

ALDI Bunnybait™ Oat Bait For Rabbits

Main panel

POISON
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

ALDI
Bunnybait™
Oat Bait For Rabbits

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 0.5 g/kg PINDONE, SODIUM SALT

For the Control of Rabbits in accordance with the directions of the appropriate State or Territory Government Department, under the appropriate State or Territory legislation.

Net Contents: **5 kg**
 2.5 kg
 10 kg
 50 kg

N.R.A.	
APPROVED LABEL (TEXT)	
Label No:	53850/1002
Date:	29/10/02
Signature:	<i>[Signature]</i>

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Batch No.:
Expiry Date:
NRA Approval No. : 53850/1002

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE :

Restrains:

DO NOT lay bait trails in the vicinity of kangaroo, bandicoot and native rodent refuge areas

DO NOT lay baits if heavy is expected in the next 24 hours.

DO NOT heap baits.

DO NOT use in urban areas on residential blocks less than 1000 square metres in size.

Situation	Pest	Rate	Critical Comments
Farms and farm buildings, urban and closely settled areas	Rabbits	Low density of rabbits 3 kg per km bait trail	For more details information on use of Pindone see General Instructions. De-stock all paddocks or isolate the bait stations before baiting.
		Medium density of rabbits 6 kg per km bait trail	Baits must be laid in the evening through rabbit feeding areas at low enough rate to ensure overnight consumption of most bait by rabbits. Free feeding prior to the application of poison baits to encourage rabbits onto bait trail is optional, but may assist in determining the amount of bait required.
		High density of rabbits 9 kg per km bait trail	Apply un-poisoned baits to the area where rabbits are feeding and adjust quantities so that no more than 20% of the bait remains on the following morning. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. First Poison Feed: 3-5 days after the last free feed (if used). 2. Second Poison Feed: 3-5 days after first poison feed. 3. Monitor uptake after 1st and 2nd poison feeds and adjust the quantity laid to account for take. 4. Third Poison Feed: 3-5 days after second poison feed. 5. Collect all uneaten bait/cover trail within a period of 4 days after the last baits are laid. 6. Collect all carcasses for up to 12 days after the last poison feed.

WHERE THERE IS A SIGNIFICANT RISK OF EXPOSURE TO NON-TARGET ANIMALS, MEASURES MUST BE TAKEN TO REDUCE THIS RISK, OR BAIT SHOULD NOT BE LAID. (If uncertain, users should seek advice regarding risk

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reduction measures from the Department of Agriculture/Primary Industries, Parks and Wildlife Service, Rural Lands and Protection Board or similar Authority in their respective State/Territory.)

NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE, OR IN ANY MANNER, CONTRARY TO THIS LABEL UNLESS AUTHORISED UNDER APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

The most cost efficient method to control rabbits and prevent reinfestation, is to work cooperatively with neighbours. The use of pindone baits is only the first step in control of rabbits. Follow-up action consisting of harbourage destructions, both above ground surface harbour and warren destruction are required if control is to be achieved. Consult your local authority for more information on how to complete a full control program.

Rabbits poisoned with pindone usually die after a delay while body stores of clotting facts and vitamin K are exhausted. Overall rabbit numbers are expected to progressively decline, commencing about 10 days after the first application.

Although rabbit poisoning programs can be carried out year-round, baiting is most effective when alternative food for rabbits is scarce (end of Summer or early Autumn). Baiting may be less effective during the breeding season.

Check rabbit prone areas at least 4 times a year. Spotlight counts are the most common methods used.

POISONING PROGRAM:

1. Monitor Site and Assess Infestation

Before starting a poisoning program, locate warrens, rabbit harbour and feeding areas. Identify rabbit grazing and scratching areas. The placement of bait is critical. Consult your local authority if more information is required on how to implement any of the following:

- Map your paddocks and land areas identifying rabbit feeding areas, rabbit prone soils, areas of wildlife congregation, rocky areas, warrens/burrows (size and number), "rippable" warrens, steep areas, unsuited to ripping with machinery, rivers, streams, above ground surface harbour; and show any rabbit free areas, boundary fences (rabbit proof or not), spotlight transect routes.
- Spotlight counts should be undertaken 3 consecutive nights commencing 1 hour after it is dark identifying areas of high, medium or low rabbit infestation.

Other methods of assessing infestation can be used in conjunction with the spotlight counts:

- Warren Monitoring counts to identify how many burrows are active or non-active over the monitoring period.

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- Warren/rabbit counts - involves counting of rabbits that have emerged from warrens. This method gives better appreciation of the age of rabbits in each warren. The Gibb, McLean and other modified Scales may be used as indicators of relative rabbit abundance.

