

WORK STUDY › OPPORTUNITIES FOR PROFIT

# VERTEBRATE



DELIVERING HIGH QUALITY TRAINING



### WHY WE NEED TO TRAP

From time to time, we need to trap moles, rabbits and feral cats and dogs.

This is to control their numbers or simply remove them as a pest. Foxes should only be trapped by experienced and competent operators if there is a genuine need.

A number of Acts Of Parliament, including the Agriculture Act 1947 and Pests Act 1954, allow for control of rabbit populations in England and Wales and dictate which methods may be used.

Operators should have received training on the correct and humane methods of trapping and despatch. Advice can also be obtained from Natural England. Their web address is [www.naturalengland.org.uk](http://www.naturalengland.org.uk)

Legislation, such as the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949, the Pests Act 1954, the Food and Environment Protection Act 1985, the Food & Safety Act 1990 and their regulations make it obligatory to keep premises free of rats and mice.

This is to protect public health and prevent food from being contaminated and also lay down the measures that may be used to control them. The Killgerm range is designed to conform to these requirements.

### CHANCES OF SUCCESS

To maximise the chances of success, time should be taken to understand the habitat and behaviour of the target species and how to set up the trap for effective control.

The trapping and killing of animals is also governed by a whole range of legislation designed to minimise environmental damage, prevent trapping of non-target species and ensure that humane methods are applied at all times.

The law governs which trap may be used, against what, where, when and how they are used and dictates how captured animals are dealt with. Due to the very sensitive nature of the subject, penalties for infringement can be high, so knowledge of this legislation is essential. The BASC (British Association for Shooting and Conservation) code of practice 'Trapping Pest Mammals' is updated regularly and should be consulted prior to trapping operations.

**Trapping can be an effective means of controlling vertebrate pests when carried out correctly. As well as supplying a comprehensive range of high-quality cage and spring traps, Killgerm provide training and instruction on their use.**

## SPRING TRAPS

The following is a list of traps which have been approved by the relevant government agencies in their own spring trap approval orders as amended. This table is not an exhaustive list.

TRAPS	SPECIES	ENGLAND	SCOTLAND	WALES	NI
Fenn Trap Mk IV and BMI Magnum 110	Grey squirrels, stoats, weasels, rats and mice	✓	✓	✓	✓
BMI Magnum 116, Fenn Mk VI	Grey squirrels, mink, rabbits, stoats, weasels, rats and mice	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kania Trap 2000	Grey squirrels, mink, stoats, weasels, rats and mice	✓	✓	✓	✓
WCS Tube Trap	Grey squirrels, mink, stoats, weasels and rats	✓	✓	✓	✓

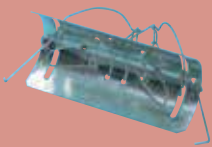
**IMPORTANT NOTE:** All the above traps must be set in a natural or artificial tunnel which is suitable for the purpose.

## SPRING TRAP GUIDANCE

- Every effort should be made to avoid the capture of non-target species
- Knowledge of the tracks, trails and signs of both target and non-target species is essential
- The entrances to tunnel traps should be restricted to prevent the capture of nontarget species
- Traps should be firmly anchored
- Traps should be checked at least once a day but must be checked as often as required to comply with legislation
- The displaying of carcasses serves no useful purpose and may offend other countryside users - Carcasses should be disposed of responsibly
- Wherever possible avoid setting traps on or near public footpaths, public rights of way, areas of common land used by persons exercising domestic animals, or in the vicinity of houses
- Avoid setting traps on land where livestock are grazing



MOLE TRAPS



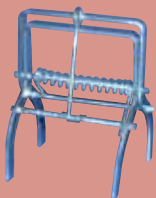
**KC63 Barrel Mole Trap**

A useful double-entry mole trap ideal for shallow or deep runs, or where discretion is needed.



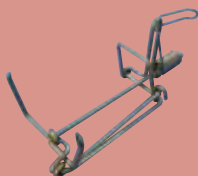
**KC64 Scissor Mole Trap**

A scissors-action mole trap, the top section of which stands above the soil allowing ease of checking.



**KC69 Talpex Mole Trap**

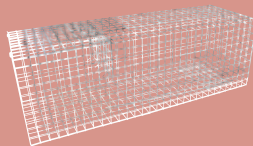
A robust double entry mole trap, similar to the scissor and pincer traps. Constructed from zinc plated steel.



**KC70 Trapline Mole Trap**

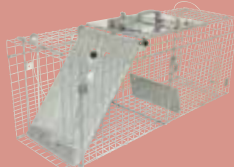
The Trapline Mole Trap is a small trap that slides into an intact mole run and is triggered directly by the mole as it passes through its tunnels.

RABBIT TRAPS



**KC75 Rabbit Trap**

A single catch, heavy welded mesh trap to MAFF specifications. The cage is made from a single piece of mesh and welded closed with no sharp points or additional clips.



**KC66 Large Collapsible "Easy Set" Cage Trap**

Suitable for rabbits and feral cats. New version fitted with easy set handle.



**Fenn Trap (MK6)**

For use in controlling rabbits, squirrels and mink. The same precautions with regard to non-target species should be observed



**KC82 Magnum 116 Bodygrip Trap**

For the control of rats, weasels, stoats, grey squirrels, rabbits and mink. UK regulations only permit the use of this type of trap within a natural or artificial tunnel set to restrict access to non-target species.

SQUIRREL TRAPS



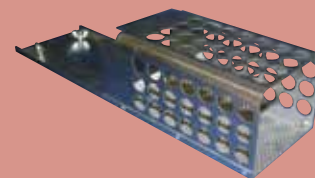
**WCS Trap**

The WCS tube trap is a quality trap that incorporates a tunnel making it easy for operatives to comply with the UKs requirement regarding tunnel protection.



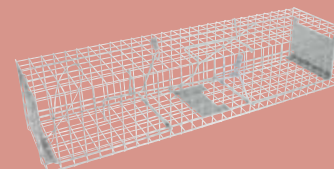
**KC84 Kania 2000 Spring Trap**

A unit with bait compartment and extremely strong spring that offers a quick, humane kill.



**KC84 Kania 2000 Tunnel**

A specially designed tunnel for use with the Kania 2000 Spring Trap that allows the trap to comply with the Spring Trap Approvals



**KC72 Double Entry Squirrel/Mink Trap**

Target species see a clear exit and thus enter the trap more readily.

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