ROYAL CANADIAN AIR CADETS

PROFICIENCY LEVEL TWO

INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE

SECTION 3

EO M290.03 – CONSTRUCT A SIMPLE SNARE

Total Time: 60 min

PREPARATION

PRE-LESSON INSTRUCTIONS

Resources needed for the delivery of this lesson are listed in the lesson specification located in A-CR-CCP-802/PG-001, Chapter 4. Specific uses for said resources are identified throughout the Instructional Guide within the TP for which they are required.

Review the lesson content and become familiar with the material prior to delivering the lesson.

Cut one 60 cm length of non-ferrous wire for each pair of cadets. Have spares on hand in case extras are needed.

PRE-LESSON ASSIGNMENT

N/A.

APPROACH

Demonstration was chosen for TP1 as it allows the instructor to explain and demonstrate the skill the cadet is expected to acquire.

Performance was chosen for TP2 as it is an interactive way to introduce cadets to constructing a simple snare.

INTRODUCTION

REVIEW

N/A.

OBJECTIVES

By the end of this lesson the cadet shall be expected to construct a simple snare.

IMPORTANCE

It is important for cadets to learn to construct a simple snare because in a survival situation the ability to catch food is essential. Consumption of protein will satisfy hunger and enable the cadet to ward off fatigue.

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Teaching point 1 **Explain and Demonstrate the Procedure for Constructing a Simple Snare**

Time: 15 min Method: Demonstration

Site selection is important when constructing a simple snare. The simple snare should be placed in an area frequented by small animals or near where they store their food. In all seasons, small animal tracks and their feces can be seen. These give a good indication of where small animals frequent or are travelling.

A simple snare may be made of brass wire, string, plant cordage, roots, horse hair, rawhide, dried animal guts, etc. The best material for constructing a simple snare is non-ferrous wire because it keeps its round shape and is easily twisted to make a loop through which the moving part of the wire will slide.



Ensure the instructor has practiced constructing a simple snare before demonstrating this procedure to cadets.

To construct a simple snare:

1. Using the non-ferrous wire, make a loop, fist width wide, and twist the end of the loop to ensure its stability while allowing the moving part to slide easily. (See Figure 1).

2. Set the loop vertically four fingers above the ground using twigs. Ensure the loop is a hand's width away from obstructions on either side of the path. (See Figure 1).

3. Anchor the remaining wire to a stake/tree/obstruction. (See Figure 1).



Wiseman, J., The SAS Survival Handbook, HarperCollins Publishers (p. 187)

Figure 1 A Simple Snare

CONFIRMATION OF TEACHING POINT 1

QUESTIONS

Q1. Where should a simple snare be placed?

Q2. Name three materials which can be used for constructing a simple snare?

Q3. What is the best material for constructing a simple snare?

ANTICIPATED ANSWERS

A1. The simple snare should be placed in an area frequented by small animals or near where they store their food.

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A2. A simple snare may be made of brass wire, string, plant cordage, roots, horse hair, rawhide, dried animal guts, etc.

A3. The best material for a simple snare is non-ferrous wire because it keeps its round shape and is easily twisted to make a loop through which the moving part of the wire will slide.

Teaching point 2 **Construct a Simple Snare**

Time: 35 min Method: Performance

ACTIVITY

OBJECTIVE

The objective of this activity is for cadets to construct a simple snare.

RESOURCES

Non-ferrous wire 60 cm in length, one per group.

ACTIVITY LAYOUT

This activity must be conducted outdoors during daylight hours.

ACTIVITY INSTRUCTIONS

1. Divide cadets into groups of two.
2. Distribute one non-ferrous wire 60 cm in length to each group.
3. Instruct cadets to find an appropriate site to construct a simple snare.
4. Have cadets construct a simple snare.
5. Supervise and give feedback on the construction of simple snares.
6. After each group has finished constructing a simple snare, bring all groups back to one central location.
7. Have the entire group look at each simple snare if time permits.
8. Have cadets disassemble the simple snares and return materials to the instructor.

SAFETY

Adequate supervision will ensure cadets do not misuse the equipment.



Watch where you are walking and be careful not to step on a simple snare.

END OF LESSON CONFIRMATION

The cadets' participation in TP2 will serve as the confirmation of this lesson.

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CONCLUSION

HOMEWORK/READING/PRACTICE

N/A.

METHOD OF EVALUATION

N/A.

CLOSING STATEMENT

Constructing a simple snare is essential in a survival situation. The ability to feed yourself will ward off fatigue and eliminate one of the seven enemies of survival.

INSTRUCTOR NOTES/REMARKS

All snares will be disassembled immediately after completion of the practical exercise.

REFERENCES

C3-002 (ISBN 0-00-653140-7) Wiseman, J. (1999). *The SAS Survival Handbook.* Hammersmith, London: HarperCollins Publishers.

C3-003 (ISBN 1-896713-00-9) Tawrell, P. (1996). *Camping and Wilderness Survival: The Ultimate Outdoors Book.* Green Valley, ON: Falcon Distribution.

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