Rodent Control

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Methods

- Exclusion
  - Xcluder Geo
    - Tree pits
    - Sports fields
    - Landscapes
- Prevention
  - Food, shelter, water
- Trapping
- Predators
Methods

- Poisons
- Snap traps
- Glue traps
- Raticator
- Repellents
- Reproductive agents
Poisons

- 1\textsuperscript{st} Generation
  - Warfarin
- 2\textsuperscript{nd} Generation
  - Brodifacoum
  - Bromethalin
- Fipronil for ticks
- Fumigants
2\textsuperscript{nd} Generation

- CDPR analyzed 492 wildlife mortality incidents between 1995 and 2011. 73% has 2\textsuperscript{nd} generation residue
- Still over 10,000 child poisonings annually
- Fatal effects
  - Eagles, owls, hawks
  - Mt. lions, foxes, bobcats
- Sublethal effects
  - Coyotes
  - Foxes
  - Owls
  - Hawks
  - Bobcats
Fipronil

- Tick borne diseases
  - Lyme
  - Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever
  - Colorado Tick Fever
  - Tick-borne Relapsing Fever
- TCS Tick Control System
Fumigants

- IGI Eliminator
  - CO₂
  - Burrowing rodents
  - Moths
  - Beetles
- Phosphides
  - Curagel
Snap traps
A. Single trap with trigger next to wall.

B. Two traps increase your chance of success.

C. Traps placed parallel to the wall with triggers to the outside.

D. Trigger not next to wall.

E. Two traps parallel with triggers on the inside.

F. Trap too far from wall.
Glue Traps

- Rats
- Mice
- Spiders
- Cats
- Snakes
- Bugs
Electrocution devices

- Raticator formerly Ratzapper
  - Raticator Max with IR
- Victor
Barn Owl

- Barn Owl Box
- Hungry Owl Project
Repellants

- Capsaicin
- Predator Urine
- Essential Oils
Rodent Population Control

- ContraPest
- Non-toxic liquid bait
- Sterilizes rats and mice

- Vinyl cyclohexene diepoxide
  - Skin absorption
  - Skin neoplasms

- Triptolide
  - Pancreatic cancer drug