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Rats

Pest Control Services



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Rats

Characteristics

The Common, Brown or Norway rat (*Rattus norvegicus*) is the most abundant of the two types of rat found in Britain. It has a heavy body with small ears and eyes, and the tail is shorter than the head and body. Typically it is brownish grey on the back and grey underneath, but the colour can vary.

The Ship or Black rat (*Rattus rattus*) is now rare and confined mainly to port areas.

Rats are colour blind and sight plays only a minor role compared to the highly acute sense of hearing and well developed sense of smell.

Where to find rats

Common rats are widespread in urban and rural areas and can be found anywhere food and shelter is available. They are more active at night, but may be seen during the day searching for food, water or shelter.

Rats are active burrowers, digging holes about 10cm in diameter, extending far into the ground, sometimes in a complicated tunnel system with many openings. Such systems can be found around the outside of buildings, in embankments, hedgerows, rubbish tips and tall undergrowth.

Rats are very quick to exploit cavities in walls, roof spaces and ducts of buildings, which they will use to hide in. They are frequently found in sewer systems.

Problems caused by rats

Rats are considered pests because of their adverse effect on human populations, such as transmission of disease, damage to buildings and destruction of food.

Along with a number of diseases that can be associated with rats, gnawing is a part of their natural behaviour and can lead to damage to electrical cables, lead pipes and wooden fittings.





Life Cycle

Rats can breed very efficiently and large infestations can develop very quickly from a single pair. Conditions to suit rapid population growth are warm conditions, surplus food and water, and undisturbed cover for rearing young and escaping from enemies.

The female rat is capable of reproducing at the age of 12 weeks, and can give birth to litters of 6-11 babies every 28 days, although an average of 6 litters a year is normally produced. Under natural conditions, it is unlikely that many rats live for more than a year. Females tend to live longer than males.

Control

To prevent infestations, ensure buildings are in good repair, for example sealing up gaps around pipes going through walls, and repairing broken airbricks. Defective drainage should be quickly repaired, manholes should not be left uncovered for long periods of time. Avoid leaving excessive food out for birds and where possible use a secure birdfeeder. Compost heaps are a ready source of food, so make sure that these are controlled. Make sure waste is stored and disposed of properly. Avoid accumulations of rubbish, overgrown area and piles of timber, and clear areas that may offer shelter or nesting materials.

Services we Provide:

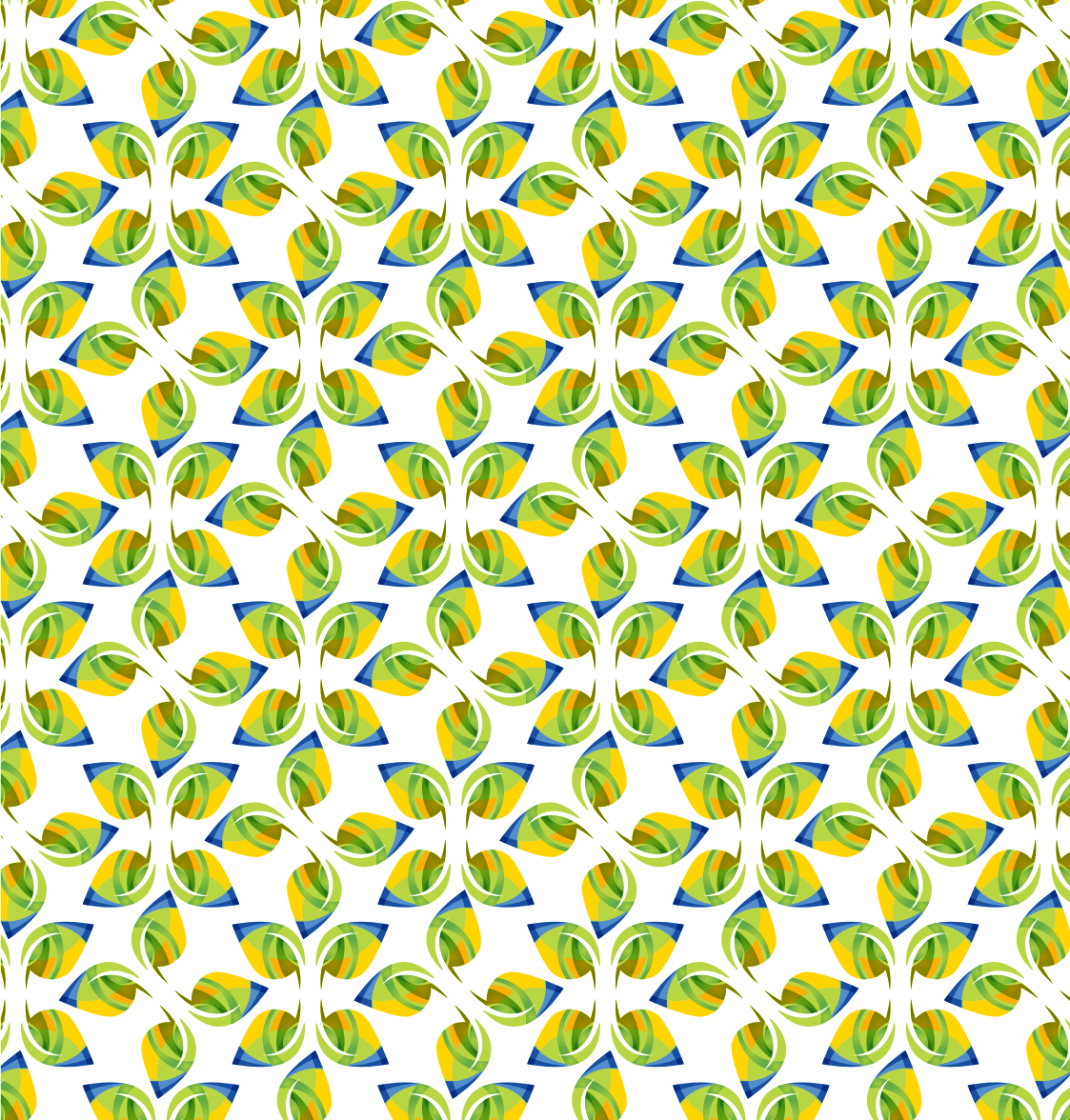
- Treatments using rodenticides and trapping
- Proofing works to prevent rats entering your premises
- Drain camera surveys to identify defects associated with rat infestations

**Please contact us for further information
on treatments and current charges**



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