RAT POISONS NOT ONLY KILL WILDLIFE, THEY CAN ALSO WEaken AND SICKEN THEM. Known “sublethal” impacts include:

- Hemorrhaging beneath the skin and extensive bruising. Internal hemorrhaging in bones, body wall, heart, and elsewhere in the body. Possible heart failure.¹
- Hemorrhaging of the heart, liver, kidney, lung, intestines, and muscles.²
- Increased vulnerability to other causes of death such as vehicular collisions and predation.³
- Chronic anemia, making animals more susceptible to diseases, including mange, and other stressors.⁴
- Reproductive impacts. Female sheep exposed to anticoagulants had more aborted or stillborn lambs (up to 50%); male sheep had lower sperm motility.⁵
- Decreased food intake⁶ and decreased body weight.⁷
- Neonatal transfer to young kits. Decreased resilience to environmental stressors.⁸ Fetuses more susceptible to brodifacoum toxicity than adults.⁹
- Increased parasite and pathogen burdens¹⁰
- Shorter wings, tails, bones, bills, and birth defects.¹¹
- Rodents poisoned by anticoagulants are more likely to be eaten by predators.¹²


