

How to create your Best Survival Weapon and Trap

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Two-Pronged Hunting Spear

In this guide, I am going to show you how to make a two-pronged hunting spear. This type of spear can be used for all sorts of smaller game, but is best for small aquatic animals such as frogs and fish.



Step 1: Materials

The material you will need:

- knife

- cord or thick string, such as paracord

- long straight stick. (This can be as long as you want, I like around a 6 foot range)

- a few twigs cut to 1-2 inch lengths





Step 2:

Shave the larger end of the stick down to a chisel shape and then split the end with your knife.



Step 3:

Tie a piece of cord as tight as you possibly can around and around the stick directly below the split to prevent it from splitting further.



Step 4:

Horizontally jam the small twig into the slit to keep the two sides from coming back together. Then sharpen the two points.





Step 5:

Tie more cord as tightly as you can on both sides of the twig and since I used paracord, I burned the ends. Find a source of animals and Happy Hunting!



Survival Spear II

Here is my number II way of building a Survival Spear

For this guide you will need:

1. Lots of string.
2. A fishing hook (Fishing, optional).
3. Some wood.
4. A hollow tube about 2 cm in diameter and 1-2 mm thick (I used a broken broom handle).
5. A ring that will slide down the tube.
6. Thick rubber band (Fishing, optional).
7. Fishing line (Fishing, optional).
8. Metal Blade (Spear, optional).
9. Popsicle Sticks (Spear optional).
10. Duct tape
11. Assortment of items that can slide inside tube
12. Assortment of materials needed in a survival situation

You will only need a drill to make this but I recommend a hammer and pliers.







Step 1: Attaching the hook

This part is optional but, I would recommend doing it because it will at the very least give you another resource when you are out there.

First thing is to tie the line in a hole going all the way through the tube. If you don't have one drill one. Then take as much line as you want and wrap it around the shaft.

For people who drilled holes, wrap duct tape around/under your hole before wrapping the line because, it could slip off then attach the hook to the line.

Now put the rubber band between the hole and the line and cover the hook.





Step 2: Making the Lift

Slip the ring onto your tube then duct tape the top (and bottom if you didn't do the fishing part).

Then carefully drill a small hole through one side of your tube just under the duct tape.

You are then going to thread a string through the hole you made.

Now you attach the string to the ring.

Then attach the string to something that will fit inside it loosely.

The string shouldn't be too long or you will get jams inside the tube





Step 3: Adding some supplies

Now you can attach items to the lift, so that when you drop the lift in the tube the items will follow, and when you pull the ring down the items will slide out of the tube.

I added basic survival resources string, matches, fishing line, wire, etc

This compartment is not a good place to store food or water





Step 4: Capping the Top

Take your wood it can be anything really. I used a clothes rack pin, which I had to whittle down because it was too big.

Drill a hole entirely through the wood.

Then take string and wrap the wood enough to make a solid seal.

I placed rubber bands on the wood before wrapping the string, It makes a great seal





Step 5: Inserting the spear

Now If you want to add a spear then take you wood and drill a hole slightly smaller than your metal blade.

I used a blade from a pair of scissor

Then you jam the bottom edge of your blade in the hole, so that it fit tightly.

I used pliers and a hammer

Then dissect some Popsicle sticks and shove them into the hole around your blade until there isn't any room left.

You can use sting to help fill in the gaps if any problems occur





Step 6: Adding some extras

Now that mostly everything is done its time to make your spear look awesome

1) To make the nails stick out of your wood like I did you need to...

Drill another hole above the end of your stopper.

Stick the nails flat end first into the hole until they are about halfway touching each other.

Hammer 2 additional nails into the hole underneath the nail that is sticking out to stop it from moving.

-This addition should stop a creature if it slides down your shaft (I know my wood and spear arrangement wont allow this to work for me). It will also allow you to wield

2) To make the charm you will need to...

Thread a string through the first hole you made in the wood.

Take 2 nails and string them together so their flat end lie against each other(do this step twice).

Tie the first double nail to the string (make sure it lies horizontally).

Add a bead, charm, compass, etc to the string

Tie the second double nail to the string (make sure it lies horizontally).
(optional) insert a feather through the strings or the second double nail, your charm, and the first double nail (make sure to use some string to secure it).

-This doesn't really have a purpose it just looks cool-



How To Make A Survival Whip Bow

This small and powerful weapon can be constructed within a matter of minutes. With a little bit of practice you can get these arrows to fly away with great force and to exceptionally long distances!

And the best thing about it is you could make this in a survival situation, because all you need is some cordage and a sharp stone or knife!

If you were in a survival situation I would recommend using your shoelace.

Ok let's get started!



Step 1: The Whip Bow

First go and find a strong, straight but flexible sapling that's about as long as the distance between your elbow and your middle finger. Now make a small split in the top, be very careful that the split is not too big or that will ruin the entire piece of wood, the split should be about 1 to 1 and 1/2 inches down.



Step 2: The Whip/bowstring

Put the string through the split, wrap the lower half around the bottom of the split three times, pull the top half around the back of the top of the split, bring the bottom part up diagonally across the loops and put it through the split in the front, now wrap the tail of upper half around and through the split, it should look like the pictures above.

