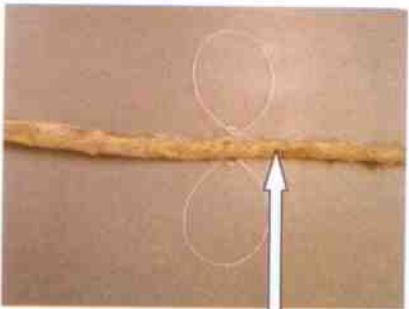


Under-Ice Beaver Snaring



Under-ice snares should be nailed even with each other on opposite sides of the pole.

Attach your bait at the arrow.

As the beaver are swimming around the pole trying to get the bait they will swim through your loop and get caught.

Most under-ice snares are designed to open to a 10" loop and have another loop to nail to a bait pole. Once you have found a bait pole, nail the open snares to the bait pole even with each other on opposite sides of the pole.

About 3" or so above that pound in a nail, saw off the head and stick an ear of corn on for bait, or wrap fresh, green saplings around the pole. While the beaver are swimming around the pole eating the bait they will get caught in the snares.

First chop a hole in the ice that is big enough to pull beaver through. Then make sure the bait pole is long enough to dig into the bottom of the pond; some guys nail another stick to make a T to support the pole from the top. Then cover the hole with a burlap sack and cover with snow.

Always remember it is your responsibility to know and follow your states hunting and trapping regulations.

We encourage you to be an active member in your states Trappers Association and the National Trappers Association.

<http://www.nationaltrappers.com>

The Snare Shop



Snaring Beaver

A Basic Guide



Phone: 712-792-0600
www.snareshop.com

Knowing the Beaver

The beaver is the largest rodent of North America. It can weigh between 40 and 95 pounds and be 3' - 4' long (including the tail). Beaver have wide furry bodies and long paddle like tails. They appear bigger than what they usually are due to their hump back.

The "Eager Beaver" is constantly working; chewing on trees with their strong front teeth, eating the bark and using the rest of the tree to build dams or lodges (homes). Beaver have been known to rebuild a damaged dam or lodge in less than 24 hours.

Being a creature of habit, the beaver take the same slides and trails in and out of the water. Lots of time the slides become very hard and easy to spot.

Beaver can be very damaging to surrounding areas causing flooding of homes, blocking drainage ditches and killing off plant life due to prolonged flooding.



Beaver Damage



Prepare the lower part of the slide by propping sticks up to narrow the slide and funnel the beaver into your snare.

Setting Your Snares Land Sets

Loop Size --- 10" diameter

Height --- 2" - 3" off the ground

The easiest way to snare beaver is in a slide.

Stake the snare out of the slide so when the beaver is caught they don't destroy it.

Open your loop to a 10" diameter and butt the support collar against the lock, and then attach the support collar to the support wire by twisting to the left.

Adjust the height of the bottom of the loop to about 2"-3" off the ground and place it in the center of the slide.

Take a step back and make sure the slide hasn't been disturbed, if it has "fluff" the grass back up making a definite trail again, or use brush or sticks to define the trail.

Place one snare at the top of the slide and one at the bottom, that way you can catch them coming and going.

We have found that an oval loop rather than a round loop catches beaver better, because of their wide bodies.

Use smaller sticks or grass to fill in the space between the larger sticks.



Here is a beaver slide with two different locations to set snares. The ridges in the banks give a natural funneling effect.



This slide has one visible location to set a snare. There may be more locations if you follow the slide up into the tall grass.

