

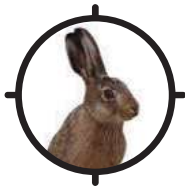
paks NATIONAL



De-FOX™
1080 WILD FOX BAIT



De-K9™
1080 WILD DOG BAIT



ALDI
BUNNY BAIT™
OAT BAIT FOR RABBITS

**PROTECTING
YOUR INVESTMENT**



De-FOX™

1080 WILD FOX BAIT

The European red fox was first released near Melbourne in 1855 for recreational hunting. Within 50 years, it had spread into Western Australia. Today the fox is one of the most widely spread feral animals in Australia. Foxes breed once a year with cubs born during August and September. Although fox predation is considered to be a major threatening process to the long-term survival of a range of Native fauna, foxes have few natural predators and they rarely live beyond four years old. Fox mortality is influenced by shooting, trapping and road accidents as well as the effect of drought on the numbers of their prey. However, this alone is not enough to control the damage that is being caused by foxes.

Twice a year control is a realistic option, however while control in autumn will reduce the peak fox numbers, those which remain or re-infiltrate will have a few months to re-establish breeding pairs prior to mating and whelping in late winter. Each female has the potential to wean four to five cubs per year, so foxes can repopulate an area of control within one or two seasons if breeding nucleus remains. Twice yearly control will be expected to have a marked effect on peak numbers in autumn, and will reduce the pool of young breeding foxes. We should consider a twice-yearly program with at least one of the control times directly aimed at disrupting the breeding in winter or early spring if numbers are to be progressively reduced.

MEAT IS A GOOD MEDIUM FOR 1080 POISON AS IT IS HIGHLY PALATABLE TO FOXES AND RELATIVELY TARGET SPECIFIC



HOW De-FOX™ WORKS

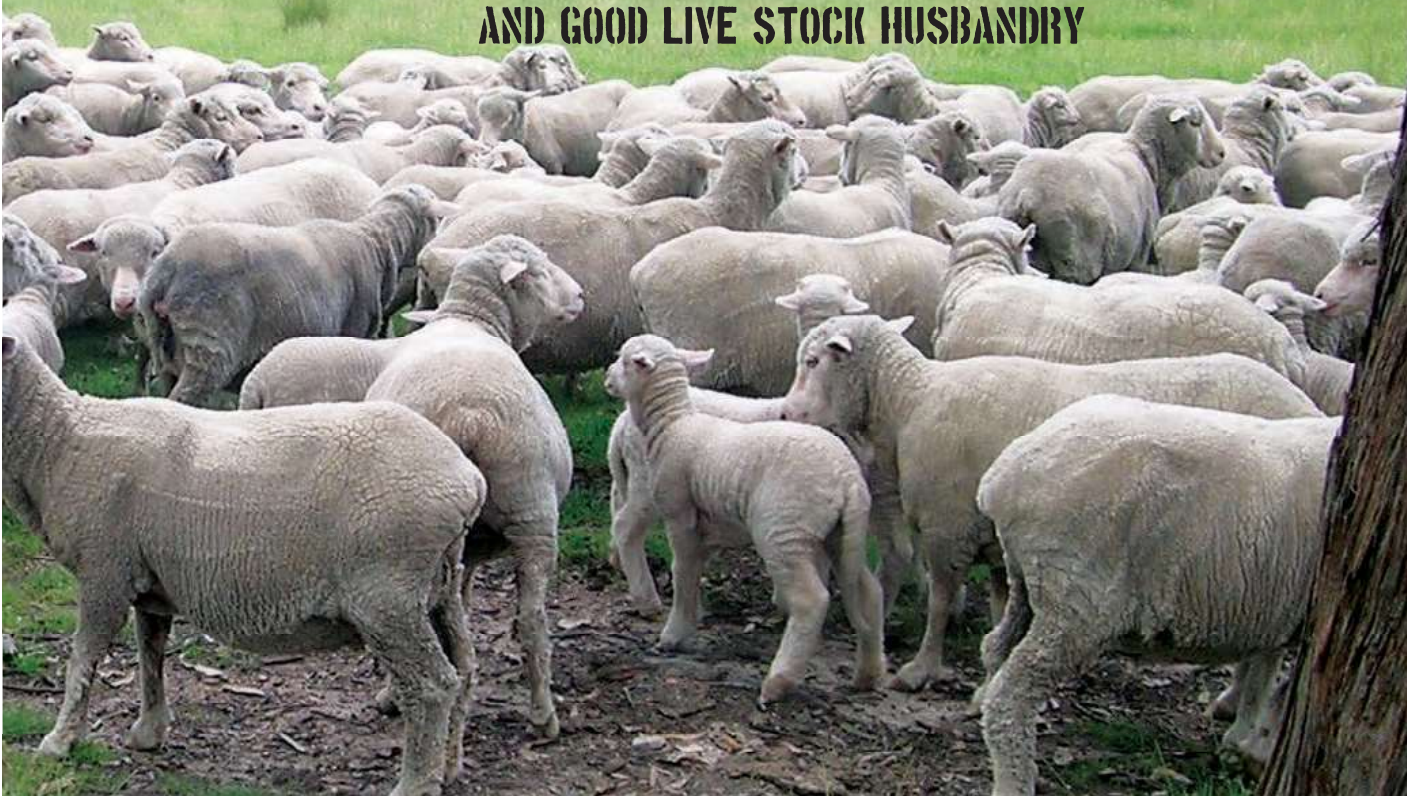
Sodium mono-fluoroacetate or 1080 is the synthetic sodium salt of the naturally occurring mono-fluoroacetic acid. It is an odourless; virtually tasteless sodium fluoroacetate and is very toxic to aquatic organisms. This product is biodegradable. It will not accumulate in the soil or water or cause long-term problems. After baiting has been completed, carcasses should be collected and either burned or buried as secondary poisoning is likely when predators or scavengers eat carcasses. Once eaten by the fox, fluoroacetate poison is absorbed and blocks enzymes for energy production within the cells of the animal. After a delay of several hours, death occurs quickly from the loss of energy to the brain, heart, and diaphragm.

