Double Tap pellet bait controls possums & rats and is safer for non-target species.

While anticoagulants provide effective control of rats and possums, studies have shown that 2nd generation compounds accumulate and remain in the environment for long periods of time.

This residue in turn leads to secondary poisoning.

That may be fine in certain predator control situations. But the risks outweigh any benefits when environmental persistence leads to adverse secondary poisoning and food safety concerns.

Double Tap provides you with an effective alternative for the control of rats and possums while at the same time reducing the risk of poisoning non-target species. And that means it's safer for the New Zealand environment.

There's no need for a controlled substance licence.



Mode of action

Diphacinone interferes with normal blood clotting by depleting functional Vitamin K reserves. A low dose of Cholecalciferol enhances the haemorrhagic effect of 1st generation anticoagulants. Post-mortems of rats that have eaten Double Tap showed substantial haemorrhaging.



2kg pail = \$50.00

4.5kg pail = \$67^{.50}

10kg pail = \$125.00

Prices exclude GST and freight.

Available now at connovation.co.nz or phone **027 273 4888**







The potency of a 2nd generation anticoagulant without the risks.

Double Tap is a unique, cost-effective Pellet Bait that is highly palatable for rats and possums. It has the potency of 2nd generation baits using actives like Brodifacoum without the residue concerns.

It does this by combining the environmentally friendlier features of a 1st generation anticoagulant (Diphacinone) with the naturally occuring substance Vitamin D3 (Cholecalciferol).

The 1st generation anticoagulant in Double Tap is metabolised relatively quickly, so it is less likely to bioaccumulate and put our non-target species at risk. If a game species is exposed, they'll void these compounds quickly.

The Cholecalciferol is readily metabolised too, and doesn't remain in the environment.

		Half Life in Days	Likely persistence of residues in sub- lethally exposed game
Brodifacoum		>250	>24 months
Diphacinone	Тар	<3*	2-4 weeks
Cholecalciferol (Vitamin D3)	Double T	30	N/A natural occurring in all animals

During each half-life, 50% of the pesticide at the beginning of that half-life is eliminated. The longer half-life of Brodifacoum means it is more likely to bioaccumulate on non-target wildlife.

Faster-acting and more humane.

Double Tap kills rats and possums faster than Brodifacoum, where sickness is protracted and time to death is variable.

The reduced time to death from Double Tap is not only more humane - it also means a reduction in bait consumed compared to Brodifacoum.

Low risk of poisoning non-target species.

The risk of secondary poisoning from Diphacinone and Cholecalciferol is low compared to compounds like 1080 and Brodifacoum. It is important however, that you keep pets and livestock away from the baits.

Proven effectiveness.

Single feed cage trials

	Possums	Ship rats
Amount of bait presented per animal	200g	100g
Average amount of bait consumed per animal	71.1g	10.0g
Efficacy in cage trials	86.7%	85.7%
Average time to death (days) for Double Tap	6	5
Average time to death (days) for Brodifacoum	20	6

Double Tap Pellet Bait containing two "low-residue" compounds Diphacinone at 0.005% and Cholecalciferol at 0.06% as an additive is effective at killing possums and rats with the potency of Brodifacoum baits but with a comparatively faster time to death.

Field trials

Two field sites were chosen for the trials. Each site was 200 hectares, located 30km south east of Taupo. A non-treatment area, also of 200 hectares, was located 1km away. The sites were covered predominantly with plantation pine and some native scrub. Baits were removed after two months.

	Site #1	Site #2
Area in hectares	200	200
Total number of bait stations (one per hectare)	200	200
Initial loading of Double Tap baits per bait station	1kg	1kg
Replenishment after 1 month where bait take apparent	1kg	1kg
Total bait consumed over two months	35kg	30kg

Area, number of bait stations and replenishment.

Site	Species	Pre- monitor	Post- monitor	% reduction
1	Possums	6.66%	0.66%	90%
1	Ship rats	26.00%	2.00%	92%
1**	Mice	44.00%	6.00%	86%
2	Possums	10.00%	1.33%	87%
2	Ship rats	12.00%	0.00%	100%
2**	Mice	42.00%	6.00%	86%
Control	Possums	2.03%	4.00%	n/a
Control	Ship rats	16.00%	12.00%	n/a
Control	Mice	30.00%	20.00%	n/a

Results of field trials.

** not claimed on registered label.