PAPP INSTRUCTIONS
FIELD USE FOR STOATS

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Why use PAPP (Para-aminopropiophenone)?

Current predator control relies largely on labour-intensive trapping

Humane

Does not bio-accumulate

Effective

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Site Considerations

Large enough to make a difference

Willing participants

Not too many non-targets

Use the notification phase to learn more

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Site Set-up

Establish baiting lines on a grid using topographic features

Recommended baiting sites 100-200 metres apart and up to 800 metres between lines

Establish baiting sites in areas that animals frequent, e.g. animal pathways, fence lines, etc, out of sight of people

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Site Set-up

Bait stations – Recommended to use tracking tunnels

- Target/Non target recognition
- Monitor animal density
- There may already be a tracking tunnel grid in place for monitoring

Secure the bait station in position

Pre-feed

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Site Set-up

Pre-feed with mince meat balls (5 to 10 grams)

Place the meat ball in the middle of the tunnel

Pre-feed twice before placing the toxic dose

Pre-feed to

- Ensure target animal confidence in eating baits and using bait stations
- Establish target animal density
- Gain knowledge of possible non-target species

Use camera traps if possible

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Toxic Bait Preparation

PredaSTOP for Stoats is a smooth green paste containing 410 g/kg para-aminopropiophenone (referred to as PAPP) packaged in a syringe or small screw top pottle.

The bait is a meat bolus of fresh minced meat formed around 35 - 40 mg of the PredaSTOP for Stoats paste.

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Toxic Bait Preparation

1. Do NOT prepare baits in food preparation areas.

2. The syringe holds 2.2 g paste which is sufficient to prepare 55 baits containing 40 mg paste . [A 4g pottle is sufficient to prepare 100 baits.]

3. Rubber gloves must be worn.

4. A washable plastic bin/tray/plastic sheet must be used as a preparation area.

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Toxic Bait Preparation

5. Use fresh minced meat. Rabbit mince is ideal. It should not be too ‘wet’.

6. Place minced meat in a bowl, tray or on plastic sheet (Fig 2).

7. Add green dye to the mince and evenly mix/blend. 1 drop of liquid green dye (available from Connovation) per 100 g mince is recommended.

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Toxic Bait Preparation

8. Use 1-2 tsp mince for each bolus, equivalent to 5 -10 g.

9. Flatten meat into a flat ‘pattie’ and form dimple on top surface.

10. Add 35 -40 mg of the PredaSTOP for Stoats paste into the dimple on the minced meat pattie. This is equivalent to 10 mm paste dispensed from the plastic syringe supplied, or about a 5mm diameter ball of paste.

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Toxic Bait Preparation

11. Form the meat around the paste to make a meat bolus ball. Do NOT mix/blend the paste through the minced meat.

12. Place the green meat bait bolus into a plastic lined container. Cling wrap is an ideal liner as this can be used to cover baits to keep moist.

13. Keep making meat bolus baits until a single layer of baits is formed. If more than one layer of baits is placed in a container, use plastic cling film to separate each layer.

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Toxic Bait Preparation

14. Ensure containers are labelled and include bait preparation date, and name of who prepared baits. A Connovation Safety Data Sheet for the prepared meat bolus bait is available on the company web-site.

15. Place lid on meat bolus bait container and store in cool locked place away from children and food. Take precautions to avoid contamination of outside of bait container. Change or wash gloves following minced meat bolus preparation and the wrapping of baits & closing of containers.

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Toxic Bait Preparation

16. Wash preparation equipment (bowl, teaspoon or measuring equipment, tray/bin) with plenty of warm soapy water.

17. Place contaminated materials, e.g. gloves into another bag and close. Dispose of in normal rubbish collection.

18. Dispose of unused coloured (non toxic) minced meat by burying.

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Toxic Bait Preparation

19. Ensure PredaSTOP for Stoats packaging is closed and placed in sealable plastic bag and stored locked up out of reach of children.

20. The meat bolus baits must be kept in a closed container , kept cool (< 4 C) and be used no more than 48 hours after preparation.

21. Take PAPP baits in the container into the field in a locked box.

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Toxic Bait Field Use

1. Transport toxic baits into the field in the box used in preparation inside a larger locked box.

2. Use gloves to handle the baits.

3. Place toxic meat ball in the middle of the bait station.

4. Leave toxic baits out for four to seven days.

5. Collect used baits and place in bag for disposal.

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Disposal

Paste/residues from manufacturing/mixing will be disposed through a hazardous waste management company by incineration or by burying in a biologically active landfill.

Paste in the meat bait (as used in pest control operations) should be disposed of by burying below the ground level at least 60 cm depth. After a typical five to seven night interval from dispensing the paste bait as a VTA, it would be normal practice for each bait station to be revisited and all toxic baits to be recovered and destroyed.

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Storage

Store PAPP in cool, dry, conditions in a separate clip top or similar container locked away from children

Ready to use baits should not be stored for more than 48 hours

PAPP is not corrosive

PAPP does not emit odours or gas

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Cats

Procedure the same

More PAPP is used (5x)

Place baits in a submarine or similar station

Poisoning Risk (Cats and Dogs)

Secondary risk is very low

Primary risk is present but lower with stoat size baits in stoat tunnels that larger animals cannot access

Cat size baits - lethal to cats and small dogs

Methylene blue is an antidote but must be administered by a vet intravenously as for grass staggers. You should speak to the vet before beginning the control operation.