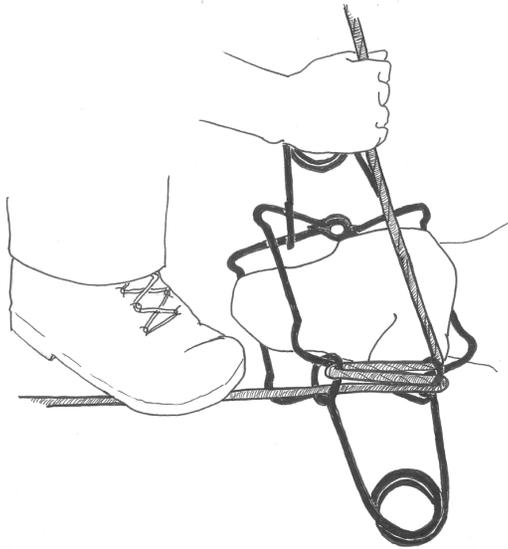# THE ROPE TRICK!

If you cannot squeeze the springs of the trap easily, a 4-foot piece of rope, belt or your leash can help increase your leverage. Although you will probably always have a leash with you, try and make it a practice of carrying a piece of rope whenever in the field.

Feed a leash or rope through and pull!

Step 1: Thread the leash/rope through the large rings of one spring. The rings are located where the springs meet the rotating jaws.

Step 2: Bring the leash/rope around and thread it back through the initial ring far enough to provide a good "handle".

Step 3: Put your foot on one end and pull on the free end. This will compress the springs so a safety lock can be latched. Do the same to the other spring

Timing is Everything!

Regulated dryland trapping occurs during fall and early winter. Only limited trapping occurs during spring and summer by landowners or their agents dealing with nuisance or damage problems.

Trapping in Wisconsin, an important component of furbearer management requires successful completion of a mandatory trapper education program. Students receive considerable information, including how to be responsible, ethical trappers.

Trapping in Wisconsin is highly regulated by hundreds of conservation officers, based on sound science and backed by continued research. Best Management Practices for Trapping, an ongoing national research and outreach effort, continues to test and recommend traps that meet or exceed International standards on humanness, efficiency, effectiveness, and safety. The WDNR, in cooperation with the Wisconsin Trappers Association (WTA), record and review all reported trap incidents to assure continual success and improvement in the regulated harvest of furbearers.

For more information contact
The Wisconsin Trappers Association
at
www.wistrap.org

Body-grip Traps

Identification, Use & Pet Removal

*If your dog is caught in a body-grip trap there are methods of safe, easy release.*

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Body-grip Trap Description

Body-grip traps come in a variety of shapes and sizes, with restrictions on use of the larger sizes. The 280 and 330 series body-grip traps are the largest sizes commonly use in Wisconsin (see table below). They can only be used in water, with at least 50% or more below the surface.
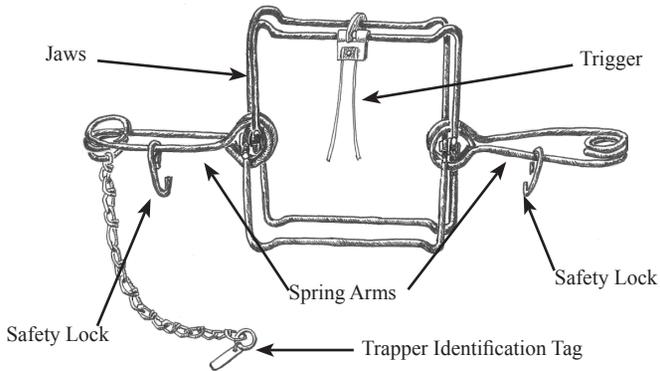
This is a body-grip trap and its parts.

