

Superior Rat & Mouse Control with Ratshot

Anticoagulant Rodenticides

Anticoagulants have been widely used as an effective rodenticide in Australia and around the world for the last 70 years beginning with the use of first generation anticoagulants like Warfarin and Coumatetralyl. Unfortunately, rodent resistance issues became quickly apparent particularly in mice with the use of these first-generation anti-coagulants causing a push for further development of anticoagulants. This resulted in the creation of second-generation anticoagulants such as Brodifacoum and Difenacoum. Second-generation anticoagulants were found to be more potent than the first-generation compounds and generally only required a single feed for a rodent to receive a lethal dose.

Why Use Anticoagulants?

Once ingested anticoagulants do not work immediately, the rodent will succumb to the poison within 5-10 days of receiving a lethal dose. Anticoagulants are a very effective type of rodenticide due to this delay in mortality. This is because Rodents, particularly rats, are very clever creatures. Rats will readily avoid new foods (bait) as a preservation technique. They will initially "test feed" new food by eating very small amounts, if this food makes them feel sick or they see another rodent consume a food and die shortly after they will not continue to eat that food. They will then communicate this back to the colony, resulting in total avoidance of the bait. Due to this anticoagulants mode of action is perfect for rodenticides as despite the rodent usually consuming a lethal dose within the first feed they will not die immediately, this prevents the rodents having any connection that the bait is what caused the death.

Another important quality that is distinct from other rodenticides such as Acute Toxins like Zinc Phosphide and Cholecalciferol which have no antidote is that is that anticoagulant rodenticides such as Ratshot Red and Ratshot Blue have an antidote, Vitamin K1. This means that should accidental poisoning occur there is time to diagnose and treat the anticoagulant poisoning greatly reducing the likelihood of mortality in non-target animals such as dogs.

Ratshot- What's the DIF?

Freezone have carefully selected the actives in the Ratshot Range to provide customers with the flexibility to treat a wide range of rodent control problems. Difenacoum was selected for Ratshot Blue as it is the most targeted anticoagulant on the market- only small amounts are required to kill rodents but generally much larger amounts are required to achieve a lethal dose in non-target animals. Some anticoagulants available on the market do not act consistently across the board based on the animal's weight, meaning that some larger animals can be much more susceptible to certain anticoagulants. For example, a 10kg dog only needs to eat 15gm of Flocoumafen to receive its lethal dose compared to a 2kg chicken that can eat 4,000gm. It is for this reason it is important to use safe baiting practices like always placing bait within bait stations and selecting Ratshot Blue in sensitive baiting areas to reduce the risk of accidental poisoning. Ratshot Red's active, Brodifacoum, was chosen due to its one feed killing power providing highly effective control of high rodent populations. Ratshot Red also provides a great rotational tool for customers to use during the cooler months as an alternative to Ratshot Blue.

Ratshot is available nationwide in dual actives and multiple bait forms giving you superior control.

Freezone®