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RABBAIT®
Pindone Oat Bait

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RABBAIT® Pindone Oat Bait is a ready-to-use preparation of oats coated with pindone (0.5 g/kg).

It is available in a range of pack sizes to suit the smallest to largest control programme.



RABBAIT® has many features

- Highly effective for rabbit control
- Convenient and safe to use
- Degradable and non-cumulative
- Vitamin K1 is an effective antidote
- Reduced risk of secondary poisoning to dogs (compared with 1080 poison)
- Dyed green to reduce risk to birds which prefer red or yellow food
- Husk-coated to increase safety to many bird species that de-husk the grain and eat only the non-poisoned kernel
- Low-dose strategy reduces risks to wildlife
- Highly palatable to rabbits
- Uses sterilised, seed-tested and screened grain to eliminate the risk of oat or weed seed germination.



Pack Sizes

RABBAIT® Pindone Oat Bait comes in a range of pack sizes including 2.5 kg, 5 kg & 10 kg pails and the Small Program Kit.

The Small Program Kit is designed for small control programmes. It contains 2.5 kg of RABBAIT® Pindone Oat bait, 2.5 kg of dyed and sterilised free feed oats, 2 gate signs, a scoop and instructions.

All RABBAIT® products are dyed dark green to make the bait less attractive to birds (that are attracted to yellow and red or "ripe" coloured foods).

RABBAIT[®] Dyed & Sterilised Free-feed oats are available for training rabbits on to bait trails in areas where the germination of oats (and possible weed seeds) is not wanted, such as in parks and gardens, in windbreaks, plantations or near other crops.

Why pindone is used for rabbit control

- Pindone is a "first-generation" anticoagulant poison, and works by blocking the blood clotting system in the animal.
- Rabbits are more susceptible to pindone than many other species, however, caution should always be used when applying baits so that no other animals, including stock or wildlife, have direct access to bait.
- Pindone is used for rabbit control because it has a shorter half-life in the body than second-generation anticoagulant poisons such as those used in modern rodent baits. This is an advantage since the poison is cleared quickly from any non-target animal which accidentally receives a small exposure.
- Pindone has a delayed action and, unlike some quick-acting poisons, there is an effective antidote (Vitamin K1) should it be needed.

How pindone works

Pindone works by blocking the enzyme responsible for recycling vitamin K in the liver.

Vitamin K is crucial to the blood clotting system. When blood clots, vitamin K is converted from an active form to an inactive form. As the blood passes through the liver, specific enzymes convert the inactive vitamin K to active vitamin K.

Pindone, like other anticoagulant poisons, stops this process by blocking the enzymes in the liver from converting the inactive to active vitamin K. As the reserves of active vitamin K are depleted, the animal dies from a failure of its blood clotting system.

As a first generation anticoagulant, Pindone has a short half-life. This means that the poison breaks down quickly in the animal. To ensure a rabbit's vitamin K reserves are depleted, they must have repeated doses of the poison, three to four days apart.

The use of such a weak poison is an advantage should non target animals accidentally receive a dose, as the poison will quickly be cleared from their system.

The antidote for pindone poisoning is active vitamin K which is available from vets either as an injection or as a tablet.

Environmental safety and residues

The sodium salt of pindone used in RABBAIT[®] degrades gradually in water, leaving no long-term contamination of the environment. This is the preferred chemical for controlling rabbits in semi-urban situations or around farm buildings.

Because the rabbits continue to eat the bait before the poison depletes their Vitamin K reserves, most bait is consumed by the target animals leaving little or no bait residues in the control area.

RABBAIT[®] – Preventing environmental damage by rabbits in sensitive areas.
