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Racumin®

Fast control of rats and mice.
Clear safety record.



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Why use Racumin?



Fast control of rats and mice. Less secondary poisoning risk to pets and working dogs.

Using Racumin not only provides fast control of rats and mice but it also reduces the poisoning risk to pets, working dogs and other animals from eating baited rodents.

Racumin has a clear safety record for secondary poisonings to non-target animals and can be used long term to gain control of a rodent population.

Why put them at risk? Use Racumin for fast control and less secondary poisoning risk.

All animals can be poisoned if they feed on baits directly. To minimise the risk, use bait stations where practical. In the event of accidental poisoning with Racumin, emergency veterinary attention should be sought as soon as practical.

Why you should be using Racumin.

Kills rats and mice	✔
Works fast	✔
Low residues	✔
Clear safety record	✔
Low secondary poisoning risk	✔
No recorded resistance in Australia	✔



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Fast control of rodents



Racumin is a multiple dose anticoagulant bait

Rats and mice must feed on the highly palatable Racumin baits several times to receive a lethal dose of the anticoagulant. The affected rodents die from internal bleeding.

The differences between rodenticides

		Anticoagulants	
Type	Acute poisons	Single* dose	Multiple dose
Number of feeds required	1	1	3
Effect on rodent	Die within hours	Die 4–9 days	Die 3–8 days
Risk to non-target species	High risk	Medium risk	Low risk

* Require a single feed but will usually make several feeds.

Racumin works faster than single dose anticoagulants

Racumin starts killing rats and mice faster than the so-called single dose anticoagulant baits. Single dose baits can kill with only a single feed but they can still take on average about seven days to kill.

Average time for common rodenticides to kill rats*

PRODUCT	AVERAGE DAYS TO KILL
Racumin Paste	5.0 days
Talon® Wax Blocks	7.8 days
Storm® Wax Blocks	7.2 days

* Bayer Australia data on file.

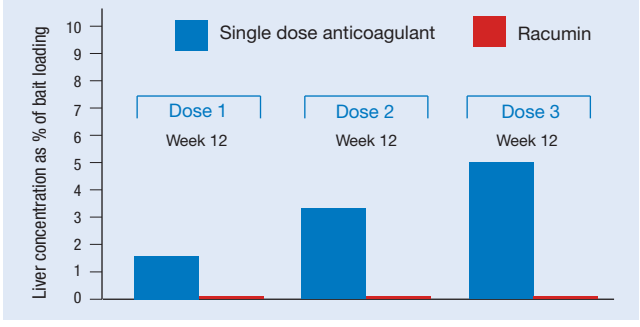
Bait residues pose a secondary poisoning risk

Rats and mice feeding on single dose baits consume more bait than is required to kill them. This means they may contain very high bait residue levels when dying or dead. This poses a significant secondary poisoning risk to non-target animals such as dogs, cats and wildlife.

Racumin – the low residue rat and mouse bait

When baiting with Racumin the dead or dying rats and mice pose a very low secondary poisoning risk to non-target animals. This is because the active ingredient of Racumin is metabolised by the rodent as it takes effect, meaning that the residue levels are much lower. Lower residues mean lower secondary poisoning risk.

Low residues reduce secondary poisoning risk



Mean single dose anticoagulant and Racumin concentrations in rat liver at 12 weeks after three single ~LD_{15} doses, expressed as a percentage of the concentration of single dose anticoagulant (20 ppm) and Racumin (375 ppm) in baits, respectively. Source: Fisher et al., Landcare Research, New Zealand, unpublished data.

Racumin has a clear safety record

A study was conducted where dogs were fed Racumin-poisoned rats for either one day or three consecutive days. The results showed no ill effects on the dogs*. In more than 30 years of use in Australia Racumin has a clear safety record for secondary poisonings.

