



RABBIT



1080

Oat Bait

*Preventing environmental
damage by rabbits
in broadacre areas*



RABBAIT®

1080 Oat Bait

RABBAIT® 1080 Oat Bait is a shelf stable pre-prepared rabbit bait for the control of rabbits in broadacre areas.

Oat baits have traditionally been used to control medium to high densities of rabbits in rural areas of WA and SA where the costs of obtaining, storing and preparing carrot baits are significant.

Carrots also have a greater potential for off-target impact, and are very difficult to lay at recommended rates.

As problems with carrots have increased in other states, users are finding 1080 Oats to be a viable and more convenient option than preparing fresh carrots.

Advantages of RABBAIT® 1080 Oat Bait

One of the main advantages of RABBAIT® 1080 Oat bait over carrot bait is its shelf stability. It can be stored by licenced resellers and govt agencies without refrigeration compared to carrot bait that must be used within hours of being cut.



- RABBAIT® 1080 Oat Bait is pre-prepared avoiding the need to source, store and prepared carrot baits.

- Oats can be laid very accurately at low rates using conventional bait layers.

- Specially formulated to minimise dust or 1080 leakage.

- Free-feeding can be done using landholders' own un-poisoned oats at minimal cost (oats are readily available.)

- Dyed bright blue to differentiate it from pindone oats and to reduce uptake by granivorous birds.

- Uses sterilised seed-grade oats to prevent germination of the grain or possible weed-seed contaminants.



How to use RABBAIT[®] 1080

The directions for use for RABBAIT[®] 1080 Oat baits vary slightly between the States and Territories. These include requirements for signage and neighbour notification which must be followed. Electronic copies are available from www.animalcontrol.com.au.

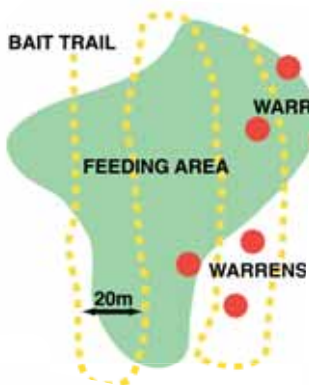
The directions below relate to the laying of the bait.

Estimating rabbit numbers & bait quantities

The first stage of any baiting program is to establish where on the property the rabbits are living and grazing and to estimate their numbers. This can be done by driving along a fence line or laneway using a spotlight to count the rabbits along the line or 'transect'.

Establishing a bait trail

Rabbits like to investigate freshly disturbed soil. For best results it helps to make a trail by scraping a shallow furrow.



The trail should be located in the areas where the rabbits feed and not just around openings of the warrens.

Approximately 20 km of trail is needed for each 100 hectares of rabbit infestation.



Oat Bait

Free-feeding & training rabbits to eat oats



Free-feeding is mandatory before applying RABBAIT® 1080 Oat Bait. At least two (preferably 3) un-poisoned free-feeds must be offered in the baiting area at intervals of at least 3 days.

Free-feeding allows rabbits to become accustomed to eating oats and helps the user to correctly estimate the required quantities of bait. Typical free-feed applications rates are 3-6kg/km of trail.

Adequate quantities of free-feed should be laid so that 10-20% remains in the trail on the morning after each feed. This allows all rabbits access to the oats overnight and helps prevent dominant rabbits taking all the feed.

Laying the bait

When laying RABBAIT® 1080 Oat Bait reasonable steps must be taken to ensure that the bait is laid in furrows not more than 10cm deep and not more than 20cm wide.

The amount of poisoned RABBAIT® 1080 Oat Bait required per kilometre of trail will vary depending on local rabbit density and the amount of free-feed taken.

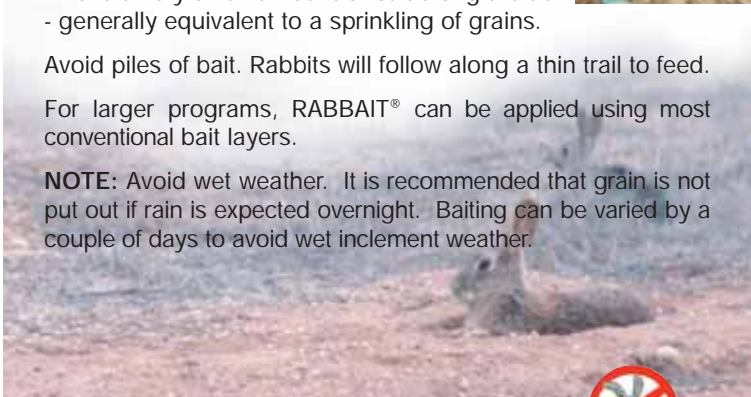
Typical rates of poison application are in the range of 1.5-3kg/km of trail or two-thirds of the amount of the last free-feed applied.

