Field Guide to Documenting Wildlife Poisonings at Rozol-treated Black-tailed Prairie Dog Colonies

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Exposure

- Rozol Prairie Dog Bait (Rozol).
- For controlling black-tailed prairie dogs (BTPDs), Cynomys ludovicianus.
- First generation anticoagulant rodenticide.
- 0.005 % chlorophacinone, active ingredient.
- Registered for use in: CO, KS, MT, NE, NM, ND, OK, SD, TX, WY.
- Rozol application allowed between October 1 – March 15 the following year.

Effects

- Rozol disrupts the blood clotting mechanism, leading to hemorrhaging and death.
- Multiple feedings over several days are generally required to manifest adverse effects.
- Prolonged clotting time can occur within 48 hours post exposure.
- Mortality may occur >1 week post exposure.
- Under moderate weather conditions, signs of exposure and adverse effects to BTPDs and nontarget wildlife can be observed for at least 29 days post Rozol application.

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References

