## **Rats & Mice Control with Pest Go**

## **Information Sheet**

At this time of the year rat and mice, control products are flying out of our door, most likely because of the milder winter most of New Zealand have had this year.

In this article, we will show you the best practice to control these pests effectively. Rat and mice control with Pest Go.

In New Zealand, rats and mice carry and can transmit the disease to humans, examples of these include Leptospirosis and Salmonellosis. As well as these serious diseases damage to food and property can be costly, and therefore effective control of these pests is important.

There are several different types of rats in New Zealand; they are the Roof rat, Norway rat, and the Kiore. The house mouse (Mus Musculus) both rats and mice are major pests in the homes of New Zealand.

## How to Get Rid of Rats & Mice:

- Identify the problem, You are unlikely to be able to examine the rodent closely, and it is
  often only the size of their droppings that you have to identify your problem. The main
  difference between the droppings of rats and mice is size. Mice droppings are small (47mm), rat droppings are larger typically (7-14mm). Both this pest typically leaves a strong
  smell when present.
- 2. Place your bait, at safe points inside and outside the building to keep the population low by controlling them as individuals rather than let an infestation occur. In other words, act early. Identify possible entry points, and seal gaps under doors, around pipework and cables. Cut vegetation away from roofs where it could help rodents get onto eaves and enter. Rats and mice infestations typically build up during cooler months as they seek shelter. We recommend Ditrac bait or pindone rat and possum pellets.
- 3. Use bait stations whenever possible for safe and effective control of rats and mice. Traps should be used alongside your poison program as well as used in areas where bait shouldn't be used. The bodies should be removed quickly. We recommend pied piper or sentry bait stations and rat and mice.



