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NATURAL HISTORY
SURVEY
JOB COMPLETION REPORT

SURVEYS AND INVESTIGATIONS PROJECTS
As Required by
FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION ACT
ILLINOIS



Federal Aid Project No. W-99-R-3
Study XII: Raccoon Investigations
Job No. 5: Cooperative Raccoon Collections

By

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20 August 1991

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JOB COMPLETION REPORT
SURVEYS AND INVESTIGATIONS PROJECTS

STATE OF ILLINOIS

PROJECT NO.: W-99-R-3

STUDY NO.: XII

JOB NO.: 5

JOB TITLE: Cooperative raccoon collections

ABSTRACT: During the 1990-91 raccoon hunting and trapping seasons unskinned raccoons were examined and data collected every other week (when unskinned raccoons were available) at Perardi Bros. Fur and Wool, Inc., Farmington, Illinois. Similar collections have been made at the same place for the past 36 seasons. Data collected included body weight, body length, sex, how caught, condition of nipples for females and of the penis for males, general health, weight of the gonads, number of placental scars per uterus, presence of sperm in the epididymis, and age. Age was determined from the radius and ulna and penis bone and from tooth sections of animals that weighed ≥ 12.0 lb and of parous females regardless of weight. Juveniles accounted for slightly more than 63% of the raccoons taken by hunters and trappers in 1990-91. The 36-year average was 66.4% juveniles. The lowest fur prices since the 1971-72 season were probably partially responsible for the low percentage of young animals reported in the harvest. Hunters and trappers avoid the small young animals when possible and fur buyers may not

buy small young raccoons when prices are low. Weather conditions and low prices for fur, rather than a change in the population, are believed responsible for the age composition of the harvest during the past ten seasons. Females contributed 44.6% of the animals examined in 1990-91 compared with the 36-year average of 47.7%. The average litter size for the 1990 breeding season was 3.3, which is lower than the 36-year average (3.6), is one of the lowest figures found by this study, but is the same as for the 1989 season. There is no trend in the average litter size for the past 36 seasons in Illinois. Body weights of all sex and age groups in 1990-91 were above the long term averages. Average weights of all raccoons, and most age and sex classes, have been higher than the 36-year mean for the past 11 seasons. Average weights of raccoons taken by hunters and trappers were not significantly different. Trappers caught only 9.4% of all raccoons examined in 1990-91; well below the 18-year average of 17.7%. The take by trappers has generally been declining since the 1983-84 season; partly because high water prevented trappers from setting their traps in many areas they usually trapped in 1985-86 and 1986-87 and partly because of declining fur prices since the 1986-87 season, especially in 1990-91. The total catch of raccoons in 1990-91 was approximately 70,800, down about 14.9% from the previous season and the lowest

number reported since the 1971-72 season. The average pelt value was \$2.95, a 26.2% decrease over the previous year.

JOB COMPLETION REPORT
SURVEYS AND INVESTIGATIONS PROJECTS

STATE OF ILLINOIS PROJECT

NO.: W-99-R-3

STUDY NO.: XII JOB NO.:5

JOB TITLE: Cooperative raccoon collections

OBJECTIVE: To collect data on the sex, age, weights, productivity, and condition of raccoons harvested in west-central Illinois.

PROCEDURES: Every other week during the raccoon hunting and trapping seasons a large furhouse (Perardi Bros. Fur and Wool, Inc., Farmington, Fulton County, Illinois) was visited and data were collected on 100 raccoons (or as many as were available) brought to the furhouse by hunters and trappers. Most of the raccoons were caught within a 100-mile radius of Farmington; however, the locations of capture were unknown. During each trip to the furhouse data were collected before the raccoons were skinned by employees of the furhouse and after the raccoons were skinned. Data collected were body weight to the nearest 0.1 lb, body length to the nearest 5 mm, sex, how caught (hunter, trapper, or killed on road), condition of nipples for females, condition of penis for males, general health (animals with distemper were noted), and toes missing from previous encounters with traps. Specimens collected were one front leg (halfway between the wrist and elbow); penis bone and one testis

and epididymis from each male; and the uterus and ovaries from each female. Skulls were collected from all parous females, all nulliparous adult females, all males with extrusible penes, and all other raccoons whose weight was ≥ 12.0 lb. After returning to the laboratory, the epiphyses and bacula were examined--with other information--to determine age, one testis was weighed, two ovaries were weighed, each epididymis was examined for the presence of sperm, and each uterus was examined and the number of placental scars counted. Lower incisors were removed from all skulls collected and were sectioned for age determination. All information was recorded in standardized data sheets in a notebook.

Similar data have been collected at this same furhouse beginning with the 1955-56 season. Except for the 1989-90 and 1990-91 seasons, the data have been stored in the computer. Data from the past two seasons will be entered when time permits. Each year the data are summarized in a series of tables (Tables 1-10) and presented with the data for the previous years (from 1955-56 through 1990-91). Analysis of the data is expected to begin during the coming year.

The raccoon hunting season was similar in 1990-91 to what it has been in recent years, and was 13 November - 13 January in the Northern Zone and 25 November - 23

January in the Southern Zone. The raccoon trapping season was about the same in 1990-91 as in the ten previous seasons. The trapping season in the Northern Zone was 13 November - 29 December and in the Southern Zone it was 25 November - 8 January; the same as in 1987-87, 1987-88, 1989-90, and 1990-91.

FINDINGS:

1989-90 Hunting and Trapping Season

Four trips were made to the furhouse to collect data during the 1990-91 season--26 November 1990, 10 December 1990, 24 December 1990, and 8 January 1991. The goal is to examine 100 raccoons--a number selected arbitrarily--during each trip to the furhouse. During the 1990-91 hunting and trapping season the fur prices were the lowest they have been since the 1971-72 season (Table 9), and, for this and other reasons, Perardi Bros. Fur & Wool Co. made less effort to purchase raccoons than they have in most past seasons and even less effort than in the 1989-90 season. Thus, we examined only 233 raccoons in the 1990-91 season compared with an average of 442 for each of the previous 35 seasons.

The extremely low demand for furs, and consequent low prices received by hunters and trappers for raccoon pelts, were the primary factors (rather than weather), which affected the effort made by hunters and trappers to take raccoons in 1990-91. This reduced effort must be taken into account for its effect on the age and sex ratios and body weights of raccoons bought by furbuyers in 1990-91.

Age Composition

Young-of-the-year animals comprised 66.4% of the female harvest; compared with a 36-year average of 65.4%, young-of-the-year males accounted for 60.5% of the male harvest compared with a 36-year average of 67.3%, and young animals accounted for 63.1% of all raccoons compared with a 36-year average of 66.4% (Table 1, 2). The percentages of juveniles in the harvest in 1990-91 increased from 55.8% in 1989-90, the lowest for any of the past 36 seasons. Juveniles have comprised lower than the 36-year average in the harvest each of the past 10 seasons.

