



TOMCAT's superior block formulations deliver improved palatability to rodents for faster population control.



Rats and mice are more than just an unsightly nuisance. They contaminate food, cause damage to structures, and carry numerous diseases. These are all good reasons to keep your property free from rodents but sometimes, despite the best of intentions, rodent infestations occur. When this happens, it is vital that the rodent population is eradicated quickly, efficiently, and safely.

TOMCAT rodent baits are available in block, pellet and soft bait formulations, and most formulations are available at two different levels of toxicity. Both TOMCAT (green) and TOMCAT II (red) will deliver a lethal dose to rodents within a single feed, but TOMCAT II (red) is approximately five times more potent than TOMCAT (green). For the target rodent, this simply means that they get their lethal dose in an even smaller feed from the red product (less than 0.2g for a mouse and around 1g for a rat).

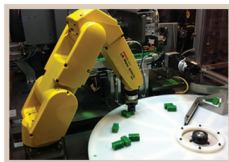
For a complete rodent control system use one of the wide range of Tomcat bait stations to further improve user safety and effectiveness.



- Prevent access to bait by pets, livestock and non-target wildlife
- Holds bait safely and securely
- Keeps bait fresher for longer
- Designed for easy cleaning and servicing

THE WORLD LEADER

- The Largest Manufacturer of Rodenticides in the world
- Hold more patents than any other rodent control company in the world
- Offers a complete line of rodent control products - block, pelleted and soft bait, adhesive traps, mechanical traps and tamper-resistant bait stations.



SUPERIOR TECHNOLOGY

- Experts in rodenticide formulations
- Continuous product innovation
- Unmatched performance for more than 40 years

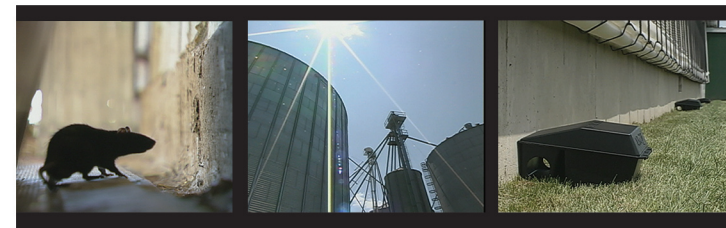
SUPERIOR PRODUCT

- TOMCAT baits consistently out feed and kill more rodents than competitive products



EXPERIENCED TECHNICAL REPRESENTATION

- World Leading Technical Support



**THE WORLD LEADER
IN RODENT CONTROL
TECHNOLOGY®**



a division of
Amgrow Australia Pty Ltd

Phone: (07) 3802 5050 • Email: sales@barmac.com.au
www.barmac.com.au



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Madison, WI 53704 USA | asiapacific@belllabs.com
www.belllabs.com

Inspection & Identification

Rodent signs help determine the size of the infestation and where the rodents are traveling and feeding



DROPPINGS



BURROWS



GNAW MARKS



RUB MARKS

When dirt in the environment combines with oils in their skin, rub marks are left where rodents regularly travel.

Identification



	Norway rat	Roof rat	House mouse
Scientific Name:	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	<i>Rattus rattus</i>	<i>Mus musculus</i>
Colour:	Brownish Red	Dark Grey	Black, Dusty Grey
Weight:	280-480 g	225 g	20 g
Length: (including tail)	30-45 cm	33-43 cm	15-18 cm
Body:	Thick body, blunt nose	Thin body, pointed nose	Small head & body
Sexual Maturity:	2-3 months	2-3 months	1-2 months
Gestation Period:	23 days	22 days	19 days
No. of Young:	6-12 per litter	6-8 per litter	5-6 per litter
No. of Litters:	Avg. 4-7 per year	Avg. 4-6 per year	Avg. 8 per year
Diet:	Meats, fish, grains, almost anything	Fruits, vegetables, seeds, grains	Grains, cereals, meats, fish, etc.
Daily Food:	20 g-30 g food	15 g-25 g food	2 g-4 g food
Water Consumption:	28 mL water	28 mL water	3 mL water
Length of Adult Life:	12-18 months	12-18 months	15-18 months
Droppings:	Blunt ends	Pointed ends	Pointed ends
Nests:	Burrows, Up to 50 m from food & water	Trees/Rooftops Up to 150 m from food & water	Corners 3-9 m from food & water

Primary & Secondary Poisoning

Primary Poisoning

- ▶ Primary poisoning is when an animal consumes the bait directly. Avoiding this should be straightforward.
- ▶ Ensure that TOMCAT baits are stored in their original, sealed container and where they cannot be accessed by pets or other non-target species.
- ▶ Apply bait in tamper resistant bait stations. Bait stations are devices designed to securely hold bait, allowing access to rodents whilst preventing access of non-target species.
- ▶ Ensure that bait is secured to prevent translocation by rodents. Nails, wire, cable ties, or fishing line are all effective ways of securing bait blocks and soft bait into place in areas that can't be accessed by non-target species.

Secondary Poisoning

- ▶ Secondary poisoning is when a predator eats another animal that has been poisoned, e.g., a dog consuming a poisoned rodent. It is impossible to quantify the number of poisoned rodents needed to be consumed to be harmful as there are a number of variables. Secondary poisoning can be contingent on:
 - ▶ Predator's species
 - ▶ Breed
 - ▶ Age
 - ▶ Weight
 - ▶ General health
 - ▶ Quantity of bait consumed by rodents

As TOMCAT (green) is less potent than TOMCAT II (red), the risk of harm through secondary poisoning is even lower – so if secondary poisoning is a concern, then TOMCAT (green) is recommended.

BLOX, Pellets or Soft Bait?

BLOX Recommended

- ▶ Easier to secure in bait stations
- ▶ Spill risk much lower than pellets

Soft Bait Recommended

- ▶ In areas of high food competition
- ▶ Where feeding on traditional block baits is not occurring

Pellets Recommended

- ▶ Good for burrow baiting
- ▶ Less likely to leave exposed to non-target animals

