

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT WASHINGTON, D. C. 20523 BIBLIOGRAPHIC INPUT SHEET	FOR AID USE ONLY
---	-------------------------

1. SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION	A. PRIMARY Agriculture	AH10-0000-G732
	B. SECONDARY Pests of plants--Philippines	

2. TITLE AND SUBTITLE
More effective control of rats

3. AUTHOR(S)
Sumangil, J.P.; Alfonso, P.J.; Swink, F.N.

4. DOCUMENT DATE 1970	5. NUMBER OF PAGES 3p.	6. ARC NUMBER ARC
---------------------------------	----------------------------------	-----------------------------

7. REFERENCE ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS
Interior

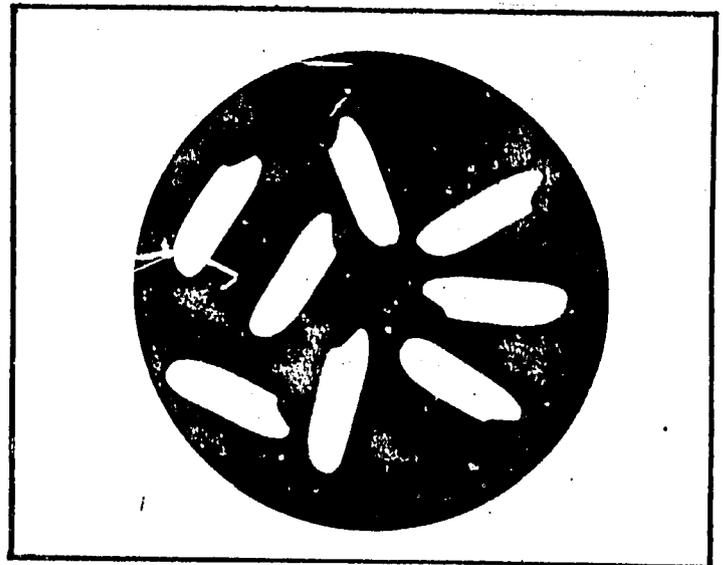
8. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES (*Sponsoring Organization, Publisher, Availability*)

(In The Philippines recommends for rice, 1970, p.32-33)

