

# Miffed about mice? Pest advice for controlling mice

Although it is not recommended to tackle these pests yourself, if you decide to give it a go then you must take all necessary precautions to ensure you do not cause collateral damage or suffer personal injury.

### Professional pest control

For any mouse infestation, we would always recommend contacting a professional pest control company.

They are trained in mouse control and will have access to a range of professional use rodenticides which are not available to the public.

Knowing how much, where, and when to deploy products is where professionals are able to take control of situations efficiently.

Professional pest controllers will take an integrated pest management (IPM) approach to tackling your infestation.

A pest professional will have access

**“A BPCA member company will be able to treat infestations quickly and safely.”**

to monitoring equipment, which they will use to confirm entry points into your property, the size of the infestation and to track the mouse to its harbourage (nest).

They can then recommend a proofing strategy and decide on the best course of action in terms of control; this could be traps, rodenticides or a combination of both.

### Finding a pest controller to get rid of mice

A BPCA member company will be able to treat infestations quickly and safely.

They can help minimise pest activity with a range of techniques and have the technical knowledge

and experience to apply products in an efficient manner, while minimising risk to the environment and non target species.

All BPCA members employ qualified technicians who frequently update their knowledge.

### BPCA members all have:

- ③ The correct insurances
- ③ Trained and qualified technicians
- ③ Been audited to the British Standard in pest management EN 16636
- ③ To follow BPCA's Codes of Best Practice.

## BE PROTECTED. PROFESSIONALLY.

How do you know your pest management contractor is fit for the fight?

British Pest Control Association is the trade association for professional pest management companies in the UK.

By choosing an audited BPCA member you can be assured that the services you receive are from a trained and trusted company that meets our strict membership criteria.

Our member companies meet or exceed all legal and 'due diligence' requirements and comply with the most current legislation.

**No other trade body gives you this security.**

Make sure you stay safe.

**Select a BPCA member.**

Stay protected.  
Always look for the logo.



Pest Control Manchester

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## PestAware Advice Sheet

# Miffed about mice?

### British Pest Control Association 'Miffed about mice?' pest awareness advice

BPCA is the trade association for the professional pest management sector. It's our role to help everyone understand the importance of proper pest control, provide pest prevention advice, and help you find an appropriately trained and trusted pest management company. Our PestAware guides are designed for home and business owners and are packed with practical advice and tips for getting to grips with British pest species.

**Version 1. Produced for Pest Control Manchester**

[bpca.org.uk/pestaware](http://bpca.org.uk/pestaware)  
Driving excellence in pest management

Pest Control Manchester



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Can you hear the pitter-patter of tiny footsteps behind the skirting? Does Tom keep bringing Jerry in from the garden?

Mice are a part of British wildlife - but when they take up residence with you, they can be a cause for concern.

Active all year round, mice are one of the most common pest species in the UK.

Whether you're thinking about doing some DIY pest control or you're looking to enlist the help of a professional pest management company, this guide is for you.



Field mouse (*Apodemus sylvaticus*). One of the most common types of mouse in the UK.

Mice are small mammals of the order Rodentia. Although commonly identified as pests, some are bred and kept as pets.

Globally there are hundreds of types of mouse, including varieties such as the deer mouse (*Peromyscus*), house mouse (*Mus musculus domesticus*), wood/field mouse (*Apodemus sylvaticus*), Edible dormouse (*Glis glis*), spiny mouse

**"Rats communicate and mark their territory by urinating everywhere they go, representing a significant public health risk."**

### In this guide

- ③ The dangers: why we control mice
- ③ Mice around businesses
- ③ Types of mice in the UK
- ③ The tell-tale signs mice are about
- ③ Why are mice more common in winter?
- ③ Appearance
- ③ House mouse
- ③ Field mouse
- ③ Mouse, rat, shrew or vole?
- ③ Mouse biology and behaviour
- ③ Mating and lifespan
- ③ Other characteristics
- ③ What do mice eat?
- ③ How can I stop my cat bringing home mice?
- ③ Treating a mouse bite
- ③ How to prevent mice
- ③ Getting rid of mice
- ③ DIY mouse control
- ③ Professional pest control
- ③ Finding a pest controller to get rid of mice.

(*Acomys*) and even the striped zebra mouse (*Lemniscomys*).

### The dangers: why we control mice

Although mice are often considered to be cute by some people, they are a public health pest and can cause serious harm.

Mice have been known to spread nasty diseases - such as *Salmonella* and *Listeria* - to humans through their urine, droppings and bedding.

Mice have a need to mark their territory with their urine and due to their sporadic eating habits, build nests near food sources. This puts anyone with an infestation at risk of food poisoning.

As they scurry around, they carry dirt and bacteria with them, transferring it to your counter tops, cabinets, pantry and anywhere else they travel.

These nibbling nuisances can also cause a lot of property damage, due to their compulsive need to gnaw to maintain their teeth at a constant length.



Mice can spread many nasty diseases to humans, normally through urine or body coming into contact with food preparation areas.

