

Toxic Baits & Delivery Systems For Island Use

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Background

- One-off use of brodifacoum to eradicate pests from islands (with careful management of non-target impacts) has helped to restore island biodiversity world-wide
- Repeat use of baits containing brodifacoum can lead to bioaccumulation, resistance and non-target problems



Alternatives

- Alternative toxins, bait types and delivery systems for sustained control, and to help prevent reinvasion, will play a key role in furthering island conservation



Low residue toxins for island conservation

- Diphacinone
- Cholecalciferol
- Para-aminopropiophenone (PAPP) - currently being registered
- Zinc Phosphide - currently being registered
- Cholecalciferol + Diphacinone combined (being investigated)

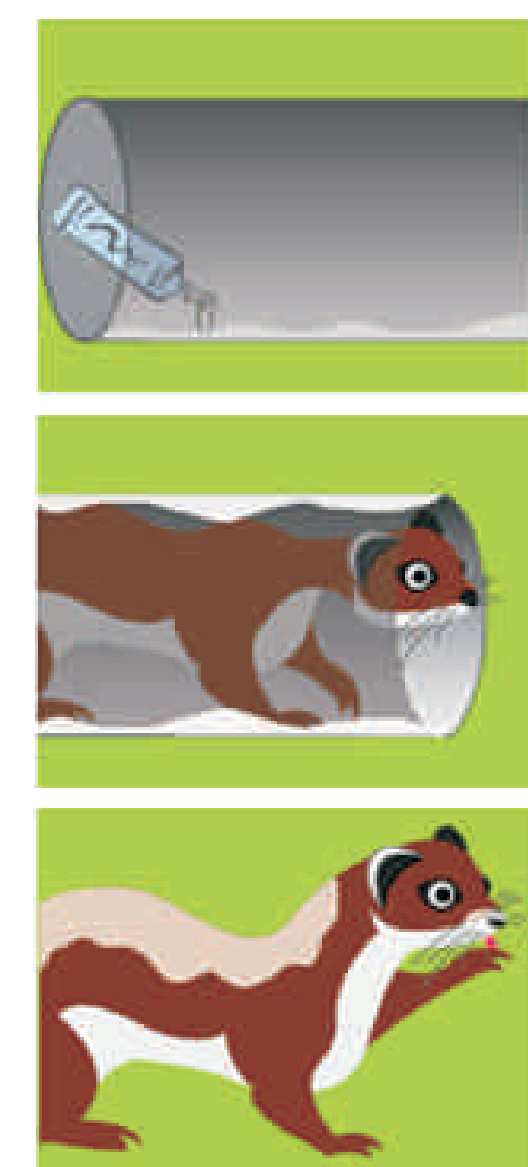
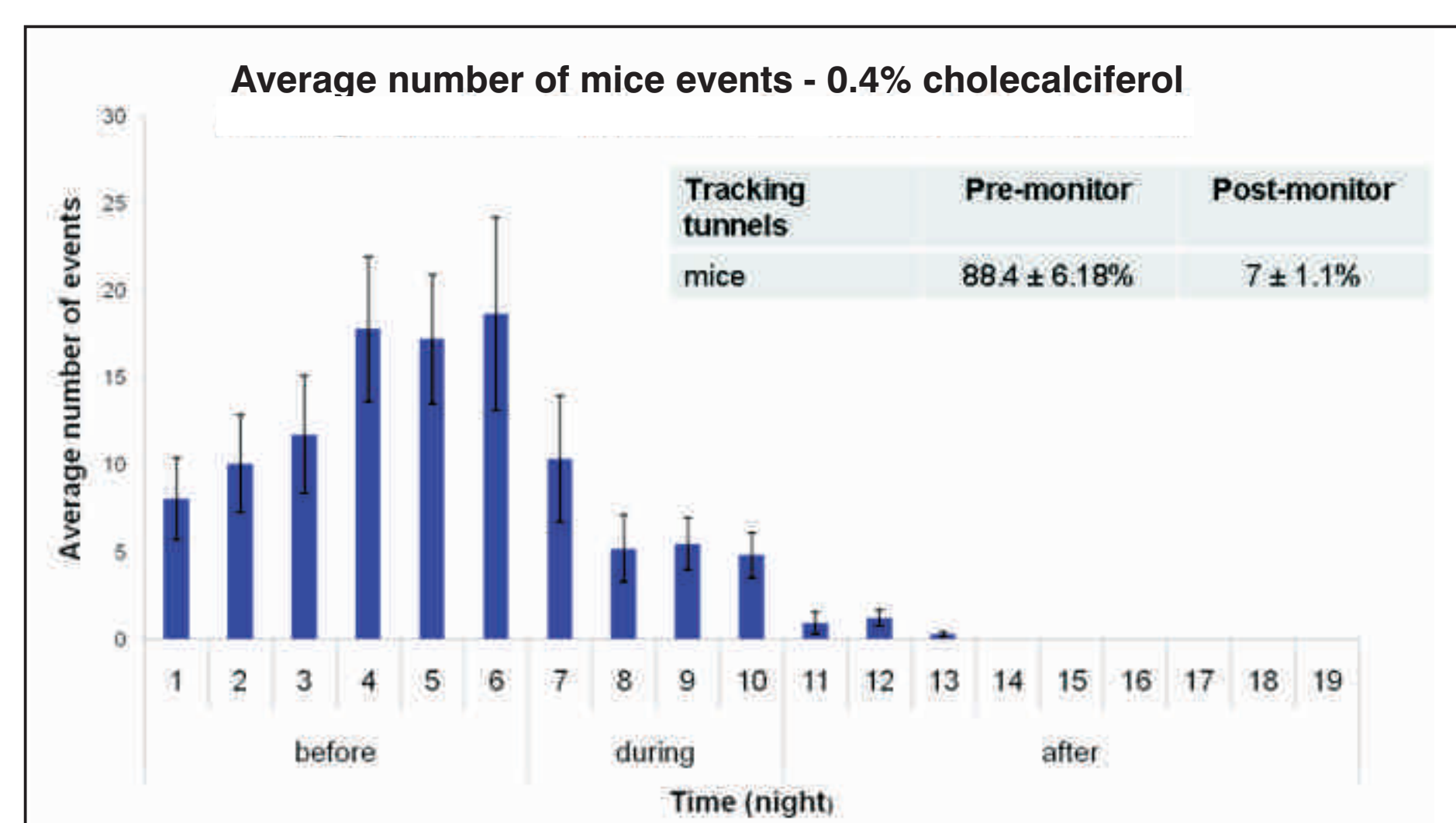