The extremely low fur prices in 1990-91 no doubt caused some hunters and trappers to discard small young raccoons in the field because they knew there was no market for them. Young-of-the-year raccoons made up 67.4% of all raccoons examined on or before 15 December 1990 but only 58.2% of the ones examined on or after 16 December 1990. The percentage of young-of-the-year animals in the harvest usually declines in January, when the adults are more active than juveniles. The percentage of young taken in 1990-91 was only about 3% below the 36-year average (66.4%), compared with 1989-90, when the percentage of juveniles was 11% below the long-term average.

Sex Ratios

Females contributed 46.9% of juveniles examined in the 1990-91 season, compared with a 36-year average of 46.5% (Table 1). Weather conditions and fur prices apparently have little differential effect on the movements and vulnerability to hunters

and trappers of young male and young female raccoons. Females accounted for less than the 36-year average for adults--40.7% in 1990-91 compared with the long-term average of 48.7% (Table 2). With adults and juveniles combined, 44.6% were females in 1990-91 compared with the 36-year average of 47.7% (Table 3).

Males accounted for 52.6% of the juveniles examined on or before 15 December 1990 and 45.6% of the juveniles examined on or after 16 December 1990. For adults, the figures were 63.6% and 63.4%, respectively. Thus, there was essentially no change in the percentage of adult males and a decrease in the percentage of juveniles males from before the middle of December to the latter part of the season. During most seasons, the percentages of both juvenile and adult males increase in the harvest in January. Although juvenile males become sexually active somewhat later than adult males, by January a substantial percentage of juvenile males (2 of the 10 juvenile males examined in January 1991, had sperm in their epididymides compared with 100.0% in 12 adult males in 1991) are either sexually active or approaching this stage and would be expected to be more active than juvenile females at this season. This difference in activity late in the hunting season between juvenile males and females probably accounts for the consistent majority of males in the juveniles taken by hunters and trappers. The 36-year average is 46.5% females among juveniles and only 4 years in 36 were more female than male juveniles taken, and then no more than 2.1% (Table 1).

Placental Scars

The average number of dark placental scars per parous uterus was 3.3. This number is believed to represent the average litter size for the 1990 breeding season. The 36-year average litter size is 3.6. Although the average litter size is perhaps one of the more sensitive factors to be considered in monitoring productivity of a raccoon population, there is no trend in these figures during the past 36 years (Table 4). The average litter size has never been more than 13.5% above the 36-year average or more than 11.0% below it.

Body Weight

Body weights were above the long term average for all sex and age categories in 1990-91 (Table 5, 6). Body weights routinely fluctuate about a pound from year to year but have showed no trend in the past 36 years; however, weights for the past 11 seasons have generally been higher than the 36-year average. Fluctuations in body weights are probably a result of weather conditions, which influence activity and thus the amount of feeding by raccoons--cold weather restricts activity and feeding. Weights late in the season are usually lower than they are earlier. In 1990-91, 25 adult male raccoons weighed on or before 15 December 1990 averaged 18.1 lb and 26 adult males weighed on or after 16 December 1990 averaged 18.3 lb, essentially no change. Average weights of 52 juvenile males weighed on or before 15 December was 12.6 lb, whereas 26 juvenile

males weighed on or after 16 December 1990 averaged 13.5 lb each, a 7.1% increase.

The lack of a trend in body weights during the past 36 seasons indicates that the food supply for raccoons in Illinois is adequate to sustain current population levels. No doubt the nearly ubiquitous supply of corn throughout most of Illinois makes a major contribution to the generally stable body weights of raccoons from year to year. The higher than average body weights during the past 11 seasons are probably a result of generally mild winters with low or moderate amounts of snow.

Body weights of raccoons taken by hunters and trappers do not differ significantly (Table 7). There is only a slight difference in the 18-year average weights of the various age and sex groups taken by hunters and trappers. The averages of all raccoons taken by hunters (14.5 lb) and by trappers (14.0 lb) in 1990-91 are misleading in that differing percentages of the various age and sex classes were taken by trappers. The 18-year average weight for juvenile males and females and adult males were slightly heavier for those taken by hunters, but both parous females and nulliparous adult females taken by trappers weighed slightly more than those taken by hunters (Table 7). From these data, we conclude that on average Illinois trappers do not leave raccoons in traps long enough for the raccoons to lose a significant amount of body weight.

The body weights of juvenile males and females taken by trappers in 1990-91 appear to be lower than the weights of those of

the same age and sex taken by hunters, but adult males taken by trappers (N = 6) weighed more than adult males taken by hunters (N = 44). Only one adult females in our sample was taken by trappers in 1990-91.

Harvest by Hunters and Trappers

Trappers caught only 9.4% of all raccoons examined in 1990-1990-91 (Table 8). This percentage was well below the 18-year average of 17.7% and was the second lowest percentage in the past 18 seasons. A factor contributing to the greater percentage of raccoons taken by hunters in most of the past seven seasons was no doubt the generally mild weather in January, after the trapping season closed but while the hunting season was open. Also, trappers appear to be more influenced than hunters by pelt prices, which declined from \$22.50 in 1981-82 to \$14.10 (37.3%) in 1987-88. There were further declines to \$6.40 in 1988-89, to \$4.00 in 1989-90, and \$2.95 in 1990-91 (Table 9).

Males are apparently slightly less vulnerable to trapping and slightly more vulnerable to hunters than females. Trappers took 16.6% of all males during the past 18 seasons and 20.1% of all females during the same time, whereas hunters took 78.6% of all females and 82.0% of all males. Nulliparous adult females avoid cars more successfully than all other age and sex groups. Only 2 of 239 adult nulliparous females examined during the past 18 seasons were killed by cars (Table 8).

Effects of Missing Toes on Body Weight

Beginning with the 1959-60 season, missing toes (presumably from previous encounters with foot-hold traps) have been recorded for most seasons. An examination of body weights of raccoons missing one or more toes (one raccoon was missing one entire hind foot and one entire front foot) compared with body weights of all raccoons in the same age and sex group for the same season (Table 10) indicates the raccoon's ability to recover from encounters with traps. There were no significant differences in the body weights of adult males and parous (all adult) females missing toes compared with raccoons with all toes intact. Both juvenile males and females with missing toes weighed less than raccoons in the same age and sex group that had all their toes.

The degree of healing indicated that most adults with missing toes had lost them in a previous season. Of course, all juveniles with missing toes had lost them earlier in the same season. Toes lost as a result of an animal's final trapping were not included in this analysis. Juvenile males with one or more missing toes weighed 13.4% less than all juvenile males weighed the same seasons, and juvenile females with one or more missing toes weighed 8.6% less than all juvenile females weighed the same seasons. Obviously this analysis includes only those raccoons that survived encounters with traps or accidents that resulted in the loss of one or more toes. Body weights are an indication of the raccoon's ability to adapt to the loss of toes. These data show that animals surviving the loss of one or more toes adapt well to the loss.