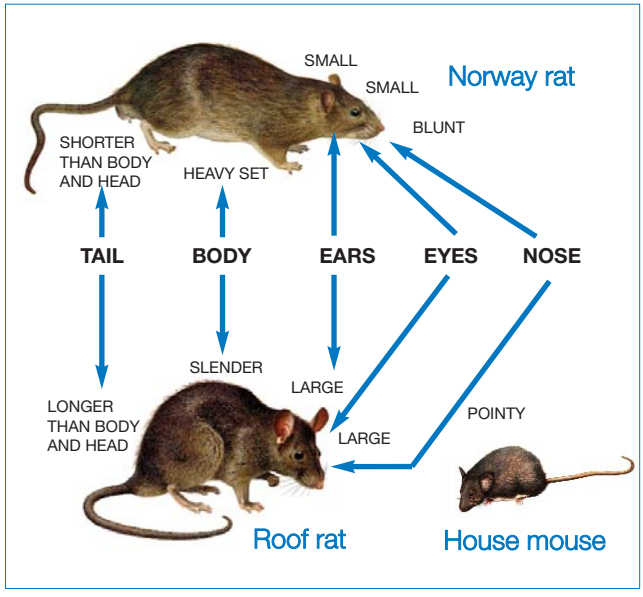
* Berny P. J. , F. T. Buronfosse and S. Endepols (1999) Evaluation of the secondary toxicity of coumatetralyl to dogs and an example of rat control in a dogs' boarding kennel in Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference on Urban Pests, Prague, Czech Republic.

Why control rodents?



Rats and mice are pests around the home and can affect your farm income.

- Rodents are recognised carriers of approximately 45 diseases.
- Their gnawing causes costly damage to buildings, machinery and equipment.
- A single rat can eat, spoil or damage $25 worth of grain per year.
- Up to 70 mice per hectare can cause between 2% and 9% reduction in grain yield.
- 200 mice eat the feed equivalent of one sheep.



Using an integrated pest management system is the best way to ensure effective rodent control around your home, farm and business.

The principles of Monitor, Sanitise and Control as summarised below are detailed in a step-by-step guide on the following pages.

Monitor

It is important to regularly and thoroughly check your property for the signs of a rodent infestation. It may be helpful to keep a map or plan of where rodent sightings or evidence of infestation has occurred.

Sanitise

Once you have identified possible areas for rodent infestation it is important to limit the habitat where rodents live and feed. Keep your property clear of waste and prevent access to water sources to limit the areas around your property that rodents can inhabit.

Control

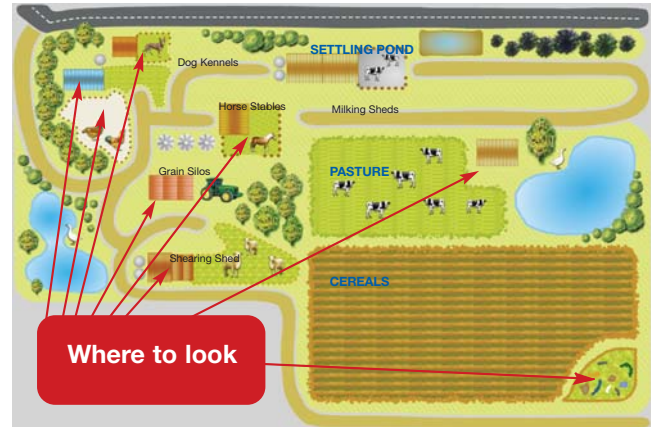
To control rodents around your home, farm or business it is crucial to use the right product for the right application. See page 7 of this brochure for details on how Racumin rodent control products can help you.

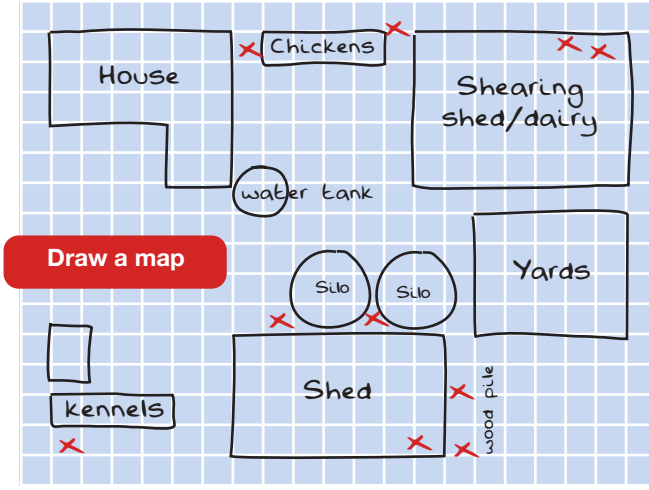
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How to monitor rodents



Characteristic	What to look for
Sounds	Gnawing, climbing noises in walls, squeaks.
Droppings	Look along walls and rafters, behind objects and near food supplies.
Burrows	Rat burrows are indicated by fresh diggings along foundations, through floorboards and into wall spaces.
Runs	Look for dust-free areas along walls and behind storage material.
Gnawing marks	Look for wood chips around boards, bins and crates. Fresh gnawing marks will be pale in colour.
Rodent odours	Persistent musky odours are a positive sign of infestation.
Visual sighting	Daylight sighting of mice is common. Rats are seen in daylight only if populations are high.
Smudge marks	These may be found on pipes or rafters where dirt and oil from rat fur leaves a greasy film.
Monitoring cards	To monitor mice in the paddock peg out cards impregnated with canola or linseed oil overnight and the following morning see how many cards have been fed upon.





