An anti-coagulant rodenticide that is compatible with owls

Ridak™ range of products

Difenacoum is the active ingredient of the Ridak™ range of rodenticides. Ridak™ Bait Block (Reg number L8641, Act No. 36 of 1947, difenacoum 0.05 g/kg), Ridak™ Gold (Reg number L8809, Act No. 36 of 1947, difenacoum 0.05 g/kg) and Ridak™ Paste (Reg number L8642, Act No. 36 of 1947, difenacoum 0.05 g/kg). All products are registered to BASF South Africa (Pty) Ltd.

Ridak™ Toxicology and poisoning

Difenacoum is a potent mammal toxin with LD₅₀ = 0.8 mg/kg but it is much less toxic to birds (LD₅₀ = 50 mg/kg). It is therefore very effective against rodents. The Ridak™ rodenticides that are offered are multi feed formulations that necessitate a number of successive ingestions before the difenacoum takes effects and kills the target organism. Due to the special formulation of Ridak™ Gold a rodent is likely to ingest sufficient bait to kill it in a short period of time. Owls that may predate on rodents that have consumed Ridak™ rodenticides, are at less of a risk of secondary poisoning than when predating on rodents that have ingested single feed anti-coagulants. The active ingredient is also largely metabolised in the target animal’s intestines hence also lowering the risk of secondary poisoning to owls. Mammals are, however, at risk of secondary poisoning should they consume dead or dying rodent over a few days.

Criticaly important safety measures when using Ridak™ rodenticides in homes, industrial sites, hospitality premises and agricultural

- Apply all the Ridak™ rodenticides only in bait stations irrespective of whether it is indoors or outdoors in locations where non-target animals will not be able to gain access to the rodenticides.
- Check bait stations daily and recover any spill bait and dispose of it. Any left over baits that have not been consumed must also be recovered and disposed of.
- Avoid the application of Ridak™ Paste where dogs are roaming around. Paste digests rapidly and liberates the difenacoum immediately upon which it will start affecting the dogs. Rather use Ridak™ Bait Blocks as the wax does not digest as easily as paste and therefore the chances of primary poisoning are reduced.
- Animals that accidentally ingest Ridak™ or rodents that have eaten Ridak™ must be examined by a veterinarian without delay for symptoms of anti-coagulant poisoning and treatment with Vitamin K₁.

Warning!

Apply Ridak™ strictly according to the label instructions, especially as it dictates the use of bait stations. Failure to do so will result in severe penalties according to Act No.: 36 of 1947

Disclaimer: the Griffon Poison Information Centre accepts no responsibility whatsoever for any adverse effects resulting from the use of this information. It remains the responsibility of the consumer to apply rodenticides strictly according to the label instructions, especially as it dictates the use of bait stations. Failure to do so will result in severe penalties according to Act No.: 36 of 1947 and to take all possible measures to prevent unnecessary exposure of people and non-target animals to rodenticides.

We create chemistry

Ridak™ Bait Block Reg number L8641, Act No. 36 of 1947, difenacoum 0.05 g/kg, Harmful. Ridak™ Gold Reg number L8809, Act No. 36 of 1947, difenacoum 0.05 g/kg, harmful. Ridak™ Paste Reg number L8642, Act No. 36 of 1947, difenacoum 0.05 g/kg, Harmful. Storm™ Secure Rep. No. LS204 Act No. 36 of 1947. Active ingredients: Floccumaline: 0.05 g / kg. Harmful. BASF South Africa (Pty) Ltd, P.O. Box 2801, Halfway House 1685, South Africa, telephone 011-203-4000, www.pestcontrol.basf.co.za. Ridak™ and Storm™ are Registered Trademarks of BASF