FIELD SANITATION TEAM CERTIFICATION COURSE



LESSON 10 - RODENT MANAGEMENT



Lesson Objectives

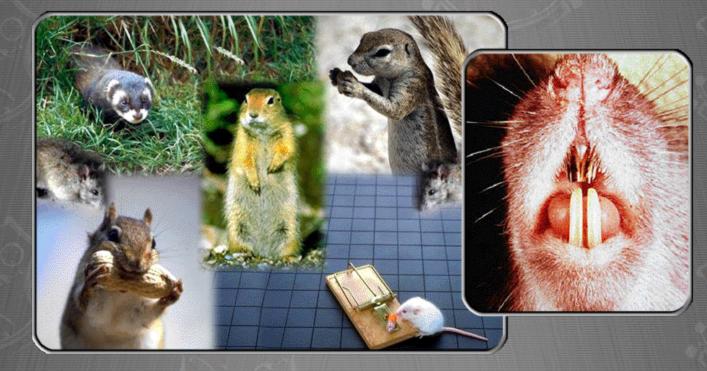
- Describe the general characteristics of rodents.
- Identify the habitat, life cycle, food preferences, and physical characteristics of the 3 species of rodents important to military operations.
- Name the human diseases associated with rodents.
- Identify the measures used to control rodents.

Identify the processes and procedures associated with the disposal of dead rodents.



Rodent Characteristics

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Rodents are a large group of mammals.
 Rodents have chisel-like incisors.
 Rodents do NOT have canine teeth.





Tail shorter than head and body combined.
Found at ground level in temperate regions.
Prefers meat, fish, and garbage.

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Roof Rat



Tail longer than head and body combined.
Found in attics or trees in tropical climates.
Prefers vegetables, fruits, and grains.

House Mouse



Tail about the same length as head and body combined.
 Found in a variety of habitats.
 Prefers grain and grain products.

Diseases They Carry - Leptospirosis





Contact between broken skin or mucous membranes with infected soil or water



Contact between broken skin or mucous membranes with urine or tissue of infected rat





Diseases They Carry - Salmonellosis





Eating food prepared on contaminated surface or food that has been directly contaminated



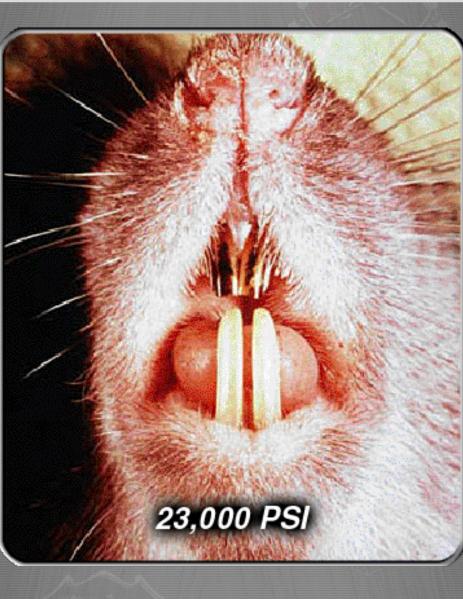
The house mouse is the more common carrier of salmonellosis