The 220 body-grip trap is slightly smaller and can be used in water or on land. Dryland use of the 220 body-grip trap, includes numerous regulations that eliminates most concerns for pets. The 160 body-grip trap is even smaller, with slight risk to small dogs. The 110 body-grip trap is the smallest, and is usually no problem for dogs. See chart for trap dimensions.

| Body-grip Trap ID	Approximate Dimensions	Legal to use on Dryland in WI
110	4" x 4"	*Yes*
160	5" x 5"	*Yes*
220*	7" x 7"	*Yes*
280	8 3/4" x 8 3/4"	***No***
330	10" x 10"	***No***

* 220 body-grip traps have several restrictions when used on dryland that will reduce or eliminate pet problems. Check current regulations for further details.

# How to Remove your Pet from a Body-grip Trap

If your pet is caught in a 220 or 160 series body-grip trap, you have a brief amount of time to safely release the animal. It is important to act as quickly as possible before anything serious could happen.

Squeeze Both Springs
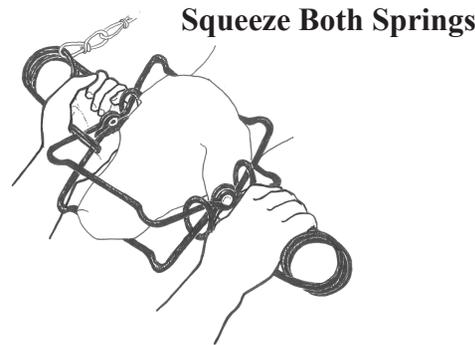
Step 1: Immediately squeeze both springs and twist the trap so the jaws are not placing pressure on the animals windpipe.

Twisting 90 degrees takes the pressure off the animals windpipe.
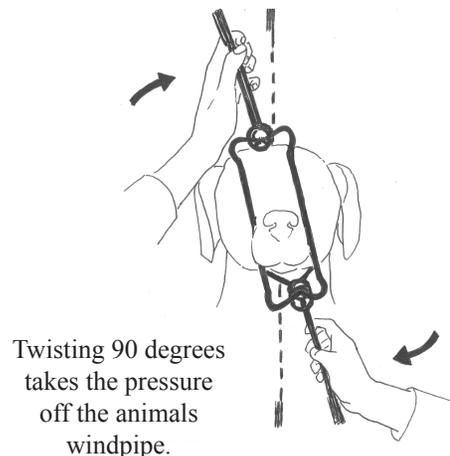
Step 2: Squeeze together one of the springs using both hands until you're able to fasten the safety lock over the arms of the spring.
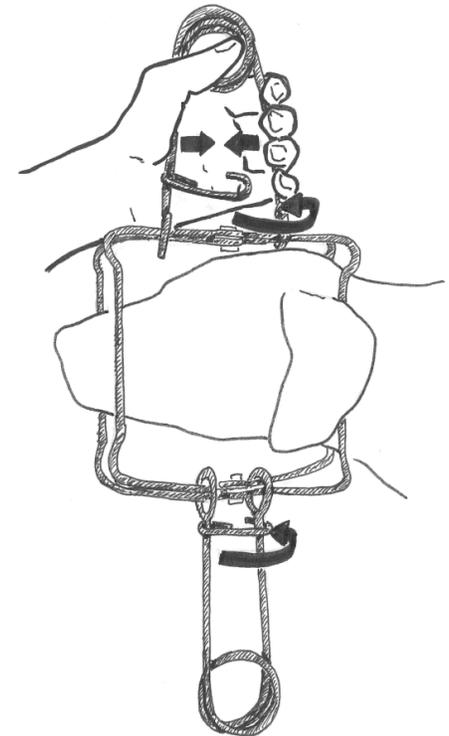
Secure safety hooks, making the springs inactive. Again, use both hands on each spring, if necessary.

This relieves the pressure from one side of the trap. If you have a hard time squeezing the springs, see the "Rope Trick" on the back of this brochure.

Step 3: Repeat the same process for the other spring.

Step 4: Slide the animals' head out from between the jaws of the trap.