Number Taken and Average Pelt Value

Approximately 70,800 raccoons were taken during the 1990-91 season (Table 9); a 15.0% decrease from the 1989-90 season. The average pelt value for the same period decreased from \$4.00 in 1989-90 to \$2.95 in 1990-91, a 26.2% decline.

COMMENT:

The 1990-91 raccoon season was the third atypical season in a row so far as Perardi Bros. Fur & Wool Company was concerned. Reduced market demand for raccoon pelts, and reduced efforts to buy furs by Perardi Bros, were factors influencing the data from Perardi's for the 1990-91 season, as well as for the previous two seasons.

Although most parameters for the 1990-91 season were within the extremes found during the previous 35 seasons, several trends have developed in recent years and were continued in 1990-91. For example, the percentage of young-of-the-year raccoons in all raccoons examined has been lower than the 36-year average each year from 1981-82 through 1990-91. The percentage of parous females in all females examined has been higher than the 36-year average for 9 of 10 seasons from 1981-82 through 1990-91, although the percentage for 1990-91 was only slightly higher than the 36-year average. Nulliparous adult females have comprised more than the 36-year average among females each year from 1980-81 through 1988-89, in 1989-90 they were slightly below the 36-year average, and in 1990-91 they were well below the long-term average. The

number of young per parous female examined in the harvest has been lower than the 36-year average for 9 of 10 seasons starting with the 1981-82 season. Sex ratios fluctuated but showed no trends in recent years. Average litter size has showed annual fluctuations but no trends during the past 36 years. From 1981-82 through 1990-91, all sex and age classes have weighed more than the 36-year averages except for juvenile males and females in 1981-82, juvenile females in 1985-86, and nulliparous adult females in 1985-86. In all age and sex classes, average body weights in 1989-90 and 1990-91 were at or near the highest found for any of the past 36 seasons, as were the percentages of raccoons harvested by hunters during the past 18 seasons. Each year from 1984-85 through 1990-91, hunters accounted for more than the 18-year average percentage of the harvest except for adult males in 1987-88. Although both average pelt price and total number of raccoons harvested in Illinois have fluctuated, the trend in both has been downward since the 1979-80 season, and especially in the past three seasons.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Data should continue to be collected in order to monitor the reproduction, health, and physical condition of the Illinois raccoon population. Data collected on this project are available to make comparisons with data from similar collections made in northern and southern Illinois.

DATA AND REPORTS:

The original data from this investigation are on file at the Center for Wildlife Ecology, Illinois Natural History Survey, Natural Resources Building, Champaign, Illinois 61820. Annual Job Completion Reports from the project are on file at the same location and are submitted to the Division of Wildlife Resources, Illinois Department of Conservation, Springfield, Illinois 62706.

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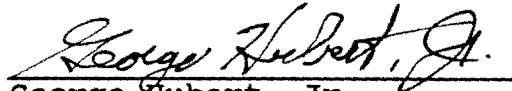
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Table 1. Age composition of female raccoons examined at Perardi Bros. Fur and Wool Co., Inc.,
Farmington, Fulton County, Illinois.

Season	Young-of-the-year (percent)	Parous Adults (percent)	Nulliparous Adults (%)	Young-of-the-year (percent females)	Yg/Parous F
1955-56	58.14 (25) ^a	41.86 (18)	0.00 (0)	32.50 (77)	4.28
1956-57	62.77 (86)	29.20 (80)	8.03 (11)	39.63 (217)	5.42
1957-58	71.91 (64)	24.72 (22)	3.37 (3)	49.23 (130)	5.91
1958-59	78.22 (97)	18.55 (23)	3.22 (4)	46.63 (208)	9.04
1959-60	67.30 (142)	7.49 (58)	5.21 (11)	47.02 (302)	5.21
1960-61	67.42 (178)	31.44 (83)	1.14 (3)	51.90 (343)	4.13
1961-62	66.67 (240)	28.33 (102)	5.00 (18)	48.19 (498)	4.88
1962-63	66.07 (294)	29.21 (130)	4.72 (21)	44.75 (657)	5.05
1963-64	63.72 (72)	28.32 (32)	7.96 (9)	49.66 (145)	4.53
1964-65	70.52 (177)	23.50 (59)	5.98 (15)	49.86 (355)	6.02
1965-66	64.28 (180)	32.86 (92)	2.86 (8)	49.59 (363)	3.94
1966-67	75.00 (108)	19.44 (28)	5.56 (8)	50.70 (213)	7.61
1967-68	67.57 (125)	26.49 (49)	5.94 (11)	45.13 (277)	5.65
1968-69	64.54 (162)	31.88 (80)	3.58 (9)	47.23 (343)	4.29
1969-70	65.16 (159)	27.87 (68)	6.97 (17)	42.86 (371)	5.46
1970-71	71.08 (177)	21.69 (54)	7.23 (18)	46.34 (382)	7.07
1971-72	67.03 (122)	24.72 (45)	8.24 (15)	46.21 (264)	5.87
1972-73	62.63 (181)	31.14 (90)	6.23 (18)	48.92 (370)	4.11
1973-74	60.45 (133)	32.73 (72)	6.82 (15)	38.33 (347)	4.82
1974-75	63.16 (180)	30.88 (88)	6.95 (17)	48.13 (374)	4.25
1975-76	70.26 (137)	23.08 (45)	6.67 (13)	45.82 (299)	6.64
1976-77	70.29 (168)	25.10 (60)	4.60 (11)	47.19 (356)	5.93
1977-78	78.83 (189)	19.14 (49)	7.03 (18)	49.09 (385)	7.86
1978-79	63.11 (154)	25.41 (62)	11.48 (28)	49.68 (310)	5.00
1979-80	69.14 (177)	28.52 (73)	2.34 (6)	51.60 (343)	4.70
1980-81	68.14 (154)	24.34 (55)	7.52 (17)	46.52 (331)	6.02
1981-82	56.82 (125)	35.45 (78)	7.73 (17)	44.33 (282)	3.62
1982-83	58.06 (108)	33.87 (63)	8.06 (15)	40.90 (264)	4.19
1983-84	66.18 (90)	26.47 (36)	7.35 (10)	45.00 (200)	5.56
1984-85	57.07 (113)	31.31 (62)	11.62 (23)	48.29 (232)	3.77
1985-86	61.76 (126)	30.88 (63)	7.35 (15)	46.67 (270)	4.28
1986-87	58.99 (128)	32.26 (70)	8.76 (19)	46.04 (278)	3.97
1987-88	62.92 (151)	30.42 (73)	6.67 (16)	52.07 (290)	3.97
1988-89	57.01 (61)	33.64 (36)	9.34 (10)	45.86 (133)	3.69
1989-90	56.49 (74)	37.40 (49)	6.11 (8)	46.84 (158)	3.22
1990-91	66.35 (69)	28.85 (30)	4.81 (5)	46.94 (147)	4.90
Total or 36-yr Mean	65.42 (4,926)	28.575 (2,137)	6.16 (462)	46.54 (10,514)	5.13

^a Numbers in parentheses indicate sample sizes.

