



Exceptionally quick control of indoor mice infestations



Overview

- Alpha Chloralose is an ideal product to achieve quick control of mouse populations
- It has no known resistance
- It has no secondary poisoning risks
- It is an acute poison that should only be presented in a locked tamper resistance bait station
- Care should be taken when presenting the bait to gain the most from it
- Do not use for prolonged spells – It is an initial knockdown product or for use in high resistance areas



What is it?

Alpha chloralose is an acute-acting active substance that has been developed at the optimum dose of 4%

Used in tamper resistant bait boxes for fast and effective control of mice indoors in a wide variety of locations.



How does it work?

It works primarily as a fast –acting form of anaesthetic.

Initially it cause drowsiness and within 10 to 15 minutes results in loss of consciousness.

Death will normally follow quickly.



Stages of anaesthesia

There are four stages of general anaesthesia

Stage I loss of consciousness. The patient still feels pain.

Stage II, the REM stage, includes uninhibited and sometimes dangerous responses to stimuli, including vomiting and uncontrolled movement.

Stage III, This is the target depth of surgical anaesthesia, gaze is central and the pupils are constricted, skeletal muscles relax, breathing is regular, and eye movements stop.

Stage IV, is overdose, and is marked by hypotension or circulatory failure.

Death will result if the target cannot be revived quickly



What is the mode of action?

Alpha chloralose acts on the nervous system reducing brain activity, it slows the heart and also respiration.

The dose is body weight dependent, a 25g lab mouse would normally need 0.3 to 0.5 g.



What is the mode of action?

Wild mice are frequently lighter and can succumb at a 0.2g dose i.e. - one feed.

Hypothermia is a symptom with body temperature dropping by 20 degree Celsius.



Will mice eat it readily?

Rudduck Alpha Rapid is highly palatable. Mice will feed randomly from 20-30 sites per night on 200 occasions so palatability is critical.

This combination of fats was shown to increase bait take four-fold.



How well will it work?

This new formulation is so palatable that it does not need encapsulation.

It is very quickly absorbed into the mouse's gut once taken.

Laboratory studies show it is so effective that normally a mouse needs less than half a gram for it to work.



Is it temperature dependent?

This active is an anaesthetic and such materials are known to be more effective in the body at lower temperatures.

Activity is therefore best when mice feed in cool conditions...but high mortality rates have been achieved at much higher temperatures.

Most mouse habitats are normally around 10-16deg C. which is the optimum temperature to achieve around 95% control.



How much bait will be taken?

When inexperienced users first examine other blocks for signs of 'take' they often look for large consumption.

Usually only a small scratch from a mouse's incisors on the Alpha block's surface is sufficient and just 'sampling' of the bait is very often enough.



Is there a secondary poisoning issue?

Alpha chloralose has been extensively researched, new studies have shown it does not bio-accumulate in the body and does not cause secondary poisoning in wildlife. It is not considered to be a *PBT.

Whilst there are no cases on record of secondary poisoning having been proved to have occurred, uncontrolled exposure must always be avoided.

*Persistent, bioaccumulate and toxic substances



Is there any known resistance?

No cases of resistance have been found to date.

Control has been reliable as long as the directions for use have been followed and, as with any other rodenticides, other food sources are removed as much as possible before treatment.



Is bait shyness a problem?

This was previously a problem with some other acute rodenticides in the past.

Laboratory studies have now shown that should a mouse at first not eat sufficient bait and then wake up, it will re-feed and control will be achieved on the second visit.



Where do mice die?

Due to the rapid onset of drowsiness, once mice have eaten the bait they will become sedated and very often die in the bait box.

When this happens, dead mice can be recovered easily and won't die in inaccessible areas, creating unwanted odours.

Risk assessments have considered mice dying outside of harbourages and the possibility of consumption by non – targets, but if this occurs no secondary poisoning has been identified.



Should Alpha be used with other actives?

No. Not at the same time. Alpha chloralose is ideal as a treatment to control mice infestations quickly over a few days. Use it as an acute poison!

Thereafter, if there is a re-infestation, a follow-up treatment using other types of SGAR rodenticides is recommended.

There are very few non anti-coagulants in existence so the opportunity to employ IPM techniques to protect the SGARS from over-use is important.



When should I call back?

Customers generally want mice removed quickly, whether there's one in a house or many infesting a factory.

Due to the speed of this product, dead mice may be seen and may need to be removed within hours, so it's wise to be prepared.



Conclusion

This new alpha chloralose formulation is a proven safe and effective additional tool to use with the anti-coagulant rodenticides available in Australia today.

It offers a radical improvement in the speed of service delivery and increased customer satisfaction whenever a speedy mouse removal operation is required.

This new product is the result of fifteen years research and development.



Thank you