Step 1. Monitor

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How to sanitise your property



Cutting the grass around buildings forces rodents into the open, making them an easier target for owls or other birds of prey.

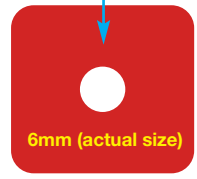


Reduce food and water sources and look at methods to exclude rodents from buildings on your farm by sealing entry points.

Eliminate their habitat by rodent-proofing feed containers, reduce access to water such as leaky taps, reduce long grass and vegetation around buildings, and remove loose wood piles and garbage.

Gap size a mouse needs to get access





Gap size a rat needs to get access





Step 2. Sanitise

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How to control rodents



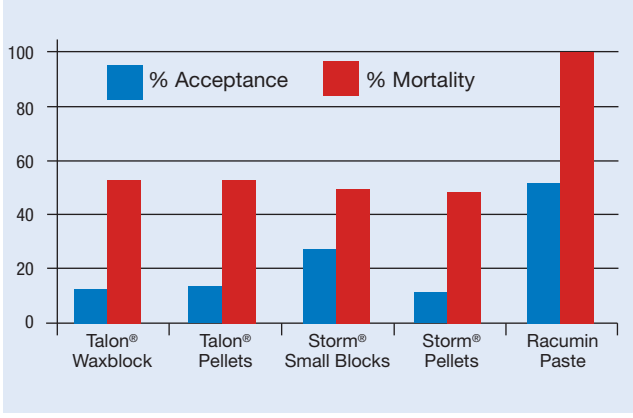
Baits are necessary for control of moderate and larger populations of both rats and mice.

Racumin Paste is highly palatable

Rodents possess a highly developed sense of taste. On agricultural premises alternative food sources are plentiful. For a bait to succeed it must successfully compete with other foodstuffs.

Racumin Paste is palatable enough to entice even the most suspicious rat to eat it within a few days. Complete elimination of rat infestations can only be achieved by attracting each individual rat.

Palatability = Mortality



Bayer Australia data on file.

Three products to solve your rodent problems

Racumin Paste



Racumin Paste combines vegetable fats and carbohydrates in a way that is exceptionally attractive to rats and mice. Highly palatable Racumin Paste can be used indoors and outdoors in bait stations.

Racumin Blocks



Racumin Blocks are formulated as a wax block for the best weather resistance. Racumin Blocks are useful in damp locations such as sewers or gutters, or outdoor locations where loose grain baits spoil quickly.

Racumin 8



Racumin 8 is a concentrated powder formulation that can be used as a tracking powder along rodent runways. Rats and mice walk over the powder, picking it up on their feet and fur. They later ingest the powder when grooming. You can also mix it with grain to make your own bait.

Step 3. Control

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Troubleshooting tips



Problem	Solution
Rodents are not eating the bait	Make sure you use gloves when handling baits. Other farm chemicals and nicotine can repel rodents. Check that the bait has not become too dusty and therefore less palatable. Using gloves, place fresh bait in the station and check again after several days.
Still seeing rodent activity after three days	No commercial (anticoagulant) rodent bait kills within three days. The delayed effect prevents rodents from associating the death of other feeding rodents with the bait. Allow three to eight days for the first deaths to occur. As with all baits, it can require up to three to four weeks to get full control.
Bait disappears but you still see rodents after 2 weeks	One of the rodents may be stealing the bait and hiding it from the rest of the population. Feed a length of wire through the baits and place in the bait station or attach the baits to a post out of reach of children and dogs. Of course there may be a very large rodent population that reinvades as the current rodents die. Increase the amount of bait in those stations where feeding is strongest.







For more information visit www.bayeranimal.com.au
or call 1800 678 368.

PROTECT YOUR HOME FARM BUSINESS

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