

PRODUCTS

KC81 Magnum 110 Bodygrip Trap

A lightweight and compact bodygrip trap for use in controlling rats, weasels, stoats and grey squirrels. The trigger mechanism can be released from any direction and the strong spring results in a quick, humane kill. **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.**



Fenn Trap (MK4)

A traditional sprung trap with treadle trigger mechanism for the control of squirrels and rats. Care should be taken to avoid trapping non-target species by placing in covered runs or burrows or by using a suitable artificial tunnel.



Goodnature A18

This CO₂ powered multi kill self-re-setting trap is easily suited to a number of environments such as roof spaces, woodlands, industrial sites and farms.

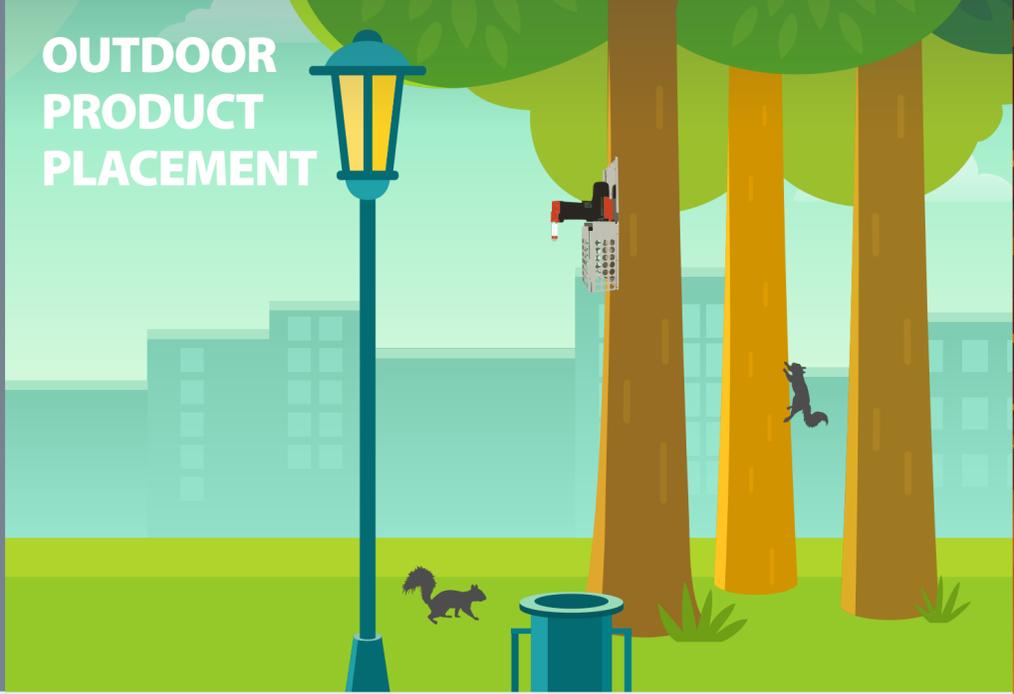


DOC Trap 150

The DOC 150 is a very powerful, durable and reliable innovative humane kill spring trap developed by the Department of Conservation in New Zealand. In the UK they are approved for use in trapping grey squirrels, rats, stoats and weasels.

