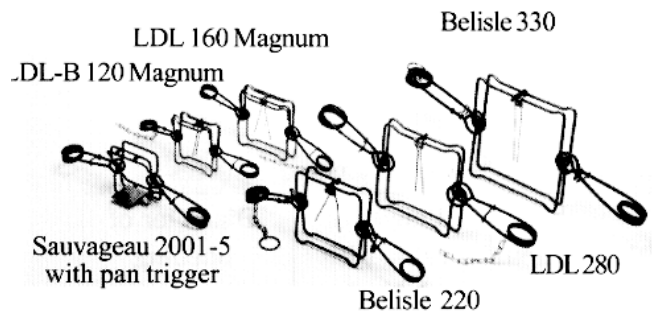


Humane Trapping

Humane trapping uses methods that hold or kill an animal quickly and efficiently, resulting in the least possible amount of pain and suffering.

The most humane way to kill an animal is to render it unconscious, with no chance of regaining consciousness, followed by a quick death.

The Conibear trap, named for its inventor Frank Conibear, is the best known and widely used. It catches the animal by the body (usually the neck) and, when properly installed, kills it quickly. It is very effective because a captured animal cannot pull free and dies rapidly. A wide variety of these traps, produced by different manufacturers, are now on the market.



SOME CONIBEAR TYPE TRAPS

In addition to the conventional models there are the “MAGNUM” versions, which are much more powerful and highly recommended for most species. See [trap chart](#) for legal traps in the NWT.

Wild animals deserve to be treated humanely, so over the past decade, scientists and trappers have worked together to research, develop and test new traps. They are united in their goal to find humane traps and methods for all species. As a result, today’s trappers have more choices and a much greater opportunity to deal with animals more efficiently, more humanely, and with more respect. Humane traps also help trappers waste less time and earn more money by reducing unwanted animal catches, eliminating loss through trap escape, and minimizing pelt damage.

Finally, trappers have a responsibility in the eyes of the public. Using more humane traps will improve the reputation of the fur industry. The refusal to adopt better methods will only encourage more public protest against trapping. If animals do not suffer when they are trapped, fewer people will be against fur trapping.

To ensure the welfare of trapped animals is protected, Canada and the European Union (EU) have negotiated an [Agreement on International Humane Trap Standards](#).

The Agreement:

- sets standards for humane traps;
- agrees on methods for testing traps;
- requires phasing out the conventional steel-jawed leghold restraining trap;
- allows trade in species trapped.



LEG HOLD TRAP