

## LT111230 TRAP.



**PRODUCT NAME:** LT111230 Live Trap. (Optional LT111230RD shown above.)

**PRODUCT DESCRIPTION:** Live trap which measures 11" wide by 12" tall by 30" long. It is designed for any animals which are able to fit. It features a strong gauge wire, excellent trip mechanism and sturdy construction. The rear door release, as pictured above, will let you get easy and safe animal releases.

**TARGET PESTS:** Cats, opossum, squirrel, small raccoon, woodchuck and other animals up to 25 lbs.

**WHERE TO USE IT:** Outside or inside.

**PACKAGING AND COST:**

Live trap (ITEM # 822115)

[1 EA \(ITEM # 822115\) \\$50.00](#)

The model with the Rear Door Release, shown above (ITEM # 822118)

[1 EA \(ITEM # 822118\) \\$55.00](#)

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## LT111236 LIVE TRAP



**PRODUCT NAME:** LT111236 Live Trap (OPTIONAL REAR DOOR MODEL SHOWN ABOVE).

**PRODUCT DESCRIPTION:** 36" long by 11" wide by 12" tall. Great live trap featuring strong gauge wire, sturdy frame and durable trip pan.

The spring loaded door locks in place once shut and will prevent trapped animals from escaping. There are two designs of this trap. The first one is a front door only model which uses the front door for both baiting and animal release. The Rear Door model features a sliding rear door which enables you to both bait and release animals much easier. This sliding door locks into place and really cuts down on both set and release time.

**TARGET ANIMALS:** Cats, woodchuck, raccoon and just about any animal up to 40 lbs.

**WHERE TO USE IT:** Outside or inside.

**PACKAGING AND COST:**

The standard LT111236 (ITEM # 822123)

[1 EA \(ITEM # 822123\) \\$55.00](#)

The Rear Door release model, LT111236RD pictured above (ITEM # 822129)

[1 EA \(ITEM # 822129\) \\$60.00](#)

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### LT152248



**TRAP NAME:** LT152248 LIVE TRAP.

**TRAP DESCRIPTION:** 48"T x 15"W x 22"T. This trap is much like the LT151842 except it is taller and longer. This allows animals which with high backs to be more comfortable when they enter.

Built like the LT151842, this trap uses 12 gauge wire, a locking mechanism to prevent escape and a spring loaded door.

**TARGET ANIMALS:** Large animals like bobcat, large raccoon, coyote, fox, large dogs, beaver, nutria.

**SHIPPING WEIGHT AND COST:**

35lbs but a 70 lb ship weight applies because of trap size (ITEM # 822135)

[1 EA \(ITEM # 822135\) \\$150.00](#)

The trap you see pictured above uses the front door for both baiting and for releasing trapped animals. We also offer it with a sliding rear door which enables you to easily bait and release animals. That model is referred to as the LT152248RD (ITEM # 822138)

[1 EA \(ITEM # 822138\) \\$150.00](#)

Having the ability to access the inside of the trap from this sliding door can be both advantageous for safety and convenience. It is also needed should you decide to get the optional **Live Bait Cage** which is explained later in our article (ITEM # 822015)

[1 EA \(ITEM # 822015\) \\$20.00](#)

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## Preparing to Trap

1. Familiarize yourself with the parts of the rescue cage and how they operate (illustration 1).
2. Allowing the cat to become familiar with the cage before trapping is often helpful. The best way to do this is to place the cage where the cat is used to feeding. Secure the cage door open with the door hook (see *Using the Door Hook*). Do not set the cage. Placing bait in the cage at this time is optional.
3. It is advantageous if the cat is hungry before you trap. You may want to suggest to anyone feeding the stray cat to refrain for a few days.
4. Decide upon your course of action once the cat is caught. Make sure you have an area in your house that you will be able to keep the cat if you are unable to transport it immediately (a garage, spare room, etc.) It is advisable to place newspaper or a tarp on the floor so that you can place the cage on it.

## Setting Up The Stray Cat Rescue Cage

1. Study illustration 1 to familiarize yourself with the parts of the cage.
2. With one hand, grab the handle (#1) on the top of the cage. Lift the cage. Cage will drop into place (illustration 2).
3. Notice the frame rods (#2 & #3) are hanging below the cage. Gently lower the cage to the ground so that the open ends of the frame rods point to the back of the cage (illustration 3).
4. Bring the front frame rod (#2) up to the front frame clips (#4). Hold the frame clips out one at a time and snap the front frame rod into place (illustration 4).

