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CONDITIONS FOR THE USE OF AVICIDES

In an attempt to avert the inquiries and complaints that frequently follow the use of Avicides, 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 avicide treated baits at a new site.
- To assure acceptance by the target species, carefully observe the birds' habits and then pre-bait with untreated bait of the same type as the avicide bait for about two weeks or until the pre-bait is readily eaten.
- Assure, through observation, that no desirable or protected species are among the target birds feeding at the bait stations. Note during pre-baiting 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 the label-recommended number of bait stations of adequate size to ensure that most of the target birds can feed at one time. Use of trays will facilitate removal and changing of baits. Once good feeding is established, a ratio of treated to untreated bait should be chosen to give the desired mortality.
- Treated 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. 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.

Swainson's Hawk:

Based on the food habits of this species, the Swainson's Hawk appears to be at risk for secondary exposure to toxic baits.

American Peregrine Falcon:

Based on the food habits of this species, the Peregrine Falcon appears to be at risk for secondary exposure to toxic baits.

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>