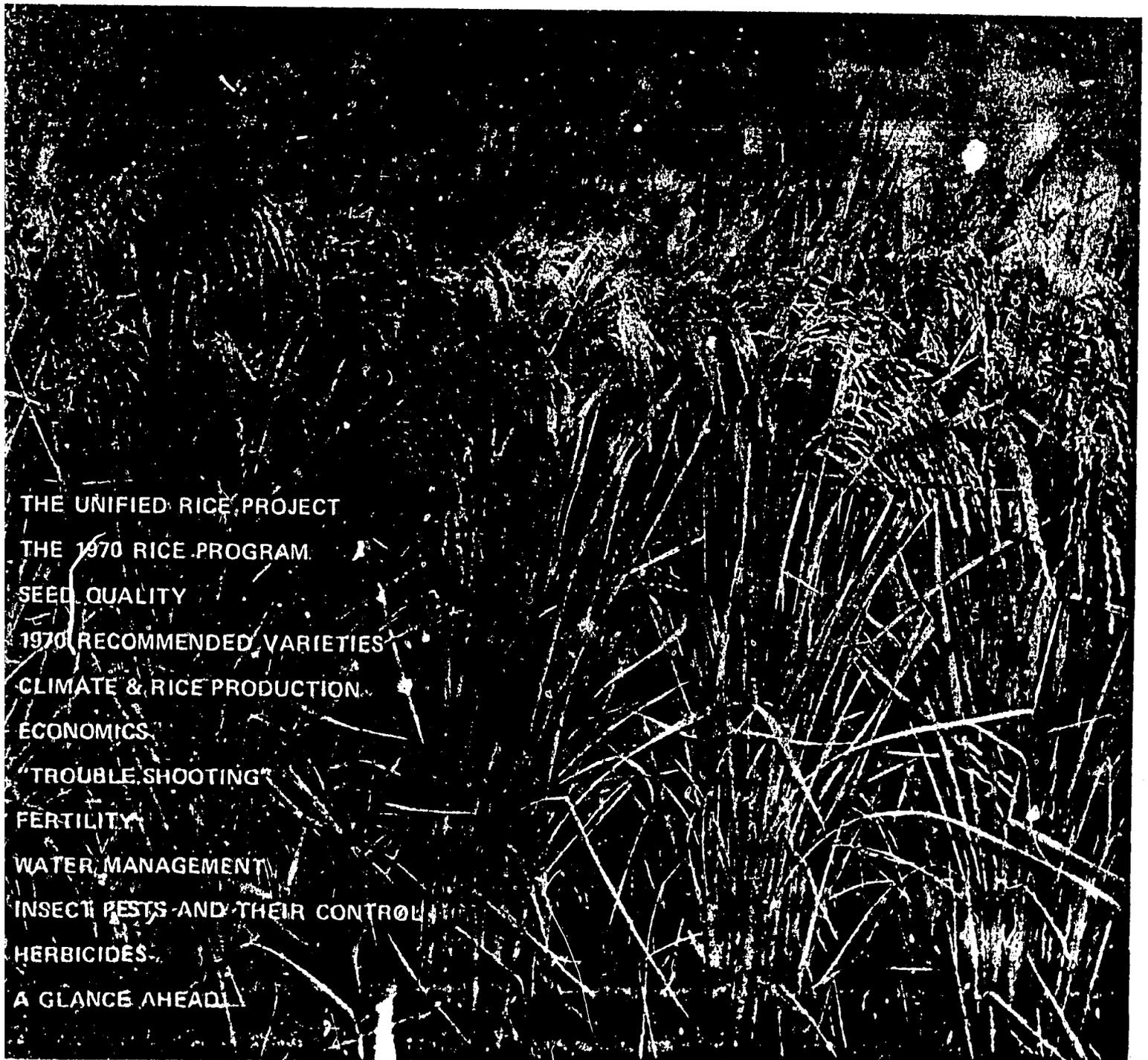
9. ABSTRACT

10. CONTROL NUMBER PN-RAA- 596	11. PRICE OF DOCUMENT
12. DESCRIPTORS Pest control Philippines	13. PROJECT NUMBER
	14. CONTRACT NUMBER PASA RA(TD)1-67 Res.
	15. TYPE OF DOCUMENT

**THE PHILIPPINES
RECOMMENDS
FOR RICE - 1970**



HIGH YIELDING - HIGH QUALITY RICE



THE UNIFIED RICE PROJECT

THE 1970 RICE PROGRAM

SEED QUALITY

1970 RECOMMENDED VARIETIES

CLIMATE & RICE PRODUCTION

ECONOMICS

"TROUBLE SHOOTING"

FERTILITY

WATER MANAGEMENT

INSECT PESTS AND THEIR CONTROL

HERBICIDES

A GLANCE AHEAD

MORE EFFECTIVE CONTROL OF RATS

J.P. Sumangil (BPI), P.J. Alfonso (UPCA), F.N. Swink (USAID), and Jose Morales (BPI)

The common ricefield rat causes 90 per cent of all rice destruction in the field and granaries in the Philippines. Annual damage to rice has been estimated to be 160 million pesos. Rat infestation intensity is indicated on the map. The rat population increases rapidly with increasing food supply. One pair will produce 24 rats a year. But as their offspring also reproduce, total population may reach 1,200 rats a year.

Rats live in communities. Paddy dikes are community boundaries, preferred shelters for burrows and serve as travel runways. Flooding the paddy will not drive out rats; they thrive best under such conditions.

GUIDES TO CONTROL

Acute poisoning programs kill 50 to 70 per cent of the rat population in 3 days, most of the survivors become bait shy and reproduce rapidly, soon bringing the population up to the original destructive level.

The use of chronic poisons, such as warfarin, in a systematic plan over a period can result in a 100 per cent kill.

Rats do not become bait shy of chronic raticides, if the baits used (as fresh aromatic rice or green corn) are more palatable than the crop being saved.

Place bamboo baiting tubes adjacent to used runways along sides of dikes just above the water line two days before prebaiting, so that the rats will get used to the tubes.