Table 2. Age composition of raccoons examined at Perardi Bros. Fur and Wool Co., Inc., Farmington, Fulton County, Illinois.

Season	Males		All Raccoons Young-of-the- year (%)	Percentage of adults that are females
	Young-of-the- year (%)	Adults (%)		
1955-56	71.23 (52) *	28.77 (21)	66.38 (116)	46.15 (39)
1956-57	68.23 (131)	31.77 (61)	65.96 (329)	45.54 (112)
1957-58	75.86 (66)	24.14 (21)	73.86 (176)	54.35 (46)
1958-59	68.94 (111)	31.06 (50)	72.98 (285)	35.06 (77)
1959-60	73.06 (160)	26.94 (59)	70.23 (430)	53.91 (128)
1960-61	62.74 (165)	37.26 (98)	65.08 (527)	46.74 (184)
1961-62	62.77 (258)	37.22 (153)	64.59 (771)	43.96 (273)
1962-63	73.33 (363)	26.67 (132)	69.89 (940)	53.36 (283)
1963-64	58.87 (73)	41.13 (51)	61.18 (237)	44.57 (92)
1964-65	74.17 (178)	25.83 (62)	72.30 (491)	54.41 (136)
1965-66	62.24 (183)	37.76 (111)	63.24 (574)	47.39 (211)
1966-67	65.62 (105)	34.38 (55)	70.06 (304)	39.56 (91)
1967-68	69.72 (152)	30.28 (66)	68.73 (403)	47.62 (126)
1968-69	69.35 (181)	30.65 (80)	66.99 (512)	52.66 (169)
1969-70	72.60 (212)	27.40 (80)	69.22 (536)	51.52 (165)
1970-71	77.07 (205)	22.93 (61)	74.17 (515)	54.14 (133)
1971-72	73.20 (142)	26.80 (52)	70.21 (376)	53.57 (112)
1972-73	66.08 (189)	33.92 (97)	64.35 (575)	52.68 (205)
1973-74	73.79 (214)	26.21 (76)	68.04 (510)	53.87 (163)
1974-75	64.67 (194)	35.33 (106)	63.93 (585)	49.76 (211)
1975-76	72.32 (162)	27.68 (62)	71.36 (419)	48.33 (120)
1976-77	70.68 (188)	29.32 (78)	70.50 (505)	47.65 (149)
1977-78	68.29 (196)	31.70 (91)	70.90 (543)	42.41 (158)
1978-79	68.42 (156)	31.58 (72)	65.68 (472)	55.55 (162)
1979-80	68.03 (166)	31.97 (78)	68.60 (500)	50.32 (157)
1980-81	68.60 (177)	31.40 (81)	68.39 (484)	52.94 (153)
1981-82	66.24 (157)	33.76 (80)	61.71 (457)	54.28 (175)
1982-83	71.56 (156)	28.44 (62)	65.35 (404)	55.71 (140)
1983-84	65.09 (110)	34.91 (59)	65.57 (305)	43.81 (105)
1984-85	59.90 (121)	40.10 (81)	58.50 (400)	51.20 (166)
1985-86	61.02 (144)	38.98 (92)	61.36 (440)	45.88 (170)
1986-87	60.48 (150)	39.52 (98)	59.78 (465)	47.59 (187)
1987-88	61.23 (139)	38.77 (88)	62.10 (467)	50.28 (177)
1988-89	61.54 (72)	38.46 (45)	59.38 (133)	40.62 (91)
1989-90	55.26 (84)	44.74 (68)	55.83 (283)	45.60 (125)
1990-91	60.46 (78)	39.53 (51)	63.09 (233)	40.70 (86)
Total or 36-yr Mean	67.29 (5,590)	32.70 (2,678)	66.38 (15,702)	48.71 (5,277)

* Numbers in parentheses indicate sample sizes.

Table 3. Sex ratios of raccoons examined at Perardi Bros. Fur and Wool Co., Inc., Farmington, Fulton County, Illinois.

Season	Number Females	Number Males	Percent Females
1955-56	54	73	42.52
1956-57	145	192	43.03
1957-58	89	87	50.57
1958-59	126	161	43.90
1959-60	211	219	49.07
1960-61	269	263	50.56
1961-62	364	411	46.97
1962-63	448	495	47.51
1963-64	125	124	50.20
1964-65	251	240	51.12
1965-66	281	294	48.87
1966-67	145	160	47.54
1967-68	193	218	46.96
1968-69	255	261	49.42
1969-70	263	292	47.39
1970-71	249	266	48.35
1971-72	182	194	48.40
1972-73	289	286	50.26
1973-74	222	290	43.36
1974-75	290	300	49.15
1975-76	195	224	46.54
1976-77	239	266	47.33
1977-78	256	287	47.15
1978-79	244	228	51.69
1979-80	244	256	51.20
1980-81	226	258	46.69
1981-82	220	237	48.14
1982-83	186	218	46.04
1983-84	136	169	44.59
1984-85	198	202	49.25
1985-86	203	236	46.24
1986-87	217	248	46.67
1987-88	240	227	51.39
1988-89	107	117	47.77
1989-90	131	152	46.29
1990-91	104	129	44.64
Total or 36-yr Mean	7,609	8,260	47.68

Table 4. Placental scars in raccoon uteri collected at Perardi Bros. Fur and Wool Co., Inc., Farmington, Fulton County, Illinois.