If you find this to complicated you may attach the bowstring to the split any way you like, I just found this to prove the best.





Step 3: The Whip/bowstring Part 2

The bowstring should be two thirds of the bow long, once you find that lengths cut it about two inches longer then that, with the extra cord tie a very large triple knot, make sure I won't come undone.



Step 4: The Handle (optional)

The handle is just to provide a more comfortable grip on your whip, this is not practical in a survival situation,

To make the handle grab any extra cordage you have and make a small slip knot, slide the knot onto the ver end of the stick and wrap it up until your hand fits comfortably onto it.

Now tie a knot at the top and burn it so it stay in place.

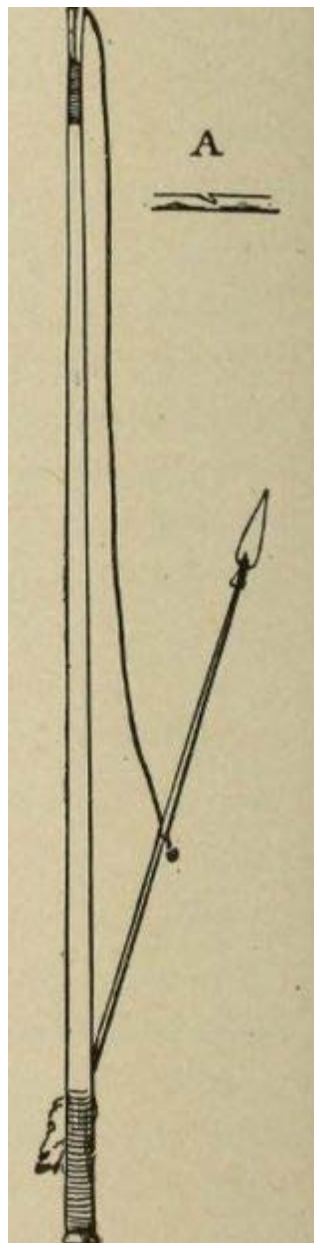
This will make pulling back the bow much more comfortable.



Step 5: Making The Arrow/dart

You can just make the arrow out of any old piece of wood, cedar shafts work well, make sure to put a small notch in the middle of arrow, that's what attaches the arrow to the string, click on the image above to see what your bow should look like. Bamboo also works well.

And it doesn't have to be an arrow it could also just be a small piece of wood with a notch in it.



Step 6: How To Shoot

Hold the handle of your whip bow in the same hand that you would hold a bow in. Notch the arrow just before the knot, pull back as far as you can and then let go. Use the end of the handle to aim, this can be very dangerous with a sharp arrow so be careful.



Emergency Survival Bow

When stuck in the woods, why take a chance by testing fruits and plants to see if they're poisonous, or attempting to fish but being alluded due to light refraction? Why not go hunting? Hmm, but you don't have your high-quality \$500 hunting bow? No problem! With just a swiss army knife, you can make a cheap temporary bow for survival out of just a branch and some paracord.



Step 1: Select Branch

I used a very soft live pine branch. I recommend a live branch so that it is easy to get it to bend in the beginning.



Step 2: Shave Branch

Cut off all of the small twigs, knots, and shave the bark off to make it smoother and more comfortable to hold.



Step 3: Shave front and back

Shave down the front and back of the bow to be flat, with rounded sides. When it's flatter instead of circular, it is easier to bend and less likely to snap.



Step 4: Carve String Notches

You can either saw notches in either side of the ends of the bow, or shave down the ends so that the string fits over but does not slide down onto the limbs like the above image.



Step 5: Tie String

Take a piece of paracord from the survival bracelet/ necklace/ lanyard/ knife handle/ shoelaces/ keychain that any good outdoorsman should have with them and cut it to the right length. If available, fuse the frayed ends with a fire. At both ends, tie either a figure eight knot on a bite or an overhand knot on a bite.



Step 6: Attach string and use

Loop the ends of the string on the shaved down ends of the bow limbs. You can now go hunting. My bow shot at a maximum of about 30 yards quite accurately. In the guide, I am shown using a normal bow arrow, but in an

earlier test I used the survival arrow shown in another of my 'ibles and it shot well also.



10 minute wooden survival slingshot

I will be showing you a very basic but effective design made out of two sticks and some inner-tubing.

There are several variations to this design which i hope to show in upcoming tutorials, but for now let's get on with this one.



Step 1: What you will need

To make this, you will need: two pieces of wood*, a good length of bike/car inner-tubing, a craft knife and optionally some insulating tape (the slingshot will work fine without the tape.)

*A great way to get branches is to go out to your local woods or park after a storm; you should be able to find a good variety of branches but be sure to check local laws about wood gathering.



Image Notes

1. These were cut from a branch i found after a storm
2. The tape will make it last longer but makes it look less natural (not that inner-tubing looks very natural)

Step 2: Cutting

Start by cutting a slope on both pieces in such a way that when you put the two pieces together, they make a 45 to 60 degree angle; it doesn't matter too much what the angle is as long as they fit together well.

