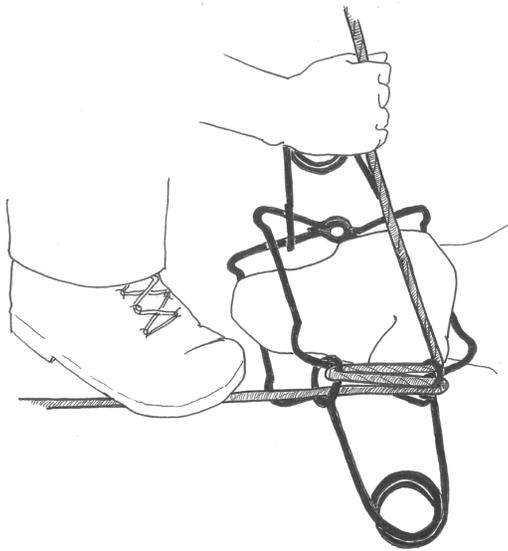


THE ROPE TRICK!

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. Visit fishwildlife.org for more information on Best Management Practices. 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 visit
The Wisconsin Trappers Association at
www.wistrap.org
Or the Wisconsin DNR at:
dnr.wi.gov keyword “trap”

Body-grip Traps

Identification, Use & Pet Removal



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



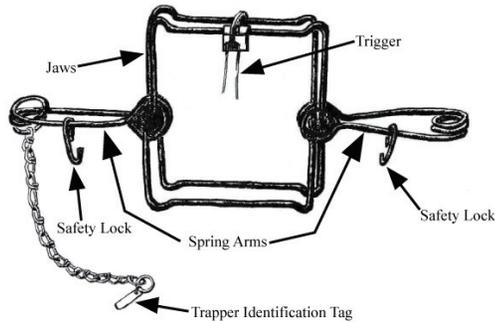
Publication
Number
WM-460



Body-grip Trap

Description

Body-grip traps come in a variety of shapes and sizes, with restrictions on use of the larger sizes. By regulation, traps are measured at the widest point when the trap is set. Traps that are greater than 75 square inches can only be used in water with at least 50% or more below the surface. Traps must be less than 75 inches square in order to be set on land with restrictions if larger than 60 square inches.

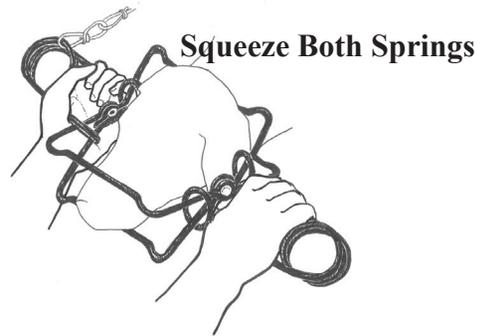


If a body-grip trap is between 60 and 75 inches, it may be used in the water or on land, but may only be used on land if it is enclosed or greater than 5 feet off the ground. These regulations are designed to eliminate most concerns for pets. Be sure to measure your body-grip trap as there can be variations in size by manufacturer. See chart for trap dimension restrictions.

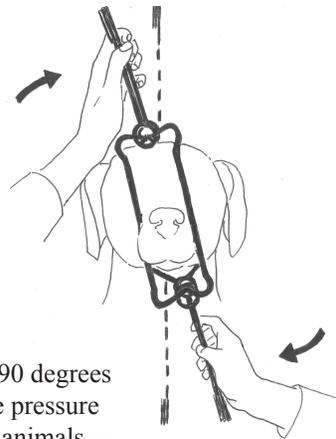
Body-grip Trap Size	Legal to use on Dryland in WI
Less than or equal to 60 square inches (commonly known as 110's, 120's and 160's)	Yes
Between 60 and 75 square inches (commonly known as 220's)	Yes if enclosed or at least 5 feet off the ground
75 square inches or greater (commonly known as 330's)	No

How to Remove your Pet from a Body-grip Trap

If your pet is caught in a 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.

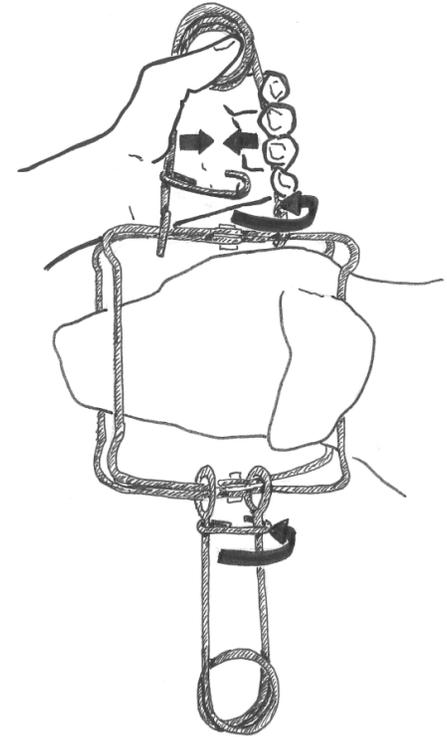


Step 1: Immediately squeeze both springs and twist the trap so the jaws are not placing pressure on the animals windpipe.



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.