Season	Number of Parous Uteri	No. Groups of scars		Total Number of scars		Mean Litter Size		Mean No. Visible Scars/Uterus
		Pale ^a	Dark ^b	Pale	Dark	Pale	Dark	
1955-56	16	1	16	2	58	2.00	3.62	3.75
1956-57	29	4	29	9	103	2.25	3.55	3.86
1957-58	18	7	18	18	71	2.57	3.94	4.94
1958-59	23	10	23	31	80	3.10	3.48	4.83
1959-60	57	25	57	50	204	2.00	3.58	4.46
1960-61	77	33	77	87	250	2.64	3.25	4.33
1961-62	74	26	74	59	265	2.27	3.58	4.38
1962-63	122	41	122	108	409	2.63	3.35	4.24
1963-64	31	11	31	25	98	2.27	3.16	3.97
1964-65	56	21	56	52	197	2.48	3.52	4.45
1965-66	81	26	81	81	303	3.12	3.74	4.74
1966-67	28	6	28	13	103	2.17	3.68	4.14
1967-68	49	16	49	45	188	2.81	3.84	4.76
1968-69	80	9	80	22	311	2.44	3.89	4.16
1969-70	66	19	66	52	249	2.74	3.77	4.56
1970-71	54	11	54	35	191	3.18	3.54	4.18
1971-72	42	7	42	17	153	2.43	3.64	4.05
1972-73	75	12	75	36	258	3.00	3.44	3.92
1973-74	70	14	70	54	247	3.86	3.53	4.30
1974-75	87	21	87	52	312	2.48	3.59	4.18
1975-76	44	15	44	45	161	3.00	3.66	4.68
1976-77	56	18	56	53	210	2.94	3.75	4.70
1977-78	48	13	48	32	167	2.46	3.48	4.14
1978-79	60	20	60	43	214	2.15	3.57	4.28
1979-80	73	28	73	71	253	2.54	3.46	4.44
1980-81	54	24	54	54	179	2.25	3.31	4.31
1981-82	75	31	75	75	269	2.42	3.59	4.59
1982-83	61	23	61	58	203	2.52	3.33	4.28
1983-84	36	11	36	32	145	2.91	4.03	4.92
1984-85	62	21	62	73	205	3.48	3.31	4.48
1985-86	60	14	60	31	216	2.21	3.60	4.12
1986-87	68	24	68	46	221	1.92	3.25	3.93
1987-88	71	18	71	56	251	3.11	3.54	4.32
1988-89	35	10	35	29	134	2.90	3.83	4.66
1989-90	48 ^c	12	48	28	159	2.33	3.31	3.90
1990-91	30	11	30	30	99	2.73	3.30	4.30
Total or 36-yr Mean	2,016	613	2,016	1,604	7,136	2.62	3.55	4.34

^a Presumably from the previous breeding season.

^b Presumably from the most recent breeding season.

^c The uterus of one parous female was stained with polk berries, and it was impossible to count the placental scars.

Table 5. Mean body weights (lb) of male raccoons weighed at Perardi Bros. Fur and Wool Co., Inc., Farmington, Illinois.

Season	Young-of-the-year	Adults	All Males	All Raccoons
1955-56	10.86 (34) *	15.92 (20)	12.74 (54)	11.76 (97)
1956-57	11.50 (128)	15.96 (59)	12.90 (187)	12.39 (322)
1957-58	12.15 (59)	18.25 (16)	13.45 (75)	12.78 (155)
1958-59	11.21 (108)	16.12 (49)	12.74 (157)	12.13 (280)
1959-60	11.07 (149)	15.98 (56)	12.41 (205)	11.92 (411)
1960-61	11.23 (153)	17.15 (88)	13.39 (241)	12.64 (496)
1961-62	11.12 (255)	15.59 (153)	12.80 (408)	12.23 (765)
1962-63	11.46 (350)	17.19 (128)	13.00 (478)	12.45 (911)
1963-64	10.43 (70)	16.21 (51)	12.86 (121)	12.20 (232)
1964-65	10.99 (176)	16.44 (62)	12.41 (238)	11.86 (484)
1965-66	11.48 (178)	16.15 (106)	13.22 (284)	12.53 (558)
1966-67	11.56 (104)	17.09 (55)	13.47 (159)	12.53 (303)
1967-68	12.26 (152)	16.68 (64)	13.57 (216)	12.94 (399)
1968-69	11.57 (181)	16.90 (80)	13.26 (261)	12.65 (511)
1969-70	11.27 (211)	15.34 (80)	12.39 (291)	11.81 (535)
1970-71	12.45 (204)	17.96 (60)	13.70 (264)	13.06 (512)
1971-72	12.29 (140)	17.24 (52)	13.63 (192)	12.91 (374)
1972-73	11.27 (188)	15.59 (96)	12.73 (284)	12.16 (573)
1973-74	11.38 (213)	15.39 (76)	12.43 (289)	12.16 (507)
1974-75	11.24 (194)	15.75 (106)	12.83 (300)	12.18 (583)
1975-76	11.42 (155)	16.49 (60)	12.84 (215)	12.14 (396)
1976-77	10.61 (188)	16.17 (77)	12.23 (265)	11.58 (502)
1977-78	10.32 (195)	16.30 (91)	12.22 (286)	11.45 (541)
1978-79	10.12 (155)	17.20 (72)	12.36 (227)	11.92 (470)
1979-80	10.39 (166)	17.86 (78)	12.78 (244)	12.30 (500)
1980-81	11.56 (176)	17.44 (82)	13.43 (258)	13.04 (483)
1981-82	11.25 (156)	16.97 (80)	13.19 (236)	12.77 (456)
1982-83	12.60 (156)	18.12 (62)	14.17 (218)	13.76 (404)
1983-84	12.46 (110)	17.77 (56)	14.24 (166)	13.60 (302)
1984-85	12.28 (121)	17.36 (81)	14.32 (202)	13.47 (400)
1985-86	12.04 (144)	16.91 (92)	13.94 (236)	13.11 (439)
1986-87	12.21 (150)	17.79 (98)	14.41 (248)	13.69 (465)
1987-88	12.01 (139)	18.00 (88)	14.33 (227)	13.34 (466)
1988-89	12.08 (72)	18.31 (45)	14.47 (117)	13.72 (224)
1989-90	12.62 (84)	18.28 (68)	15.16 (152)	14.47 (283)
1990-91	12.92 (78)	18.19 (51)	15.00 (129)	14.40 (233)
36-year Mean	11.55 (5,492)	16.89 (2,638)	13.31 (8,130)	12.67 (15,572)

* Numbers in parentheses indicate sample sizes.

Table 6. Mean body weights (lb) of female raccoons weighed at Perardi Bros. Fur and Wool Co., Inc., Farmington, Illinois.

