



CONNECTICUT
FOR
ANIMALS
Education Fund 501(c)(3)

2nd GENERATION ANTICOAGULANT RODENTICIDE

THE PROBLEM

Second Generation Anticoagulant Rodenticides (SGARs) are killing Connecticut's wildlife and their offspring at an alarming rate.

Rodents are the main source of food for most raptors

These poisons were originally formulated to kill rodents like rats and mice, squirrels, chipmunks, and other small mammals, but rodents are the main food source of most raptors. If a mother owl feeds a rodenticide-poisoned mouse to her baby owlet, it will kill the baby in an excruciating manner. SGARs are anti-coagulants; the babies and whatever raptor consumes the rodents, will bleed out from the inside, a slow, painful death.



SGARs are powerful poisons that stay in tissues and organs of rodents for months, making it easy for predators that naturally eat rodents – such as owls, eagles, and hawks -- to get a lethal dose of toxins. Rodents frequently eat more than a single dose. Since the rodent doesn't die instantly, this allows the rodent to continue consuming the toxins. Birds of prey don't have a chance against this super lethal build-up in the rodent's tissues.

SGARs are a risk to all

SGARS not only kill a variety of animals, but they also weaken and sicken them too, making them vulnerable to other causes of death. The evidence that SGARS pose an unreasonable risk to wildlife is piling up. Tragically, unintentional secondary poisonings from SGARs are increasing at an alarming rate and victims include wildlife, pets, and children.

THE SOLUTION

Connecticut needs to ban the use of SGARS

The use of SGARs is counterproductive to rodent control by poisoning, harming, and killing the very animals that naturally regulate rodent populations throughout CT. Ideally, there should be a bill to ban SGARs entirely, including regulations which would eliminate their use on State owned properties or land including wildlife habitat. Product labels should contain factual evidence about the effects these poisons have on our wildlife & environment as well as the risks imposed upon our very own children and pets. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is a sustainable management method using a combination of biological/chemical/cultural/physical tools.

RESOURCES

<https://www.aplacecalledhoperaptors.com/>
<https://www.epa.gov/safepestcontrol/integrated-pest-management-ipm-principles>
<https://raptorsarethesolution.org/>
<https://www.epa.gov/rodenticides/restrictions-rodenticide-products>

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