

# Trapping Commensal Rodents

## Pest

## Characteristics

## Droppings

## Trapping Tips



**Norway Rat**

**Tail:** Shorter than head and body

**Ears:** Small

**Eyes:** Small

**Nose:** Blunt

**Weight:** 7-18 oz.



**Shape:** Blunt

**Avg. length:** 3/4"

Place traps close to walls, behind objects, and in dark corners.



**Roof Rat**

**Tail:** Longer than head and body

**Ears:** Large

**Eyes:** Large

**Nose:** Pointed

**Weight:** 5-10 oz.



**Shape:** Pointed

**Avg. length:** 1/2"

Place traps off the ground on ledges, shelves, branches, pipes, in attics, or garage rafters.



**House Mouse**

**Body Shape:** Round

**Head size:** Small

**Feet:** Small

**Snout:** Pointed

**Weight:** 0.5 oz.



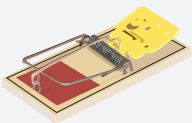
**Shape:** Pointed

**Avg. length:** 1/4"

Place traps close to walls, behind objects, or in areas where there is evidence of mouse activity.

*\* Young rats, which are sometimes mistaken for mice, have larger heads and feet relative to their body*

## Pre-Baiting Traps



Rats tend to avoid new objects in their environment. Pre-baiting traps increases the effectiveness of trapping by combating this behavior. Pre-baiting traps is the process of placing a baited trap without setting it. Repeat this process a few times until the rodent becomes familiar with the trap. Then set the trap.

*Possible baits include: Chocolate syrup, dried food, nutmeats, or bacon.*

## Placing Traps Out of Reach

To prevent children and pets from gaining access, place traps in tamper-resistant bait boxes. The U.S. EPA has criteria listed for tamper-resistant bait boxes that can be found on Pesticide Registration {PR} Notice 94-7.



### IPM Tips!

- Seal gaps that are 1/4" wide or larger to exclude rodents from indoor areas.
- Set traps in pairs parallel to the wall when possible to increase chances of trapping.