Season	Young-of-the-year	Parous	Nulliparous Adults	All Females
1955-56	9.24 (25) *	12.32 (18)	(0)	10.53 (43)
1956-57	10.68 (85)	13.47 (39)	12.86 (11)	11.66 (135)
1957-58	11.33 (56)	14.16 (21)	13.21 (3)	12.14 (80)
1958-59	10.79 (96)	13.71 (23)	11.14 (4)	11.35 (123)
1959-60	10.40 (137)	13.74 (58)	12.28 (11)	11.44 (206)
1960-61	10.53 (175)	15.03 (77)	13.38 (3)	11.92 (255)
1961-62	10.76 (237)	13.25 (102)	12.81 (18)	11.57 (357)
1962-63	10.64 (287)	14.28 (125)	13.86 (21)	11.84 (433)
1963-64	10.39 (72)	13.88 (31)	11.85 (8)	11.47 (111)
1964-65	10.25 (174)	13.84 (57)	14.42 (15)	11.34 (246)
1965-66	10.48 (178)	14.34 (88)	13.82 (8)	11.82 (274)
1966-67	10.74 (108)	14.08 (28)	12.55 (8)	11.49 (144)
1967-68	11.13 (123)	14.72 (49)	13.10 (11)	12.21 (183)
1968-69	11.08 (161)	14.01 (80)	12.60 (9)	12.07 (250)
1969-70	10.03 (159)	13.44 (68)	12.06 (17)	11.12 (244)
1970-71	11.31 (176)	15.04 (54)	14.90 (18)	12.38 (248)
1971-72	11.12 (122)	14.79 (45)	12.65 (15)	12.16 (182)
1972-73	10.19 (181)	14.12 (90)	13.20 (18)	11.60 (289)
1973-74	10.71 (131)	13.86 (72)	11.33 (15)	11.79 (218)
1974-75	10.22 (179)	13.89 (88)	12.22 (16)	11.48 (283)
1975-76	10.42 (129)	13.62 (41)	13.19 (11)	11.31 (181)
1976-77	9.81 (167)	13.69 (59)	11.45 (11)	10.85 (237)
1977-78	9.69 (188)	13.08 (49)	13.21 (18)	10.59 (255)
1978-79	9.74 (154)	14.97 (61)	13.63 (28)	11.50 (243)
1979-80	10.47 (177)	14.99 (73)	14.40 (6)	11.85 (256)
1980-81	11.30 (151)	15.53 (55)	14.25 (19)	12.58 (225)
1981-82	10.61 (125)	14.53 (78)	14.52 (17)	12.30 (220)
1982-83	11.70 (108)	15.60 (63)	14.93 (15)	13.28 (186)
1983-84	11.63 (93)	15.24 (36)	15.77 (7)	12.80 (136)
1984-85	10.87 (113)	14.86 (62)	14.91 (23)	12.60 (198)
1985-86	10.68 (126)	14.87 (63)	12.90 (15)	12.15 (203)
1986-87	11.32 (128)	15.43 (70)	13.80 (19)	12.86 (217)
1987-88	10.86 (151)	15.42 (72)	13.26 (16)	12.39 (239)
1988-89	11.38 (61)	15.04 (36)	14.51 (10)	12.91 (107)
1989-90	11.62 (74)	16.08 (49)	17.81 (8)	13.67 (131)
1990-91	12.52 (69)	16.26 (30)	13.52 (5)	13.65 (104)
Total or 36-yr Mean	10.74 (4,876)	14.42 (2,110)	13.43 (457)	11.961 (7,442)

* Numbers in parentheses indicate sample sizes.

Table 7. Average body weights (lb) of raccoons killed by hunters, trappers, and roadkills and examined at Perardi Bros. Fur and Wool Co., Inc., Farmington, Illinois--1972-73 and 1974-75 through 1989-90.

Season	Juvenile Males			Adult Males			Juvenile Females		
	Hunters	Trappers	DOR	Hunters	Trappers	DOR	Hunters	Trappers	DOR
1972-73	11.31 (113)	11.21 (36)	14.90 (2)	15.65 (60)	15.57 (23)	15.55 (2)	9.93 (112)	10.58 (41)	10.80 (1)
1974-75	11.24 (91)	11.40 (32)	12.50 (1)	15.71 (49)	14.99 (15)	14.95 (2)	10.46 (83)	10.14 (24)	10.30 (4)
1975-76	11.44 (120)	10.93 (34)	8.70 (1)	16.57 (45)	16.14 (14)	17.00 (1)	10.17 (90)	11.01 (35)	0.00 (0)
1976-77	10.76 (154)	9.99 (33)	11.20 (1)	16.30 (67)	15.12 (9)	15.60 (1)	9.88 (139)	9.56 (27)	7.77 (3)
1977-78	10.31 (183)	10.58 (28)	8.65 (6)	16.30 (74)	14.54 (17)	0.00 (0)	10.56 (116)	7.82 (45)	10.88 (4)
1978-79	10.02 (117)	10.15 (32)	10.00 (1)	17.43 (56)	16.37 (11)	17.45 (2)	9.64 (113)	9.67 (29)	9.74 (5)
1979-80	10.49 (128)	10.12 (33)	8.18 (4)	18.00 (66)	16.95 (12)	0.00 (0)	10.56 (138)	9.92 (37)	7.70 (1)
1980-81	11.78 (137)	11.37 (34)	9.95 (4)	17.49 (69)	17.14 (13)	0.00 (0)	11.29 (109)	11.31 (37)	10.98 (4)
1981-82	11.41 (119)	10.79 (36)	9.40 (1)	17.05 (64)	17.37 (15)	12.80 (1)	10.69 (96)	10.55 (31)	0.00 (0)
1982-83	12.69 (136)	11.99 (20)	0.00 (0)	18.16 (48)	17.98 (14)	0.00 (0)	11.96 (82)	10.84 (24)	0.00 (0)
1983-84	12.42 (89)	12.72 (20)	10.90 (1)	17.84 (46)	17.59 (10)	0.00 (0)	11.74 (69)	11.83 (24)	0.00 (0)
1984-85	12.13 (104)	13.71 (14)	12.50 (1)	17.19 (68)	18.24 (13)	0.00 (0)	10.91 (92)	10.78 (21)	0.00 (0)
1985-86	12.01 (123)	12.05 (19)	14.50 (1)	16.94 (81)	17.20 (6)	17.60 (2)	10.49 (106)	11.70 (16)	11.58 (4)
1986-87	12.38 (128)	11.05 (19)	0.00 (0)	17.82 (86)	17.58 (12)	0.00 (0)	11.35 (113)	11.07 (15)	0.00 (0)
1987-88	12.01 (122)	12.48 (14)	9.60 (3)	17.96 (70)	18.31 (17)	16.20 (1)	10.92 (139)	10.41 (11)	6.80 (1)
1988-89	11.96 (68)	13.80 (3)	14.90 (1)	18.43 (40)	18.42 (4)	13.10 (1)	11.51 (50)	11.12 (9)	7.30 (1)
1989-90	12.84 (74)	11.14 (8)	10.65 (2)	18.42 (58)	17.63 (9)	16.50 (1)	11.69 (62)	10.83 (10)	13.40 (1)
1990-91	13.12 (67)	12.25 (6)	11.08 (5)	17.63 (44)	18.92 (6)	14.85 (2)	12.53 (56)	12.11 (10)	12.73 (3)
Mean of Means	11.68 (2,073)	11.54 (421)	11.10 (35)	17.31(1,091)	17.00 (220)	15.63 (16)	10.97 (1,765)	10.63 (446)	9.91 (32)

Table 7 - continued.

Table 7. Continued - page 2.