To make the gap between the forks wider, cut slopes on the insides at the top of the forks.



Image Notes

1. While cutting, periodically check that you are taking equal amounts off both Pieces



Image Notes

1. Be sure to make the cuts on the insides <----->

Step 3: Wrapping it up

Starting at the bottom wrap a few layers of inner-tubing around the handle to give it strength and one layer around the forks (you don't want the frame to be too thick)



Image Notes

1. I recommend wrapping the handle and one fork with one piece of inner-tubing and using a different piece for the other fork to get even coverage.

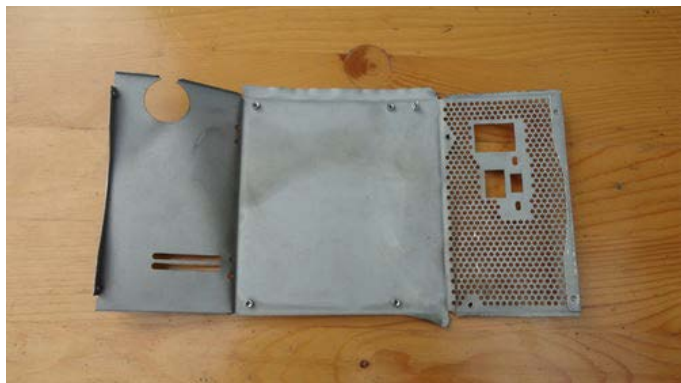
Step 4:

If you like, you can wrap the whole thing in insulating tape to give it extra strength and durability.

I hope you all enjoyed this guide.



Office survival knife from pc power supply border





The "Ultimate" Survival Tool

Survival tools have been made for centuries. Knives, paracord bracelets, and instant dinners all fall under this category. Sometimes, though we ignore what is plainly in front of us. In this case, the humble spoon.

The "ultimateness" of an object is not necessarily determined by the object itself, but, rather, by the user who wields the object. It is the same in this case. This survival tool, pounded from the dead remains of an old spoon, is a very useful object, but its usefulness depends on the imagination of the user. It can do many things which will be listed later in the guide.

Enjoy this, and have fun making your survival tool from an old spoon!



Step 1: Preparing the Spoon

Take an old spoon (not your wife's best china) and cut off all of the handle except 1" using a hacksaw. Using pliers, curl what's left of the handle into an enclosed circle/oval. Place the bowl of the spoon between two rags on a solid surface, and hit it with a hammer until it is flat. Hopefully the rags kept it from being scratched significantly, but if they didn't, you can use a metal polisher to shine it up again.



Step 2: Sharpening the Spoon

Using a metal file, grind down one edge of your flat spoon until it is reasonably sharp. This step is optional, and should not be done if the tool will be within reach of small children. Also, if this step is done, you must be sure to remember at all times that you have a sharp, dangerous knife hanging around your neck, and to act accordingly.



Step 3: Adding the Neckstring

Cut a piece of leather about 2' long, run it through the hole in the spoon, and tie it off. If you don't have leather you can use yarn, shoestring, etc...

Alternate Method: You can use a 10" long string instead if you are going to make a bracelet.



Step 4: Possible Uses

As I said at the beginning, the only limit is your imagination. Other than science, that is.

Sun Reflector (morse code)

Digging Utensil

Wilderness Silverware (Knife, spoon)

Weapon (If held by the leather and swung hard.)

Knife/Carving tool

Prying tool

Maintaining Proper Wilderness Etiquette

Many more

Survival Snare

Easy plan how to make a simple snare that can be used in a survival situation.

WARNING... this should only be used in a survival situation. It is illegal to trap game animals without a license.



Image Notes

1. blocked
2. blocked
3. snare

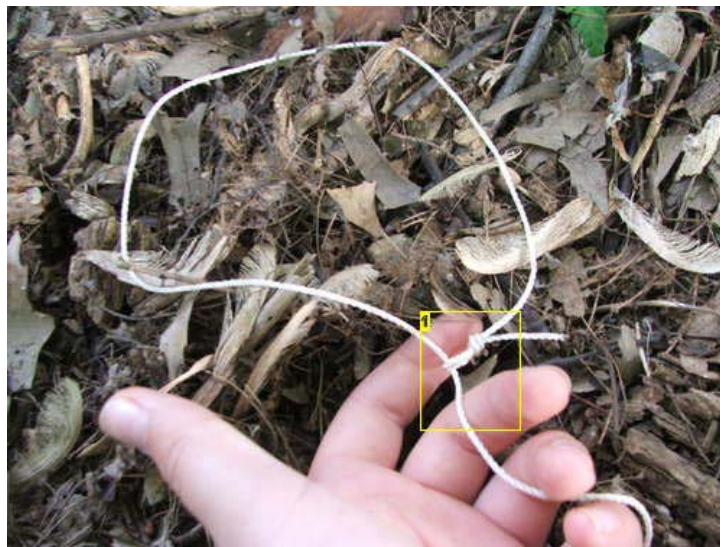


Image Notes

1. other end through hole

Step 1: Materials

All you'll need is:

- a knife
- a stick (see pic.)
- some string



Image Notes

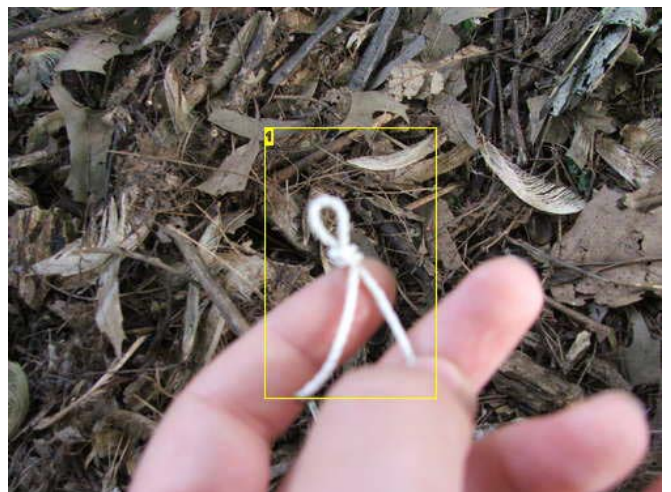
1. string
2. stick should be about this thick

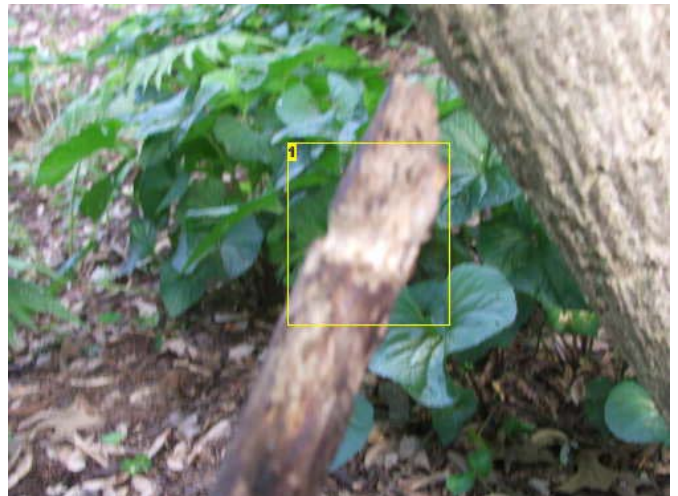
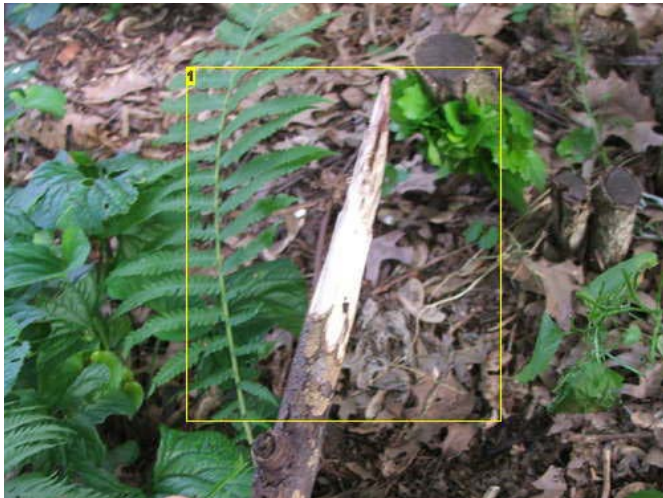
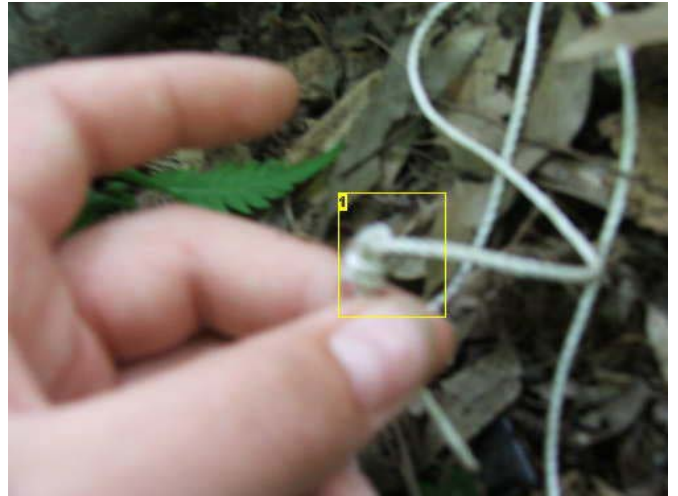
Step 2: Making the snare

Take the string and fold one end over about an inch and a half. Now tie the the folded part in a lose overy-undery knot and thread the opposite end of the string through the hole. Tighten the knot so the string isn't falling through.

Then take the stick and sharpen the end of it and make a notch on the opposite end.

Tie the snare to the stick with the string in the notch to hold it in place.





Step 3: Setting up

Find a well used trail (look for a long line where no plants are growing and the leaves are packed down) and look for a place that creates a natural funnel.

Drive the pointed end of the stick into the ground (make sure its deep or it wont hold).