Electric cables, water and gas pipes, packaging and woodwork may all be seriously damaged by mice - many instances of electrical fires and floods have been attributed to them.

### Mice around businesses

Property and land owners have a legal obligation under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949 to keep premises rodent

# Miffed about mice? Pest advice for controlling mice

free, or, if rodents pose a threat to health or property, to report infestations to the local authority.

Owners of food businesses also have obligations to keep premises pest free under the Food Safety Act 1990.

Environmental Health Officers or General Enforcement Officers can issue enforcement notices to business owners who don't have adequate pest management procedures in place.

If not complied with, these can lead to fines or even a stint in jail and a criminal record.

And if a company or organisation has a highly publicised mouse problem, then it will heavily impact its reputation.



### DID YOU KNOW?

Musophobia or murephobia is a fear of mice or rats, one of the most common specific phobias.

If clients and customers spot evidence of rodent infestation in the premises you manage, they are unlikely to want to do business with you. And several widely shared social media posts can help spread a negative image.

### Types of mice in the UK

In regards to pest management, there are two common types of mouse in the UK to be aware of:

- ③ House mouse (*Mus musculus domesticus*)
- ③ Field mouse or wood mouse (*Apodemus sylvaticus*).

If you come into contact with a mouse, chances are it's a house mouse. Three guesses why?

These mice are known as "commensal rodents", which refers to them living with or in close proximity to humans.

Commensalism is defined as a long-term interaction in which members of one species (ie mice) gain benefits, while those of the other species (ie humans) neither benefit or are harmed.

Field mice are much more suited to nesting outdoors, but will possibly move indoors once the weather gets colder.

### Habitat: how mice choose a home

House mice are found in and around human structures as they rely on warmth and shelter for nesting sites, and our readily available food sources.

Nests are often built in places such as roof spaces, under floors or in wall cavities, sheds, basements, storage boxes and wherever there is access to a good source of food and safe, warm harbourage to breed.

Outdoors, field mice will excavate burrows in which to build nests of dry grass, but they will also den among rocks and crevices.

Their main priority will be building a nesting site that isn't accessible to predators, including cats, foxes, birds and even other rodents, like rats.



Rodents are responsible for damaging an estimated one-fifth of the global food supply each year, at a cost of over £11bn.

### Where do mice come from?

Mice are naturally inquisitive and can squeeze through cracks as small as 5mm, to search for food and shelter.

If a neighbouring property has an infestation, this can spread very quickly into your home or business.

They can also come into your property by climbing vines or trellis against the walls of your building. If you have a lot of vegetation and foliage nearby this is perfect for mice to shelter in, until the time comes for them to find somewhere warmer.

### Why are mice more common in autumn?

Mice do not hibernate and are a problem all year round.

House mice are already living in and around wherever we are. But as the weather gets colder, those field mice currently surviving outdoors will look for warmer places to nest and begin to move indoors. They are highly adaptable and won't hesitate to take advantage



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Pest advice for controlling mice

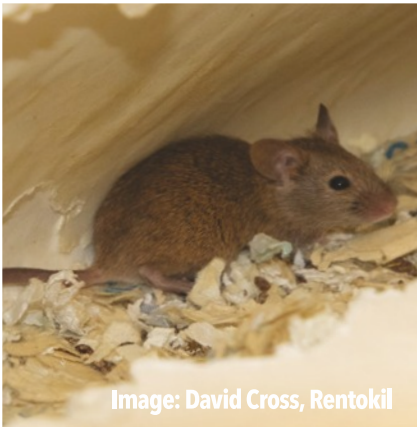


Image: David Cross, Rentokil

The tell-tale signs that mice are about

- ③ Mice droppings - these are often black, and about the size and shape of a grain of rice. Fresh droppings will be soft and moist. Each mouse can leave approximately 80 droppings per day. Common places to find mouse droppings are under the kitchen sink, around central heating boilers and in roof spaces
- ③ Strong ammonia smell - mice urinate frequently
- ③ Smear marks - these are dark grey marks left on surfaces by repeated contact with the oils in mouse fur
- ③ Nests - sometimes nests can be found indoors for example in lofts, under floorboards or in airing cupboards
- ③ Damage to stored food in cupboards and pantries
- ③ Gnaw marks on materials such as wood, carpets, paper, pipe cables and furniture.

of a cosy human structure during the winter months.

Food is also an issue - they begin to scavenge closer to humans, as their own sources are no longer plentiful.

Appearance

House mice

The house mouse has a typical mouse profile: small feet with

big eyes and thinly-haired ears, and a pointed snout with thin whiskers. Their body length ranges



between 60-90mm, and the tail generally equals the length of its body, adding another 90mm.

They weigh less than 25g, and their fur colour is uniformly light brown and grey, right down to the tail which has sparse hairs on it.

And keep those pegs handy - they have a really distinctive, strong smell so you'll know if you have a large infestation of these unwanted guests.

Field mice

A field mouse has sandy brown fur with a lighter underside.