Season	Parous Females			Nulliparous Adult Females			All Raccoons		
	Hunters	Trappers	DOR	Hunters	Trappers	DOR	Hunters	Trappers	DOR
1972-73	13.67 (51)	14.86 (30)	0.00 (0)	12.74 (17)	14.65 (4)	0.00 (0)	12.01 (353)	12.69 (134)	14.34 (5)
1974-75	13.85 (40)	13.64 (18)	13.00 (1)	12.09 (8)	12.00 (3)	0.00 (0)	12.22 (271)	12.12 (92)	12.08 (8)
1975-76	13.78 (35)	13.02 (7)	0.00 (0)	12.49 (10)	14.30 (1)	0.00 (0)	12.14 (300)	11.96 (91)	12.85 (2)
1976-77	13.56 (54)	12.65 (11)	12.70 (2)	11.92 (7)	9.63 (3)	0.00 (0)	11.73 (421)	10.74 (83)	10.78 (7)
1977-78	12.94 (40)	13.91 (9)	13.30 (1)	13.28 (13)	12.88 (4)	0.00 (0)	11.94 (426)	10.42 (103)	8.67 (11)
1978-79	14.94 (45)	14.45 (13)	0.00 (0)	13.12 (23)	15.98 (5)	0.00 (0)	11.90 (354)	11.70 (90)	11.70 (8)
1979-80	14.87 (50)	15.20 (23)	0.00 (0)	14.98 (5)	15.00 (2)	0.00 (0)	12.42 (387)	12.00 (107)	8.08 (5)
1980-81	15.66 (42)	15.12 (13)	0.00 (0)	14.05 (13)	14.68 (6)	0.00 (0)	13.41 (370)	12.80 (103)	10.46 (8)
1981-82	14.50 (49)	14.57 (29)	0.00 (0)	15.34 (11)	13.00 (6)	0.00 (0)	12.84 (339)	12.62 (117)	11.10 (2)
1982-83	15.56 (43)	15.69 (20)	0.00 (0)	15.25 (13)	12.80 (2)	0.00 (0)	13.79 (322)	13.64 (80)	0.00 (0)
1983-84	15.39 (25)	16.34 (7)	12.40 (4)	15.68 (4)	16.10 (2)	15.50 (1)	13.61 (233)	13.66 (63)	12.65 (6)
1984-85	14.74 (51)	15.12 (10)	0.00 (0)	14.85 (19)	15.20 (4)	0.00 (0)	13.38 (334)	13.99 (62)	12.50 (1)
1985-86	14.89 (56)	14.52 (6)	15.80 (1)	12.96 (14)	12.00 (1)	0.00 (0)	13.10 (380)	12.88 (48)	13.98 (8)
1986-87	15.44 (56)	15.72 (12)	14.60 (1)	13.80 (19)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	13.75 (402)	13.84 (58)	14.60 (1)
1987-88	15.49 (63)	14.96 (9)	0.00 (0)	13.26 (16)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	13.24 (410)	14.42 (51)	10.36 (5)
1988-89	14.98 (34)	16.23 (3)	0.00 (0)	14.47 (9)	14.90 (1)	0.00 (0)	13.76 (201)	13.94 (20)	11.77 (3)
1989-90	16.08 (44)	16.14 (5)	0.00 (0)	15.44 (8)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	14.53 (246)	13.65 (32)	12.80 (4)
1990-91	16.13 (29)	19.80 (1)	0.00 (0)	13.78 (4)	0.00 (0)	17.50 (1)	14.54 (200)	14.04 (22)	12.80 (11)
Mean of Means	14.80 (807)	15.11 (226)	14.51 (11)	13.58 (213)	13.79 (44)	16.50 (2)	13.02 (5,949)	12.84 (1,356)	11.86 (95)

Table 8. Percentage of raccoons killed by hunters, trappers, and cars and brought into Perardi Bros. Fur and Wool Co., Inc., Farmington, Illinois, 1972-73 and 1974-75 through 1989-90 seasons.

Season	All Raccoons			Parous Females			Juvenile Females		
	Hunters	Trappers	DOR	Hunters	Trappers	DOR	Hunters	Trappers	DOR
1972-73	70.93 (349)	28.05 (138)	1.02 (5)	62.82 (49)	37.18 (29)	0.00 (0)	68.10 (111)	31.29 (51)	0.61 (1)
1974-75	72.66 (271)	25.20 (94)	2.14 (8)	69.84 (44)	28.57 (18)	1.59 (1)	72.17 (83)	24.35 (28)	3.48 (4)
1975-76	76.34 (300)	23.16 (91)	0.51 (2)	83.33 (35)	16.67 (7)	0.00 (0)	72.00 (90)	28.00 (35)	0.00 (0)
1976-77	83.03 (416)	15.37 (77)	1.60 (8)	84.06 (58)	11.59 (8)	4.35 (3)	81.88 (131)	16.25 (26)	1.88 (3)
1977-78	80.85 (439)	16.94 (92)	2.21 (12)	80.00 (40)	18.00 (9)	2.00 (1)	79.38 (154)	18.56 (36)	2.06 (4)
1978-79	78.65 (356)	19.61 (90)	1.74 (8)	76.79 (43)	23.22 (13)	0.00 (0)	76.82 (116)	19.87 (30)	3.31 (5)
1979-80	76.60 (383)	22.40 (112)	1.00 (5)	68.49 (50)	31.51 (23)	0.00 (0)	78.41 (138)	21.02 (37)	0.57 (1)
1980-81	76.46 (367)	21.67 (104)	1.88 (10)	76.36 (42)	23.64 (13)	0.00 (0)	72.00 (108)	24.67 (37)	3.33 (5)
1981-82	73.85 (336)	25.71 (117)	0.44 (2)	62.82 (49)	37.18 (29)	0.00 (0)	75.40 (95)	24.60 (31)	0.00 (0)
1982-83	80.00 (324)	20.00 (81)	0.00 (0)	68.25 (43)	31.75 (20)	0.00 (0)	77.78 (84)	22.22 (24)	0.00 (0)
1983-84	76.72 (234)	21.31 (65)	1.96 (6)	69.44 (25)	19.44 (7)	11.11 (4)	74.19 (69)	25.81 (24)	0.00 (0)
1984-85	84.13 (334)	15.62 (62)	0.25 (1)	83.61 (51)	16.39 (10)	0.00 (0)	81.42 (92)	18.58 (21)	0.00 (0)
1985-86	87.13 (379)	11.03 (48)	1.84 (8)	88.52 (54)	9.84 (6)	1.64 (1)	84.25 (107)	12.60 (16)	3.15 (4)
1986-87	87.20 (402)	12.58 (58)	0.22 (1)	81.16 (56)	17.39 (12)	1.45 (1)	88.28 (113)	11.72 (15)	0.00 (0)
1987-88	87.98 (410)	10.94 (51)	1.07 (5)	87.50 (63)	12.50 (9)	0.00 (0)	92.05 (139)	7.28 (11)	0.66 (1)
1988-89	89.82 (226)	8.85 (20)	1.33 (3)	91.89 (34)	8.11 (3)	0.00 (0)	83.61 (51)	14.75 (9)	1.64 (1)
1989-90	87.23 (246)	11.35 (32)	1.42 (4)	89.80 (44)	10.20 (5)	0.00 (0)	84.93 (62)	13.70 (10)	1.40 (1)
1990-91	85.84 (200)	9.44 (22)	4.72 (11)	96.67 (29)	3.33 (1)	0.00 (0)	81.16 (56)	14.49 (10)	4.35 (3)
Mean of Means	80.84 (5,972)	17.73 (1,354)	1.40 (99)	78.96 (809)	19.81 (222)	1.23 (11)	79.04 (1,799)	19.43 (451)	1.47 (33)

