



# Industry Update Summer 2004/05

Pestoff is the Registered Trade Mark of Animal Control Products Ltd, 408 Heads Road, Wanganui, New Zealand

## TRANSFER OF 1080 PRODUCTS DELAYED

**W**hile the majority Vertebrate Toxic Agents (VTA's) were transferred to the HSNO regime on 1 November 2004, ERMA New Zealand has decided not to transfer VTA's which contain 1080 poison at this time.

This is due to the re-assessment application currently in preparation and which will soon be submitted to ERMA by the Department of Conservation and Animal Health Board.

ERMA was of the view that transferring 1080 at this time would not be prudent because the controls on 1080 could change twice – once during the transfer to HSNO controls and again following the re-assessment. This would potentially create confusion and significant extra work.

For this reason ERMA says that the

existing controls on 1080 will remain in force until the reassessment process has been completed – expected to be November 2005. The transitional provisions for bringing substances into the HSNO regime expire in July 2006

In the meantime, existing VPC licenses will remain valid until 1 November 2005. ERMA has contacted all license holders to explain this situation and will contact license holders again in late 2005 to advise them how to obtain the new approved handlers certificate.

For most of the VTA's which have been transferred there is very little change, if any, from the previous controls under the former VPC Reg's. (See: <http://www.ermanz.govt.nz/hs/transfer-pest-status.asp>)

A proposal requiring warning signs to be erected 3 days prior to poisons being laid was overturned after submissions from industry organisations unanimously opposed the proposal.

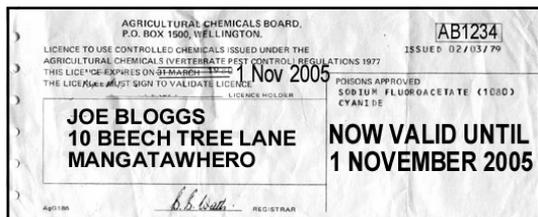
Fumigants including Magtoxin were also transferred to the HSNO

## INSIDE...

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## CUSTOMER SURVEY

**A**CP wishes to thank all customers who recently completed and returned ACP's customer survey. The returns provided valuable comment on the performance of ACP and its staff and gives the company some confidence in terms of its relationship with customers. The lucky winner of the \$100 prize draw for returned questionnaires was



Existing 1080 licenses remain valid for one more year

### Animal Control Products Ltd Important Contact Information

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### ACP Christmas - New Year Closure

**Wanganui:** Closes 22 December 2004, re-opens 10 January 2005  
**Waimate:** Closes 22 December 2004, re-opens 17 January 2005  
Would customers please send any January or early February order requirements to us by 10 December so that manufacture and transport can be arranged to meet your needs.

# PROPHETIC FIRST IMPRESSIONS

In April 1955, Ray Weaver took photographs of dead pohutukawa trees in Bostaquet Bay on Kawau Island and sent them to Mr Basil King, Commissioner of Crown Lands in Auckland stating "I have determined beyond doubt that the trees were killed by opossums on the island, not disease..... Wallabies destroy almost all of the seedlings and now the opossums have started to attack the larger trees..."

"What is happening on Kawau Island is a serious problem and there is a lot to learn I think, for New Zealand, before the problems become more widespread elsewhere", said Ray. Prophetic words indeed! A decade or two later the same dramatic impact of possums appeared on nearby

Rangitoto Island and in the rata/kamahahi forest of the southern Ruahines and West Coast.

Since that time Ray has been at the forefront of possum and wallaby control on Kawau Island and the present good health of Kawau pohutukawa is visual proof of the fine effort made by Ray and his team of volunteers.

Not surprisingly, Ray was also the initial proponent and main advocate of a new plan which is being developed to eradicate introduced pests from Kawau Island. He and the Pohutukawa Trust have already raised a significant part of the funds required to undertake such a programme.

Kawau Island is 90% privately owned and the remaining 10% is managed by



## NEWS BRIEFS

### NEW LABELS REQUIRED

ACP Ltd is currently working with the Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines (ACVM) Group of the NZ Food Safety Authority to have ACP's 28 registered products transferred to the ACVM Act from the former Pesticides Act. This involves confirming product data, providing a determination from ERMA to prove that the products exist legally under the HSNO Act and supplying new draft labels which meet the requirements of the new legislation. Having received submissions from the industry earlier in the year, ACVM Group is now developing new conditions of registration to control the sale and use of the Vertebrate Toxic Agents.

