INSTRUCTIONS FOR SETTING UP FISHER SNARES:

Make sure to take with you:

- ☐ GPS unit
- ☐ Compass
- ☐ Flagging
- ☐ 6-10 snares
- ☐ Lure
- ☐ Latex gloves
- ☐ 6-10 chicken wings
- ☐ Sponges
- ☐ Tie wire
- ☐ Lighter
- ☐ Data sheets
- ☐ Map
- ☐ Pen/pencil and a Sharpie
- ☐ Leatherman or screwdriver & wire cutters

1. Use your map to navigate to your grid cell, and to aid in locating potential fisher habitat in the grid. See your specific map for suggested locations.
2. Once you get to the general location, find a micro-site that is suitable for your snare. Think like a fisher! And also think about getting it off the beaten path of other humans in the area, yet easy enough to get to in 3 weeks! Remember fisher like structure and cover. It's preferable to place the snare under a log, in a pile of jack-straw logs, near the base of a tree with coarse woody debris nearby, or close to trees with large cavities. Covering a snare that is not under a natural object with slabs of bark or needled branches may help (but don't camouflage it too much!)
3. Construct your snare into its triangular shape, if it isn't already.
4. Burn gun brushes with a lighter for 5 sec each to ensure they are clean.
5. Bait your snare. Be sure to wear gloves to handle chicken. Hang chicken 2" from top of snare, with wire securely wrapped around a bone.
6. Bend all gun brushes in at 90 degree angles to sides of the snare.
7. Turn on your GPS unit and let it get a good "fix". **Fill out your data sheet**.
8. Write snare number on a piece of flagging, and hang the flagging right above the snare.
9. Hang sponge from a piece of wire on a nearby branch. Wearing gloves, dip sponge in lure.
10. Leave the area, hanging a flag or two on the way in, to assist the next person in finding your snare.
11. Hang a piece of flagging along the road or trail where you come out, and write "FS" on the flagging.

HOW TO RECORD A POINT USING YOUR GPS UNIT:

Blue Garmin E-trex units:

1. Turn GPS unit ON (power button on lower right side of unit)
2. Press PAGE button (top right) until you get to the screen that says "Main Menu"
3. Using the toggle button (on front of unit) to move up and down, highlight "Satellite," then press toggle button to select it (like hitting Enter)
4. The screen will show a depiction of the satellites it's detecting, and the bars at the bottom of the screen tell you how good your signal is. You must have at least 3 solid black bars before you can record your location. You may have to wait a minute or two.
5. Record the location shown at the top of the screen. It will look something like this:

   11 T 0724381
   5191692

   The "11" is the zone you're in (this should be the same everywhere in the Ninemile). The top number is your Easting, and the bottom or second number is your Northing.

Brown Garmin E-trex units:

1. Turn GPS unit ON (power button on lower right side of unit)
2. The first screen you come to should be the satellite screen, showing a depiction of the satellites it's detecting, and the bars at the bottom of the screen tell you how good your signal is. You must have at least 3 solid black bars before you can record your location. You may have to wait a minute or two.
3. Once you get 3 solid bars, hit the PAGE button (top right side of unit) until you get to the "Menu" page.
4. Use the buttons on the top left to scroll up or down if needed, and highlight "Mark."
5. Hit ENTER button (lower left side of unit).
6. Record the location shown at the bottom of the screen. It will look something like this:

   11 T 0724381
   5191692

   The "11" is the zone you're in (this should be the same everywhere in the Ninemile). The top number is your Easting, and the bottom or second number is your Northing.

Table 3: Some habitat features typifying fisher habitat in the Rocky Mountains.

Habitat Feature	*Reference*
Old-growth grand fir	**Jones and Garton 1994**
Old-growth subalpine fir	**Jones and Garton 1994**
Large diameter cedar	**Schwartz et al. unpublished**
Riperian areas	**Jones and Garton 1994**
Mesic cover types	**Roy 1991**
Area of high canopy closure	**Jones and Garton 1994**
Areas with complex physical structure	**Jones and Garton 1994**
Elevation <1800 m	**Schwartz et al. unpublished**

Photo 2: Examples of old square snares at microsites.