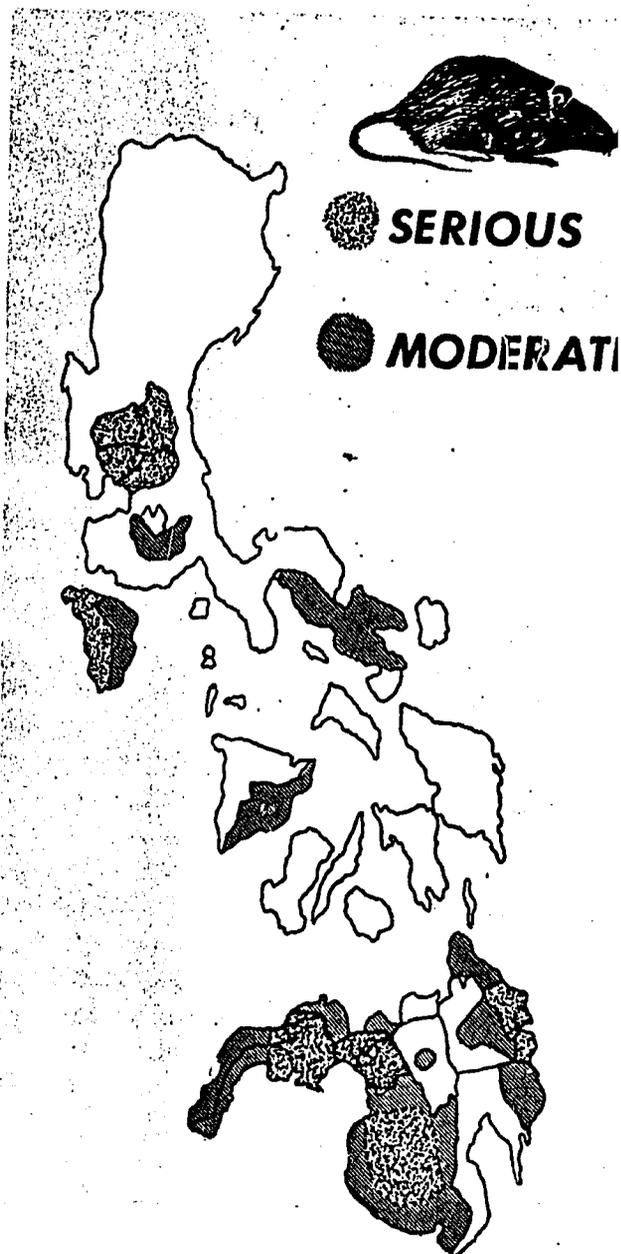
Prebait with at least three kinds of food placed side by side in spots where rat may feed. Observe consumption the following morning. If none were eaten skip two nights and try other baits. When an attractive bait is found, prebait at bamboo tubes for 2 or 3 nights. After skipping one or two nights, place poisoned bait; the baiting tube should always be in its original position.

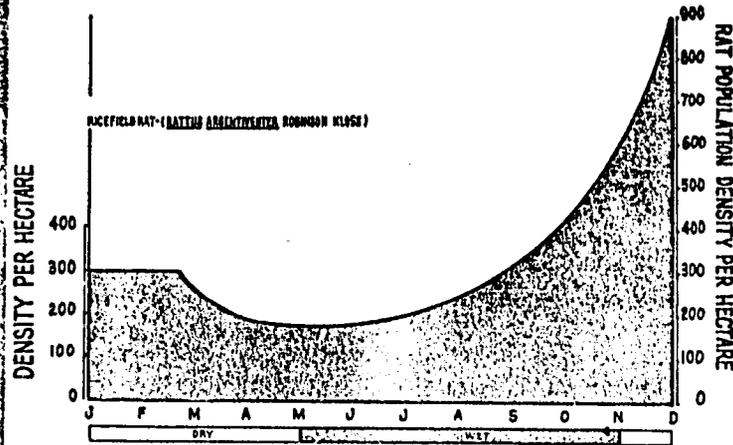
When it rains nightly or daily, place baits daily as rats will feed every night. An afternoon shower after several rainless days provides an excellent opportunity to put out baits; rats will feed ravenously the following night.