### VCCA WORKSHOP SUCCESSFUL

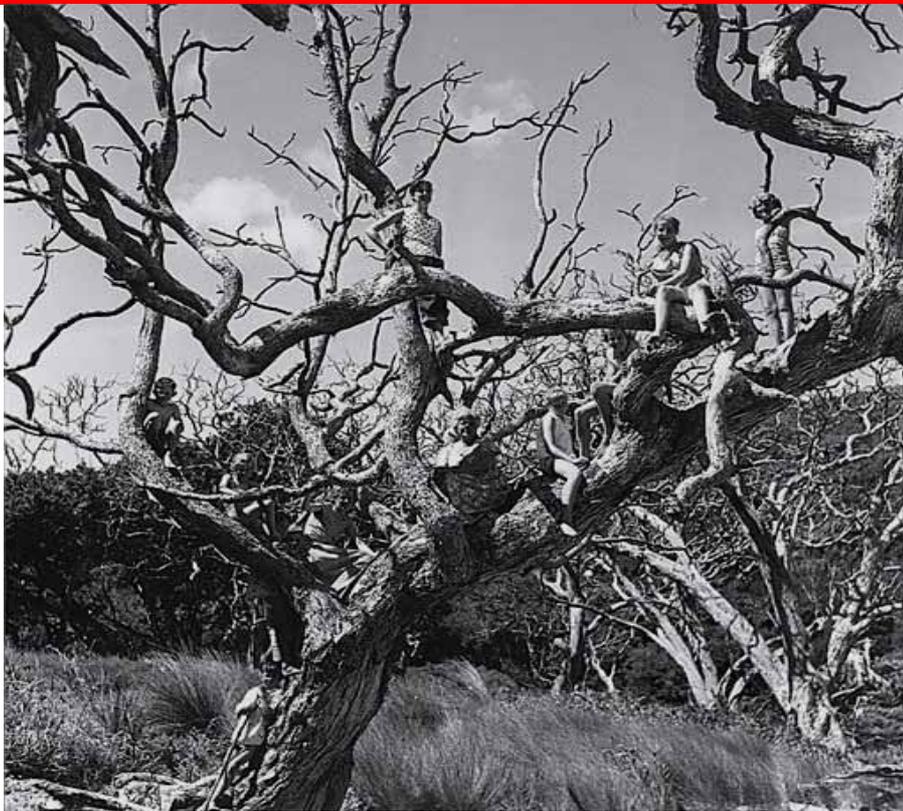
During mid September, 107 people including DOC and regional council staff, contractors, speakers and presenters attended a pest control technology workshop in Dunedin which was convened by the South Island's Vector Control Contractors Association. Organisers Vicki Clark and Judy Leith heralded the workshop as a great success and proof of the commitment that the industry has to keeping current with new practices. ACP was a co-sponsor of the workshop and gave a brief presentation on the second day.

### VPMINZ TO JOIN NZBI

The Vertebrate Pest Management Institute (VPMINZ), which has joined the NZ Biosecurity Institute (NZBI) at the last two annual NZBI conferences, has decided unanimously to become part of the NZBI. The process of dissolving VPMINZ will probably not be completed until after the next annual conference in Christchurch, due to constitutional constraints said an institute spokesperson.

### CENTRAL OTAGO RABBITS

Aerial 1080 poison is still a major tool in the fight against resurgent rabbit populations recovering from RHD in Central Otago. Cromwell based Regional Services Manager Peter Preston says that aerial 1080 will continue to be an important tool in the area with a few hundred tonnes of bait being applied each year for the



Members of the well-known Lidgard boat building family of Kawau pose for this 1955 photograph taken by Ray Weaver of mature pohutukawa which was killed by possums.

