

Bait and Bait Boxes

There are various products on the market for effective rodent control.



RACO Whole Grain

One of the best selling rodent grain baits in Europe. A highly effective, attractive and very palatable whole wheat bait for use against rats and mice; in either difenacoum or bromadiolone. LODI manufactures its grain bait from premium milling grade grain which is micronised to stop germination. LODI grain baits contain an irresistible aniseed attractant which enhances a rapid 'take'.

Suitable for rats, mice, indoor, outdoor, on farm
Quantities available in 1kg, 3kg, 5kg



RACO Bromagrain

Due to the huge success of Raco whole grain with difenacoum, we have expanded the range and launched Raco Bromagrain with 0.005% Bromadiolone. Bromagrain has all the advantages of Raco but now available with Bromadiolone !

Suitable for rats, mice, indoor, outdoor, on farm
Quantities available in 1kg, 3kg, 5kg



B.O.R.A. Rodent Bait Station Lbora01

Robust and fully secure rodent bait station suitable for indoor and outdoor use. B.O.R.A. comes complete with 2x click fast bait rods and 2x detachable bait trays. The dome shape allows a lot of room for rodents to feed comfortably upright. The design also allows for maximum run-off of rainwater.

Tamper proof and Water resistant
2 x detachable bait trays
2 x click fast baiting rods
1 x wall fixing bracket
Same securing key as B.E.T.A.

Bait and Bait Box Packs Available

Mini Rodent Pack

Supplied: 1 x B.O.R.A. Rodent Bait Station
1 Kg Raco Whole Grain Bait

Midi Rodent Pack

Supplied: 4 x B.O.R.A. Rodent Bait Station
3Kg Raco Whole Grain Bait

Maxi Rodent Pack

Supplied: 8 x B.O.R.A. Rodent Bait Station
5 Kg Raco Whole Grain Bait

www.wheatcroftpoultry.co.uk

for all our
vermin control products and prices



A Guide to Rat and Mouse Control A practical Guide



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For further information please visit the website or telephone 01386 841109

A Challenge

Rats and mice have always consumed store produce, spread disease to humans and livestock, and damaged both crops and buildings.

Rats are typically found in and around farm buildings. Along field margins, signs of their presence are most likely in summer close to ripening cereals and in autumn near crops grown as cover for game birds.

Typical signs of rat activity:

- Holes or burrows in rough ground, earth banks and unmade floors
- Well worn runs along side buildings
- Droppings at feeding sites, around burrows and along their runs
- Gnawing and chewing damage to materials and buildings



Mice commonly live in homes, barns and granaries. They nest in woodpiles, storage areas and inside walls. Exploiting roof spaces using service pipes and cables for access. Often within concrete or breeze block walling exploiting shrinkage gaps in the fabric of buildings. In poultry houses they will live below the feet of chickens in deep litter producing tunnels and fouling feed with their droppings.



Typical signs of mouse activity:

- Holes or burrows
- Noise activity at night
- Droppings at feeding sites, in animal feed and around nests

Rats and bacterial diseases spread to animals

Yersiniosis
Salmonella spp.
Weils Disease (leptospiral jaundice)

Horses are especially affected by weils disease. 50% of the rat population carries the pathogen in their urine.

Mice and diseases

Tularemia
Food poisoning and bacteria including:
Salmonella spp.
Histoplasmosis
Rickettsial pox
Murine typhus
Blood Poisoning (from bites)
Q Fever

Rodent and animal diseases Leptospirosis hardjo

Trichinosis is a parasite which can be carried by the pig and the rat and can be transmitted to man especially in undercooked pork products. Pigs readily eat dead rats and become infected.

Aujeskys disease, Foot and Mouth and Brucellosis

Regular Control

Rodent control is best carried out as part of an established seasonal routine and should be continuously monitored for activity throughout the year.

Understanding Rat Behaviour

This will help with planning and managing effective control.

- They almost feed exclusively at night, remaining well concealed in the day.
- Rats are Neophobic - very cautious of unfamiliar objects, new human and animal activity, making them wary of new bait containers and foods. They will bypass them initially and only consume bait once confident of their safety.
- They are creatures of habit, generally feeding in two or three familiar places, using established routes from their burrows to feeding sites.



Suitable places for baits are where signs of rats are present, such as waste ground between buildings, junk piles, dung heaps, under pallet stacks, beneath discarded machinery and rubbish tips, but preferably not adjacent to food sources. Bait points can also be laid around the bottom of straw stacks, along field boundaries (ditches, hedgerows) and around ponds.

Where possible bait should be placed close to burrows and far away from other food sources. Baiting containers should be placed along well travelled runs, choosing sites rats consider safe, alongside walls, in recesses etc

Understanding Mouse Behaviour

Mice are similar to rats in their behaviour, feeding at night and remaining well concealed, but:

- Mice live almost exclusively inside and are very inquisitive, investigating new objects
- Mice have 20 or more different feeding points each night and consume small amounts of food at each point.

Place bait close to the walls, if the bait is placed several inches off the wall, the mice might bypass it. Also place in openings on the outside of the building where mice may enter. Place in roof spaces. Precise location of bait positioning is less important with mice, the key to control is to place a sufficient number of bait points in the general areas of activity.

Remember to replenish bait often to prevent re-infestation. Baiting points should be checked and topped-up every 3-4 days—or six or seven times during a 3-4 week control programme. Change active ingredients every 12 months to prevent resistance.

Long Term Control

Improve general hygiene and proofing to prevent re-infestation. If inevitable it is possible to limit the size of a growing population by reducing the carrying capacity by minimising the quantity and quality of the resource rats and mice seek.