



COUNTY OF GLENN
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
720 N. Colusa Street, Willows CA 95988
530-934-6501 -- Fax 530-934-6503
Website: www.countyofglenn.net/dept/ag

Marcie Skelton
Agricultural
Commissioner/Sealer of
Weights & Measures

#13 REVISED 6/2018

VERTEBRATE TOXICANTS/FUMIGANTS

General Good Management Practices and Use Recommendations

In order to minimize the risk of primary or secondary exposure of non-target species, particularly threatened or endangered species, it is important to implement the following basic practices with any rodenticide use:

1. BAIT STATION USE AND MONITORING

Bait stations shall be secured to prevent tipping and access by non-target animals. While treated baits are in use, bait stations shall be inspected for spillage, evidence of disturbance by non-target animals, excess moisture from irrigation systems, etc. Problems shall be corrected before baiting is resumed. Any spilled baits shall be promptly cleaned up. Bait stations shall be replenished with treated baits as needed to provide continuous exposure. After treated baits are accepted, as evidenced by consumption of baits, depletion of bait in the bait station shall be inspected at least weekly until feeding ceases. Treated baits shall be promptly removed from all stations after feeding has ceased. If subsequent baiting is needed, a two-week period without use of treated baits shall be observed before baiting is resumed. This is to keep the period when treated bait is exposed to a minimum without jeopardizing good pest control.

2. CARCASS SURVEY AND DISPOSAL

Carcass surveys and carcass disposal shall be performed in the treatment area beginning on the third day following initial exposure of toxic baits. Any exposed carcasses shall be disposed of (e.g., completely buried) in a manner inaccessible to wildlife. Carcass surveys shall continue for at least 5 days after toxic baiting has ceased and thereafter until no more carcasses are found. Carcasses should be handled with care to avoid contact with parasites such as fleas. Carcass surveys are intended to be incorporated as part of any pest control program which employs a toxicant where residual in the carcass may pose a risk of secondary exposure to non-target species. These would include such materials as Avitrol, Strychnine, and the anticoagulants (Chlorophacinone, Diphacinone). Zinc Phosphide, at this time is not considered to pose a risk of secondary exposure.

3. ANTICOAGULANT TREATED BAITS

In order to minimize the excess body burden of anticoagulants in target rodent species, only 0.005% treated baits should be used in bait stations where the target species has the ability to feed ad libitum. Use of 0.01% treated baits should be confined only to broadcast applications.

AMERICAN PEREGRINE FALCON:

Based on the food habits of this species, the peregrine falcon appears to be at risk from secondary exposure to avitrol.

Recommended Use Restrictions:

Avitrol

1. Because the American Peregrine Falcon might prey on pigeons which have consumed avitrol treated grain, do not use avitrol as part of a control program within 1 mile of a peregrine nesting site.
-

BANK SWALLOW:

Based on its habitat needs, the bank swallow may be at risk from exposure to burrow fumigants. These fumigants include: aluminum and magnesium phosphide; sodium and potassium nitrate (smoke cartridges); acrolein, and methyl bromide.

Recommended Use Restrictions:

Burrow Fumigants

1. Do not use burrow fumigants within occupied nesting colony sites.
-

SWAINSON'S HAWK:

Based on the food habits of this species, the Swainson's Hawk appears to be at risk from secondary exposure to either avitrol or the anticoagulants (chlorophacinone, diphacinone). A review of the scientific literature has revealed several instances of secondary exposure of raptors to anticoagulants.

Recommended Use Restrictions:

Avitrol

1. Because Swainson's Hawks might prey on convulsing birds, do not use avitrol adjacent to hawk nesting sites or in areas know to be frequented by this species.

Chlorophacinone, Diphacinone

1. A carcass survey and disposal program, as outlined in Good Management Practices section 2, should be implemented within occupied habitat.