



Here is a very nice trail, it can probably be set many times because it leads to water, and coon will travel it every day.



This coon was caught using a Micro Lock snare by Boaz Alford from Batavia, Ohio

Please remember it is your responsibility to know and abide by your state's laws. We also suggest joining your State and National Trapper's Associations. It is the easiest way to get your voice heard, and gain contacts all over your state and the nation!

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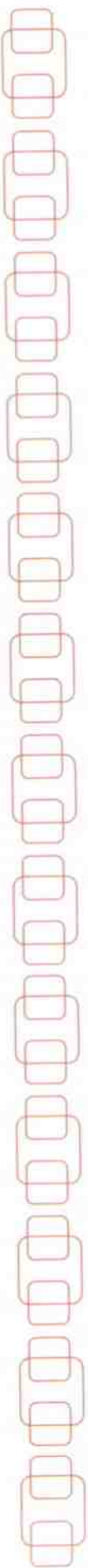


Snaring Raccoon

A Basic Guide



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Knowing Raccoons

The ring-tailed bandit is one of the most charismatic animals found in North America. Raccoons are nocturnal animals and are seldom seen during the day, even though they inhabit almost the entire United States and all of Central America. 'Coon will go where there is food, whether it's in the wetlands for crayfish, farmlands for crops, or suburbia raiding your garbage can. 'Coon live in hollowed out trees, rock piles, abandoned dens and if you're not careful they will gladly make your chimney or attic their home. Raccoon furs have been used for clothing since the Indians ruled North America. In the 1950's Davey Crockett made the 'coon skin hat a top seller in the fur trade. According to revenue, 'coons are the most important fur bearer in North America.



Coon Tracks

Getting Started

Always be conscious of where you are stepping, and what you are leaving in your wake. It is a good idea to spray Red Fox Urine on your boots and wear gloves to keep your scent completely covered. Don't walk in the trail; the slightest disturbance might detour the coon from following the trail further.

Setting Your Snares

Trail Sets

Loop Size --- 6" - 8" Diameter

Height --- 3" - 5" off the ground

Find a place in the trail where it narrows down, maybe between two trees, from short to tall grass, etc. Stake your snare out of the trail so when the coon is caught they don't destroy the trail too much. Open your loop up to the recommended diameter and butt the support collar against the lock, and then attach the support collar to the support wire by twisting on to the left. Adjust the height of the bottom of the snare to about a closed fist and place in the center of the trail. Take a step back and make sure the trail 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.

Due to the dexterity of the coon's front paws, a body catch is usually more effective. Sometimes with a head/neck catch they can get their paws in the loop and slip it over their heads. If you are having misses, try to open the loop a little larger so the coon and step one or both front feet through the loop.

Shorter snares, 36" - 42", help cut down on burn circles caused by snared coon. Shorter snares also allow "gang sets". A gang set is simply setting multiple snares in your top coon locations. When one gets caught the following coon passes them by and gets caught in the next snare 4' down the trail. Doubles and triples really add to a days catch.

A double from Jeromy's Snare line