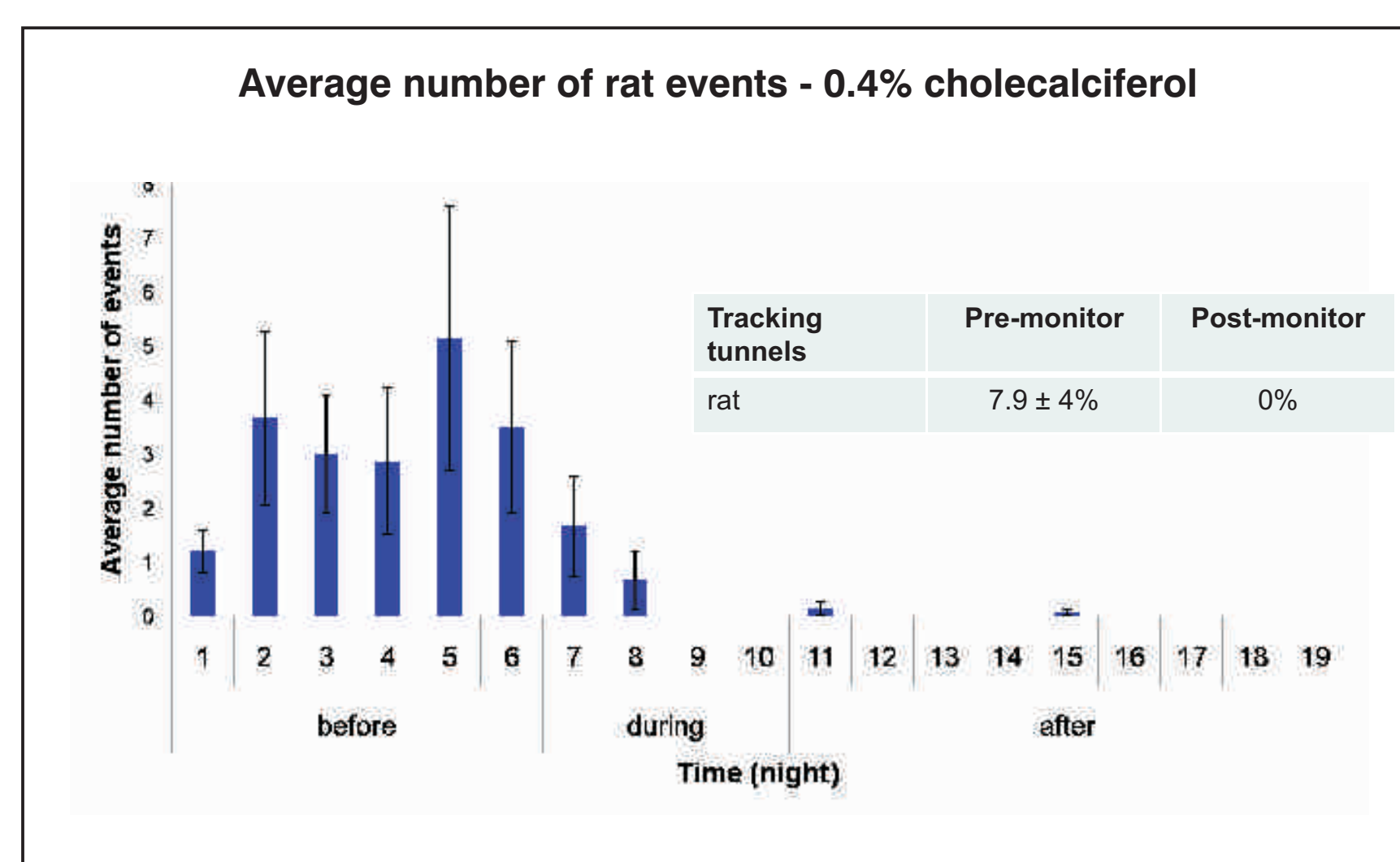


Baits for island conservation

- Multispecies bait that is very palatable to mice as well as rats to help with initial eradication & long-life options to help prevent reinvasion
- Predator long life bait made from rabbit impregnated with toxin to help with initial eradication & to help prevent reinvasion



Multispecies bait trials - events captured with camera traps



Delivery Systems - Tunnel technology for eradication and preventing reinvasion

- First target stoats with PAPP with repeat delivery systems
- Multispecies tunnels to target feral cats, mustelids and rodents



New systems for repeat delivery

Conclusions

- A new generation of baits and tools for island biosecurity and pest eradications are emerging to augment and improve effectiveness of existing technology
- Helping with conservation, eradication and keeping islands pest free