Poke some small sticks into the ground and use them to keep the loop open, then poke some more sticks into the ground around the trap so animals cant go around it.



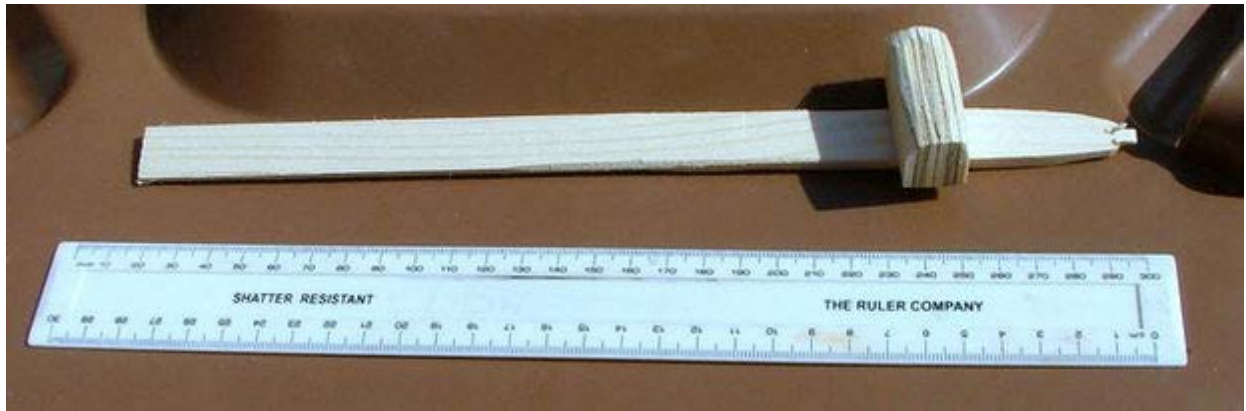
Making a really simple rabbit trap

Even in the urban garden Rabbits are a real problem. Many people dislike the thought of shooting or it may not be practical if close to houses so a live trap is a good alternative.

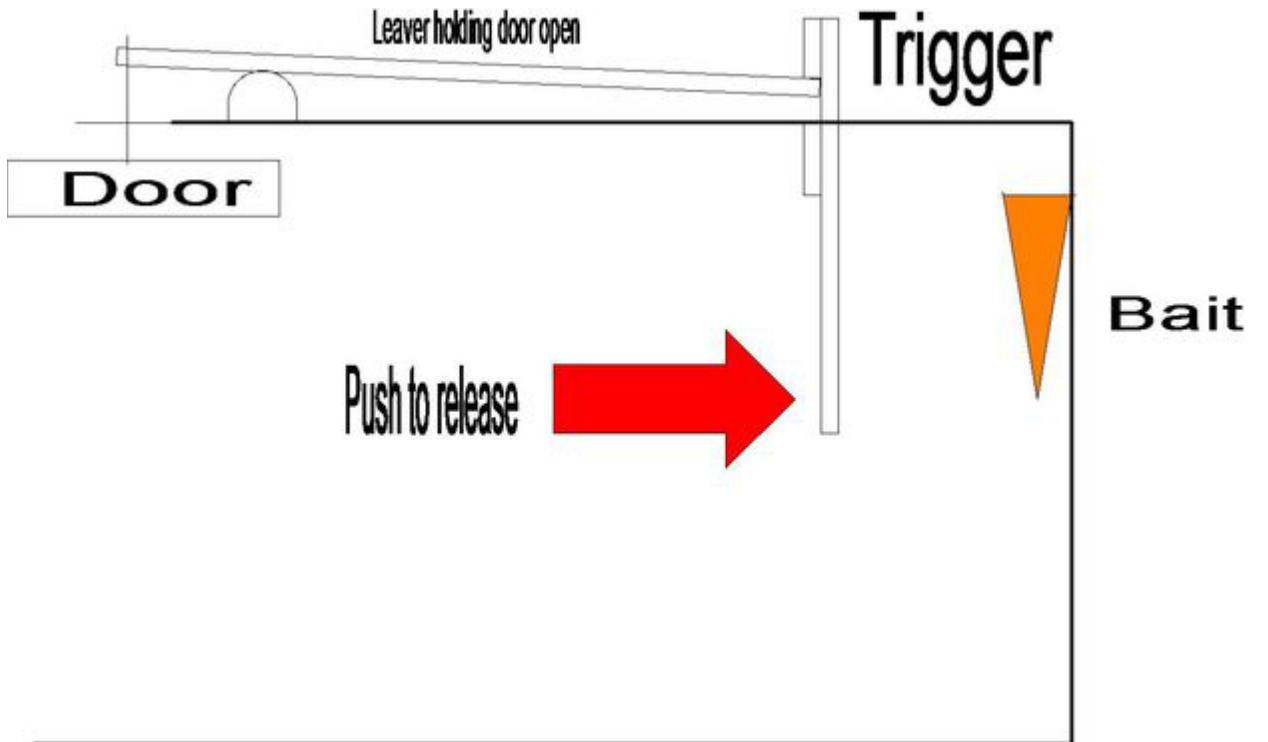
In this guide I will show how to make a simple and cheap live trap.