Diseases They Carry - Hanta Virus

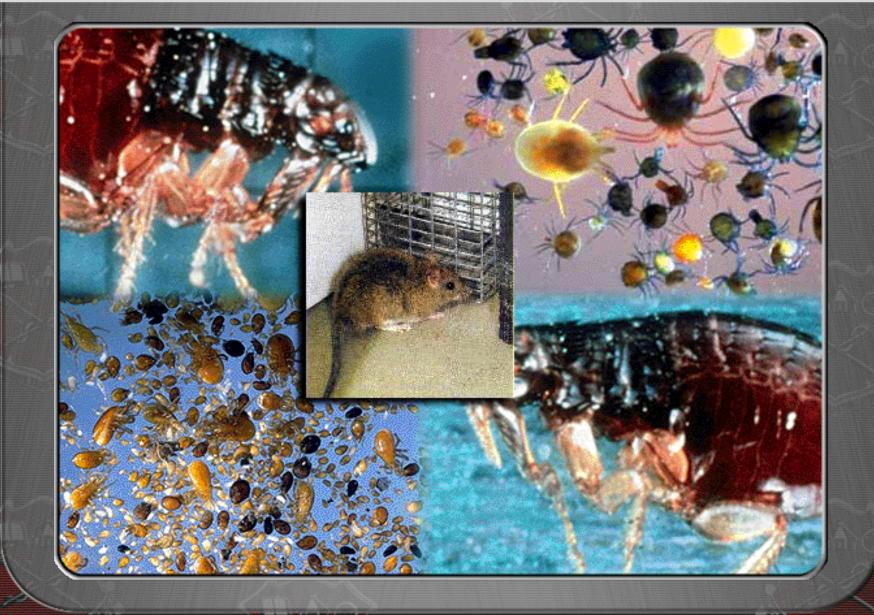


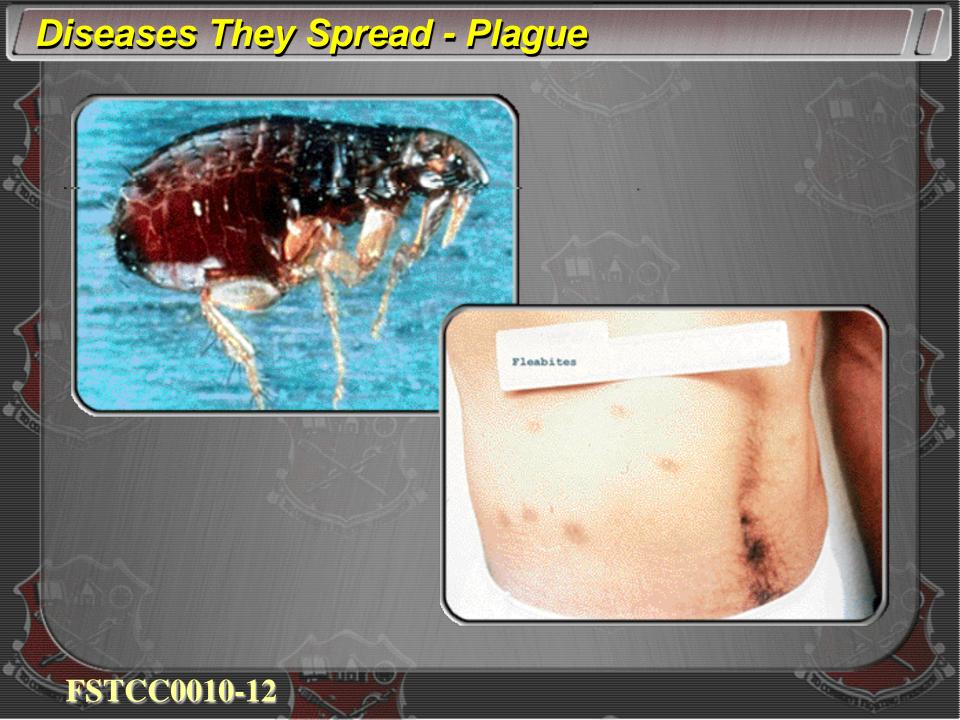
Diseases They Carry - Rat Bite Fever











Diseases They Spread - Murine Typhus



Diseases They Spread - Rickettsial Pox



Rodent Management

Rodent Management









Rodent Survey

- Sightings of live rodents
- The presence of dead rodents
- Rodent droppings and smudge marks
- Rodent tracks and trails
- Gnaw marks
- Burrows, nests, and holes
- Sounds and odors

Eliminate the Food Source

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Eliminate access to garbage.
 Store food in tightly covered rodent-proof containers.
 Clean up food enille therewebly.

Clean up food spills thoroughly.

Eliminate the Water Source

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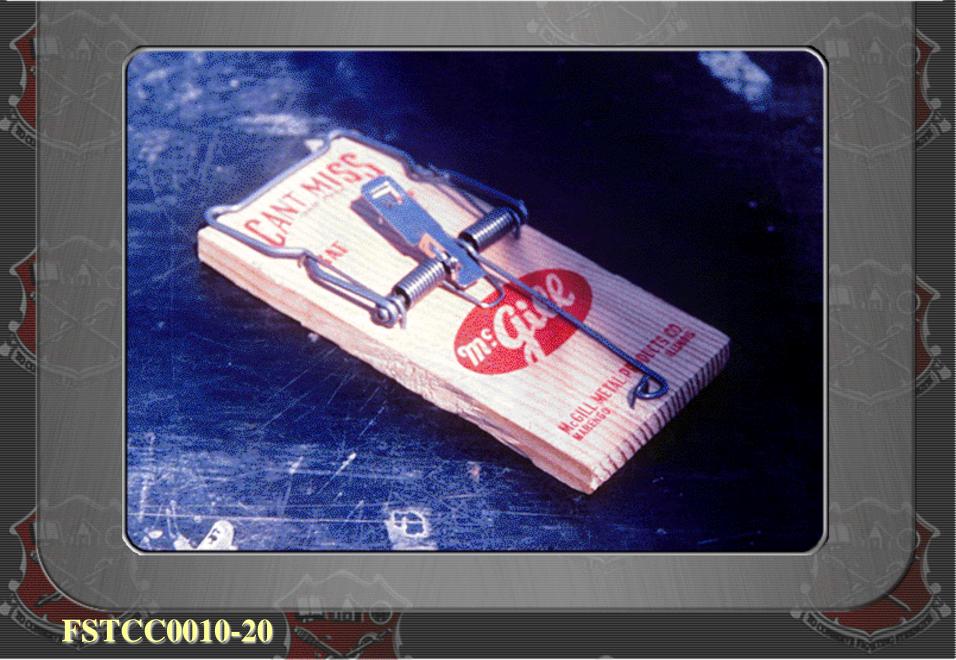
Drain water from low-lying areas. Keep stored water in closed containers. Check indoor plumbing for leaks.