## RODENT PRODUCT APPROVALS

The new **Pestoff Dead Rat Café** rodent bait station launched earlier this year has recently been approved by AgriQuality NZ for use in dairy premises. The Dead Rat Café has also proved popular with contractors carrying out rodent control in ecological restoration programs. The **Pestoff Rodent Block** has recently been re-approved by the New Zealand Food Safety Authority for use in fish, meat



Pestoff Dead Rat Café and Pestoff Rodent Blocks

# RESTORING MAINLAND NEW ZEALAND

**In** 1999, after several years of planning and fund raising the Karori Wildlife Sanctuary became New Zealand's first large predator-proof fenced enclosure where the aim was to restore a piece of mainland New Zealand to its original natural condition. After a predator-proof fence was completed, **Pestoff** brodifacoum pellet baits were applied by aerial broadcasting and hand laying to eliminate introduced vertebrate pests inside the fenced area. Now, four years later the Karori Sanctuary is home to kiwi, weka, bellbirds, kereru, North Island saddlebacks, robins, tomtits and other native birds not usually found so close to urbanisation. Following the Karori vision, a number of smaller fenced mainland islands have emerged of which the two newest are Maungatautari near Cambridge and at Tawharanui east of Warkworth.

Both areas were first fenced by the Xcluder Pest Proof Fencing Company which has become a dominant force in the design and construction of predator proof fences not only within New Zealand, but also overseas. ([www.xcluder.co.nz](http://www.xcluder.co.nz))

During late September 2004, the first drop of **Pestoff Rodent Bait 20R** was applied by helicopter and hand broadcasting. Six weeks later a second drop of bait occurred and since this time, the areas have been monitored using tracking tunnels and traps.

Cam Speedy of the Taupo based pest control company EPRO Ltd which ran the Maungatautari pest removal operation says that all indications are that the only surviving exotic animal present in the enclosure is a solitary hedgehog – whose days are numbered.

Cam added that intensive water monitoring at Maungatautari was carried out to determine whether brodifacoum is capable of getting into waterways. Analysis of water samples following the operations has detected no brodifacoum traces.



Jo Ritchie

*Above: An aerial view of the Tawharanui pest proof fence. The "koru" shaped piece of fence in the foreground is designed to lead animals which run along the base of the fence, into a waiting arsenal of baits and traps. The koru ends at the top of the coastal dune and from there a wing fence runs down to the sea.*

*Below: Looking along the Xcluder "Kiwi" model fence at Tawharanui Regional Park.*

Jo Ritchie of Natural Logic Environmental Consultants who coordinated the Tawharanui operation, assisted by Auckland Regional Council staff, said that it appears to have been most successful in terms of rodents but more monitoring will be required to assess the presence or absence of other species. Jo added that sand skinks, oyster catchers and kereru already appear to be much more abundant since the pest eradication programme began.

The next major mainland island proposal is the fencing of the Maungatautari Mountain proper, a two million year old volcano with a bush boundary of around 45 kilometers. Work is already underway on the first 3 km of predator fence around the mountain. Cam Speedy said that not only small mammals but large

**PESTOFF**  
...Simply Smarter

**RODENT BAIT 20R**

An essential component of all successful rodent eradication operations



Jo Ritchie

# AUSSIES SIZE UP MACQUARIE ISLAND

The Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment is in the initial stages of a feasibility/cost study examining options for the eradication of ship rats, mice and rabbits from the 12,870 hectare Macquarie Island. Macquarie is a World Heritage site and nature reserve which lies 800 km south west of Campbell Island, 1100 km from Bluff and 2000 km from Hobart.

A dozen Australians are present on Macquarie with their work focusing on surveys, ecological management and meteorological observations for the Australian Bureau of Meteorology.

Bait acceptance trials using non-toxic baits and pyranine marker dye are planned for next autumn and ACP has been asked to provide baits suitable for the often bleak sub-Antarctic conditions on Macquarie. If an aerial eradication operation goes ahead, around 160



Macquarie Island nature reserve – a World Heritage area  
Australian Antarctic Division Photograph

tonnes of **Pestoff Rodent Bait 20R** bait would be required - 33% more than was used at Campbell Island 4 years ago.

The possible logistical advantages

of sending bait, manpower or supplies to the island from a southern New Zealand location such as Bluff Harbour rather than Hobart, are being considered by the

## WHICH MARKER DYE TO USE?

Bait acceptance trials are often carried out as a precursor to control operations involving large areas and large volumes of bait. These can give an indication of whether there is learned bait aversion, seasonal food preferences or other factors which might have a bearing on bait uptake or acceptance.

Traditionally these trials have used rhodamine B, a red fluorescent marker dye which is surface applied to baits but in more recent years an alternative fluorescent dye called pyranine has been used.