Just remember if you release the fluffy bunny then take it at least 5 miles from your house or it will come back!









Step 1:

Materials:

A length of wood - Sizes are not critical but should be at least these sizes or the rabbit wont fit in the trap

36 inches - 900 mm x 10 inches - 250 mm x 1/2 inch - 12 mm

Some stiff wire - I used some square mesh left over from a rabbit hutch (irony there)

A few staples

Some left over scraps of wood laying round the work shop.

Tools:

Saw

Wire cutters

Pliers to bend the wire mesh.

Step 2:

How to:

Cut the wooden base to length with the saw, try to make the cuts at right angles so things look neat.

Cut the wire so that you have enough to form a cage round the base about 10 inches square (250mm square) +1 inch to wrap under to fix with the staples In my case that was a length the same as the length of the base + 1 inch at each end (3' 2" or 950 mm) this was cut to 10" +10" +10" + 2"=32" WIDE.

I turned an inch over at the edge at 90 deg to fix under the base with the staples.

Measure 10" along and fold again at 90 Deg to make the side and top.
Measure 10" or the width of your base for the top and fold down at 90 Deg for the other side

Leaving 1" to fold under to fix to the base on the other side of the base.
When you fix the mesh to the base with the staples leave 1 inch over hang
at each end.



Step 3:

Cut a section of mesh to fit the back of the cage in my case 10" x 10" This is fixed to the cage with some short lengths of wire, string would also do the job as long as it is secure.

A 9.5" x 9" door was cut from some scrap plywood. this needs to be fairly heavy so it will close effectively

The hinge at the top is made by drilling a couple of holes and tying some wire through loosely so the door will swing easily.

A small hole at the bottom allows a short loop of wire to be hooked through to make the latch.

Fold the edges of the cage over by 1 inch to prevent the door swinging out
- Note the door opens into the cage.



Step 4:

The trigger mechanism was made from some scrap plywood. There are no critical dimensions but you can judge the size I used from the ruler in the pictures.

At the door end the lever catches the wire loop holding the door open

At the other end of the lever a vertical trigger holds the lever down until the rabbit pushed it back whilst trying to get at the food..

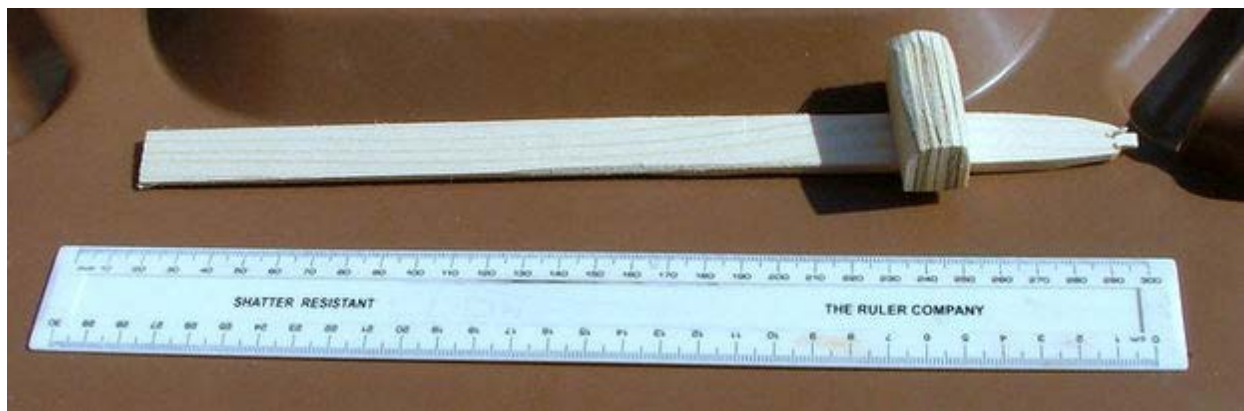
This releases the trigger allowing the lever to flip up and so releasing the door.

The door drops down sealing the exit and trapping the rabbit in the cage for later disposal.

That's all there is - Bait the trap with something tempting. Lift the door and snag the wire loop. Set the trigger, I like to ensure it is only just holding the lever so little contact sets it off.

Site the trap some where near the rabbit problem and make sure you check at least daily.

A trapped rabbit may jump around a bit so to prevent it overturning the trap you may like to put a stake each side to keep the trap stable.



