



## Our MRCS is comprised of 3 processes

### 1 Inspection & Identification

- ▶ Identify rodent species involved
- ▶ Determine severity of location of the problem
- ▶ Identify where sanitation and rodent proofing are needed

### 2 Sanitation & Harborage Reduction

- ▶ Remove rodents food & water source
- ▶ Eliminate material rodents can use for shelter

### 3 Baiting Strategies

- ▶ 3 Lines of defense
  - 1) Perimeter of property
  - 2) Exterior of building
  - 3) Interior of building
- ▶ Bait selection & rotation

## 1 Inspection & Identification

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



Droppings



Burrows



Gnaw Marks

#### 1. Mice:

- 1/4 inch in width
- Holes are small, clear cut

#### 2. Rats:

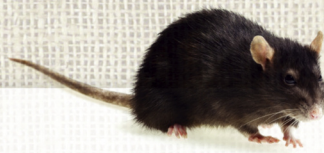
- 1/2 inch in width
- Holes are big with rough torn edges



#### Rub Marks

When dirt in the environment combines with oils in their skin, rub marks are left when rodents travel along walls.

## Identification



	Norway Rats	Roof Rats	House Mice
Scientific Name:	Rattus Norvegicus	Rattus Rattus	Mus Musculus
Color:	Brownish Red	Dark Gray	Black, Dusty Gray
Weight:	10-17 oz.	8 oz.	3/4 oz.
Length: (including tail)	12-18 inches	13-17 inches	6-7 inches
Body:	Thick body, blunt nose	Thin body, pointed nose	Small head & body
Sexual Maturity:	2-3 months	2-3 months	1 month
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:	1 oz. food	1 oz. food	1/10 oz. food
Water Consumption:	1 oz. water	1 oz. water	1/20 oz. water
Length of Adult Life:	18 months	18 months	15-18 months
Feces:	Blunt ends	Pointed ends	Pointed ends
Nests:	Burrows, 100-150 ft. from food & water	Trees/Rooftops 100-150 ft. from food & water	Corners 10-30 ft. from food & water



## 2 Sanitation & Harborage



Eliminate all spilled feed



Keep a 3-foot sterile zone around buildings mowed or sprayed



Remove debris from around buildings

### Harborage Reduction

- ▶ Eliminate the rodents' food and water source.
- ▶ Identify harborage areas and recommend to the customer how to eliminate them indoors and outdoors.
- ▶ Keep grass and vegetation cut short. Tall grass protects rodent(s) from predators.
- ▶ Keep overhanging trees cut back. Overhanging trees provide dark shadowy areas where rodents feel safe and protected.
- ▶ Piles of debris should be removed from the exterior of the structure. Garbage and clutter around the perimeter provide food harborage areas for rodents.
- ▶ A 3-foot wide barrier of cement or crushed rock should be established around the structure.

## 3 Baiting Strategies

### Perimeter of the Property:

- ▶ Place tamper resistant bait stations along the perimeter of the property
- ▶ Use BAIT CHUNX® as they can be secured inside bait stations on vertical or horizontal securing rods

### Exterior Baiting:

- ▶ Rodents tend to gravitate to warm air currents or where food odors emerge
- ▶ Tamper-resistant bait stations or traps should be placed every 30-50 ft depending on the severity of the infestation
- ▶ Place bait or traps around all entry doors
- ▶ Burrow baiting – place loose pellets deep into the burrows

### Interior Baiting:

- ▶ Rodent device placement depends on the type of infestation you are dealing with:

**MICE:** Space placements at 8-12 foot intervals depending on the severity of the infestation

**RATS:** Space placements at 15-30 foot intervals depending on the severity of the infestation