The principle benefit of rhodamine dye is that a large percentage of animals which have eaten baits will have red stained fur around both the mouth and anus – requiring no autopsy to determine the presence of dye in the gut. Animals with no external signs of rhodamine will still need to be opened up to determine whether they have eaten bait and in some cases this may only be apparent using a fluorescent light.

The down side of rhodamine is that the bait is surface treated only and animals taking only a small nibble to test a bait

before discarding it may have the appearance of having eaten a significant amount of bait. In addition, the process of applying wet rhodamine solution to baits may affect bait palatability – especially if the bait is not dried quickly after the rhodamine is applied, in which case surface mould may develop. Finally, if the palatability of bait to non-target animals is being assessed, presenting them with a bright red bait may not be the best way to assess likely uptake of green toxic bait. Some non-targets may be inclined to avoid the bait while others may be attracted to it only because it is red.

The main benefit of pyranine dye is that when used in conjunction with the standard dye used in toxic bait (green), it provides a true to life replica of the actual toxic bait to be used. When incorporated into baits at 0.2% (compared with 0.32% for rhodamine), pyranine can be easily seen with a fluorescent light although the majority of animals which have taken bait will be engorged with green bait material and will not need the light. The down side of pyranine is that only a few

animals will show external signs of having eaten baits and estimating the percentage of animals taking bait will



No fluorescent light was necessary to see whether these two rats had eaten green dyed bait – it was visible through the intestinal wall. (Jo)

take more time.

Depending on what the aim of the trial is, if you want to get as close as possible to the real thing, pyranine

# THE GREAT CANE TOAD COMPETITION

**Dr** Craig Morley, a senior lecturer at the South Pacific University in Suva, is looking for possible ways of eradicating cane toads from a 60 hectare Fijian island named Wiwa. The introduced cane toads are a prolific (understatement) ecological disaster and get into the limited water supplies because they need water for their development – these toads have a tadpole stage. There have been a variety of suggestions on how the cane toads might be dealt with including covering up, poisoning or eliminating water supplies. But Wiwa is on the wet side of Fiji where tropical monsoons bring downpours which create a lot of

ephemeral water. Also, these ugly brutes live for 10 years or more - so trying to stop the monsoon rains for 10 years while the toads die out just isn't an option! With a view to helping Craig with his unusual vertebrate pest problem (which might later be of benefit to Queenslanders) ACP is offering its New Zealand customers a Pestoff cap and T-shirt as first and second prize in each of 2 categories.



Please don't suggest nukes or napalm as there are people living on the island! First and 2nd prizes will be awarded for the:

- Solution most likely to work
- Most ridiculous solution

**Send your ideas by email to: [canetoads@pestoff.co.nz](mailto:canetoads@pestoff.co.nz) before Friday 17 December 2004.** All ideas will be passed on to Craig along with the donors email address to ensure due credit/admonishment is given. Winners will be notified by mail and their names published in the next newsletter. Judges decision will be final and no correspondence will be entered into.

## DOC LABEL CLAIMS ADD NEW SPECIES

**A** provision within the ACVM Act, allows a person or organisation to submit supporting data about a registered product for the purpose of having the label claim extended to include new use patterns, additional target species and so on. Staff in DOC's Northern Regional Office have successfully submitted data and obtained these "third party" label claims for 10% 1080 gel and 0.15% 1080 pellets. The gel was previously registered for controlling only wallabies and deer but goats are now an additional target species. Trial work carried out in the Motu area by Landcare Research showed that the gel could successfully be employed against goats. The 0.15% 1080 pellets previously registered only for possums now has rodents included as an additional target species. The ecological benefits of 1080 by-kills on forest rodents have been well documented by DOC staff over recent years. Although 0.08% 1080 rodent pellets have been registered for some years, they have been used only infrequently due to concerns about the risk and consequences of sub-lethally poisoning possums present in the same area.

## INNOVATION GIVES WAY TO LEGISLATION

**P**est control operators have a history of being innovative, practical people who have successfully developed novel solutions for dealing with problem pests. Unfortunately, the innovative use of trade name products could now constitute an offence under the new legislation. Section 55(1)(c) of the ACVM Act states that it is an offence to contravene the conditions of registration for any trade name product under either provisional or full registration. In terms of controlled VTA's (e.g. cyanide, 1080, phosphorus) a condition of registration is that the product, once sold, must not be altered in any way and may only be used as prescribed by the label directions. The following would therefore not be permissible:

- changing the colour, size, shape, viscosity or toxicity of the product
- using it for a purpose other than that covered in the label claim
- adding attractants, repellents, colourants, surfactants or dilutants
- using it in a manner or at a rate outside of what is prescribed by the label

This applies only to registered trade name products and does not include non-toxic baits.