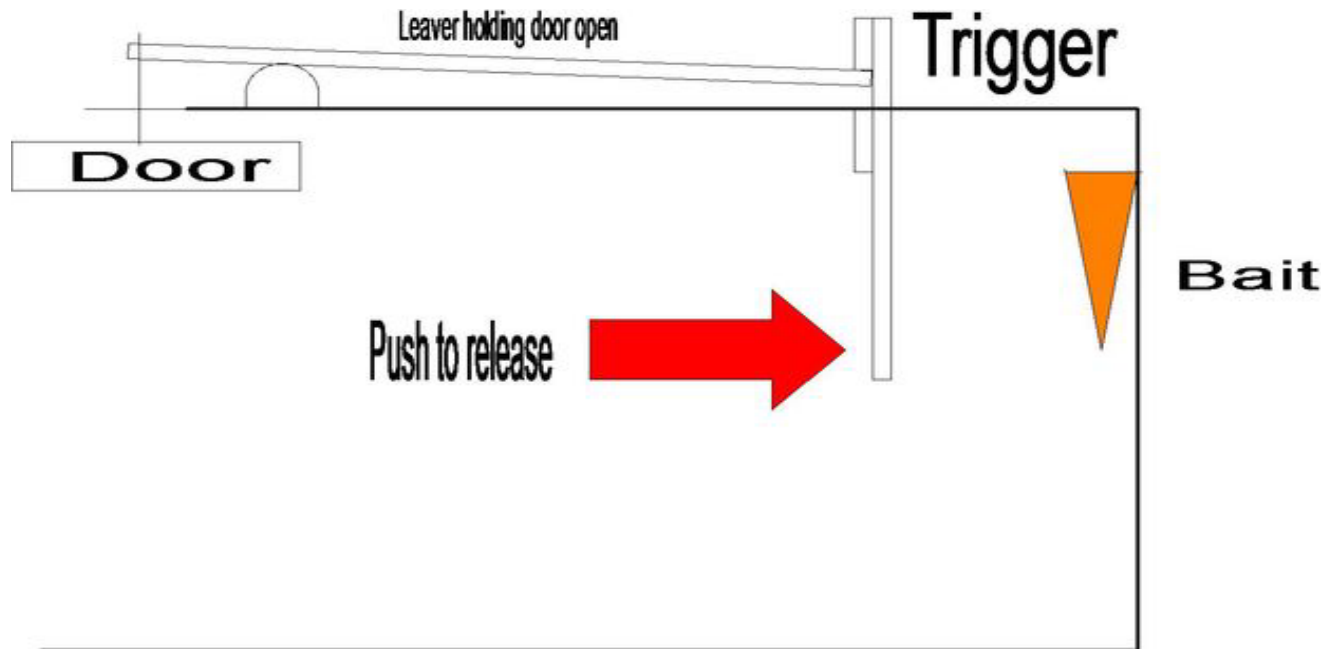


Step 5: How the trap works

In the attached diagram. When the rabbit tries to reach the bait which is at the back of the cage it has to pass by the trigger.

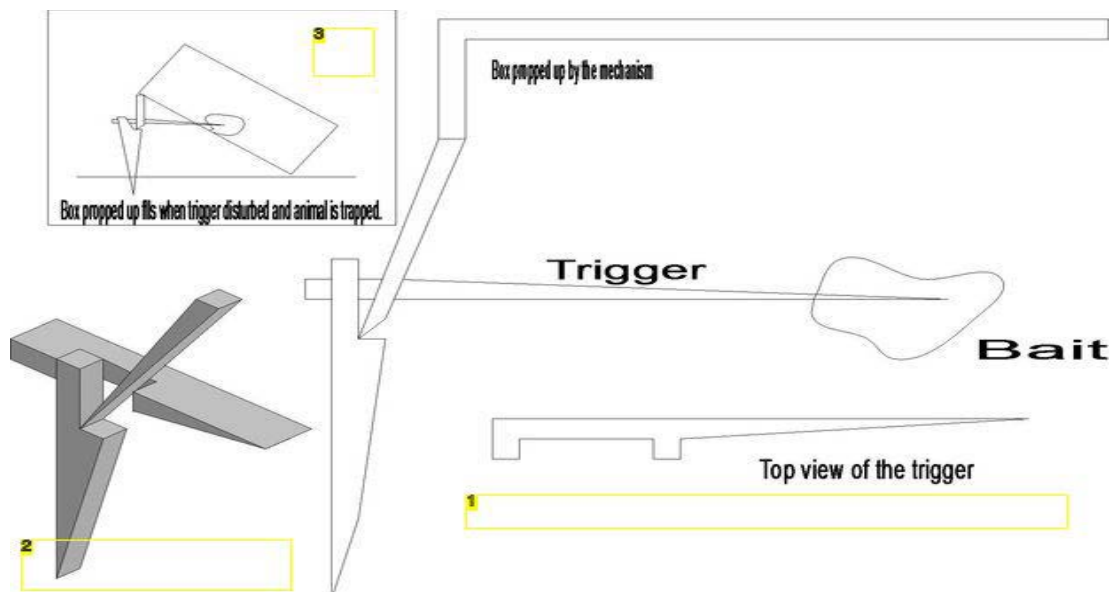
Pushing past will release the trigger which is only just trapped under the wire and is holding the door open with a lever.

This releases the lever and the door can fall shut. Because the door will not push out and the rabbit can not pull it inwards the rabbit is now trapped. The door swings closed and is hinged at the top with a simple wire loop hinge through a couple of holes.



Step 6:

As an addition to this general idea of a trigger and bait you can build a trap from any box or washing basket etc. The trigger mechanism is slightly different but just a modification of this design as in the attached drawing. Getting a wild animal out of here can be difficult though unlike the cage trap so be warned. Also trapping native birds may well be illegal where you live so check up on it.



