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CONDITIONS FOR USE OF AVITROL

In an attempt to avert the inquiries and complaints that frequently follow the use of Avitrol, the Solano County Agricultural Commissioner is placing the following conditions on its use for pest control in populated areas:

Notify the Solano County Agricultural Commissioner at least 24 hours prior to first putting out Avitrol treated baits at a new site.

To assure acceptance by the target species, carefully observe the birds' habits and then prebait with untreated grain of the same type as the Avitrol bait for about two weeks or until the prebait is readily eaten.

Assure, through observation, that no desirable or protected species are among the target birds feeding at the bait stations. Note during prebaiting which stations are frequented by any non-target species and refill those stations with untreated grain only in order to keep non-target species away from the treated bait.

Use a sufficient number of bait stations of adequate size to ensure that most of the problem birds can feed at one time. Use of trays will facilitate removal and changing of baits. Trays 2' by 2' are suggested for pigeons. Once good feeding is established, a ratio of treated to untreated bait should be chosen to give the desired mortality.

Bait should be placed early in the morning and replaced with untreated baits after the morning feeding. In sensitive locations or high traffic areas, treated baits should be put out on weekends or holidays and the location should be monitored during feeding and as long as necessary to clean up dead and dying birds.

Inspect the premises each morning during the baiting program and dispose of dead or dying birds as quickly as possible. If good feeding has been established during prebaiting, the ratio of treated to untreated bait can be replaced with untreated bait after one or two days, and the prebaiting and baiting cycle repeated until the desired level of population reduction is obtained.

If unconsumed bait remains after the bird population is reduced to acceptable levels, remove and dispose of it according to the label. Alternatively, you may place it into a properly labeled and sealed container which indicates the blend ratio used, and store for future use.

Carcass Survey and Disposal

Carcass surveys and carcass disposal shall be performed in the treatment area beginning on the third day following initial exposure of toxic baits. Any exposed carcasses shall be disposed of (e.g., completely buried) in a manner inaccessible to wildlife. Carcass surveys shall continue for at least 5 days after toxic baiting has ceased and thereafter until no more carcasses are found. Carcasses should be handled with care to avoid contact with parasites such as fleas. Carcass surveys are intended to be incorporated as part of any pest control program which employs a toxicant where residual in the carcass may pose a risk of secondary exposure to non-target species. These would include such materials as Avitrol, Strychnine, and the anticoagulants (Chlorophacinone, Diphacinone).

Swainson's Hawk:

Based on the food habits of this species, the Swainson's Hawk appears to be at risk from secondary exposure to either Avitrol or the anticoagulants (chlorophacinone, diphacinone).

American Peregrine Falcon:

Based on the food habits of this species, the peregrine falcon appears to be at risk from secondary exposure to Avitrol.

RECOMMENDED USE RESTRICTIONS:

Reference the California Department of Pesticide Regulation's PRESCRIBE, an online endangered species database for further information.

<http://calpip.cdpr.ca.gov/infodocs.cfm?page=aboutprescribe>