## PESTOFF DEALS TO TEHRAN'S RODENTS

**P**estoff Rodent Bait containing 0.005% brodifacoum has been selected by the municipal authorities in the Iranian capital city of Tehran (10 million people) ahead of other international brands, to deal with rats and mice causing a public health risk in the city.



Ten tonnes of **Pestoff Rodent Bait** has been air freighted to Tehran, followed closely by a 10 tonne sea shipment. A further 15 tonne shipment of 1 kg bags of **Pestoff Rodent Bait** has been sea freighted to supply private and commercial users with on-going control of the rodents. Last time Tehran city purchased rodenticide on this scale, the

**SOME ISLAND ERADICATION OPERATIONS USING PESTOFF RODENT BAIT 20R OR EQUIVALENT**



LOCATION	COUNTRY	DATE	HECTARES	KG/HA	SPECIES
Round Island	Mauritius	1986	151	20	5
Ile Aux Aigrettes	Mauritius	1987	25	20	1
Inner Chetwode	New Zealand	Aug-93	195	13	2
Bird Island	Seychelles	Aug-96	101	22	1
Kapiti Island	New Zealand	Sep-96	1,956	13	2 + 3
Mokoia Island	New Zealand	Sep-96	135	10	4
Ilheu Chao	Madeira Portugal	Nov-96	44	15	4
Saint-Paul	French Territories	Jan-97	800	17	1 + 5
Putauhinu Island	New Zealand	Aug-97	144	12	2
Raratoka Island	New Zealand	Aug-97	86	12	2
Onoeo Island	Pitcairn Group	Aug-97	62	15	2
Long Island	New Zealand	Sep-97	142	10	2
Ducie Island	Pitcairn Group	Nov-97	74	15	2
12 Islands	New Caledonia	Oct-98	50	7	2
Flat Island	Mauritius	Oct-98	140	15	1 + 4
Gunners Coin	Mauritius	Nov-98	67	20	3 + 6
Rangitoto Group	New Zealand	Aug-99	220	12	2 + 3
Hermite Island	N.W. Australia	Nov-99	1,000	10	1
Tuhua (Mayor)	New Zealand	Jul-00	1,277	13	3
Fregate Island	Seychelles	Jul-00	219	24	3
Denis Island	Seychelles	Jul-00	143	24	1
Curieuse Island	Seychelles	Jul-00	286	24	1
Campbell Island	New Zealand	Jul-01	11,330	11	3
Raoul Island	New Zealand	Jul-02	3,500	15	2 + 3
Darros Island	Seychelles	Aug-03	150	17	3 + 4
North Island	Seychelles	Sep-03	243	31	1
Stoll Island	French Territories	Nov-03	60	15	4
Little Barrier Is.	New Zealand	Jul-04	2,800	14	2
Chateau Island	French Territories	Dec-03	230	25	1 + 4
Australia Island	French Territories	Dec-04	2,100	15.3	1 + 4



Chateau Island – Southern Indian Ocean



South Georgia – South Atlantic



Curieuse Island – Seychelles...

and Pestoff Rodent Bait 20R was here too!

Species Key: 1=Ship Rat, 2=Pacific Rat, 3=Norway Rat, 4=House Mouse, 5=Rabbit, 6=Hare

**AHB AMENDS STRATEGY**

The Animal Health Board has recently amended its National Bovine Tb Pest Management Strategy, which now aims at achieving official freedom from Tb by 2013. With "official freedom" being 0.2% or less of cattle and deer herds being infected with Tb, the current figure of 0.7% is ahead of the strategy targets.

Other objectives under the strategy include:

- preventing the establishment of vector populations which have Tb in areas that are Tb vector free
- increasing the Tb-free area to 226,000 square kilometers by June 2006 (currently tracking at 201,750)
- reducing the mean annual number of infected vector-related break-downs in herds located in Tb-vector risk areas to no more than 12 breakdowns to every 1000 uninfected herds.

