

Our mission: "Bayer: Science For A Better Life"

Bayer is an inventor company with a long tradition of research. By applying science to the major global challenges, we deliver innovations that address unmet customer and market needs.

BENEFITS

- No bait shyness
- Antidote available
- In line with sustainable rodent control
- Ready to use

DIRECTION FOR USE

AREA	TARGET PEST	HOW TO APPLY
Animal husbandry, slaughterhouses, zoos, markets, warehouses, goods depots, garbage dumps, drains, sewerage and investment areas	Norway Rats (<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>) Black Rats (<i>Rattus rattus diardii</i>) House Rats (<i>Mus musculus</i>)	Place 5-10 pieces of bait each station. Place the bait station close to the rat hole as well as around the usual rides used by rats (around the perimeter of building as well as the areas that are affected by the activity of rats such as footprints, stools and urine).
Oil palm	Bush Mouse (<i>Rattus tiomanicus</i>)	Place a trunk of bait: at the base of each palm tree when the monthly census shows damage to the fruits of more than 5%. Replace any bait eaten every week until the number of feed replaced decreases to 20%.
Cocoa		Place a trunk of bait: at the base of the fifth tree and replace each bait consumed once a week until the number being changed decreases to 20%.
Rice field	Field Mouse (<i>Rattus argentiventer</i>)	Place one piece of bait in every 10 to 15 m above the limit and in front of the rat hole, before sowing seeds or before changing. The next feeding takes two weeks after sowing or planting and replace the bait eaten every week until the number of feeds replaced decreases to 20%.



For more information, please contact:



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READ LABEL BEFORE USE
JIRP.P/1017/581



THIS IS A PESTICIDE ADVERTISEMENT
TO BE HANDLED BY TRAINED PERSONNEL ONLY

Solution for sustainable rodent control



Sustainable rodent control in oil palm plantations is important

Oil palm plantations are rapidly expanding and resulting to major ecological and economic impact while industry stakeholders are initiating measures to increase output and ensuring sustainability.



Did You Know?

- It is estimated that rodents cause a reduction at an average of 5% in total fruit bunches output.
- The main rodent species in oil palms is the Bush Mouse (*Rattus tiomanicus*), Black Rat (*Rattus rattus diardii*) and Field Mouse (*Rattus argentiventer*).

- It feeds on developing fruit bunches and fruits which falls to the ground.
- Population of rodent can be in the range of 200 - 600 per hectare.
- It is recommended to have an integrated rodent management in using biological and rodenticide approaches.
- Under the RSPO guideline, one of the criterions mentioned the use of selective products that are specific to the target rodents which have minimal effect on non-target species should be used where available.

Biological control

The barn owl (*Tyto alba*) is commonly propagated to control rodents in oil palm plantations and can control over 1,000 rodents per year.

To aim for sustainability, the use of low risk rodenticide is critical for a successful integrated rodent management that incorporated with barn owls.

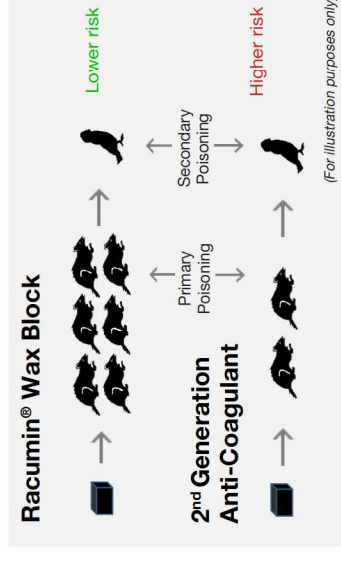


Racumin® Wax Block - First generation anti-coagulant

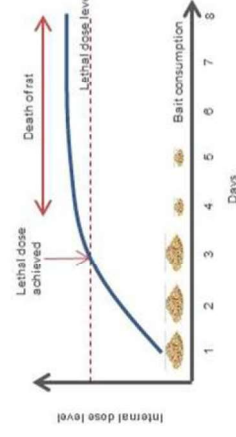
Racumin® Wax Block is recommended to use for controlling rodent damage in oil palm plantation.

Due to its lower toxicity, it poses less risk to non-targeted animals.

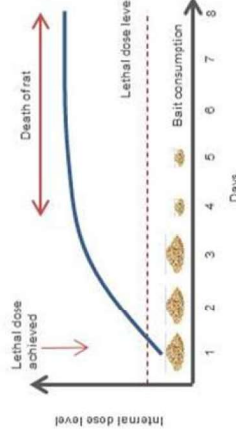
To have secondary poisoning effect, barn owl needs to consume considerably more rodents poisoned by Racumin® Wax Block.



Racumin® Wax Block

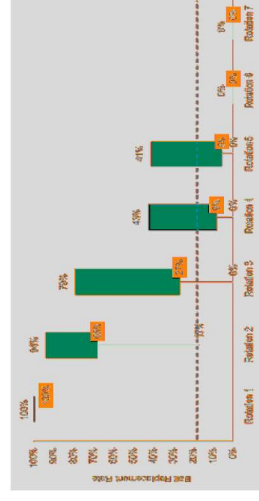


2nd Generation Anti-Coagulant

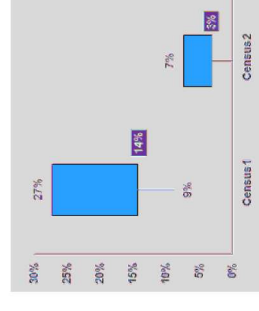


Both types of rodenticides take 3 - 8 days to control rodents.

Racumin® Wax Block field trial on oil palm plantations



- ≤ 20% bait replacement rate in average of 3-5 rounds baiting.
- Result based on 7 trial sites.



- Significant reduction of rodent attack from 14% - 3%.

(Source: Bayer Indonesia)