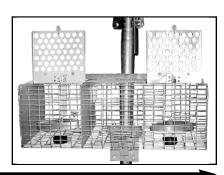
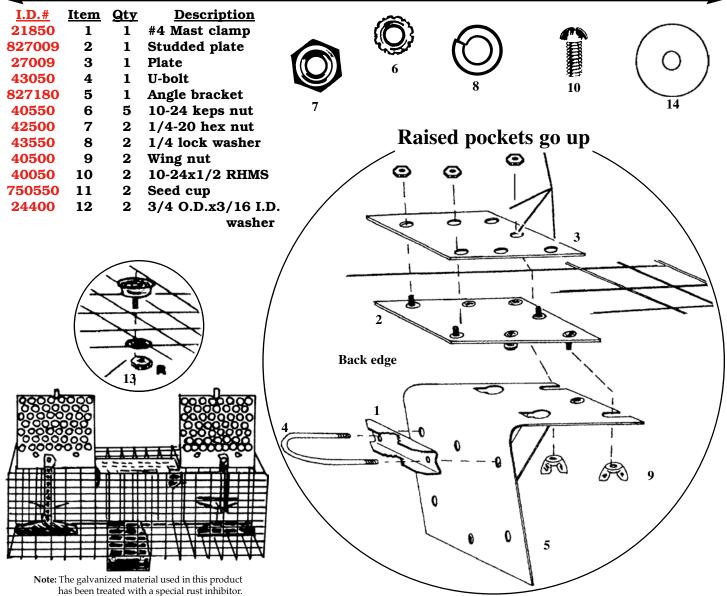
Instructions and Parts List ST-1 Sparrow Trap

Can sit free-standing on the ground or pole mounted

Three-compartment, wire cage, live trap — does not harm birds

Check parts against this list before starting assembly. If any shortages are found, refer to Packing Slip for claim instructions.





Instructions Part 1 — Mounting Sparrow Trap to Pole

- 1. To attach mounting bracket to sparrow trap, lift lid of center compartment and place steel plate (3) (without studs) on floor of trap so it is centered to length of trap. Back edge of plate should be against back wall of trap (raised pockets go up).
- **2.** Position studded plate (2) below trap with three studs up as shown. Insert these three studs through holes in upper plate. Secure with three 10-24 keps nuts (6).
 - 3. Option A Attach angle bracket (5) to round 1-
- 1/4" to 1-3/4" dia. steel post, 2-3 feet above ground, using one U-bolt (5) and two 1/4-20 hex nuts (7), two 1/4" lock washers (8) and one mast clamp (1).
- **Option B** Trap can also be used without Ubolt and mounted to a wooden fence post, building or tree using wood screws (not furnished) to hold in place.
- 4. The mounting bracket on sparrow trap is designed to allow trap to be easily and quickly

Instructions continue on back

Trio Model ST-1 Sparrow Trap

The ST-1 sparrow trap is designed to trap house sparrows efficiently with minimum effort. By simply resetting the trap after each catch, 10 to 12 house sparrows can be caught in a day's time. It usually takes only a few minutes for sparrows to find the exit gate and move from trapping cage to holding cage; by raising tripped door, trap is reset.

Key to success in ridding an area of English (house) sparrows lies in systematic use of a sparrow trap. The period of March through October (begins earlier in south, later in north) is best time. During nesting season when adult birds are looking for every available nesting site, trap is particularly effective. It's an excellent idea to leave last house sparrow trapped each day to serve as a decoy in holding cage. Be sure to feed and water decoy. Decoy and attractive bait are extremely alluring to adult nest-seeking pairs. Each pair of adult house sparrows eliminated reduces crop of young to hatch later.

One further suggestion: keep entrances of your martin house closed during winter months. In spring open just one or two compartments when you first see martins at your house. When additional martins arrive, open more compartments.

You will probably catch more house sparrows dur-

ing the first week or two of use. As house sparrows in the area are trapped out, numbers will decrease but trapping should continue. Spring nesting period is time to get rid of those house sparrows that might have taken over a martin house. By installing trap on martin house mounting post or nearby, house sparrows occupying house are easily caught before young are hatched and, if male house sparrow is caught, it is unlikely other sparrows will move in. Martin house should be cleaned regularly of all house sparrow nests.

Young house sparrows hatched in early summer months will roam in sizable flocks. Attracted by food and naturally curious house sparrows are easily trapped. As fall approaches, house sparrows hunt a winter nesting place where food is available. At this time of year they tend to stay fairly close to their chosen winter home. A trapping program begun in early spring will have cleared your area of these undesirable birds and will free feeding stations for more attractive winter birds. Finally, always be sure of what you are trapping. Only non-native birds may be trapped. It is illegal to trap native North American birds. A good field guide will help you tell house sparrows from native, protected species.

ALWAYS MONITOR TRAP WHILE IN USE — NATIVE NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS SHOULD BE FREED AT ONCE

— Continued from other side — Instructions Part 1 ———

removed from post without unbolting right angle bracket (5). Attach sparrow trap and its mounting plates to mounting bracket by inserting shoulder bolts into keyholes and studs into slots in edge of angle bracket. Push trap back so shoulder bolts lock into keyholes and secure studs with wing nuts (9). To remove trap, loosen the two wing nuts two or three turns and slide trap forward from the angle bracket. Purpose of this feature is user can easily remove trap

to release sparrows in rural area if desired.

5. Rather than use seed cups (included) you may want to try a 1/4" slice of white bread. Many users feel bread is less attractive to other species of birds, but attracts sparrows as good or better than seed.

To use seed cup (11), fasten to floor in center of trip arm using one 10-24x1/2 RHMS (10), one 3/4 O.D.x#10 washer (12) and one 10-24 keps nut (6) with each cup.

Instructions Part 2 — How to Set and Adjust Sparrow Trap

Lift each end door at top of trap sections until rear of door engages notch in perch supporting member. Test operation of trap by applying light pressure on perch with hand. Door should close immediately. Action of trap is gentle and harmless. Reset trap after testing.

Spring tension on perches may be adjusted by moving rear end of springs forward to next wire mesh for greater tension or backwards to next mesh for lighter tension. Speed of door closure is adjusted by moving rear end of door springs backward or forward where attached to mesh at top of traps.

For replacement parts or accessories call toll-free 800-255-2692



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