**BAIT
SIZE
5-7cm**



**PACK SIZES:
20 - 80 - 200**

**HUMAN IMPOSED CONTROL OF FOXES IS A NECESSITY IN AUSTRALIA
NO LESS IMPORTANT THAN TREE PLANTING EROSION CONTROL
AND GOOD LIVE STOCK HUSBANDRY**





De-K9TM

1080 WILD DOG BAIT

Impact on the Environment and Agriculture

The wild dog is a serious predator of sheep, cattle and other livestock in areas of Queensland; New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Northern Territory, Tasmania and Western Australia up to 30 per cent in some areas. Wild dogs/dingoes are regarded as serious pests, wild dogs/dingoes, either alone or in-groups, sporadically attack sheep flocks and may kill or maim many sheep in a single attack. They prey on native mammals and birds and may also compete with native predators, such as quolls, for food and other resources.

Breeding

The usual breeding season of dogs is autumn to winter. Females are sexually mature at 2 years and come into oestrus only once a year. Mating usually takes place between April and June. Litters are usually whelped between June and August, after a 63 day gestation period. However, in Victoria some litters may be dropped as early as April, or as late as September. Litter size varies from one to nine and the mean litter size is approximately five. Females from one litter may stay in the group and assist in raising the next years litter. This may lead to the establishment of family groups. Dominant females can cause suppression of breeding in sub dominant young females.

**THE WILD DOG IS A
SERIOUS PREDATOR OF
SHEEP CATTLE AND
OTHER LIVESTOCK**



Why Use De-K9

Because De-K9 is a dried meat bait, it is naturally attractive to dogs. The baits have a long shelf life (12 months) but decompose naturally in the field after several weeks so as to minimise the risk of non-target poisoning. Unlike fresh meat baits, De-K9 will not disintegrate too quickly in hotter weather. Fresh meat baits can sometimes lose their effectiveness in the matter of a few days. Because De-K9 is a ready-to-use product, the need for licensed and qualified personnel to inject toxin into the bait is obviated. With fresh meat bait, loss of some injected toxin can be a problem because the toxic solution is often injected under some pressure and can seep out through damaged tissues. De-K9 baits are pre-drilled to accept the injecting needle and all toxin is readily absorbed in the centre of the bait.

How and When to Deploy Baits

Baiting recommendations may vary from State to State and you should always check with your local vertebrate pest control officer if uncertain. In general, we recommend that baits should be placed at least 300m apart in a small mound called a, 'bait station'. Burial of baits does not reduce their effectiveness and helps with target specificity (most other carnivores have a poorer sense of smell). Recommended depth of burial varies and you should read the literature supplied by your local pest control authority. It is very important to aim for a co-ordinated control program – localised control is often ineffective because cleared areas are quickly repopulated from neighbouring farms. Large-scale programs prevent rapid re-infestation. Talk to your neighbour! A Twice year baiting program to target adults during peaks in activity associated with breeding (April/May) and then again in August/September to target pups and juveniles.

**A SINGLE DE-K9 IS ALL YOU NEED FROM THE
SMALLEST TO THE LARGEST DOG**

KEY ADVANTAGES FOR De-K9 & De-Fox



De-K9 & De-Fox are a shelf-stable, manufactured bait which can be stored at room temp.

It is made from animal liver (80%) and muscle tissue (20%). Liver has been a traditional bait substrate in Australia since european settlement



The toxin, 1080, is already delivered at the correct dosage in each bait.

Each bait weighs from 22-25gram – small enough to be swallowed by a dog/fox but large enough to prevent ingestion (in one piece) by small carnivores.

The correct loading of 1080 is placed in the centre of the bait, again increasing specificity.

Being a meat-based product, natural breakdown is assured, even in dry conditions. Individual baits for easier use for operator.

Less bait wastage due to convenient pack sizes. Clean and non greasy to handle.

All of above indicate a cost effective alternative

Dried meat baits

Trials have shown that dogs readily eat the dry meat and that dried meat baits have several advantages over undried baits. Dried meat is more difficult than moist meat for small native carnivores and other species to eat, making the baiting even more target-specific. As well, dried meat remains intact for longer, and the baits are more resistant than moist baits to the rapid loss of 1080, which can occur through exposure to rainfall, microbial action, or insect attack. Rapid loss of 1080 is undesirable because baits may quickly become sub-lethal while still available to wild dogs. Sub lethal dosing could result in some individuals becoming bait-shy, and in the much longer term, might even select for genetic resistance to 1080.

OTHER PRODUCTS



PAKS 1080 Oats Rabbit Bait

For the control of rabbits in rural areas only.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 0.4 g/kg

SODIUM FLUOROACETATE (1080)



PAKS 1080 Concentrate

For the preparation of 1080 baits to control feral pigs, foxes, rabbits, and wild dogs.

Pack sizes 120ml, 1L & 5L

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 30 g/L SODIUM FLUOROACETATE (1080)

RESTRICTED CHEMICAL PRODUCT