**BRUCE GETS A GONG**

Bruce Warburton of Landcare Research, well known in industry circles for his work testing the humaneness of various small feral mammal traps, has been awarded the Royal Society of New Zealand's Bronze Science Technology Medal for his contribution to animal welfare research.

Bruce has been a member of the National Animal Welfare Advisory Committee since 1995 and first became involved in animal welfare science in 1979.

## TURTLES THREATEN BIODIVERSITY

**A** turtle pest found near a West Auckland beach has been killed but biosecurity officers say urgent action is needed to ban the species from New Zealand.

Feral populations of the red-eared slider turtle, derived by deliberate introduction or from dumped or escaped pets, have become established in suitable habitat all over the world - and New Zealand is at risk of becoming their next home.

A red-eared slider female turtle was first spotted in the Waitapu Stream in Bethells Valley two months ago by an alert land-owner, but was caught only last week.

The turtles are banned in Australia, England and EC countries but not in New Zealand, where they are regularly sold in pet shops.

They are aggressive, have a painful bite, are prolific breeders and are known to carry diseases.

Red-eared slider turtles have been classified as an extreme threat to native plants and animals. The turtles enjoy basking in the sun but are very edgy around people, disappearing under water if they get too close, he said.

Auckland Regional Council biosecurity officer Greg Hoskins said it cannot be allowed to become established in New Zealand.

The Bethells turtle was thought to have

been released by someone who bought it, unaware of its aggressive behaviour when it matured.

Mr Hoskins said the find was a worry.

"They would affect our native fish, they would eat our crayfish, dragon fly larvae and are also very fond of ducklings.

"They would impact on our native wildlife and our vegetation. They are definitely a threat."

Some of New Zealand's endangered bird species could be wiped out if the turtle became established.

It was "crazy" that such a pest could be sold in pet shops, he said.

The species had also probably been released in the Waikato River. Mr Hoskins asked that any sightings be reported.

The turtle can grow to the size of a small rugby ball and is identified by a red stripe behind each eye.



The red-eared slider turtle

## WALLABIES CROSS WAITAKI

**W**allabies bouncing about outside their natural habitat have Department of Conservation staff on alert.

The department was concerned about sightings of the marsupials around Dunedin city and in North Otago, said Otago conservancy spokeswoman Nicola Vallance.

In Dunedin, two wallabies had been found dead and one spied disappearing into bush, while there had been three live sightings in the Herbert Forest, south of Oamaru, Ms Vallance said.

The animals, which grow to 30kg, devastate vegetation. A single wallaby consumes the equivalent of one-third the food eaten by a grazing sheep.

"If a wallaby population got established they would have to be eradicated with very expensive large-scale pest control. Nobody wants that."

It was doubtful wallabies had naturally arrived in Dunedin, Ms Vallance said, and people releasing them risked a \$50,000 fine. The closest established wallaby population is 120 km to the north; on the northern side of the Waitaki

## LOUISIANA CRAYFISH ATTACKS FRENCH FAUNA

**A** voracious giant crayfish from the United States is nibbling away at the French coastline.

The crayfish- *procambarus clarkii* - is a native of Louisiana, the former French colony which France sold for a trifle in 1803 so that the US could become as large as it is.

The American invader delights in preying on delicate French frogs and defenceless tadpoles, as well as devouring small fish and aquatic plants.

"Wherever they go, there is no plant life



Even the juveniles look menacing

left," said environment campaigner Jean-Marc Thirion.

Wetland warden Stephane Builles said the bright red invader with its giant pincers multiplied at an alarming rate. Each female lays up to 700 eggs, twice a year.

In the Garonne river, the crayfish - whose 20cm length gives them unrivalled paddling power - have reached up to three tonnes per hectare.

The first breeding colony was discovered in France in 1999 and now the species is on the march like an invading army Patrick Dulau, director of nature conservation, said.

"I have seen them crossing roads in little groups to get to wetland," he said.

From the Gironde estuary, they have already made their way to Charente-Maritime, 100km away.

In 2002, they reached the Atlantic island of Oleron.

Yet the sinister seafood was willingly imported into France in the 1970s when supplies of indigenous crayfish suddenly declined. Then, in 1983, when local stocks had recovered, the importation into France of Louisiana crayfish was banned. Too late: *procambarus clarkii* was already embedded !!

