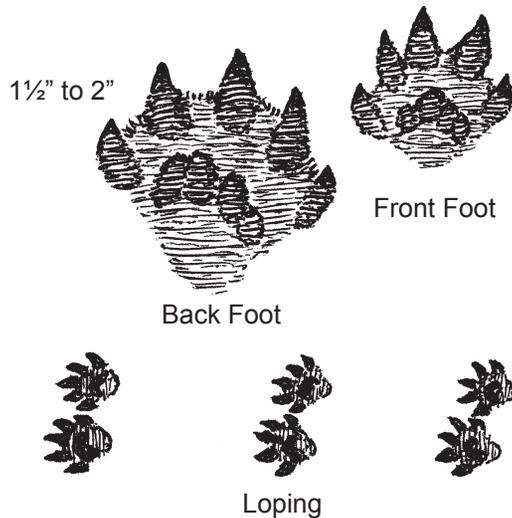


River otters have become more common in Ohio waters following their successful reintroduction from 1986 through 1993. Evidence exists to show that otters are reproducing and expanding their range throughout Ohio. While a limited number of river otters may now be taken in certain areas of the state, trappers who have reached their otter bag limit, or those trapping for beaver in areas closed to otter trapping may still need to employ otter avoidance techniques.

Since otters and beaver utilize the same habitat, there is an increasing potential that Ohio trappers may encounter otters as their numbers and range continue to expand. This pamphlet has been produced under a cooperative agreement between the Ohio State Trappers Association and the ODNR Division of Wildlife to help educate trappers on the best techniques for avoiding accidental otter catches, with a minimal impact on their beaver trapping success. Continuing education will help trappers become more effective in these efforts and improve the Division of Wildlife's ability to manage both beaver and otter populations in Ohio.

Otter Sign

The first step to avoid trapping an otter is to learn to recognize when otters are present on your trapline. Otter tracks resemble those of a mink, but they are much larger, usually two to three inches across. Other signs of otters are toilet or latrine sites. These are typically found on high points along the banks of streams. The vegetation is usually flattened out, and the area may contain flat, runny piles of otter vomit. This vomit is greenish black in color and usually contains a large number of fish scales or crayfish parts. Otter droppings themselves are indistinct clumps of undigested fish bones, fish scales, and crayfish parts. These droppings may be flattened by the otter walking on them. Both vomit piles and otter droppings deteriorate quickly.



Another sign of otters are wallows, or 'scratch ups'. These occur along stream edges and consist of an area three to six feet in diameter where the grass or other vegetation has been raked or scratched into the center of the circle. Often, droppings or vomit will be found there. In snow, flattened trails can be observed where otters slide down the bank on their stomachs.

Locations

Otters can be found almost anywhere. They usually follow streams and other small watercourses, but they will also travel across dry land. However, there are certain places they like to visit more than others.

Otters like to travel from one small watershed to the next looking for food. Any small ditch, creek, or stream that connects to another body of water is likely to be an otter travelway. This is especially true of small drainages that lead to or from a marsh, swamp, or pond where the otters like to hunt.

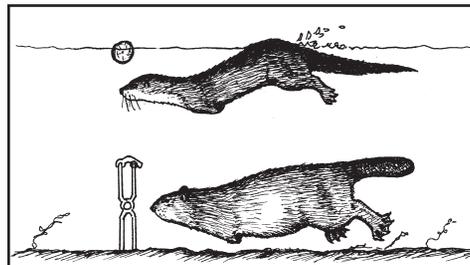
In a beaver flowage, the entrance and exit to a beaver pond are prone to otter travel. The inlet to a beaver pond has a high potential for otter capture as does the crossover on a beaver dam. While this may be a good place to catch a beaver, it also has a high potential for otter capture. This holds true for most crossovers along a beaver travelway, like crossovers near culverts or across manmade levees. Beavers often have well worn trails here, and it's likely that otters will follow the same path on their way through.

Another situation to avoid is an abandoned beaver lodge or bank den. Otters will check these regularly and often use them for temporary shelter when beavers have moved out. These abandoned dens and lodges are not particularly good beaver sets anyway.

Traps

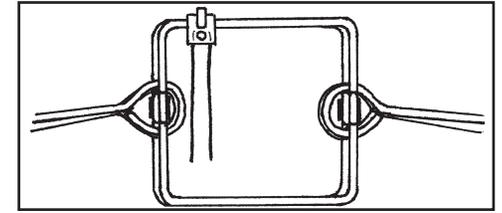
The large #330 bodygrip traps commonly used for beaver trapping have the highest potential for capturing an otter.

You can reduce the otter-capturing potential of a #330 by setting it deep under water. Choose locations that are 2 1/2 to 3 feet deep, or deeper. Put your trap on the bottom and float a dive pole over it. Generally, when a beaver encounters the pole, it will dive all the way to the bottom and get in the trap. An otter, on the other hand, will tend to just duck under the pole and pass over top of the trap.



Setting bodygrip traps deep under water may allow an otter to go over the top of the trap, while most beaver will dive to the bottom and be caught.

Another way to reduce the otter capturing potential of a #330 is to move the trigger wires all the way to one side of the trap and point them straight down. This will give a slender otter the chance to get through the trap, while a beaver will probably fire the trap. You can also add a second trigger to a #330, placing one trigger on each side of the trap, with the wires pointing straight down. An otter will tend to hug one side of the trap and hit only one trigger. Whereas, a beaver will probably hit both triggers.

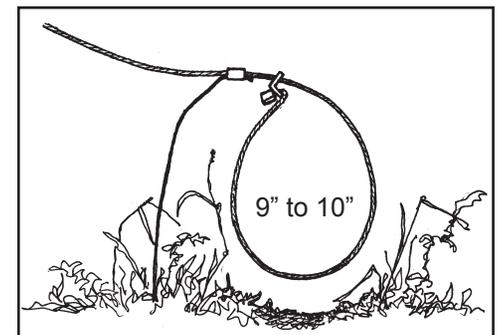


Moving the trigger completely to one side of a bodygrip trap can leave room for an otter to get through.

There are also some new #330 triggers available in which the tension can be adjusted with a bolt. Tightening the tension on the trigger and setting the trigger to one side can help preclude otter captures.

Still, the #330 in any configuration has a high potential for taking otters. If otter sign is present, you should avoid using #330s at key otter locations.

Foothold traps are less susceptible to catching otters, provided they are set deeply under water. However, foothold traps that are set shallow in trails that may be frequented by otters have a high potential for taking one of these animals. The main advantage of foothold traps



A snare set with a loop of 9 to 10 inches will allow an otter to pass through, but will still catch beaver.