



About This Method



This document helps you to monitor small- to medium-sized mammals and reptiles using aluminium box (Elliott) traps. This method has been developed by the Monitoring Country staff. You can find more information on the Monitoring Country website: monitoringcountry.org.au or scan the QR code.



This method has three parts: **1. Get Ready**, **2. Out on Country** and **3. Back in the Office**. Each part can be undertaken separately but you must complete all three parts to finish the method. At the end of the document, you will find guidance for all the gear you need - [Gather Your Gear - Complete List](#).

We recommend you read the whole document before you start.

Part 1: Get Ready



GATHER YOUR GEAR



Equipment required for this part:

- Tablets/phones with:
 - ability to take photos
 - data collection and navigation apps
- Laptop/computer with software for:
 - mapping
- GPS device (recommended)
- Reference documents or field guides:
 - mammal and reptile keys or field guides
- Aluminium box (Elliott) traps
 - to set up each trap and
 - check that there are no broken or dangerous parts and
 - make sure the treadle (trap mechanism) is working

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING METHOD:

Reptile and Mammal Elliott Trapping



KEEP IN MIND



Why?

Make sure there is a clear [monitoring question](#) and that the [method](#) you have selected will answer the monitoring question.

If this is the first time you are monitoring, you will need to [design the survey](#): what are you monitoring, where will you survey, and when and how often you will survey?



When?

Prepare well before heading out on Country so that you have time to gather gear or train staff, if needed.



Who?

1 ranger/staff to plan and prepare



Training and skills

Staff involved in planning are trained and competent in:

- Mapping software (like QGIS or Google Earth) and/or [monitoring point generator](#)
- Navigation systems (like Avenza app or GPS device)
- Data collection systems (like Fulcrum app or paper datasheets)
- Identifying small- to medium-sized mammals and reptiles
- Scientific licensing and ethics permit requirements
- Understanding animal ethics/welfare



Check permissions

Consult with Traditional Owners, landholders and relevant government agencies and authorities, to determine appropriate access and approvals for environmental monitoring:

1. Where you can go – consult with the owners/managers of the land.
2. What you can do – check if you need [scientific licences or ethics permits](#)
3. What or who can you take photos of
4. What can be done with data and photos – who owns them, where will they be stored and how will data be interpreted and communicated.



Reptile and Mammal Elliott Trapping



ACTIONS

Make a plan and prepare


If you have done this monitoring before, it is best to do the surveys at the same time and same sites so that you can compare the data to previous surveys and see if there have been changes.

1. Plan which dates you will do Elliott trapping
 - A minimum of 4 nights every year is recommended. But how long and how frequently you do the Elliott trapping will depend on what you need to know and what species you are trying to trap.
 - Avoid trapping in mammal breeding seasons when lactating females may be separated from their dependent young or when females are more likely to have pouch young that may cause ethical concerns e.g. macropods can “throw” their pouch young when stressed.
 - Avoid trapping in extreme weather conditions (hot or cold).
2. Plan what times of day/night you will be checking the Elliott traps
 - Elliott traps are made of aluminium metal so can get hot very quickly.
 - It is best practice to clear Elliott traps by 3 hours after sunrise. How often and at what times you check the traps will depend on the species you are trapping, how hot or cold it is going to be, and your animal ethics permit requirements.
 - Avoid leaving animals in traps for long periods, especially if very cold or hot
 - Some mammals get capture myopathy – this is when they get very stressed from being in a trap and can die. If you are likely to trap a species that is more likely to get capture myopathy, you should check traps earlier in the night or multiple times so that animals aren’t left in the trap for too long.
3. Decide if you need to make any changes/modifications to the trap, such as:
 - Locking mechanisms to help catch mammals like phascogales
 - Hide traps inside PVC tubes to keep non-target animals away
 - Add material around (like corflute, hessian, plastic wrap) or inside (like fleece, leaf litter) the trap to protect from weather.
 - Make sure the trigger plate and door work properly, and there aren’t any animal ethics issues.
4. Plan what data (species identification, body measurements, samples, demographics, individually identifiable animals etc.) are necessary to collect to answer your monitoring questions.