**Remember to clip both sides of the front frame rod**

**Illustration 2**

**Remember to clip both sides of the front frame rod.**

5. Repeat step 4 for the back frame rod (#3). **Remember to clip both sides of the back frame rod into the back frame clips (#5).**
6. Remove the U-shaped lock rod (#6) from storage area at top of the cage (illustration 5). After removing the lock rod, close back panel (#7). Back panel should swing down when lock rod is removed.
7. Turn cage so you are facing the back panel (#7). With the straight end of the U-shaped lock rod (#6) closest to the ground, take your right hand and thread the straight end of the lock rod through the bottom hole of the retainer clip (#8) and the hooked part of the lock rod through the side of the cage (illustration 6). **Thread rod through two retainer rings attached to the back panel so the**

**back of the cage is secure.** Thread straight end of lock rod through the bottom hole of the retainer clip on the left side of the cage. With your left hand secure the hooked part of the lock rod to the left side of the cage (illustration 7).

8. Remove trigger rod (#14) from storage area at the top of the cage (illustration 8). Tipping cage away from you, thread trigger into loops on the underside of trigger pan (# 9, illustration 9). Return cage to its upright position.

9. Cage is now set up.

10. Carton may be retained for cage storage.

### **Baiting the Stray Cat Rescue Cage**

1. Remove U-shaped lock rod (#6) from the back panel (#7) by pressing in on left side of cage to release hooked part of lock rod. Pull back panel toward you.

2. While holding back panel up, place the bait approximately two inches from the back of the cage. **Do not place bait on the trigger pan(#9).**

3.

**Tip:** One suggestion is to place the bait on a small square of tin foil approximately 4"x4" in size. This will allow you to place the bait and bait juice in the cage.

3. Close back panel & relock using U-shaped lock rod.

**REMEMBER:** Always bait the cage *before* setting it.

### **Setting the Stray Cat Rescue Cage**

**TIP:** Any camouflage or material you use to hide the cage, including the cover, should not interfere with the operation of the cage in any way.

1. Viewing cage from front, position yourself on the right-hand side of cage.

2. Lift the lock (#10) with your right hand.

3. Place the forefinger of your left hand through the loop (#11) on the door of the cage and with your thumb, push the lock frame (#12) and lift the door (illustration 10).

4. Set cage by pulling metal trigger (#13) forward with your right thumb and forefinger until door is secured by trigger hook (illustration 11).

5. Gently release door. Cage is set.

6. Trip cage to make sure it is working properly. Trip cage using a pen or

### **Illustration 5**

### **Illustration 6**

pencil, sticking an end through the side of the cage and pushing down on the end of the trigger pan.

**Tips:** For smaller cats, use a light trigger release setting. Place just the tip of the trigger rod under the door cross rod (illustration 12)

### **Using the Door Hook**

It is often helpful to let the cat become familiar with the cage before you set it to capture the cat. The door hook lets you keep the door open, allowing the cat to enter and leave the cage on its own accord.

7. Open the door as if you are setting the cage and hold it there.

8. Insert the shorter curved end of the door hook beside the trigger and hook it under the door cross rod (illustration 13).

9. Lock the top of the hook over the mesh wire and release door.

### **Using the Cage Divider**

If you need to temporarily feed and water a captured cat, the cage divider allows you to work in the back of the cage, while the cat is contained at the front.

10. First, consider how much working area you need to create in the cage and then determine where you want to insert the divider based on the space needed.

11. Approach cage cautiously and quietly so you don't excite the cat.

12. Stand cage on door end with handle on your right.

13. Grasp divider so that rod with hooked end is to the right, and insert divider so that last rod on left is in the third mesh space from the bottom of the cage (illustration 14).

14. Push divider straight through all the way, making sure that you hook the double wire on other side (illustration 14a).

15. Lower cage back to ground.

16. You now can open back panel to access rear of cage.

17. Pull out the U-shaped lock rod at the back of the cage by pressing in on left side of cage and releasing hook on lock rod. When finished, return cage to its normal position and remove divider.

## **Transferring Cat Into A Crate Or Carrier/ Placing Food and Water in the Cage**

1. Follow the instructions above for divider use. Make sure the divider is placed deep enough in the cage so that the back panel can swing freely into the cage.
2. Once the divider is in place, pull out the U-shaped lock rod at the back of the cage by pressing in on left side of cage and releasing hook on lock rod.
3. Swing the back panel to the inside of the cage and insert the shorter hooked end of the door tool through the top of the cage.
4. Hook panel bottom with the shorter hooked end of the tool, lift and lock the top of the hook over the mesh wire (illustration 15).
5. *To feed:* While the divider is secure, open the back panel. Place food and water into cage. Secure back panel and remove divider.
6. *To transfer:* While the divider is secure, place the now open end of the cage

**Illustration 8**

**Illustration 9**

**Illustration 11**

**Illustration 12**

*against the crate or carrier that the cat will be transferred into.*

7. *Remove divider and cat will transfer into the crate/carrier. Secure crate.*

## **Relocating Captured Cats**

**Note:**

Note: Check with your local humane league, animal shelter, or local or state Game Commission to determine the acceptable method of relocating a captured stray cat.

