

	Rozol RTU (Chlorophacinone)	ZP Rodent Oat Bait (Zinc Phosphide)
Size	10 lb pail	45 lb bag
Cost	\$159.30/pail (before tax)	\$205.54/bag (before tax)
Cost per Pound	\$15.93 per pound	\$4.57 per pound
Mode of Action	Anticoagulant (slow acting)	Acute toxicant (fast acting)
Effectiveness	Requires multiple feedings, slower kill	Single feeding, rapid kill
Target Species	Gophers, ground squirrels, and other rodents	Gophers, ground squirrels, prairie dogs, voles
Persistence	Can persist longer in the environment	Breaks down faster in soil
Secondary Poisoning Risk	Higher risk (affects non-target predators like hawks, foxes, and pets)	Lower risk but still toxic to scavengers if they consume poisoned rodents
Rain Resistance	More stable in moist conditions	Less effective when wet
Bait Acceptance	Palatable and formulated to attract rodents	Some rodents may avoid the bait due to the strong odor of zinc phosphide
Application Method	Bait stations or burrow applications	Direct burrow treatment
Restrictions & Regulations	Requires certification for use in some areas	Often regulated, may require special permits
Cost & Availability	Typically, more expensive due to repeat applications	More cost-effective with a single-dose effectiveness
Safety Considerations	Higher risk to non-target animals and humans through accumulation	Immediate toxicity but lower persistence in the environment

Summary:

- **Rozol RTU** is best suited for long-term control but requires multiple feedings and presents a greater secondary poisoning risk.
- **ZP Rodent Oat Bait** offers a quick solution but is highly toxic and needs careful application to prevent accidental poisoning of non-target species.

Guidelines for Gopher Population :

1. Proper Bait Application

- **Hand-baiting:** Place bait directly into burrow entrances and seal the hole to prevent non-target animals from accessing it.
- **Bait stations:** Reduce risk to non-target species by placing bait in stations rather than spreading it on the ground.

2. Follow Legal Regulations

- Always adhere to **label instructions** for application rates and safety.

3. Best Time to Poison Gophers:

- **Early Spring (March to May)**
 - Gophers emerge from hibernation and start feeding aggressively.
 - There is less natural food available, making them more likely to consume bait.
 - This is before they reproduce, preventing population spikes.
- **Late Summer/Fall (August to September) *(if necessary)***
 - This is a secondary window for control before they go into hibernation.
 - However, young gophers may be more resistant to bait, and they have more access to alternative food sources.

Additional Tips:

- Rotate control methods (trapping, shooting, and baiting) to prevent resistance.
- Keep bait away from pets, livestock, and non-target wildlife.
- Monitor treated areas to ensure effectiveness and compliance with regulations.