



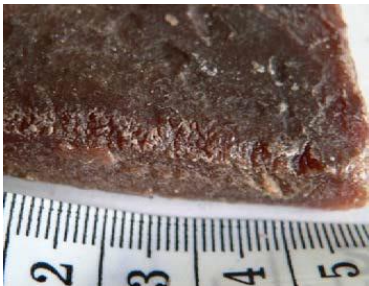


## Rodent Teeth marks

Black rat / Brown rat	Mouse
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marks consist of two parallel grooves</li> <li>• 1mm wide per groove (2mm per mark)</li> <li>• 'Messy' eaters - chew in all directions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marks consist of two parallel grooves</li> <li>• 0.5mm wide per groove (1mm per mark)</li> <li>• 'Neat' eaters - often chew around edge</li> </ul>
	

Rodent teeth marks All photos © WMIL

**N.B.** Distinguishing between mouse species or voles and mice is not possible (the bottom mouse image is a wood mouse, the top a house mouse). Incorporating lures into wax/resin which are unlikely to be attractive to non-target species such as voles (e.g. meaty gravy) could be helpful if interference with detection devices is a problem, but this has not been widely tested to date.

<p><b>Rabbits</b> can have split incisors, making four parallel grooves that are similar to rat sign. There would be two large bite marks from the bottom teeth (larger than the 1mm groove for a rat) per four grooves.</p>	<p><b>Birds</b> tend to leave deep gouges which start at a point and are triangular. They are often curved rather than straight. They may also leave peck marks.</p>	<p><b>Shrew</b> marks are very distinctive, with tiny, pin-like scratches less than 0.5mm wide. They may have a triangular shape as individual grooves build up over time.</p>
		

Teeth marks of common non-target species. All photos © WMIL