**CAUTION: DO NOT ATTEMPT TO HANDLE CAPTURED CATS. DO NOT LEAVE CHILDREN UNATTENDED NEAR A CAPTURED CAT.**

## **Releasing Captured Cat Through Back Panel**

1. Approach the cage cautiously and quietly so you don't excite the animal. Stand cage on front door.
2. Pull out the U-shaped lock rod at the back of the cage by pressing in on left side of cage and releasing hook on lock rod. When finished, return cage to its normal position.
3. Stand clear of the cat's exit path. Use hook of the U-shaped lock rod to hook the bottom of the back panel and pull back panel outward--pull out and up (illustration 16).
4. The cat will exit the cage on its own.

## **Releasing Captured Cat Through Cage Door**

1. Lift lock (#10) on cage.
2. Lift the door up and insert door hook into mesh and cross rod. Release door. (illustration 10 ).
3. Walk away from cage. Cat will exit cage.

## **Collapsing the Stray Cat Rescue Cage**

1. Remove U-shaped lock rod from the back panel.
2. Face cage so trigger cable is toward you.
3. Unclip front and back frame rods. Lay frame rods flat.
4. Tip cage away from you, pull trigger rod out of trigger pan. Place trigger rod end into the storage area in the mesh at the top of the cage.
5. With right hand, lift door lock on cage.
6. Lift cage door and hold open with left hand.
7. With right hand, push back panel toward the front of cage and hold it open.
8. Collapse cage by pushing top of cage away from you and then down. Fold bottom of cage under the top of cage.
9. Fold cage so that trigger cable is down (on bottom of cage).
10. Place U-shaped lock rod in the storage area (top one inch of mesh) at the back of the cage so that back panel is secure.
11. Retain carton for cage storage.

**Illustration 14**

**Illustration 16**

## Stray Cat Trapping Tips

Here are some helpful guidelines to follow when trapping stray cats:



- Locate the cage in an area where stray cats are often observed.
- Place the cage on a level surface.
- Position the cage against a wall of a building or in a path commonly traveled by the cat.
- After setting the cage, it may be helpful to place the included cover over the cage. Cats often venture into enclosed areas.
- Remove yourself from the immediate area.
- Check the cage as often as possible.
- After the cat has been caught, place the cover over the cage. This helps to calm the cat.
- Please do not allow children or pets near the cage.
- Check with veterinarian/humane league to determine if you may feed/water the cat before you relocate. Follow the instruction for Placing Food and Water in the Cage.
- If you choose to relocate the animal into a carrier or crate, the carrier should be large enough to place inside it a small food and water bowl along with an 8x8 tin foil pan for litter.
- When transporting the cat in a car, place a trash bag or tarp under the cage. Keep the cage covered. Please do not transport the cat in the closed trunk of the car.

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### Killing

When an animal cannot get away from its trap or snare, it has to wait for its executioner. Being exposed to broad daylight out in the open is an extreme torture for these mostly nocturnal animals. If the animal has not died of exposure to the freezing cold or been eaten by a predator, the following methods to kill trapped animals are recommended at a United States trapper's training course:

- a. Break the neck of the animal by putting a stick over it, stand on it and then heave the body high up.
- b. Stun or choke it. Beat it on the head with a shovel right where the head meets the neck. After this, stand on the neck while resting your weight in the place where the heart is: this especially works well with foxes.
- c. Cudgel it. This is the commonest killing-method. The animal gets several blows on the head with a hammer, shovel or any convenient tool.

- d. Drowning is recommended for muskrat, beaver, raccoon and also for skunk.
- e. A .22 rifle can be use for most animals, except for the muskrat(...).

## **Fox Trap**

A very strong single catch trap with single entry spring door, bait hook and bait door.

Heavy duty galvanised welded mesh. Dimensions 122 x 52 x 56cm, weight 9.75kg.

This is a 'live catch' trap which should be checked regularly.



## **Feral Cat Traps & Cages**

- **Feral Cat Trap**
- **2 Feral cat traps**
- **4 Feral cat traps**
- **Pro Feral cat trap**
- **Pro Gold feral cat trap**
- **Feral cat catching kit**
- **Gauntlet gloves**







## Vildt information '04

### **Fældefangst og anden regulering af vildt, der kan volde skade**

*Samtidig med justeringen af jagttiderne ændres reglerne om regulering af vildt, der kan volde skade. For at undgå misbrug strammes bekendtgørelsen på nogle punkter, mens perioden for regulering af ræv, krage og husskade udvides for at beskytte ynglefugle og harer.*

Vilde dyr og fugle formaster sig ved lejlighed til at forgribe sig på landbrugets afgrøder. Nogle tager også gerne for sig af deres tamme slægtninge i have og hønsegård. Det er ikke altid muligt at forhindre skaderne ved jagt, så jagtloven åbner mulighed for at "regulere", skadevolderne. I den bekendtgørelse, som træder i kraft 1.april 2004, strammes reglerne om regulering på flere punkter. Blandt andet fordi reguleringen i nogle tilfælde har lignet egentlig jagt.

