

The Rodenticide Resistance Action Committee (RRAC) is a working group within the framework of CropLife International. Participating companies include: Bayer CropScience, Liphatech S.A., BASF, Pelgar, Rentokil, Syngenta and ZAPI. Senior technical specialists, with specific expertise in rodenticides, represent their companies on this committee.

The objective of RRAC is to advise international agencies, government bodies, regulatory bodies and rodenticide users on technical matters relating to rodenticide resistance by: producing guidance leaflets for rodenticide users on the safe and effective use of rodenticide products; organizing seminars and conferences whereby industry members can meet and exchange ideas with experts from universities, governments and international organizations; participating in trade exhibitions and other similar events; sponsoring research projects on rodenticide resistance; developing and advocating the use of effective resistance management strategies.

Rodenticides are extremely valuable products in the prevention of human and animal disease and the protection of property, agriculture and the environment. New molecules are difficult and expensive to bring on to the market. Through its activities, the overriding intention of RRAC is to develop its understanding of resistance and resistance management in order to maintain the effectiveness of currently available rodenticides.

WHAT IS RRAC?

RODENTICIDE RESISTANCE ACTION COMMITTEE



FOR MORE INFORMATION

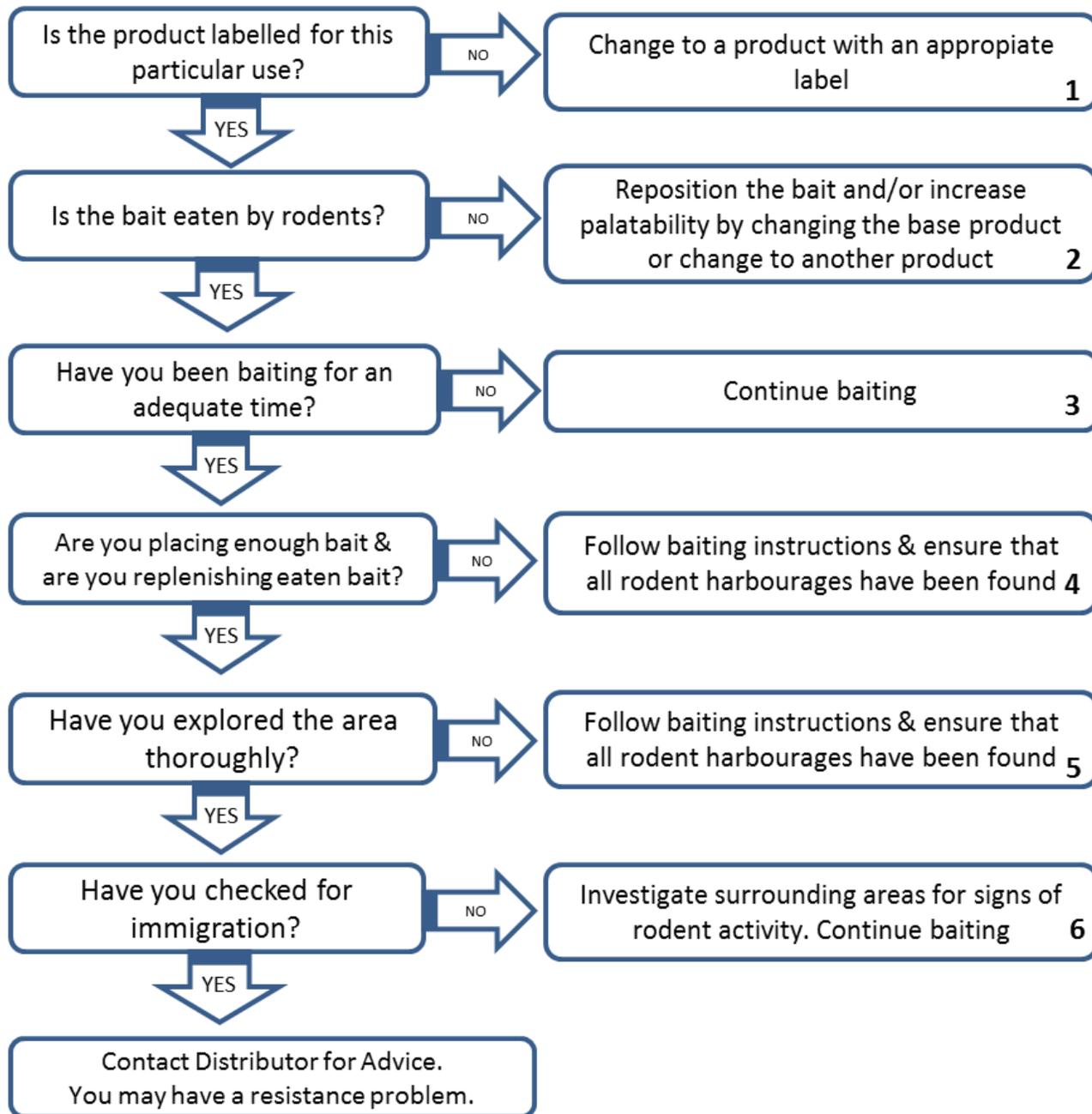
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CHECK LIST

FOR RODENTICIDE USERS EXPERIENCING DIFFICULTIES

Treatment Problem

CHECK LIST FOR ANTICOAGULANT RODENTICIDE USERS



1. Not all rodenticides are labelled for use against all rodent species because rodents differ in susceptibility to certain active ingredients. When using concentrates ensure that mixing is carried out exactly according to label instructions.

2. The positioning of baits is often critical. They should be appropriately placed, where there are signs of rodent activity, for example in runs between the rodent harbourage and normal feeding points, in areas where droppings and other signs of activity are seen. A bait point placed even a meter away from a well used run may not be discovered. Thorough site exploration is essential see 5.

In sites where the rodents' natural food is highly attractive some may not be sufficiently palatable. A change of bait base or a change to another approved product can often solve this problem. When possible alternative food should be removed or sealed.

3. All anticoagulant rodenticides are slow acting, several days are required to exhibit a lethal effect. In addition, even in a moderate infestation it may take some individuals several days to take the bait. Complete eradication may take some weeks.

4. It is important not to underestimate the size of the infestation. In these cases, completely consumed baits are a sure sign that inadequate quantities and/or number of baiting points are being used.

5. It is important to bait not only areas where activity is obvious but to discover harbourages which are hidden or away from the main site. If these are neglected they will act as a reservoir of population. Thorough investigation is absolutely essential.

6. When an infestation has been eliminated by the effective use of a rodenticide, neighboring rodents may rapidly invade the de-populated territory and give the impression that the product has failed. Check surrounding properties for signs of infestation and bait if possible and/or consider perimeter baiting and proofing.

Product labels contain precautionary information and advice on usage. As with all pesticides it is essential that labels are read and understood before attempting to use a rodenticide.