This is a very small amount of bait along the trail - generally equivalent to a sprinkling of grains.

Avoid piles of bait. Rabbits will follow along a thin trail to feed.

For larger programs, RABBAIT® can be applied using most conventional bait layers.

NOTE: Avoid wet weather. It is recommended that grain is not put out if rain is expected overnight. Baiting can be varied by a couple of days to avoid wet inclement weather.



RABBAIT®

What is 1080 and how does it work?

'1080' (sodium fluoroacetate) is a natural substance that occurs in several species of Australian plants as a defence against browsing animals. Native animals that have grazed on such plants for millions of years have evolved with a degree of tolerance to its effects. It quickly degrades in moist soil.

Introduced animals such as foxes, wild dogs, and rabbits are highly susceptible to the poison. Pets and working dogs must be restrained, muzzled or removed from areas while rabbit baiting programs are underway.

The risk to domestic pets and working dogs from consuming carcasses of poisoned rabbits is real and fatal. Unfortunately there is NO real antidote for 1080 poisoning.

It is important to use RABBAIT® 1080 Oat Bait carefully and in strict accordance with label instructions.

Safety to other animals

Rabbits are very susceptible to 1080, however other herbivores, such as kangaroos, and domestic livestock may be vulnerable if they consume enough bait. **Do Not Apply** RABBAIT® Oat Bait in areas accessible to native herbivores or stock.

Remove all livestock from the area to be baited for the period of the baiting program.

Localised rabbit infestations can be treated by accustoming rabbits to eat under wire reinforcing mesh if native herbivores can't be kept out of the area to be baited.

Cover any uneaten bait at the end of the program. This is especially important before allowing stock to enter the baited area.

Where practicable, recover and burn or bury any rabbit carcasses found during and after the duration of the baiting program.





Local advice on rabbit control

Many state agencies, local councils and Landcare groups and contractors have experienced staff who can assist you with technical advice on poisoning rabbits which should be used with other control measures such as warren ripping, fumigation, harbour removal and fencing.

If you need advice about planning a rabbit control operation, contact these agencies locally as they may have staff that can assist in coordinating larger group operations, or may have access to bait layers for larger programs.

RABBAIT® 1080 Oat Bait may only be obtained from the authorised 1080 agencies or merchants in each State or Territory:

- VIC:** 1080 Authorised rural merchants
- NSW:** Rural Land Protection Boards
- SA:** Natural Resource Management Boards
- QLD:** Dept of Natural Resources, Mines & Water and
Local Government Land Protection Officers
- ACT:** Department of Environment and Planning
- WA:** Rural Merchants Licensed to retail S7 products to
landholders with a voucher issued from AgWA.



1080 poison is a lead weapon in the fight against introduced vertebrate pests that threaten Australia's ecosystems.



Stocked locally by:



Other ACTA products for large-scale pest animal management available through agencies and/or leading rural merchant stores:



FOXOFF®

Fox Bait

For the control of foxes



SLUGGOFF®

Slug & Snail Bait

For the control of snails & slugs



FOXSHIELD®

Fox Bait

For the control of foxes



DEN-CO-FUME®

Fumigation Cartridges

For the control of foxes in natal dens



DOGGONE®

Wild Dog Bait

For the control of wild dogs



RABBAIT®

1080 Oat Bait

For the control of rabbits



RABBAIT®

Pindone Oat Bait

For the control of rabbits



MOUSEOFF®

Zinc Phosphide Bait

For the control of mice in crops



MOUSEOFF®
Bromadiolone Rodent Bait

For the control of rats and mice



RATTOFF®

Zinc Phosphide Bait Sachets

For the control of rats in
sugarcane crops



RODEMISE®

Bromadiolone Rodent Block

For the control of mice and rats in domestic,
commercial & industrial buildings



PIGOUT®

Feral Pig Bait

For the control of feral pigs

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More info at www.animalcontrol.com.au

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