USA—Federal

- NOTE: The EPA is now in the process of reviewing a scientific advisory panel’s report from late 2011 (available online at http://alturl.com/6hwa7) before making a final decision on its cancellation of the products

USA—California


- Municipal actions: San Francisco Environment (http://alturl.com/eymfg); Marin Municipal Water District (http://alturl.com/xfusb); Richmond City Council (newspaper article at http://alturl.com/b89ug); Berkeley City Council (http://alturl.com/43cxa); and Ventura County Board of Supervisors (http://alturl.com/4r7k)

European Union


- “Standardised Europe-wide regulation of biocides takes another step forward,” Pest... (Jan. 20, 2012) at http://alturl.com/p2xfb


Introduction

Anticoagulant rodenticides have been effective in eliminating rodents from commercial and residential environments. However, the second-generation forms of these rodenticides are especially toxic and do not kill the target pest immediately. Consequently, predatory animals may consume an animal that has ingested the toxin and, in turn, may also be affected, often with fatal consequences.

Household pets as well as predatory & scavenger wildlife species have fallen victim to secondary poisoning. Birds of prey and large felines are among the animals that become poisoned from eating affected target animals. Some of these large predators are among threatened or endangered species. Because of the potential harm of these substances upon the environment as well as upon the health of children, governments have responded with legal measures to control and limit the use of anticoagulant rodenticides.

This poster will display how the use of second generation anticoagulant rodenticides (SGARs) can result in secondary poisoning of wildlife and household pets, and will present references to scientific studies concerning this issue. It will also present and discuss some of the legal and policy measures that have been taken to attempt to mitigate the environmental damage that may result from the use of these rodenticides.

Additional resources:

Books

Includes section discussing wildlife poisoning by rodenticides.

—Discusses the scientific effects of anticoagulant rodenticides & the potential for secondary poisoning

Articles


The Problem

—The target animals—i.e., mice, voles, rats, rabbits, gophers, or squirrels—eat the bait laced with the anticoagulant rodenticide.
—Non-target animals (i.e., deer) may be attracted to and consume the toxin-laced bait
—The toxin does not kill the affected animals immediately, allowing them time to enter the food chain.
—Predatory and scavenger animals consume affected animals and become victims of secondary poisoning.

Environmental Organizations

Wildcare [California, USA]

• Main web site: http://www.wildcarebayarea.org
• Anti-SGAR Campaign: http://alturl.com/koivu

Golden Eagle Trust [Dublin, Ireland]

• Main web site: www.goldeneagletrust.ie
• Red Kite & Rat Poison Campaign: http://alturl.com/daaib