"There is nothing we can do. We cannot get rid of it," said Mr Builles, who added



The crayfish will happily travel overland to find a new home

that attempts to use cages to trap and destroy the crustaceans had not significantly reduced the population.

Even migrating birds, with their considerable appetites, cannot be relied upon to eat the crayfish fast enough. What is more, the red menace is affecting the physical characteristics of birds that choose France as a resting place.

Jean-Claude Barbraud, an amateur birdwatcher who supplies data to a national research programme on herons, black kites and storks, said he had observed changes in migrating birds since 1978.

"In the space of a few years, the legs of young storks, which used to be black with

## WEST COAST POSSUM WORK SCALED UP

Between July 2004 and June 2005, vector control contractors, the West Coast Regional Council and the Department of Conservation will carry out possum control over half a million hectares of the South Island's West Coast.

The \$7 million programme has grown substantially due largely to the amount of 1 km buffer work being carried out but also due to success in obtaining resource consents for a backlog of aerial 1080 operations.

Approximately 180,000 hectares of aerial control and 320,000 hectares

## RCV SOUGHT

An alliance of 10 regional councils, being led by Environment Southland has successfully applied for approval from the Environmental Risk Management Authority to import the rabbit killing disease rabbit calicivirus (RCV) from the New South Wales Department of Agriculture.

Registration of the product has now been applied for through the ACVM Group of the NZ Food Safety Authority. It is proposed that the sale and use of the biocide will be strictly limited under a protocol being developed by the

# ACP's PRODUCTS

## A QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE

### POSSUM CONTROL

**1080 Pastes** 0.06%, 0.08% and 0.15% in fruit based paste – used on earth spits, in pots, on tin lids and for tree baiting.

**Pestoff Exterminator Paste** 0.15% 1080 in peanut butter base. Used in bait stations and in bait bags.

**Double Strength Phosphorus Paste** for earth spits, pots and tin lids.

**Non-toxic** equivalents of the above pastes are available for pre-feeding (pre-feeding is always recommended)

**Cyanide Paste** (55%) and **Wonderlure** for pre-feeding are a deadly combination.

**1080 pellets** in 0.06%, 0.08% and 0.15% for hand broadcast, bait station and aerial use. 20 mm, 12 gram baits are highly recommended.

**Non-toxic** equivalents of the above pellets are available for pre-feeding (pre-feeding is always recommended)

**1080 Solution** for application to apple or carrot baits.

**Pestoff Brodifacoum Possum Bait** for sustaining low numbers of possums and

**Pestoff Waxed Possum Bait** for use in damp conditions. Both products are for use in bait stations only and do not require any pre-feeding due to the delay the onset of poisoning symptoms.

### RODENT CONTROL

**Pestoff Rodent Bait** for use in bait stations in domestic, industrial and outdoor areas.

**Pestoff Rodent Bait 20R** for aerial or hand broadcast by DOC or by others under the approved Code of Practice.

**Pestoff Rodent Blocks** (approved for

food premises) for use in bait stations in all situations.

**Pestoff Mouse Bait Stations** and **Pestoff Dead Rat Cafés** for keeping your bait dry and safe.

### RABBIT CONTROL

**1080 pellets 0.04%** for aerial or hand broadcast and **1080 paste 0.06%** for use on earth spits. Both bait types must be pre-fed to maximise toxic bait take.

**Single Strength Phosphorus paste, 1080 Solution** for application to carrots or oats.

### ROOK & BIRD CONTROL

**DRC1339 powder** for mixing with bread & lard baits for rook control. **Pestoff Bird Control Paste** for magpie, sparrow and other nuisance birds and **Pestoff Treated Grains** containing alphachloralose for sparrow and pigeon.

### FERRET CONTROL

**Pestoff Ferret Paste** containing diphacinone for use in tunnel-type bait stations.

### FERAL CAT CONTROL

**Pestoff Feral Cat Pellets** containing 0.1% 1080 – a polymer and fish-meal bait for use by DOC only.

### WALLABY CONTROL

**0.2% 1080 pellets** for aerial and hand broadcasting. **5% and 10% 1080 polymer gel** for foliage baiting. **1080 Solution** for application to carrot baits.

### DEER & GOAT CONTROL

**10% 1080 polymer gel** for foliage baiting and **1080 Solution** for application to carrot baits.



POSTAGE PAID WANGANUI