2. Notify Neighbours

Landholders (in NSW) must ensure that at least three days notice is given to and received by all adjoining neighbours before laying Pindone baits. Notification can be given by telephone or personal contact or where this is not possible, by mail.

The landholder must put up notices specifying the target animal and date of poison application immediately before Pindone poisoning operations start on his/her property. These notices must remain up for at least four weeks and are to be placed at:

- all entrances to the property
- all entrances to the actual poisoning site, and
- at the extremities of property boundaries fronting a public thoroughfare.

Notices are available from APB (WA), Rural Lands Protection Boards (NSW), your local authority and chemical retailers.

3. Laying Bait

Shallow furrows and swathes of mown grass are commonly referred to as trails. Whatever the method of laying trails, they must be laid through feeding areas in the area of most rabbit activity as identified during monitoring of rabbit populations. Two locations are recommended for bait trails, one reasonably close (but not closer than 30 m) to where rabbits are living and one a further 40 m out. If rabbit populations are high, there may be a need for baiting a further 40 m out. These trail positions are only a guide and depending on experience, they can be altered. The aim is to maximise the chance that all rabbits in the local area will encounter the bait trail.

• *Furrow baiting*

Lay the bait in trails made by cutting continuous furrows 10 cm wide and 2 cm deep (to a maximum depth of 10cm) between rabbit feeding areas and harbour then around and through feeding areas. For large scale programs use 16km of trail per 100 ha with trails 40 m apart.

In areas of loose sand it is best to replace the cutting disc of the baitlayer with a car wheel and tyre so that the oats are laid on a compacted, flat surface. This technique is only necessary if the area to be baited consists largely or entirely of loose sandy soils with little or no vegetation.

• *Scatter (broadcast) baiting*

This method is mainly used in areas where it is impossible to run a trail due to terrain, large rocks, fallen timber or crops; or because trailing might lead to erosion. Bait can be thinly broadcast if cutting of furrows is impractical. The oats are scattered in a swathe about 5m wide, but using a vehicle-mounted (or towed) machine.

• *Aerial Baiting*

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Aerial baiting is an effective means of dealing with a rabbit problem in steep, rocky and hilly areas where ground baiting cannot be employed. As there are restrictions and legal requirements in most States/Territories associated with aerial baiting programs, a landholder should discuss the intended program with the appropriate State/Territory authority several months in advance.

Amount of Bait Required

As a general guide, the amount of bait required is outlined in the following table:

Density of Rabbits	Low	Medium	High
Estimated by spotlight transect	<20 rabbits/km	21-50 rabbits/km	>50 rabbits/km
Kg bait per km trail	3	6	9

Sufficient bait is required to enable all rabbits in an area to consume approximately 15-30g of bait from each application.

4. Collect uneaten bait/Cover trail

All baits that are not eaten within a period of 4 days after bait consumption ceases are to be collected and destroyed by incineration (where permitted), or buried at a depth of 500mm, or covered with sufficient soil to prevent domestic animals or livestock from gaining access to the poison bait.

5. Collect Rabbit Carcasses

Collect unused bait and carcasses and dispose of unused baits and carcasses safely by burning (where permitted) or burying below 500mm in a disposal pit.

PRECAUTION STATEMENTS:

DO NOT place baits in locations that are accessible to children.

DO NOT allow bait to contaminate foodstuffs or feed intended for human or animal consumption.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK:

DO NOT allow stock to graze in any treated area. DO NOT place baits in locations that are accessible to domestic animals or livestock.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT:

DO NOT feed bait to birds or native wildlife. DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL:

Store in the closed, original container at or below 25°C (room temperature). Do NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. At the end of the control program collect or bury the residual bait before allowing stock onto the baited area. Both

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during and at the end of the program recover any rabbit carcasses and destroy by incineration (where permitted) or deep burial as some species of birds are susceptible to poisoning from rabbit carcasses.

Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Dispose of rinsings in a disposal pit marked and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots.

Break, crush, puncture and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If not available bury the containers in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, vegetation and roots. Empty containers should not be burnt.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Poisonous if swallowed. DO NOT touch the bait.

DO NOT inhale dust. When preparing and distributing the bait wear elbow length PVC gloves. If product on skin, and after baiting wash thoroughly with soap and water. Wash hands and gloves after use.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs get to a doctor or hospital quickly. Vitamin K1 (phytomenadione) is antidotal.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET:

Additional Information is listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet

CONDITIONS OF SALE: Subject to the Trade Practices Act 1974. The manufacturer's liability for any damage, loss or injury howsoever caused arising out of the use of this product shall be limited to the replacement of any defective product, supply of equivalent goods or payment of the cost of the replacement of the defective product. This product is sold subject to conditions of sale endorsed on the label.