

# Switching to **Selontra**<sup>®</sup> Rodent Bait

Making a rodenticide switch to improve your management program is more than just changing the bait in a bait station. To improve results and ensure a successful bait switch, follow these simple but important key strategies.

## Understanding the benefits of using a New Mode of Action

The two broad groups of rodenticides available are anticoagulants and non-anticoagulants. **Selontra** Rodent Bait is a non-anticoagulant and its active ingredient, cholecalciferol, is lethal to rodents. Advantages of **Selontra** compared to anticoagulant rodenticides include effectiveness against anticoagulant-resistant rodents and cholecalciferol's stop-feed action, which allows for shorter baiting cycles, requiring less bait to kill populations.<sup>1</sup> These shorter baiting cycles allow less-dominant rodents to feed sooner thus ensuring faster distribution throughout the population.<sup>2</sup> Cholecalciferol also poses a lower risk for secondary poisoning to birds and mammals.<sup>3</sup>

## Measuring Success

Measuring success in a rodent bait program is important. Evaluation of bait consumption alone can be a common pitfall when determining the success of your rodent management program. New research has revealed that there is resistance to some anticoagulant rodenticides.<sup>4</sup> Potentially resistant rodents reinforce the need to look for other signs in addition to bait acceptance and consumption to determine the success of your rodent baiting program; inspect for reduced or new signs of an active rodent infestation (e.g., live rodents, gnawing, droppings).

## Selontra Bait Switch: Best Management Strategies

- Proper bait station placement is key to a successful program.
  - Stations should be placed in locations that are readily and repeatedly encountered during the target rodents' daily feeding and foraging periods.<sup>5</sup>
- Before switching the baits, start with clean (not necessarily new), empty bait stations.
  - Remove any old bait and rodent droppings, including any insects or debris.
- Use the correct label rate of bait for the level of infestation being experienced.
  - Under baiting can negatively affect control.
- Avoid "side-by-side" comparisons of **Selontra** with other products; this practice can slow down bait acceptance.
- Ensure you develop and follow a complete integrated rodent management program, which includes removing competing food sources, sanitation, exclusion, mechanical controls and customer education.
- **Selontra** bait switch is best performed over a 28-day period. See suggested timeline on back.

### Sources:

1. Al demonstrates stop-feed action after ingesting a lethal dose. Prescott, C.V., El-Amin, Vusa, and Smith, R.H. Calciferols and Bait Shyness in the Laboratory Rat. Proceedings of the Fifteenth Vertebrate Pest Conference 1992. Paper 64.
2. U.S. Field Trials (Indiana Grain Farm, 2017; NC Pig Farm, 2016)
3. <http://www.npic.orst.edu/factsheets/rodenticides.html>. Erickson, W.; Urban, D. Potential Risks of Nine Rodenticides to Birds and Nontarget Mammals: a Comparative Approach. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; Office of Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances; Office of Pesticide Programs; U.S. Government Printing Office: Washington, DC, 2004.
4. Diaz, J.C., and Kohn, M.H. 2020. A Vkorc1 - Based Snp Survey of Anticoagulant Rodenticide Resistance in the House Mouse, Norway Rat, and Roof Rat in the USA. Pest Management Science. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ps.6012>. 20 July 2020.
5. Corrigan, R.M., 2001, Rodent Control: A Practical Guide for Pest Management Professional, GIE media, PP. 174-183.

# Selontra<sup>®</sup> Rodent Bait 28 Day Bait Switch Worksheet

Use this worksheet to help record important information during the transition period.

Company Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Account Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Target Pest:           ○ Norway Rats           ○ Roof Rats           ○ House Mouse           Other \_\_\_\_\_

Account Type:       ○ Residential           ○ Commercial           ○ Poultry/Livestock           Other \_\_\_\_\_

Types of data to record: **NF** = no feeding observed   **LF** = light feeding (sachet nibbles or less than one sachet consumed)  
**MF** = moderate feeding (½ of the sachets consumed)   **HF** = high feeding (¾ or all sachets consumed)  
**BL** = bait litter   **ES** = empty sachets   **M** = bait melt   **I** = insects   **S** = snails/slugs   **C** = competing food  
**D** = dead rodents

Date	Day	Station #	Initial Rate (sachets)	Feeding	Replacement Rate (sachets)	Comments

## Selontra Rodent Bait 28-Day Switch

Day 1	Day 7	Day 14	Day 28
Start with a clean, empty station and utilize the labeled rate of bait (depending on target pest and infestation level).	Bait check – Ensure bait load in the station matches the level of infestation and follows label directions. Replenish bait as needed.	Bait check – Replenish bait as needed.	Bait check – Replenish bait as needed.

*Resume rodent station checks per your regular service interval. Supply fresh bait to achieve the best results.*

Always read and follow label directions.  
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