

RRAC is a group formed by members of the international rodenticide industry within the GIFAP/ECPA framework. Participating companies are AgrEvo, Bayer, Liphatech, Rentokil, Rhone-Poulenc, Sorex and Zeneca. Senior technical specialists, with specific expertise on rodenticides, represent their companies on this Committee.

The purpose of RRAC is to advise international agencies, government authorities, regulatory bodies and rodenticide users on technical matters relating to rodenticide resistance. It carries out this objective by producing guidance leaflets for rodenticide users like this one, by arranging seminars and conferences where members of industry can meet and exchange ideas with experts from other organisations, by participation at trade shows and other similar events, by sponsoring research projects on rodenticide resistance and by developing and advocating the use of effective rodenticide resistance management strategies.

WHAT IS RRAC?

**RODENTICIDE
RESISTANCE
ACTION
COMMITTEE**

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FOR MORE INFORMATION

CHECK LIST

**FOR
RODENTICIDE
USERS
EXPERIENCING
DIFFICULTIES**



RRAC IS A PART OF **GIFAP**



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Treatment Problem

Is the product labelled for this particular use?

NO

YES

CHECKLIST FOR ANTICOAGULANT RODENTICIDE USERS

Change to a product with an appropriate label.

1

Is the bait eaten by rodents?

NO

YES

Reposition the bait and/or increase palatability by changing the base product or change to another product.

2

Have you been baiting for an adequate time?

NO

YES

Continue baiting.

3

Are you placing enough bait & are you replenishing eaten bait?

NO

YES

Follow baiting instructions & ensure that all rodent harbourages have been found.

4

Have you explored the area thoroughly?

NO

YES

Follow baiting instructions & ensure that all rodent harbourages have been found.

5

Have you checked for immigration.

NO

YES

Investigate surrounding areas for signs of rodent activity. Continue baiting.

6

Contact Distributor for Advice. You may have a resistance problem.

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 metre 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 formulations 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, neighbouring 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.