Тгар	Ship Rat	Norway	Stoat	Ferret	Hedgehog	Possum	Feral Cat
DOC 150		Rat	V				
DOC 200	$\overline{\checkmark}$		 				
DOC 250	$\overline{\checkmark}$			$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$			
BT 200	$\overline{\checkmark}$						
BT 250				V			
PodiTRAP				\checkmark			
Rewild F-Bomb	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark		
Goodnature A24	\checkmark		\checkmark				
Envirotools D-Rat 'Lumberjack' ¹	\checkmark						
Envirotools Supervisor MAX	\checkmark						
Victor Professional PCR mod	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark				
Victor Professional	\checkmark						
T-Rex ² /Tomcat	\checkmark						
Timms							$\mathbf{\overline{A}}$
Flipping Timmy						\checkmark	
Sentinel						\checkmark	
Warrior						\checkmark	
Trapinator						\checkmark	
Goodnature A12 (discontinued)						\checkmark	
SA Coni (discontinued)							\checkmark
Twizel kill trap (discontinued)							\checkmark
Belisle Super X 220							\mathbf{N}
SA2 Kat trap						\checkmark	V
NZ AutoTraps "AT220"	\checkmark					\checkmark	
Victor No.1 double coil spring unpadded						\square	
No. 1 double coil spring unpadded with chain-spring and swivel modifications ³ Notes:						V	

Notes:

1. Testing was undertaken using the standard Envirotools D-Rat trap (includes shroud/yellow cover) in a wooden box.

2. Includes the T-Rex trap with the EVO tunnel.

3. Details on modifications and pass grade can be found in the testing report available here: <u>https://nzfurcouncil.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Final-Report-Possum-leg-hold-trap-modifications.pdf</u>

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 below the upper threshold (5 min for class B kill traps) 70% of the time and below the lower threshold (3 min for class B kill traps) 80% of the time.
- The NAWAC guideline provides robust standardised information on welfare performance but pass/fail trap results on their own are not an unequivocal determinant of whether the trap should or shouldn't be used.
- Copies of traps that have passed the guideline's criteria may be available from alternative manufactures and distributors. While these traps may have dimensions that are the same, and clamping force and impact momentum values that are similar, to those of the original trap, for the purposes of this table they cannot be confirmed as having the same welfare performance as the original trap. The NAWAC trap testing guideline does not provide guidance for mechanical testing of copied trap designs to confirm whether they would meet the trap testing criteria. There are also no validated ranges of mechanical measures within which a trap copy would be considered as sufficiently equivalent to the original trap.