



Snaring Fox

A Basic Guide



Jake with our 1st Fox that we snared 48 hours after we received our order - Tom McAllister Fairbury, NE.



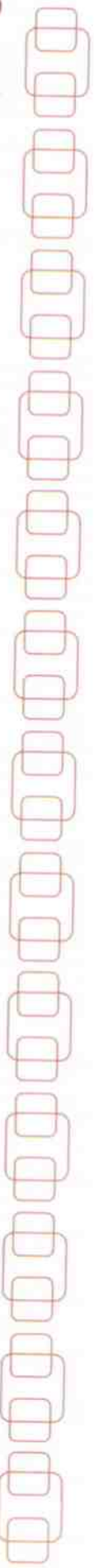
Your micro locks are the absolute best period, they're the only locks I'll use!
- Bone Alford, Betonia, Ohio



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!



Phone: 712-792-0600
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Getting to know Fox

There are five species of fox in North America: red, gray, kit, swift and island. Red and gray are the most common. They can weigh between 7 and 15 pounds and be 3' in length with a 1 ½' long bushy tail. Reds have a distinct rusty red coat, white underbelly, and black ears and legs. Grays are peppered black-brown-gray with a white underbelly.

Fox are most active at twilight, stocking prey like a cat and pouncing on it from behind. Their eyes and sight are much like a cat and are very keen. They also have an amazing sense of hearing and can hear a rodent digging under the snow.

Fox are burrowers, and live in dens. They have several dens in their territory that are used over many generations. Fox will burrow under fence to take outdoor animals such as chickens and rabbits. They will take small animals back to the dens for the kits to "play" with and learn to hunt.



Fox pouncing on its prey

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 fox from following the trail further.

Setting Your Snares

Trail Sets

Loop Size ... 8" diameter

Height ... 8" 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 coyote 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 just under knee high and place in the center of the trail. Take a step back and make sure the trail hasn't been disturbed, if it has "luff" the grass back up making a definite trail again, or use brush or sticks to define the trail.

Live Catch Sets

Set your snares in the same manner as above but make sure that there is absolutely no chance of entanglement. Tall grass is ok, but avoid areas with trees/saplings, fence lines, etc. Make sure your snares are fitted with a Live Catch Fox Stop; these generally make a 2 ½" diameter loop when closed. Check your snares more regularly to avoid chew outs.

Fence Line Sets

Use the same loop size as above or as big as the trail going through the fence line and place them 2" off the ground. When a fox passes under a fence they go feet first then follow with their bodies, so your loop needs to be up so their paws pass under and they follow through right into your snare. Make sure to check with your state regulations about snaring in the fence line.



This snare is staked out of the trail. The loop is 8" diameter and placed in the center of the trail. The bottom of the loop is about 8" off the ground.



From further away you can see that the grass camouflages the snare and it is difficult to see.