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING METHOD:

Reptile and Mammal Elliott Trapping



5. If animals need to be individually identifiable, plan how you will mark them.
 - Permanent options include ear notching (with numbering systems), ear tags and microchips.
 - Marking animals with paint pen or clipping hair/fur can be a less-invasive technique if your team are not trained in more invasive techniques, or if you don't need permanent markings.
6. Gather species of interest [records in your area](#) and identify where potential species of interest habitat is.
 - Such as from Traditional Owners, Atlas of Living Australia (ALA) or government databases.
 - Which species you plan to monitor might change where you place your traps
7. Use the [monitoring point generator](#) or mapping software to select your sites
 - How many sites, and where the sites will be, will depend on what you are trying to find out. Consider the data you need, and the target species' likely use of the habitat, home range size and animal ethics.
 - Traps can be on transects that follow along roads that you drive, or in transects or grids or in the bush that you walk between or placed randomly in preferred habitat of a target species.
 - Depending on the species and habitat, you might have something like 100 m transects with traps spaced every 10 m in specific habitat, or a grid of 25 traps in 5 rows, spaced 20 m apart
8. Give each site and trap a unique name, and export and save the location data in your data management system
 - e.g. if you have 5 grids of 25 traps each, GR01_ to GR05_, then the trap number (GR01_01–GR01_25 to GR05_01–GR05_25)
9. Prepare maps of sites and load sites onto navigation devices
10. Plan how you will record information on Country (electronic data forms or paper datasheets)
11. Plan your [data management system](#) (how you will store trap check and animal capture data)
-  12. Check **GATHER YOUR GEAR** lists for [Get Ready](#), [Out on Country](#) and [Back in the Office](#) ([complete list on last page](#)) and get any equipment you don't have.
13. See [buying guide\(s\)](#) for advice on which trapping equipment may be suitable to buy
14. Charge electronic devices (tablets/phones, power banks, GPS) and batteries



ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING METHOD:

Reptile and Mammal Elliott Trapping

Train



1. Check the **Training and skills** requirements for **Get Ready**, **Out on Country** and **Back in the Office** steps and arrange any training or expertise that you need.
2. Run everyone involved in the survey through the plan.
 - Be clear on how many people will be involved, what everyone will be doing, and what they will need to do the survey.
3. Prepare guides for identifying mammals and reptiles that you may catch on Country
 - ID books or apps can be used instead, but a short guide that is specific to your area/species makes it quicker and easier to check when out on Country.
 - Guides can be loaded onto tablets/phones or printed and laminated.
4. Run a training session for all rangers involved in the survey to learn or refresh:
 - a. How to use the devices (like tablets/phones and GPS)
 - b. How to use data collections apps and record data
 - c. How to identify mammals and reptiles and their habitats (if relevant)
 - d. How to set up, check, and fix Elliott traps

Next Section – **Part 2: Out on Country**



Part 2: Out on Country



GATHER YOUR GEAR



One set of this equipment for each team:

- Tablets/phones
- Power bank (optional)
- GPS device and spare batteries (recommended)
- Reference documents or field guides: mammals and reptiles
- Datasheets: trap check datasheet (paper) and animal data (on the electronic device)
- VHF or UHF radio (handheld or car mounted) to communicate with other teams (recommended, particularly in areas with limited phone reception)
- Headtorch (if setting or clearing traps in the dark)
- Calico handling bags
- Spare Elliott traps
- Container with enough lure/bait for each trap site (and spares)
- Tongs or spoons (optional, if baiting traps with meat baits)
- Hand sanitiser and/or water and soap
- Animal safe residual insecticide (e.g. Coopex)
- Stationery: pencil, pencil sharpener, eraser, permanent marker
- Trapping kit:
 - Weighing scales (e.g. Pesola digital scale or spring scales with hook in relevant weight for target species, e.g. 1kg, 600g and/or 300g)
 - Digital or vernier callipers (digital callipers don't work in the rain!)
 - Plastic ruler
 - Animal first aid including adhesive under wrap for repouching (e.g. Fixomull stretch tape), vet-grade antiseptic (e.g. Cetrigen) and saline solution
 - Latex gloves
 - OPTIONAL – tools to permanently mark individuals: microchips and microchip scanner, ear tags and applicators, or ear punch
 - OPTIONAL – tools to non-permanently mark individuals: non-toxic paint pen (e.g. uni POSCA) or scissors/razors
 - OPTIONAL – tools to take genetic samples from ears: ear punch or sharp surgical scissors, alcohol swabs, lighter and genetic sample tubes (e.g. Eppendorfs) filled with 70-90% ethanol.



ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING METHOD:

Reptile and Mammal Elliott Trapping

One set of this equipment for each site:

- Medium Elliott trap (approx. 9 cm x 10 cm x 33 cm)
- Pre-prepared lure/bait (appropriate for the species you want to catch)
- Materials for any trap modifications (like insulation) (optional)
- Flagging tape

KEEP IN MIND



When?

