



RODENT

Derives from the Latin
"rodere", that is "to chew"

This is due to their incisors: like us, they have two on the jaw and two on the palate, **but they grow steadily throughout their life.**

For rodents, letting the incisors grow can lead to major problems, making it impossible to open and close their mouth to feed.

They must therefore gnaw and chew continuously to keep the incisors under control, which are strong and often sharp.



Why are rats dangerous?



They can destroy electrical systems or internet cables and optical fibers. Insulating or insulating material inside of the walls, as well as the padding sofas and armchairs

The sources of food and water contamination because they are used to leaving manure in the same place where they feed.

Desease transmission (Leptospirosis, Cryptosporidiosis, Toxoplasmosis, Hantavirus, Salmonella, Bubonic plague) through bite or contact with other fluids, such as urine and feces.

Mice and rats: the most common species

Throughout the world, there are three species that have adapted best of all, to colonise almost every environment.

RATTUS NORVEGICUS

Grey rat
Sewer rat
Common rat



Body: Quite large: 18-27 cm
Weight: 250-500 grams
Colour: Grey back, lighter stomach
Head: Round
Eyes: Small (with respect to the body)
Tail: Covered with bristles and scales, shorter than the body
Behaviour: Great runners, excellent swimmers, unwilling climbers, though they do it to escape or gather food. Rather aggressive and defensive. Active in reproduction throughout the year. The population can grow exponentially from 2 to 15,000 in a single year.

RATTUS RATTUS

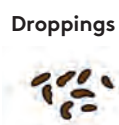
Black rat
Attic rat



Body: Quite large, 15-25 cm long
Weight: 150-250 grams
Colour: Black or dark brown back, lighter stomach
Head: Quite pointed, with a round nose
Eyes: Large (with respect to the body)
Tail: Skin colour and longer than the body
Behaviour: Good runner, excellent jumper, excellent climber.

MUS MUSCULUS

Domestic mouse



Body: Small, about 10 cm
Weight: 15-25 grams
Colour: Brown back, lighter stomach
Head: Small and pointed
Eyes: Average size (with respect to the body)
Tail: Longer than the body
Behaviour: Loves small cavities, is a good jumper, good climber and good runner.

MICE AND RATS: the most common species

The **Black Rat (*Rattus rattus*)**
it's the rat of the roofs, climber.
It lives mainly on trees and roofs,
tens of meters from food and water.



LOFT



GARAGE

KITCHEN

GARDEN,
OUTDOOR

The **House Mice (*Rattus musculus*)**
lives mostly in the houses'
corners, a short distance from
food and water.



SEWERAGE SYSTEM

The **Gray Rat (*Rattus norvegicus*)** lives in buried
burrows, away from food and water. Very strong teeth,
it can also damage pipes in a building.





About the baits

Palatability of the bait

It should be noted that the attractiveness of the bait is a concept to be dealt with in a statistical way. It depends on the availability of food sources alternatives, from the eating habits of individual populations, by demographic pressure and social behavior.

Resistance to weather conditions

The baits must also be chosen according to their resistance to weather conditions. Kollant's products has been developed to better meet the various weather conditions, both in extreme humidity and in high temperature conditions

FORMULATIONS	DOMESTIC MOUSE	GREY RAT	BLACK RAT
Paste	●●●●●●●●	●●●●●●●●	●●●●●
Minipellets	●●●●●●●	●●●●●●	●●●●
Paraffin blocks	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●
Flaked cereal mixture	●●●●●●●●	●●●●●●●●	●●●●●●●●
Granule	●●●●●	●●●●	●●●●
Paste	●●●●●●●●	●●●●●●●●	●●●●●●●●

FORMULATIONS	RESISTANCE TO DAMP	RESISTANCE TO WATER
Paste	●●●●●●●●	●●
Minipellets	●●	●
Paraffin blocks	●●●●●●●●	●●●●●●●●
Flaked cereal mixture	●	
Granule	●●●	●
Paste	●	●