

Commercial Vertebrate Control License Exam Study Guide

Fill in the Blank

- Female house mouse produces between 6-8 pups per litter
- In her lifetime she will produce an average of 16 litters (8 per year). Lifespan is 2 years for house mouse
- Bromethalin kills rodents by disrupting energy production within cells of the body. It will kill anti-coagulant resistant rodents because it is a completely different mode of action
- Roof rat is sometimes found nesting in trees
- Range of the Norway and roof rat is often 100 to 150 feet from harborage
- To control rodents, you must eliminate shelter, food and water
- Norway rats prefer to live in outdoor, ground burrows but can climb
- Snap traps are useful if poisons fail or poisoning activity is too risky.
- Rodents have a keen sense of touch, hearing and smell.
- A mouse can enter a building through an opening as small as ¼ inch.
- Norway rat:
 - Heavy, thick-set body, small and close set ears, tail is shorter than its head and body combined.
 - Small blunt nose
 - Weighs 10-17 oz.
 - Droppings are 0.5 to 0.75 inch and have a point on one end

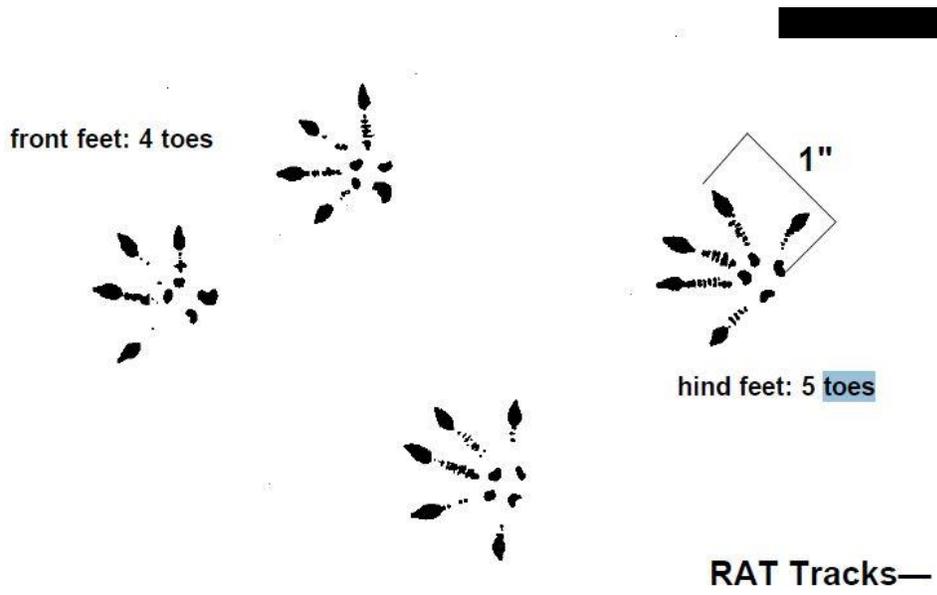
True/False

- A roof rat's tail is as long as the head and body combined
- A successful rodent program CANNOT be obtained through a single application of pesticide
- A rodenticide is a pesticide
- Mice are eager to check out new things. Rats are cautious with new items in the environment
- Tails of roof rat, Norway rat and house mouse are scaled and mostly hairless
- Rats require water daily to drink. Mice can get the water they need from the food they eat
- Roof rat, Norway rat and house mouse belong to the Family Muridae IN THE Order Rodentia
- Rats are neophobic and are wary of new foods and items in their environment
- Black lights are used to detect rodent urine stains
- Birds that require control are pigeons, starlings, and house sparrows
- Diseases that are serious concerns of bats: rabies and histoplasmosis
- Rodents cause more damage than any other group of vertebrates by spreading disease, contaminating and destroying food, damaging merchandise, etc

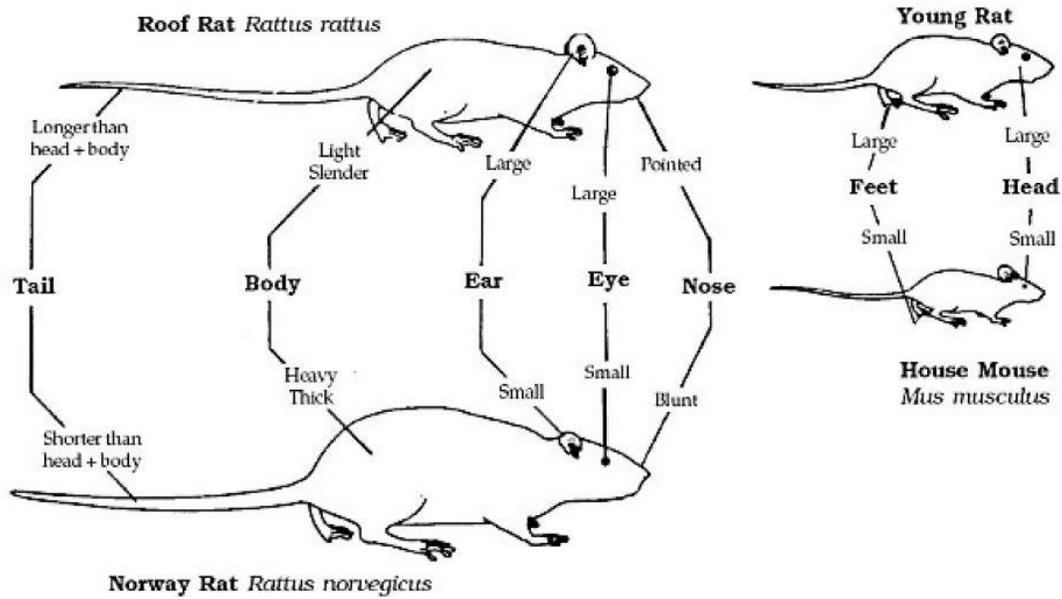
- Avitrol has the ability to artificially induce a bird's natural fright response. This peculiar behavior is interpreted by the remainder of the flock as an alarm or distress reaction that frightens the flock from that location.
- Rats are social animals. (according to LDAFs material, mice live alone; not in groups)

Multiple Choice

- Bats are hazardous because they carry rabies
- Before you control rodents, it is important to identify the species correctly
- Anti-coagulants slow the clotting of blood
- Advantages of an anti-coagulant bait (for rodents) over an acute (fast acting) bait
 - Rat shyness rarely develops when a good quality bait is used
 - An effective antidote is available
 - The risk of kill to non-target organisms is low
- Traps are more attractive to rats when they are new
- Rat feet
 - Front feet: 4 toes
 - Back feet: 5 toes
- Bats feed on insects
- The length of life for a house mouse is
- Norway rats prefer meats and fish/high carb and protein content
- Range of Norway rat is 100-150 feet
- Range of house mouse is 10-30 feet



Be able to label the diagram below with the correct rodent name



A picture of 4 different droppings with description will be given...be able to label them

Norway rat: average length $\frac{3}{4}$ inch

Roof rat: average length $\frac{1}{2}$ inch

House mouse: average length $\frac{1}{4}$ inch

Roach: average length $\frac{1}{25}$ inch and has grooves