

SUMMARY - DON'TS

- Do not under estimate the amount of rodents present.
- Do not expect the rodents to come in search of the product you apply.
- Do not use the product as scatter bait.
- Do not use the product alongside any other foods to try and attract rodents.
- Do not place any food out for wild animals or birds.
- Do not mix the product with any other rodent eradication products.
- Do not expect the product to be eaten immediately; it may take a while for the rodents to get used to the new, unfamiliar boxes or trays that you have placed.
- Do not pour the products into the holes.
- Do not store the product next to other items with strong smelling odours or in damp places

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CONTROL GUIDE

Read this leaflet carefully.

Any queries, please contact
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As with all pest control programmes, the first stage of the process is to carry out a thorough survey of the area and infestation.

SURVEY

The following information should be noted during the survey:

- 1 Identify the type of rodent (rat or mouse)
- 2 Estimate the size and extent of the infestation. Take care not to underestimate the infestation **.
- 3 Identify hiding areas, nesting areas, access points and feeding areas
- 4 Note what other measures can be taken to help reduce the infestation – see overleaf

** Signs of infestation to be looked for: live or dead rodents, droppings, track marks, urine pillars, nests, hiding areas, odour and damage to food and materials e.g. buildings.

OTHER FACTORS

The general cleanliness of a location is of great importance. The presence of certain debris or materials may provide hiding areas and nesting material. Food spillages that have not been thoroughly cleaned will provide a food source as will incorrectly stored waste material. As well as overall cleanliness it is also important to note all structural features that may aid infestation – cracks and crevices in walls, floors or doors which may provide entry points or hiding areas. The presence of vegetation around buildings will also provide cover and nesting areas. Other factors, e.g. ditches, banks, drains and ponds, should also be inspected as they will influence the control strategy.

PLAN

Use all aspects of the survey to plan the control programme. It will provide a comprehensive background to achieve the most effective and well planned programme.

CONTROL

Having planned the control programme, feeding with EradiBait can begin. This will vary depending upon the target rodent e.g. mice feed from many points in an evening, though will not normally travel far from their nest. Baiting for mice will consist of many feeding points in close proximity to the nesting area. Rats tend to feed from a few points and will range further from the nest so baiting will tend to be over a larger area.

Continual feeding will be necessary for both rats and mice and regular inspections should be carried out of the baiting points. Feeding points should not be neglected or allowed to become empty. EradiBait should be continually available with eaten product being replenished, also replace any product that gets wet. The product should be presented in a suitable container or plastic tray or constructed bait station. Small plastic bags or cling film should also be used to protect the product from dampness when being used to apply the product in holes or burrows especially outside. This method saves the rodent the trouble of having to search for food.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Exterior access points should be investigated and repaired if possible e.g. drains, holes in walls etc. Outbuildings, e.g. garages, storage sheds, feed and tack rooms and greenhouses, should be inspected and baited if signs of rodent activity are found. This procedure should also be employed to commercial buildings following the initial survey. EradiBait must be used as a food source and not treated as conventional bait, so more product should be placed out in order that regular feeding occurs.

SUMMARY - DO'S

- Do thoroughly read and understand the instructions for use
- Do thoroughly survey the area to find rodent locations and main areas of activity. Holes in the garden, banks, buildings, broken drains etc are ideal for rodent activity and repairs should be made as necessary
- Do clear away sources of alternative food, and or make it difficult for rodents to access them.
- Do make notes on the above to use for reference.
- Do use the product as a food source, not as traditional bait.
- Do provide up to 75 grammes of product at each baiting point in trays, boxes, bags or sachets approximately 2 metres apart in areas where rodents are present.
- Do make up small parcels of product using small plastic bags or cling film and place directly into rat holes.
- Do keep the product dry at all times.
- Do place the product in voids through which rats are running.
- Do re-visit, re-survey and re-fill boxes, trays, holes and make notes every 2-3 days.
- Continue to bait for several weeks after activity has ceased to check for re-invasion.