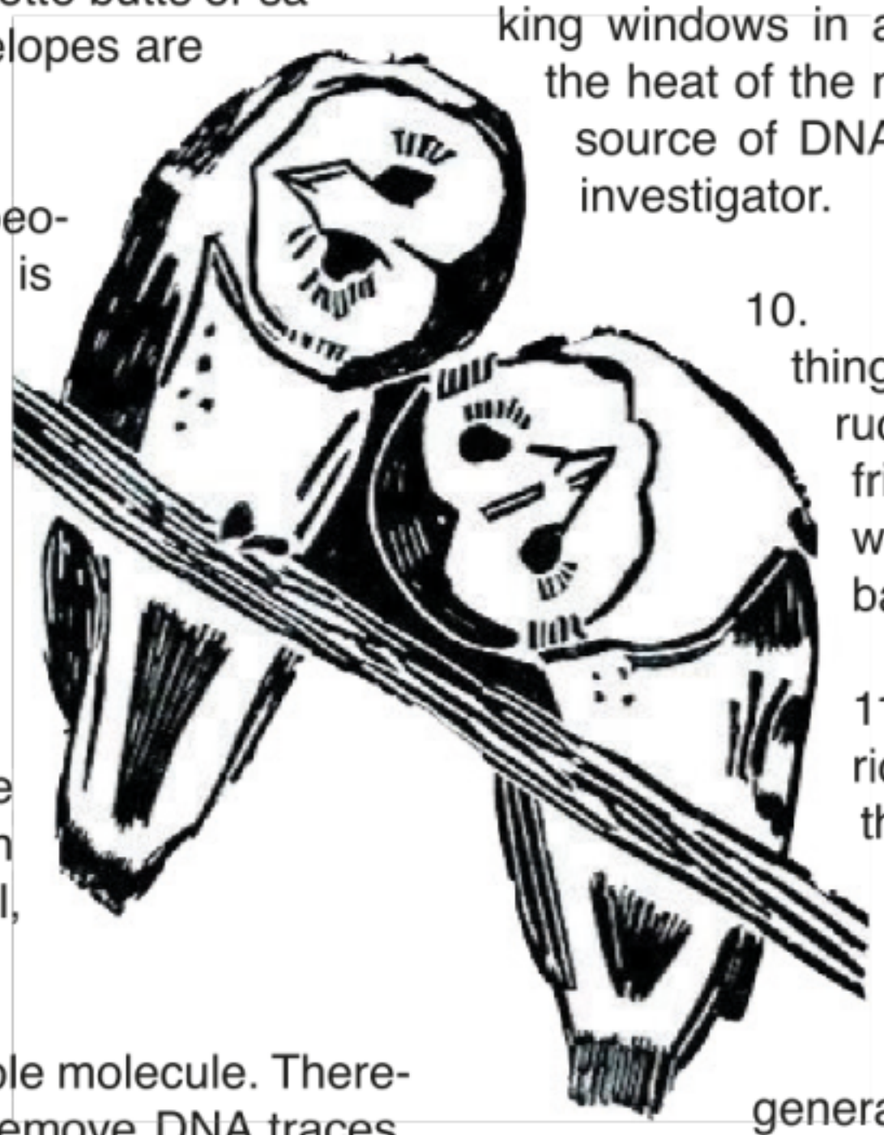
FOR ANIMALS OF THE NIGHT

1. To significantly limit leaving casual traces, it is necessary to wear new gloves, a face mask, a hair net or, even better, closed headgear and washed clothes with long sleeves and pant legs. The face mask should prevent aerosolized saliva. Using a new full-body suit, is better than clothing because it is non-permeable. These are also used by police forensics teams to prevent DNA contamination.

2. What plays right into the hand of police is the fact that clothing fibers, which have been the focus of forensics all over the planet for decades, almost always yield usable DNA of the person wearing the clothes.

3. Places where people have peed can also be of interest to investigators. Cigarette butts or saliva residue on stamps and envelopes are of legendary popularity.



4. Many movies depict people wiping away fingerprints. It is incomparably more difficult to get rid of DNA. At best, DNA traces can be removed by wiping down and bleaching extremely smooth surfaces, and only if there are no crevices or similar things. Tools, paper, textiles or other objects with rough surfaces, on the other hand, are practically impossible to clean in this way, of either human, animal, or plant DNA.

5. DNA is an amazingly stable molecule. Therefore, it is difficult to chemically remove DNA traces, especially since sterilization (such as simple heating or alcohol) is insufficient. An option is bleach or aggressive cleaners that have sodium hypochlorite in them.

6. Do not use tape because it collects DNA - cable ties can be used to secure materials together. To transport your materials, seal them in a garbage bag.

FOR ANIMALS OF THE STREET

7. Either smash it or burn it – not both. Smashing something can sometimes involve a lot of contact with the object, which risks transferring DNA traces to the object in question (especially if you have to climb onto it). Sustained fire will destroy DNA traces, but for an object that is first smashed and then burned this is no guarantee; the parts of the object that have been touched may not be sufficiently heated by the flames to destroy all traces.

8. Wear new impermeable gloves which you've never previously touched, and put them on last once you've already changed into black bloc. This is because you want to avoid any skin, hair or sweat on the outside of the gloves, which could then be transferred to any objects you touch. Always handle tools that you are bringing with such a new pair of gloves, even if you don't plan on ditching the tools. Take care that the tools you are using, and especially the projectiles you are leaving at the site, have been free of your DNA from the beginning, and transport them carefully.

9. If you'll be using a hammer, practice breaking windows in a controlled environment before the heat of the moment. Blood is a very obvious source of DNA to even the most incompetent investigator.

10. Be careful to not have anything that can fall out during the ruckus – closed zippers are your friend. Be especially cautious when rummaging through bags or backpacks.

11. Any clothing used during the riot should not be recovered by the forensics team if it can be avoided. The days of leaving a giant heap of black hoodies in the middle of the street should come to an end – clothing will generally have DNA traces on it. Ideally, you would take clothing far enough away to be able to dispose of it properly (either burn it or put it somewhere where if it is found, it won't be considered as related to the riot). A judgement call will be required when deciding whether to try to carry the clothing far away or whether to hide it somewhere on your dispersal route

12. Again, don't use tape to construct any part materials. Tape is a magnet for DNA. Rather, use plastic zip-ties to for example secure the firework to the bottle. Ideally there should be two fireworks for redundancy, to minimize the likelihood of an unexploded molotov being recovered. Traditional molotovs (using a glass bottle) need to hit a hard surface to shatter and so are unreliable when thrown inside of buildings.