Table 8 - continued.

Table 8. Continued - page 2.

Season	Adult Males			Juvenile Males			Nulliparous Adult Females		
	Hunters	Trappers	DOR	Hunters	Trappers	DOR	Hunters	Trappers	DOR
1972-73	70.24 (59)	27.38 (23)	2.38 (2)	77.40 (113)	21.23 (31)	1.37 (2)	80.95 (17)	19.00 (4)	0.00 (0)
1974-75	74.24 (49)	22.73 (15)	3.03 (2)	75.21 (91)	23.97 (29)	0.83 (1)	50.00 (4)	50.00 (4)	0.00 (0)
1975-76	75.00 (45)	23.33 (14)	1.67 (1)	77.42 (120)	21.94 (34)	0.64 (1)	90.91 (10)	9.09 (1)	0.00 (0)
1976-77	88.46 (69)	10.26 (8)	1.28 (1)	81.82 (153)	17.65 (33)	0.53 (1)	71.43 (5)	28.57 (2)	0.00 (0)
1977-78	82.10 (78)	17.89 (17)	0.00 (0)	82.38 (159)	13.99 (27)	3.63 (7)	72.73 (8)	27.27 (3)	0.00 (0)
1978-79	81.16 (56)	15.94 (11)	2.90 (2)	78.29 (119)	21.05 (32)	0.66 (1)	84.62 (22)	15.38 (4)	0.00 (0)
1979-80	83.54 (66)	16.46 (13)	0.00 (0)	75.30 (125)	22.29 (37)	2.41 (4)	66.67 (4)	33.33 (2)	0.00 (0)
1980-81	84.15 (69)	15.85 (13)	0.00 (0)	77.97 (138)	19.77 (35)	2.26 (5)	62.50 (10)	37.50 (6)	0.00 (0)
1981-82	79.45 (63)	18.99 (15)	1.26 (1)	76.28 (119)	23.08 (36)	0.64 (1)	62.50 (10)	37.50 (6)	0.00 (0)
1982-83	77.42 (48)	22.58 (14)	0.00 (0)	86.62 (136)	13.38 (21)	0.00 (0)	86.67 (13)	13.33 (2)	0.00 (0)
1983-84	79.66 (47)	20.34 (12)	0.00 (0)	80.91 (89)	18.18 (20)	0.91 (1)	57.14 (4)	28.57 (2)	14.29 (1)
1984-85	83.95 (68)	16.05 (13)	0.00 (0)	87.40 (104)	11.76 (14)	0.84 (1)	82.61 (19)	17.39 (4)	0.00 (0)
1985-86	91.11 (82)	6.67 (6)	2.22 (2)	86.01 (123)	13.29 (19)	0.70 (1)	92.86 (13)	7.14 (1)	0.00 (0)
1986-87	87.76 (86)	12.24 (12)	0.00 (0)	87.07 (128)	12.92 (19)	0.00 (0)	100.00 (19)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)
1987-88	79.54 (70)	19.32 (17)	1.14 (1)	87.77 (122)	10.07 (14)	2.16 (3)	100.00 (16)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)
1988-89	88.89 (40)	8.89 (4)	2.22 (1)	94.52 (69)	4.11 (3)	1.37 (1)	90.00 (9)	10.00 (1)	0.00 (0)
1989-90	85.29 (58)	13.24 (9)	1.47 (1)	88.10 (74)	9.52 (8)	2.38 (2)	100.00 (8)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)
1990-91	86.27 (44)	9.80 (5)	3.92 (2)	85.90 (67)	7.69 (4)	6.41 (5)	80.00 (4)	0.00 (0)	20.00 (1)
Mean of Means	82.12 (1,097)	16.55 (221)	1.40 (16)	82.58 (2,049)	15.88 (418)	1.54 (37)	79.53 (195)	18.56 (42)	0.79 (2)

Table 9. Average values and numbers of Illinois raccoon pelts,
from 1968-69 through 1989-90. *

Season	Average Value	Average Number Harvested
1968-69	\$ 3.11	49,429
1969-70	2.44	62,949
1970-71	1.35	52,866
1971-72	2.95	68,174
1972-73	5.37	85,536
1973-74	7.36	181,776
1974-75	8.03	No Data
1975-76	14.00	310,593
1976-77	17.17	187,377
1977-78	18.00	237,315
1978-79	27.25	292,728
1979-80	25.50	381,006
1980-81	19.40	314,777 (Hubert 1981)
1981-82	22.50	314,963 (Hubert 1982)
1982-83	14.55	292,189 (Hubert 1983)
1983-84	13.15	203,633 (Hubert 1984)
1984-85	17.25	269,991 (Hubert 1985)
1985-86	13.80	206,278 (Hubert 1986)
1986-87	18.95	306,261 (Hubert 1987)
1987-88	14.10	261,418 (Hubert 1988)
1988-89	6.40	137,807 (Hubert 1989)
1989-90	4.00	83,284 (Bluett & Hubert 1990)
1990-91	2.95	70,845 (Bluett & Hubert 1991)

* Data from Sanderson and Hubert (1980) except as noted.

Table 10. Mean weights (lb) of raccoons missing one or more toes compared with the average weights of all raccoons of the same age and sex groups for the same seasons--1959-60 - 1990-91 seasons, Perardi Bros. Fur & Wool Co., Inc., Farmington, Illinois.

	Males		Females		
	Juv	Ad	Juv	Parous	N-Parous Ad
One or more toes missing	10.18(10) ^a	16.94 (31)	9.80 (13)	14.59 (27)	12.34 (5)
All raccoons taken in same seasons ^b	11.76 (9) ^c	17.17 (16)	10.72 (11)	14.64 (15)	13.93 (4)

^a Number of raccoons.

^b No raccoons with missing toes in 1990-91 season.

^c Number of seasons.