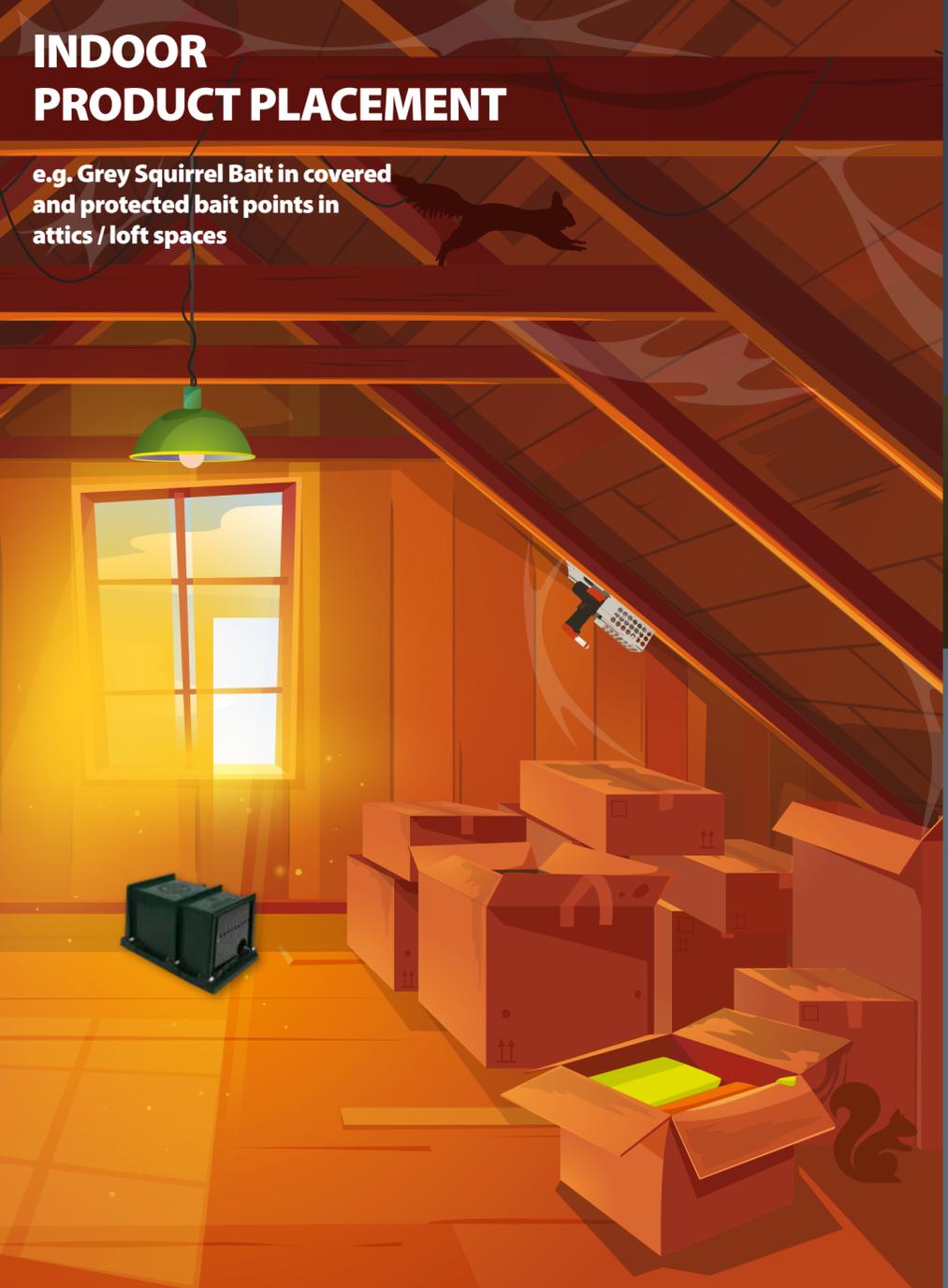


OUTDOOR PRODUCT PLACEMENT



INDOOR PRODUCT PLACEMENT

e.g. Grey Squirrel Bait in covered and protected bait points in attics / loft spaces



You know when you're in safe hands!

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HOW?

Your Guide to Grey Squirrels



The Grey Squirrel has become a well established pest in the UK.

This guide brings together tips, solutions, laws and products to help you and your customers keep them away!



DOC Trap Tunnel
Specifically designed to be interchangeable with the DOC 150 and 200 Traps. This closed end tunnel has clear baffles, therefore making it easy to check for any catches, an easy set plate for setting the traps, and also lure station. They're lightweight, strong, UV stabilised, durable and recyclable.



DOC Trap 200
The DOC 200 is a very powerful, durable and reliable innovative humane kill spring trap developed by the Department of Conservation in New Zealand. In the UK they are approved for use in trapping grey squirrels, rats, stoats, weasels and mink.

WCS Tube 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. The WCS Tube Trap can be used either baited or un-baited.



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CONTROL METHODS

There are two primary methods for squirrel control - traps.

There are two types of traps available for use, the live capture trap and the spring trap.

A live capture trap will catch and contain the squirrel, to then be removed and humanely dispatched. Whereas a with a spring trap the squirrel dies instantly as it enters. Only approved spring traps can be used, these are designed to kill the target animal humanely.



PROOFING

Once squirrels are no longer present, action should be taken to prevent re-entering. The installation of permanent proofing will prevent any further outbreaks occurring.

Use crushed wire netting, metal sheeting or other suitable materials to block entry points. It is important that all access routes are identified.



MAP

This map indicates the rise and decline of both red and grey squirrels throughout the UK over 65 years.

KEY

- Red Squirrel
- Grey Squirrel
- Both
- None

1945

2000

2010



TRAPPING TECHNIQUES COURSE

This course is designed to give you all the knowledge and assurance you need to offer vertebrate trapping with confidence.

Recommended for pest controllers who want to add trapping services to their existing business, the course guides delegates through to setting the traps.

For more information visit www.killgerm.com/technical

THE ETERNAL STRUGGLE OF GOOD VS EVIL



Our native red squirrel has disappeared from large parts of its natural range in the UK over the last 50 years. This is mainly as a result of the spread of the introduced grey squirrel which is better able to live in most woodland areas. It is hoped that red squirrels are secure in many forests in the Scottish Highlands, but elsewhere they are vulnerable.



The grey squirrel is an introduced species that is now common throughout most of England. They are often viewed as an attractive addition to our wildlife. However, they can cause damage when they access buildings and fire when they chew electrical wiring. They also strip bark from trees, which causes serious economic damage in woodlands. Grey squirrels compete with our native red squirrel for food and shelter and this has contributed to the decline in red squirrel numbers.

THE RULE BOOK

The Grey Squirrels (Prohibition of Importation & Keeping) Order 1937

This is an order made under the Destructive Imported Animals Act 1932. The order makes it an offence to import, keep or turn loose any grey squirrel. It is an order which makes it an offence to release live trapped grey squirrels.

Pests Act 1954 and Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981

Spring traps may only be set in some form of tunnel so that no birds or other animals are at risk. Only traps which have been approved under the Spring Traps Approval Orders may be used. Spring traps should not be used in areas where red squirrels or polecats are present.

Pests Act 1954

Under the Pests Act 1954, only certain types of spring traps are approved for killing and taking animals. These are listed in the various Spring Traps Approval Orders, which are issued by government and details are available on government websites.

Such traps must be used in accordance with their conditions of approval.

Animal Welfare Act 2006

The provisions of the Animal Welfare Act 2006 should be observed in squirrel control, especially where cage / live traps are being used.

Captured animals may be considered 'protected animals' under the Act and any activities carried out that result in unnecessary suffering may be an offence. If you are responsible for an animal and it suffers then you are accountable for that suffering.

Red squirrels are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (W&CA) and the Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985.

It is an offence to intentionally kill, injure, take or sell the animal, or damage, destroy or obstruct access to its nesting place. Grey squirrels are not protected and their release or introduction is prohibited.