Som nævnt andet sted indskrænkes jagttiden på agerhøns og harer. Samtidig udvides mulighederne for at regulere krager, husskader og ræve, arter, som har ry for at være hårde ved bestanden af netop agerhøns og harer. Fremover bliver det også muligt at fange krager og husskader i fælder.

### **Begrænsninger i reguleringen**

#### *Hejre*

Muligheden for at regulere hejre hele året ved dambrug uden forudgående, skriftlig tilladelse bortfalder. Derved bliver det lettere at kontrollere, om der er anvendt vildtafværgemidler, inden regulering iværksættes. Samtidig bliver det nemmere at vurdere omfanget af regulering i yngletiden.

#### *Ringdue*

På ikke høstede marker har det hidtil i juli og august været muligt uden forudgående tilladelse at regulere ringduer, der optræder i større flokke. Nu stilles der krav om, at regulering først må ske efter forudgående tilladelse fra Skov- og Naturstyrelsen. Den hidtidige regulering har i nogle tilfælde haft karakter af egentlig jagt, så fremover gives der kun tilladelse til regulering af duer, hvor det er absolut påkrævet af hensyn til afgrøderne.

#### *Grågås*

Også for denne art har det hidtil været muligt på ikke høstede marker i juli og august at regulere større flokke af grågæs uden forudgående tilladelse. Med samme begrundelse som for ringduen, kræves nu skriftlig tilladelse fra Skov- og Naturstyrelsen til en sådan regulering.

I alle tre tilfælde sendes ansøgning om regulering til det lokale statsskovdistrikt.

### **Udvidelser af reguleringen**

#### *Ræv*

For især at tilgodese bestandene af ynglefugle og hare, kan ræven nu reguleres i februar

måned.

### *Krage og husskade*

Det stigende antal krager og husskader mindsker bestanden af andre ynglefugle og harer. Derfor bliver det fra 1. april 2004 muligt at regulere de to fuglearter ved hjælp af fælder. For kragens vedkommende må fælderne bruges fra 1. marts – 30. april. For husskaden er tidsrummet 1. marts – 15. april. Fangst af krager og husskader må kun foretages af personer med gyldigt jagttegn (se også nedenstående boks). Fra jagtåret 2005/06 skal antallet af regulerede fugle fanget i fælde oplyses i et særligt felt på vildudbytteskemaet.



*Den "store norske-kragefælde" må ikke bruges! – da de fangne fugle kan komme i kontakt med hinanden.*



*En "Larsen-fælde" med flere enkelte rum må gerne benyttes.  
NB! Brug af levende lokkefugl er forbudt!*

### **Uønskede arter**

Nilgås, amerikansk skarveand, bisamrotte og mink stammer oprindeligt fra lande udenfor Europa og er enten undsluppet fra fangenskab eller blevet udsat. De må reguleres hele året, fordi de af forskellige årsager er uønskede i den danske natur. Nilgåsen kan muligvis fortrænge danske arter af vandfugle og skarveanden kan krydse sig med den truede hvidhovede and.

Bisamrotten er udsat og undsluppet fra pelsdyrfarme i andre europæiske lande. Den har i de senere år bredt sig fra Nordtyskland til Sønderjylland. Bisamrotten udgør ikke en trussel for andre vildtarter, men den kan gøre væsentlig skade på diger og kanalskrænter.

Mink i den danske natur kan være undsluppet fra pelsdyrfarme, eller de kan være født i det fri. Lokalt kan de være årsag til tilbagegang i bestanden af vandfugle. Bedre bliver det ikke af, at høns og andet fjerkræ også står på minkens menu.

## Regler for anvendelse af fælder til regulering af pattedyr og fugle

1. Fælden skal indrettes, så fangne dyr ikke skades eller dræbes. Fangne dyr må ikke kunne komme i fysisk kontakt med hinanden, og de skal kunne besigtiges, når fælden er lukket.
2. Fælden må anvendes hele døgnet og skal efterses morgen og aften.
3. Når fælden efterses, skal fangne dyr straks udtages. Dyr, som ikke må reguleres ved fangst i fælde, skal straks frigives.
4. Dyr, som ikke straks slippes fri, skal aflives i fælden eller straks efter udtagelsen af fælden.
5. Fælden må ikke nedgraves
6. Indgangsåbninger i fælden må ikke være større end 60x60 cm og det indvendige mål må intet steds være over 250 cm.

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