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| **Traps that are marketed for and/or in potential significant use for targeting the listed pest species.**  |
| **Trap** | **Possum** | **Rat** **(Ship, Norway)** | **Stoat** | **Ferret** | **Weasel** | **H.hog** | **Feral Cat** |
| DOC 150 |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |
| DOC 200 |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |
| DOC 250 |   |  |  |  |  |  |   |
| Goodnature A24 |   |  |  |   |  |   |   |
| Victor snapback (PCR mod) |   |  |  |   |  |   |   |
| Victor snapback |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |
| KaMate |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |
| Nooski |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |
| Snap E1 |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |
| Victor Power Kill |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |
| T Rex/Tomcat |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |
| Gorilla |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fenn MK4 |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |
| Fenn MK6 |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |
| Timms |  |   |   |  |   |   |  |
| KBL Tunnel |   |   |   |  |   |   |   |
| Possum master |  |   |   |  |   |   |  |
| Conibear 120 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sentinel |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Warrior |  |   |   |  |   |   |   |
| Trapinator |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Goodnature A12 |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| PodiTRAP |   |   |   |  |   |   |   |
| SA Coni |  |   |   |   |   |   |  |
| Twizel kill trap |   |   |   |   |   |   |  |
| Belisle Super X 220 |   |   |   |   |   |   |  |
| Conibear 220 |   |   |   |   |   |   |  |
| SA2 Kat trap |  |   |   |   |   |   |  |
| AT220 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Key:**  Not tested to NAWAC guideline;  Passed NAWAC guideline test; : Failed NAWAC guideline test**;** Cells are empty if the trap is not suitable or advocated or marketed in NZ for the pest species. |
| 1. The NAWAC guideline test status reported here is applicable to the currently available (unmodified) trap as sold. A series of modifications led to a version of the Snap E that passed for ship rats but failed for Norway rats.

**General Notes:*** Traps are only the killing device, so for the trapping operation to achieve the stated purpose and manage risks depends on effective operational planning. The effective use of traps within this operational planning context can be supported by following industry best practice material.
* The relative suitability of a trap for an operation is also influenced by criteria not captured here. This may include: capture efficiency, cost of use, user friendliness, non-target animal safety.
* Traps listed include the ‘trap system’ which includes the trap and how it is set (that is, additional equipment such as trap covers, and whether the trap is set above ground and how/if it is baited).
* The NAWAC guideline (09: Assessing the welfare performance of restraining and kill traps) standardises the testing of welfare performance of restraining traps and kill traps. The tests are designed to give 90% confidence that traps which pass the test will perform to the lower threshold (irreversible unconsciousness within 3 min for class B kill traps) 70% of the time and below the upper threshold (irreversible unconsciousness within 5 min for class B kill traps) 80% of the time.
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