

## LOUISIANA RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONTROL OF RATS AND MICE

**CAUTION:** All rodenticides are toxic to humans and animals to some degree; therefore, care should be exercised in their use. The manufacturer's directions on the label in the use of the material should be followed explicitly.

<b>*Rodenticides and</b>			
Rodent	Damage	Treatment	Remarks
Norway rats and Roof rats	Consume and contaminate foodstuffs and animal feed. Damage crops in fields prior to harvest and during storage and processing. Rats cause structural damage to buildings by gnawing and burrowing. Rats may also damage wiring, plumbing, and insulations in buildings. Rats may transmit disease to humans and livestock such as marine typhus, leptospirosis, trichinosis, salmonellosis and ratbite fever.	<p><u>Talon and Havoc</u> (Brodifacoum)-- Treat inside farm buildings and in homes. May be secondarily toxic to small pets. Highly toxic to dogs if eaten accidentally. Place at least 3 ozs. of bait wherever rodents are present. Keep bait available at all all times.</p> <p><u>Rozol</u> (Chlorophacinone) - Same-may be used outdoors; is less hazardous to pets.</p> <p><u>Maki and Contrace</u> (Bromadiolone)</p> <p><u>Ramik or Contrace D</u> (Dephacinone)Vengance (Bromethalin) Ridall-Zinc or <u>ZP Rodent Bait AG</u> (Zinc Phosphide)- Single dose poison for non-crop areas; toxicant should be used only once for population reduction prior to using other baits.</p>	<p>Remove all food and shelter before treatment begins. Store bulk food in rodent-proof containers. Rat-proof all buildings by sealing all holes and holes and openings larger than 0.5 inch. Sanitation and proper storage help control rats. Supplement preventive control with baiting and traps.</p> <p>Traps may be used where rodenticides cannot be exposed. Placing all rodenticides in tamper-proof bait stations will reduce the hazard of exposure to livestock, pets and small children.</p>
House mouse	Mice consume and contaminate foodstuffs and animal feed. They can cause damage in feed mills, warehouses, bakeries, markets, and homes. Mice living in fields may dig up newly planted seed and can cause structural damage to insulation inside walls and attics of buildings. Mice often make nests in electrical appliances and may chew up wiring. Mice can also carry the same diseases as rats.	<p><u>Pival, Pivalyn, Contrace-P</u> (Pindone)</p> <p><u>Havoc and Talon</u> (Brodifacoum)</p> <p><u>Maki, Contrace</u> (Bromadiolone)</p> <p><u>Ramik, Contrace-D</u> -</p> <p><u>Vengance</u> – (Bromethalin)</p>	<p>Effective prevention and control of house mouse damage involves three aspects: rodent-proof construction, sanitation, and population reduction using traps and rodenticides. Since mice may hide anywhere and do not move very far from their nests, bait or traps should be placed every 5-10 feet in heavily infested areas. Glue boards and traps may be used to capture mice where poison baits are not acceptable. Placing baits in tamper-proof bait stations will reduce the hazard of exposure to livestock, pets, and small children.</p>