Eliminate Shelter



Remove debris and trash from unit area.
 Minimize vegetation overgrowth.
 Keep living areas free from clutter.





Snap Traps

Set traps where rodents will intercept them:

Against walls
Behind or under objects
Where rodents have been spotted
Along rodent runways

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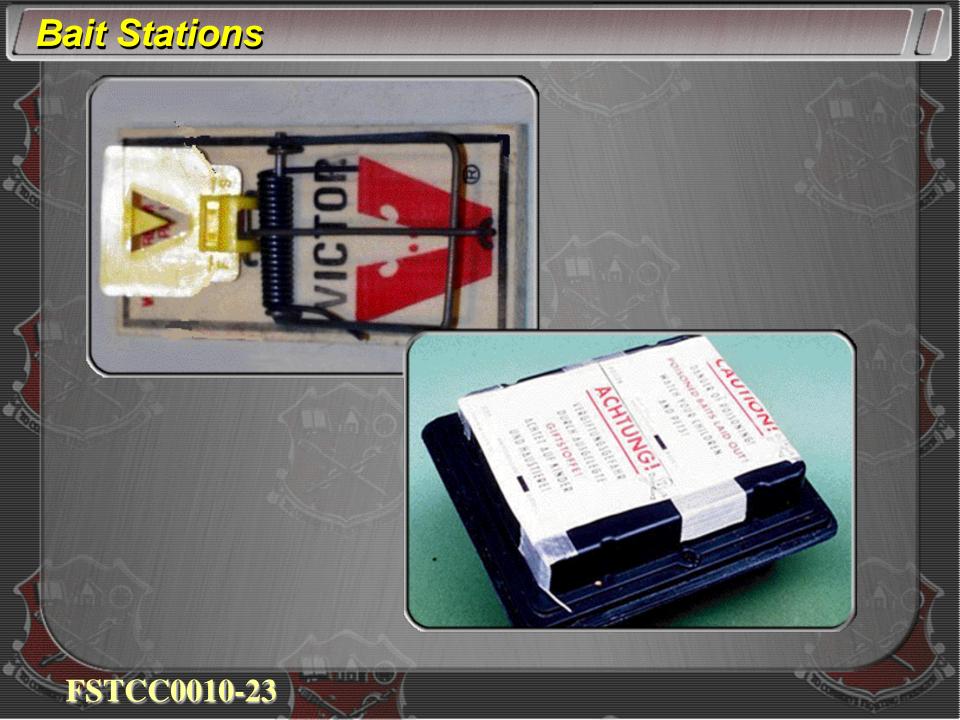
















DO NOT USE THESE CHEMICALS IN FOOD AREAS OR STORE THEM WITH OR NEAR FOOD ITEMS.

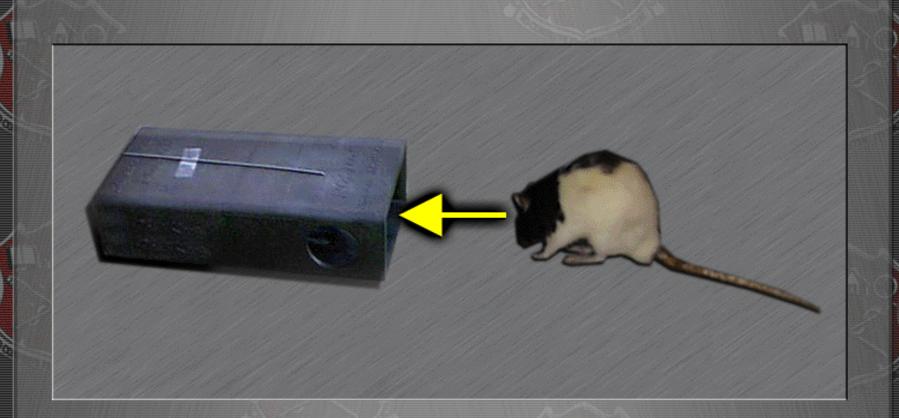
Bait Station - Type of Bait

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Multiple dose anticoagulants. Cumulative effects.

> Cause rodents to hemorrhage.





Rodent must enter trap to get bait. Tamper proof.







You must protect yourself from the parasites that may still be living on the carcass.

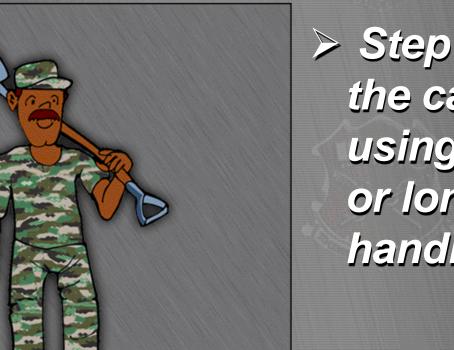
Use Insect Repellent

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Step 1: Apply an approved insect repellent, such as DEET.

Use a Shovel or Long-handle Tongs

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Step 2: Pick up the carcass using a shovel or longhandled tongs.

Burn or Bury the Carcass



The unit's tactical situation and local environment restrictions will dictate whether you burn or bury the dead rodents.



Step 3: Dispose of carcass.

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