Close traps if extreme temperatures (very hot or very cold), heavy rainfall, high winds or bush fires are predicted.



Who?



At least 2 people per team, including a team leader who must be an experienced animal handler



Training and skills

Make sure everyone knows the plan.

Field staff are trained and competent in:

- Navigation systems (like Avenza app or GPS device)
- Data collection systems (like Fulcrum app or paper datasheets)
- Understanding animal ethics/welfare
- Handling mammals and reptiles
- Setting and checking Elliott traps

ACTIONS



Check that your electronic devices (tablets/phones, power banks, GPS, batteries) are charged before you head out.



Ground truth sites (if required)

1. Go to each site to check that it is in the right habitat or area/s for the species you are trying to monitor
2. If needed, move sites so that they are more accessible or in the correct habitat type
3. If a site is moved, record new location coordinates.

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING METHOD:

Reptile and Mammal Elliott Trapping



✓ Setting and positioning traps

1. Head to the first trap site.
2. Check the trap is working properly:
 - a. Trigger plate has a good sensitivity, adjusted by bending the tab.
 - b. Pin with the hook end if at the front of the trap
 - c. Door fully shuts
3. Put the bait at the back of the trap
 - Make sure the bait isn't under the trigger plate
 - You can flatten the bait a little to stop it from rolling around.
4. Place the trap in a protected position so that it is:
 - a. At least 5 metres from the road (or 10-20 m if the road is used by other people)
 - b. Facing away from the road and facing away from where you will approach
 - c. Protected from sun, wind and rain by vegetation (check that it will be shady in the morning)
 - d. On flat and stable ground
 - e. Not on or nearby an ant nest
5. Choose where you will put the trap and use your foot to clear away vegetation, rocks, sticks or leaves so that the trap will sit flat and the door will close.
6. Set the trap by pushing the front door in until it clicks (locks open).
7. Make sure the trap can be found again by tying flagging tape onto a plant above the trap or recording a waypoint on the GPS.
 - If the general public use the area, make sure the trap is hidden to stop anyone else from finding it. It may be better to not use flagging tape.
 - If you are using flagging tape, it is a good idea to write the site number on it.
- ✎ 8. Continue to your next site, and complete steps 2-8 until all traps have been set.
 - If you don't set some of the traps, record these as 'SHUT' on your **trap check data** so that the team checking the traps knows exactly which traps haven't been set.



✓ Checking traps and processing animals

1. Head to the first trap site.
 - Even if the trap has been marked as 'SHUT' on the **trap check data**, it is still a good idea to go to the site and check the trap.
2. Collect a calico handling bag.
 - Handling bags can be reused between animals but use a fresh bag if the bag becomes dirty or wet including from scat and blood.

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING METHOD:

Reptile and Mammal Elliott Trapping



3. Approach the trap as quietly as possible.
 - Avoid slamming car doors and talking and walking loudly.
4. Look to see whether the trap door is open or shut, and then pick the trap up gently.
 - If the door is shut and the trap feels heavy, there is probably an animal inside.
5. If the door is open, collect the bait and shut the door.
6. If the door is closed, push it slightly open, and look to see if there is an animal.
7. If there isn't an animal, look under the treadle to make sure there isn't anything hiding in the trap, collect the bait and shut the door.
8. If there is an animal, quickly and quietly remove the animal from the trap:
 - a. Place the calico bag over the front of the trap
 - b. Gently turn the trap upside down
 - c. Push the door open until clicks (locks open)
 - d. Gently tilt the trap so the animal slides into the bag
 - e. Once the animal is fully inside the bag, close the bag and tie it shut.
 - f. Collect the bait and shut the door.
 - Before you tie up the bag, check that the animal's tail is out of the way.
 - If venomous snake has been caught, if safe to do so, pull out the pin with the hook and unfold the trap so that the animal can leave when it is ready.
9. Put the trap back, but double check that there is no bait left inside and the door is properly shut so that animals can't get in during the day.
 - It is a good idea to leave the trap onto of grass or a small shrub to keep it off the ground and away from ants.
10. Put the bait into the bait container.
11. Check the site ID by comparing the flagging tape label and/or GPS waypoint.
-  12. Record **trap check data** by writing the trap status for the trap, either:
 - a. species name if animal captured
 - b. open with bait (OB)
 - c. open with no bait (ONB)
 - d. closed with bait (CB)
 - e. closed with no bait (CNB)
-  13. Collect and record **animal data** (including marking individuals and taking samples)
 - Make sure that consistent measurement units are used e.g. millimetres for body measurements and grams for weight.
 - If you are not sure about the species identification, take photos of identifying features and/or consult a field guide/identification key.


ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING METHOD:

Reptile and Mammal Elliott Trapping



14. Release the animal at its capture site
 - Do not tip the animal out of the bag.
 - Try to give the animal a smooth exit out of the bag and a clear pathway that isn't blocked by shrubs, big logs etc.
 - Avoid releasing onto the road or directly next to the car.
 - For females with pouch young, listen out for pouch young calls and check inside the handling bag in case a pouch young has been left in the bag or nearby on release. You may also need to consider a soft release.
 - After release and weighing the bag, it is good practice to shake out the bag to remove any scat, fur etc.
15. Continue to your next site, and complete steps 2-15 until all traps have been checked.
16. Before leaving your final site, have a look at your **trap check data** to make sure that all the traps have been checked.

Daily data management

-  1. After everyone has finished checking their traps, collect the **trap check data** and **animal data** from that morning.
2. Check the data to see if there is missing information or any particular issues (e.g. traps moved or shut because of ants, broken traps).
3. If you are using individual identification, create a re-trap list.
 - This is a list of all the animals that have been captured and given an individual identification mark.
 - If any of these animals are recaptured, they don't need to be processed again.
 - Include details like individual ID (e.g. microchip number), pouch young, injuries and any missing data (that could be collected if caught again).
4. Make sure any devices are charged, trapping kits are re-stocked and re-trap lists are provided to each trapping team.
5. Put any DNA samples collected into the fridge (or a cool room with a consistent temperature).
6. Inform team leaders of any data or trap issues they need to be aware of before resetting and checking traps.



ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING METHOD:

Reptile and Mammal Elliott Trapping

✓ Resetting traps

Re-open traps in the late afternoon

1. Head to the first trap site.
2. If the trap wasn't shaded in the morning or had an issue with ants, move the trap to a better spot.
 - An insecticide like Coopex can be sprayed on the ground beneath the trap to reduce ant issues. Coopex should not be used if frogs might be caught.
3. Put fresh bait into the back of the trap.
4. Check the trap is working properly:
 - a. Trigger plate has a good sensitivity, adjusted by bending the tab.
 - b. Pin with the hook end if at the front of the trap
 - c. Door fully shuts
5. Reset the trap.
- ✎ 6. Continue to your next site, and complete steps 2-5 until all traps have been set.
 - If you don't set some of the traps, note these as 'SHUT' on your **trap check data** so that the team checking the traps knows exactly which traps haven't been set.

✓ Collecting traps

1. On the final trapping morning, traps must be collected.
 - Traps can either be collected as each site is cleared or after all sites have been cleared.
2. Collect any flagging tape.
3. After you have collected your traps and before leaving the area, count the traps to make sure you haven't forgotten any.

Reptile and Mammal Elliott Trapping



RECORD DATA



Data to record when setting and checking traps

What to record	Required?	Notes
<i>Information to record about each trap check</i>		
Project name	Yes	Make it clear which project this data belongs to and its purpose
Date	Yes	Record the date the traps were checked
Personnel	Yes	Record the name of the people who checked the traps - this is helpful if any questions come up about the data
Number of traps	Yes	Know how many traps you are supposed to check each day and count the number of traps you did check at the end of the trapping session.
<i>Information to record about each trap that was checked</i>		
Site name/number	Yes	Always check the site number against the flagging tape and GPS coordinates or map.
Trap checked	Yes	Record that the trap was checked.
<i>Suggested information to record about each trap check and/or each trap that was checked</i>		
Trap status	Optional	Record the status of the trap (e.g. animal caught, whether the trap was not set, or it was open or closed, with or without bait etc.).
Animal Identification	Optional	An animal's individual identification can be one of the most important pieces of information. Writing the animal identification or adding the microchip sticker can help figure out any mistakes if the information wasn't entered correctly into the electronic device.
Trap issues	Optional	Record whether there were issues with the trap e.g. ants, door not shut, hessian disturbed etc.
Start and end time of trap check	Optional	Record what time you started and ended your trap check.
Habitat description and/or photo	Optional	Describe or take a photo of the vegetation type and landscape features at the site
Signs of introduced species	Optional	Are there signs of introduced species like cats and foxes e.g. tracks or scats?
Stories and notes	Optional	Record information or stories from Elders, and anything else worth noting about the area or animals.
Video	Optional	Record videos of information or stories from Elders, and rangers performing or describing the work they are doing.



ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING METHOD:

Reptile and Mammal Elliott Trapping



Data to record when animals are trapped

What to record	Required?	Notes
<i>Information to record about each animal trapped</i>		
Project name	Yes	Make it clear which project this data belongs to and its purpose
Date	Yes	Record the date animal was captured
Personnel	Yes	Record the name of the people who processed the animal and recorded the data - this is helpful if any questions come up about the animal or data
Site name/number	Yes	Record the site name/number that the animal was captured at.
Species	Yes	Record the name of the species that was captured. For reptiles, it is best practice to use the scientific name because some common names are used for different animals.
Animal individual identification	Optional	This is usually used for permanent individual marking, such as microchip or ear tag number
Weight	Optional	Specify the measurement unit to be used. Grams (g) is usually the standard unit for small - medium sized animals.
Sex	Optional	If known, record if the animal is male or female.
Age	Optional	Age can be determined based on things like size, weight, breeding status or tooth wear.
Breeding status	Yes	Breeding status can be determined based on things like age, weight, pouch status, testes size, nipple colour and size, scent glands, fat deposits. This is particularly important information for female animals that may have pouch young or dependent young.
Sample number	Optional	If you have taken samples (e.g. DNA, ectoparasite, swabs), record the sample number of the sample tube. It is useful to have the sample tubes pre-labelled with an individual number or label them with the animal's individual ID (e.g. microchip number).
Illness, injuries, abnormalities	Optional	Information on whether an animal is sick, has a high parasite load, has lost fur or has an injury.
Unexpected outcome	Yes	Record if an animal (including pouch young) has died or has to be euthanised.

Next section – **Part 3: Back in the Office**



Part 3: Back in the Office



GATHER YOUR GEAR



Equipment required for this part:

- Tablets/phones (and paper datasheets) that you used to record data
- Data management system
- Laptop or computer with software for:
 - Spreadsheets
 - Mapping
- Disinfectant solution: diluted F10 (as recommended on label) or chlorine bleach (1:10)
- Safety data sheets for F10 or chlorine bleach
- Personal Protective Equipment (as recommended on the chemical safety data sheets)
- Spray bottles for F10 solution or large tubs for chlorine bleach solution
- Scrubbing brushes
- Washing line
- Flagging tape

KEEP IN MIND



When?

Always try to complete this work as soon as you can after returning from your time on Country. Clean and put away equipment as soon as possible after trapping finishes, preferably the same day. Download data and photos as soon as possible after trapping



finishes so that the data is not lost.

Who?



At least 1 person from each trapping team to clean and put away equipment



At least 1 person to manage the data.

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING METHOD:

Reptile and Mammal Elliott Trapping



Training and skills

Staff managing data are trained and competent in:

- Mapping software (like QGIS or Google Earth)
- Spreadsheet software (like Microsoft Excel)
- Data collection systems (like Fulcrum app or paper datasheets)
- Data management systems (like databases, cloud storage and external hard drives)
- Reading chemical safety datasheets for chosen disinfectants, and using said disinfectants safely
- OPTIONAL: data analysis skills for estimating occupancy and/or population size (will depend on careful survey design and total number of captures)

ACTIONS



Cleaning

1. After the traps have been collected, all equipment must be cleaned and disinfected with F10 or chlorine bleach solutions.
2. Read the F10 or chlorine bleach safety data sheet and wear the recommended PPE.
3. Dilute the F10 (as recommended on label) or chlorine bleach (1:10 solution).
4. Pull the pin with the hook out of each Elliott trap to unfold them.
5. Clean the Elliott traps to remove dirt, scat, bait etc. with a scrubbing brush and soaking in a tub for at least 10 minutes with either:
 - a. diluted chlorine solution and then rinsed with fresh water *or* diluted F10
6. Leave Elliott traps to dry in the sun for at least 10 minutes.
7. Once dry, put pins back into the Elliott traps and tie flagging tape onto any that need repair.
8. Wash trapping bags with diluted F10 or diluted chlorine solution.
 - You can use a washing machine but make sure you wash the bags separately from personal clothing and clean the washing machine after use.
 - Make sure bags are rinsed with fresh water after disinfecting.
9. Hang trapping bags to dry in the sun for at least 10 minutes.
10. Check bags for holes, weak seams and loose threads that need to be repaired.
11. Clean out trapping kits and note down any equipment or supplies that need replacing.
 - Consider buying replacement supplies or equipment now so that everything is ready for the next time you do any trapping.
12. Once dry, pack away clean traps, hessians, trapping bags and any other equipment.



ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING METHOD:

Reptile and Mammal Elliott Trapping



✓ Data entry, analysis and reporting

1. Record a summary of what you did and why, any observations (like weather conditions, fire history and site condition), anything that went wrong or didn't work and things that worked well.
2. Upload the **trap check and animal data** to your data management system.
 - Recommended: get someone else to proof the data to check for mistakes.
3. Upload any photos or videos taken during the survey to your data management system
4. Import the data into a spreadsheet and calculate the:
 - a. Total number of captures
 - b. Total number of species captured (species richness)
 - c. Raw/naïve occupancy (how many sites was a species detected at / how many sites were surveyed in total)
 - d. OPTIONAL: population size (requires statistical analysis)
 - e. OPTIONAL: modelled occupancy (requires statistical analysis)
 - You can also calculate summaries of things like survey effort (sum of how many nights traps were deployed for), trap rate (how many times species was caught / survey effort), and how species captures differed across habitat types
5. Create a simple graph of:
 - a. Species richness across sites and/or over time (months, years)
 - b. Occupancy over time
6. Use the mapping software to create a map of
 - a. All trap locations/sites
 - b. Where species were detected from all trap locations/sites (species distribution)
 - c. OPTIONAL: Heatmaps of species detections from all trap locations/sites (how frequently they were detected at sites) if there were a lot of captures
7. Discuss with the ranger team or community the results of the monitoring, any reasons for the presence of absence of species, or trends in occupancy or population size (if calculated), and if there have been any changes to previous years.
 - Consider whether trends might be related to your management (like feral cat and fox control) to check how well management is working, or if you need to make adjustments.
8. Share the data according to any data sharing or funding agreements you have made

Next section – Full Equipment List



Gather Your Gear – Complete List



The complete **GATHER YOUR GEAR** list for **Get Ready**, **Out on Country** and **Back in the Office**.

Gear List	Required?	Get Ready	On Country	In Office
Tablets/phones: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ability to take photos Apps for data collection (like Fulcrum) and navigation (like Avenza) 	✓	✓	✓	✓
Laptop or computer with software for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping (like QGIS or Google Earth) Spreadsheets (like Microsoft Excel) 	✓	✓		✓
GPS device & spare batteries	Recommended	✓	✓	
Power bank	Recommended		✓	
Reference documents and/or field guides: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mammals and reptiles 	✓		✓	
VHF or UHF Radio	Recommended		✓	
Headtorch & spare batteries	If checking traps at night/before sunrise		✓	
Medium Elliott traps <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 9 cm x 10 cm x 33 cm treadle plate mechanism no sharp edges that can hurt an animal	✓		✓	✓
Materials for modifications (e.g. locking mechanisms, PVC pipes, insulation materials)	Optional	✓	✓	
Bucket of pre-prepared lure/bait	✓		✓	
Tongs	Recommended for meat-based lure/bait		✓	
Flagging tape and reflective tape	Recommended		✓	
Clipboard with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trap check datasheets Re-trap list	✓		✓	
Stationery: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pencil Eraser Pencil sharpener Permanent marker	✓		✓	
Calico handling bags Approx. 20 cm x 30 cm	✓		✓	✓

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING METHOD:

Reptile and Mammal Elliott Trapping

Trapping kit including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weight scales • Calipers (digital or vernier) • Ruler • Permanent marker • Animal first aid – adhesive stretch tape, wound treatment, saline solution • Disposable gloves • Hand sanitiser or soap • Optional - tools to permanently mark individuals: microchips and microchip scanner, ear tags and applicators, or ear punch • Optional – tools to non-permanently mark individuals: Non-toxic paint pen (e.g. uni POSCA) or scissors. Optional – tools to take genetic sample from ears: ear punch or sharp surgical scissors, alcohol swabs, lighter and genetic sample tubes (e.g. Eppendorfs) filled with 70-90% ethanol.	✓		✓	✓
Snake handling kit	✓		✓	
Solution for cleaning equipment: F10 or Chlorine bleach (1:10) <i>Don't forget to dilute to the recommended solution, read the safety datasheets and wear the recommended PPE!</i>	✓			✓
Spray bottle, tubs and scrubbing brushes for cleaning equipment	✓			✓
Washing line	✓			✓
Data management system (like databases, cloud storage and external hard drives)	✓			✓