The fumigants, such as Cyanogas, kill rats in burrows.

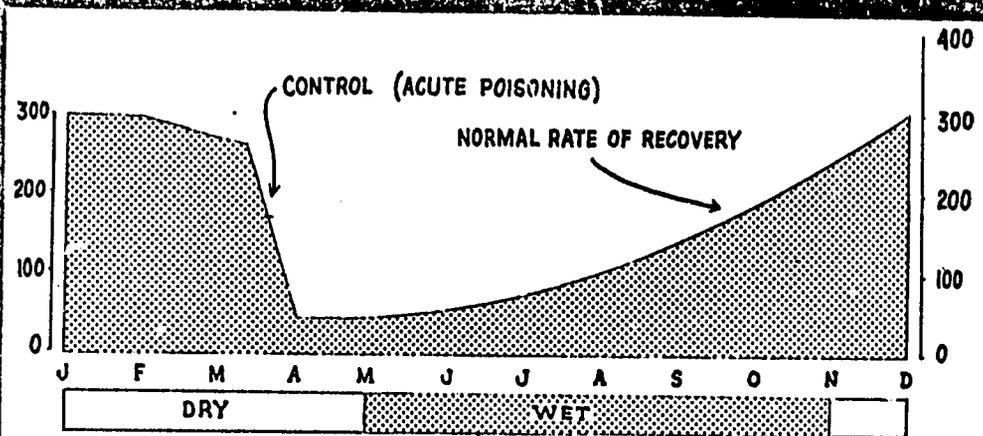
Cleaning up weedy fields, dikes, idle areas and straw piles reduces rat populations.

Farmers are encouraged to consult with their local extension workers and pest control officers in carrying out an effective rat control program on their lands. A community rat control program is very effective.

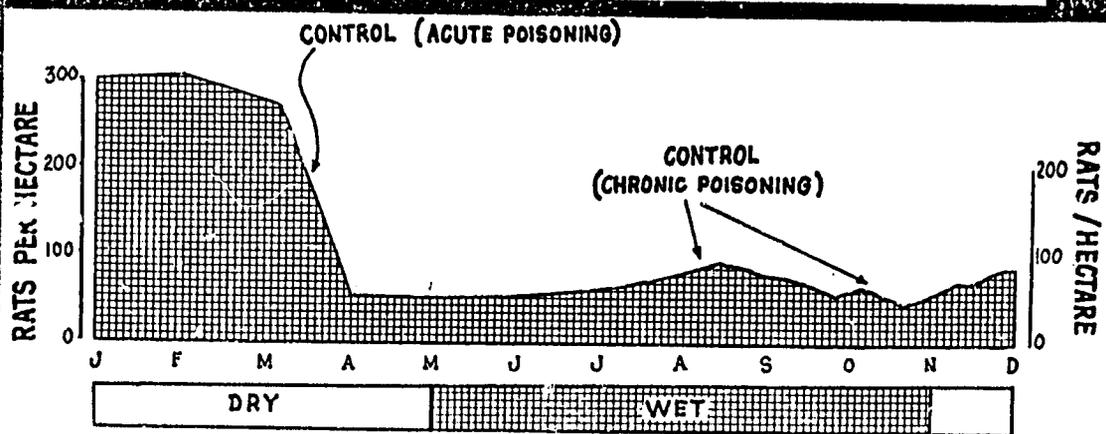




NATURAL CURVE OF WILD RAT POPULATION UNDER FIELD CONDITIONS WHERE THERE IS A DISTINCT SEASONAL OR CYCLIC TYPE OF REPRODUCTION



THE EFFECT OF SINGLE POISONING OPERATIONS, USING ACUTE RODENTICIDES, ON POPULATIONS OF RATS AND THE RELATIVE RATE OF RECOVERY OF THE ANIMAL POPULATIONS.



THE RESULT OF TWO SEASON CONTROL OPERATIONS ESSENTIALLY CHARACTERIZED BY CONTINUOUS CHRONIC POISONING. WORKS DURING THE RAINY OR PLANTING MONTHS FOLLOWING THE MASSIVE ACUTE POISONING CAMPAIGN DURING THE DRY SEASON.