

Plate 1. Sowing rice crops asynchronously prolongs the breeding season of rats — since rats breed from when the rice is milky ripe to when it is harvested.



Plate 2. Rats typically cause foci of damage which often occur away from the edge of the crop (stadium effect). The yellow areas in this crop in Malaysia indicate damage caused by rats.

Plate 3. Wire live-capture traps with conical entrances are used in Malaysia, Philippines and Indonesia.



Plate 4. Processing of rats for information on their demography and breeding condition, Luzon, Philippines.

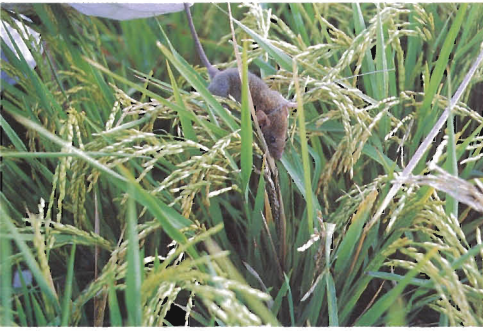


Plate 5. Rats are fitted with radio-collars to enable their movements to be tracked.

Plate 6. Aerials are attached to portable receivers to locate rats fitted with a radio. Apart from one daily check on nest sites, the tracking of rats is done at night when fixes are done each hour.



Plate 7. A physical barrier with a trap in position. This method was developed in Malaysia.

Plate 8. A linear barrier with traps on trial in the Philippines. The barrier is located between a likely rat harbourage and the developing rice crop. (Photograph courtesy of Julian Seddon.)





Plate 9. Milky ripe and freshly transplanted rice are used as a 'trap crop' at Pinrang, South Sulawesi. Multiple capture traps can be seen in each corner of the fence.

Plate 10. A diverse landscape in tropical Southeast Asia provides a haven for more than one species of rat.



Plate 11. Various bamboo devices which garrotte or shoot (using a crossbow) rats have been developed by Laotians living in the uplands near Luang Prabang.

Plate 12. Most of the rice in Southeast Asia is hand threshed. This protracts the harvest and extends the availability of high quality food for the rats.

