

RODENT CONTROL



Rodenticide baits are made to attract animals but pets and wildlife can eat them as well

Primary poisoning

When an animal eats the bait directly

Secondary poisoning

When an animal eats poisoned prey (alive or dead)

Anticoagulant residues can remain in liver tissue for many weeks, so a predator that eats many poisoned rodents may build up a toxic dose



Betty - Norfolk Island photos

Method of control	How does it works	Pros and cons	Poisoning Secondary risks to mammals	Poisoning Secondary risks to birds	Able to catch multiple rodents	Cost	Note
 Snap Trap	When triggered, a metal spring mechanism snaps down, killing the rodents	Easy to set Have to reset each time it triggers	X	X	X	Cheap	Be careful to non target effect e.g your fingers
 Bucket trap	A cylinder made of smooth material is installed horizontally inside a bucket on a metal rod. The cylinder is then coated with bait. Rodents can access the top of the bucket through ramps. The weight of the rodent will cause the cylinder to spin and the rodent will slip into the bucket	Easy to make, easy to set	X	X	✓	Very cheap	If you add water to the bucket the rodent will drown, but slowly. Alternatively you could kill the rodents yourself
 Cage trap	The rodent is lured and trapped inside the cage	Easy to set Have to reset each time triggers	X	X	X	Cheap	Need to kill rodents by yourself
 Electric trap	The rodent enters the trap and gets a fatal electric shock	Have to reset each time triggers	X	X	X	Medium - high	Need battery / electricity
 Rubber ring trap	Once the rodent enters the trap it triggers a thick rubber band to latch tightly around its neck, choking it to death	Have to reset each time triggers	X	X	X	Medium	Need rubber ring
 Good Nature trap	The rodent enters and triggers a gas-powered piston, hitting the rodent in the head and killing it, the trap reset	Have to reset after 24 triggers	X	X	✓	Expensive	Need gas
 Toxicant	Rodenticide baits attract rodents, but also other animals.	Have to refill bait stations	✓	✓	X	Expensive	Could create resistance / bait shyness

Bait resistance

Over generations, rodents could develop resistances to toxicants meaning they need an higher dose of poison to be killed.

Bait shyness

Rodents are hesitant about consuming or even approaching a bait due to past experiences.

Why changing from baiting to trapping

With trapping

- No secondary poisoning
- No bait resistance
- No bait shyness
- Bait availability
- Price of the bait