Primitive-Style Survival Fish Basket Trap

The purpose of this basket trap is to catch fish, over a long period of time. If you are planning to stay in a location for a couple days, this trap is perfect for catching fish. It is a sturdier, natural version of the soda bottle bug trap, and one that has been used for centuries. Woven with vines, this trap is filled with bait and then dropped in the water then left for a few days. When you return and pull it out of the water, there should be fish inside. The fish will swim in, but they can't swim back out.



Step 1: Gather Your Materials

This project is very budget friendly, albeit time-consuming. Start to finish, it will take a few hours. To begin the project, start off by gathering your materials. For this project, I used vines gathered from the wooded area across our street. This guide is written to create a trap approximately 2' tall and approximately 18" wide. To make larger or smaller, the steps will be the same, but the lengths and quantities of supplies will vary.

You will need:

- 5 - 1" thick, 5' long pieces of vine for the frame
- approximately 50-60' of more vine (thickness and amount needed may vary. Depending on the size of the finished project, you may find you need more or less)
- saw
- gloves
- pruning shears
- 5 sticks, approximately 15" in length

Instead of vines, you can use other materials. For the frame pieces, you will need something long, but flexible. For the weaving pieces, you can substitute with rope or some other similarly very long flexible material.



Step 2: Getting Your Weave On

To begin the weaving, lay the 5 frame pieces out in an asterisk shape, as seen in photo 1.

Using a bit of thin scrap vine or thin roots, tie it around and between the center (as shown in photo 2) until the frame pieces hold in place.

You will need to cut one of the long branches down until you have an odd number of frame pieces (see photo 3, center branch at the bottom.) An even number all the way around will not facilitate a proper weave, and will prove impossible to build the basket properly.

To prepare vines for the basket building, strip off any offshoots of leaves, thorns, or other extraneous bits that will get in the way. You can use your gloved hands, or garden shears for this. You can use sections of vine as long or as short as you want. Feel free to cut them down to a manageable size.

In photo 3, you can see the beginning of the weave. To start, take a thin section of vine and begin wrapping it between the frame branches in an over/under pattern, alternating all the way around. When you finish the section of vine, tuck it in and prepare to begin another section.



Step 3: Fluffing Out Your Weave

To continue building the shape of the basket, tie the top ends of the basket together and keep it tied together until the weave has progressed far enough to retain its shape.

Using slightly thin sections of vine, continue weaving around the shape of the basket until you have about 1/4-1/3 of the basket completed. At that point, you can untie the top ends and it should hold its shape.

For a visual on how to start and complete vine sections, see the next step.





Step 4: Starting and Beginning Sections

To begin a section of vine, you can opt to just jump right in and start weaving, or you can tuck an end in to the previously completed woven sections and begin from there.

To end a section of vine, tuck the remaining tail end into the previously woven section, as seen in the photos.



Step 5: Just Keep Weaving, Just Keep Weaving

Continue weaving sections of vine around the frame until you get about 8-10 inches from the ends of the frame arms.

If there is any remaining vine left, cut it off and tuck the end in. Proceed to take the frame arms, and tuck them into the woven basket, as shown in photos 3 and 4.

At this point, you should have a completed conical basket. It is now time to begin the inner basket.







Step 6: The Cone of Fishy Discontent

The cone portion is made to be inverted inside the basket, creating a sort of funnel to guide the fish into. In order to create this, you will have to create another basket, but open-ended on both ends. The width and length will vary, and you can make the cone as wide as will fit inside the basket, but to make it large enough to fit snugly into the basket will reduce the area in the interior. Making it slightly smaller will allow a greater interior space, and allow you to catch bigger fish.

To begin, measure out 5 short sticks. You will want the cone to be 1/3-1/2 of the length of the basket, so the sticks should be about 6 inches longer than you will need. Take a small section of vine and fashion a hoop. Tie the sticks to the hoop using string, twine, or thin vine segments, similar to the way the basket frame arms were spaced out. Proceed to tie the other ends together.

Using thin vine segments, begin weaving in the over/under pattern again, in the same fashion as the basket. Once you reach the desired length and width, tuck the end in, and then cut off the excess sticks with a saw.

One option is to do step 7 before this step. This is completely up to personal preference, and whatever you feel comfortable doing will work.



Step 7: The One Ring

The ring/wreath portion of the basket is used to fill the gap between the cone and the basket. It helps to create more interior space, and is possibly the simplest part of this project to do.

To make the wreath, form a circle with vines with a diameter that will fit between the cone and the basket. Taking the remainder of the vine, wrap it around the circle over and over until the ring fits snugly between the cone and the basket. Trim the end of the vines, and tuck it in.



Step 8: Assembling and Using the Trap

Assembly for the trap is also simple... almost as simple as using it. Fit the ring inside the basket and press it in snugly. Take the cone, and fit it inside the ring until it is snug and in place.

To use the trap, place bait in the interior section. Set it in the water where you are hoping to catch fish. In order to keep it in place, you can either place rocks inside the basket, or take two long sticks and, forming either an X or an upside-down V, wedge them into the sediment over the basket. If you do not weigh down or anchor the trap in place, it will float.