As it mainly lives outdoors, it has bigger eyes and ears than a house mouse. This is an adaptation to avoid predation.

Field mice also have long tails, making them quite agile climbers. Juveniles are greyer overall, still with larger ears, hind feet and tails than house mice.

Mouse, rat, shrew or vole?

There are a few animals which look very similar to a mouse and can often be mistakenly identified as

such. The three which a mouse can commonly be mistaken for are; rats, shrews and voles.



However there are key differences between these and a mouse:

- ③ **Rat:** weighs half a kilo, measures roughly 23cm (without tail), has a blunt snout with small eyes, small ears, tail shorter than its body length and a sturdy body with large feet
- ③ **Common shrew:** weighs 5-12g, measures between 5-8.2cm (without tail), has a distinctive, mobile pointed snout with small eyes, small ears, a tail less than 3/4 of body length and a round, sturdy body with large feet
- ③ **Vole:** weighs 20-51g, measures between 9-13.5cm (without tail), has a blunt, round snout with small eyes, small ears, a short tail (between 2-4cm) and a shaggy-haired body.

DID YOU KNOW?

It is important to understand these distinctions, as water voles and all species of shrew are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

It is also important to know whether you are dealing with a mouse or

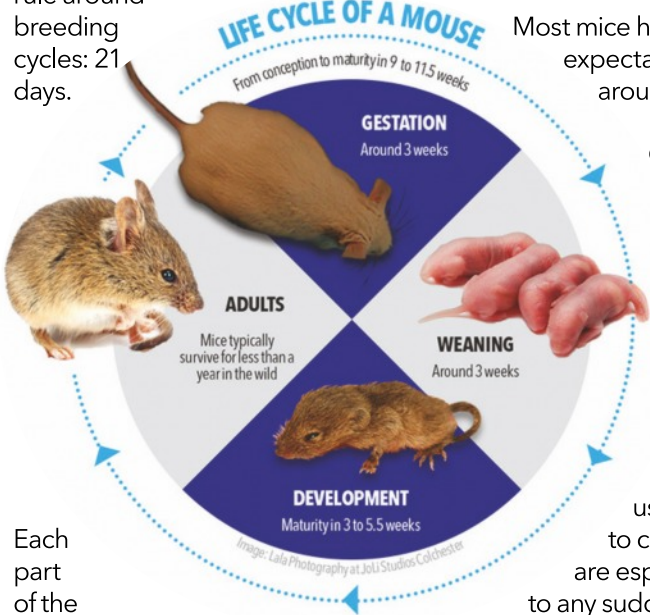
Miffed about mice?  
Pest advice for controlling mice

a rat, as the behaviour of these two species differs and this will affect any control efforts.

Mouse biology and behaviour

Mating and lifespan

Mice have a very easy-to-remember rule around breeding cycles: 21 days.



When a female mouse is impregnated, the gestation period lasts for around 21 days.

Mice are mammals and so they give birth to live young. On average this is between five and seven pups, but can be anywhere up to 12.

It then takes 21 days to wean those pups, who will then reach full maturity in another 21-38 days.

During this time the female mouse will go through what is known as a fertile postpartum estrus, which occurs 14 to 24 hours following the birth.

This means that a mouse can

become pregnant almost immediately after giving birth, which is one of the reasons that a mouse infestation can grow quickly out of control.

A female mouse can produce anywhere between 5 and 10 litters a year.

Most mice have quite short life expectancy in the wild, around 9 to 12 months.

Other characteristics

Mice are actually colour blind, however their other senses make up for it.

They have an acute sense of hearing, frequently using ultrasound to communicate, and are especially sensitive to any sudden noise.

According to research, mice are even thought to serenade each other with love songs.

In terms of movement, they will use their whiskers to sense the texture of surfaces and changes in temperature.



**DID YOU KNOW**  
Mice are commonly used in laboratory research because they share a high degree of homology with humans.



- ③ Rodents display memorised muscle movement
- ③ Enables mouse to detect bodily position, weight, or movement of the muscles, tendons and joints
- ③ They create memory of the environment and how to move through it without looking
- ③ Develops when the rodent gets very comfortable and used to its environment.

Mice are nocturnal and can often be heard running about in the night as they search for food.

Nervously active, they are agile climbers and impressive jumpers, as well as being good swimmers.

They can run along ropes, cables and wires, even climbing up rough, vertical surfaces. Mice are territorial animals,



# Miffed about mice? Pest advice for controlling mice

marking their area with urine and checking their territory to make sure nothing has changed.

They are also very fast runners, holding their tails straight up for balance as they scarpers.

**DID YOU KNOW?**  
Mice have very flexible ribs, which allow them to squeeze through any gap into which they can fit their head.

## What do mice eat?

Mice are erratic, sporadic feeders, nibbling at many sources of food rather than taking repeated meals from any one item.

They can make as many as 30 trips a night to different food sources, taking tiny amounts from each.

This can make them more difficult to control with toxic baits than a rat, which will happily gorge on one food source. Their favourite foods are cereal products, although as omnivores they will eat almost anything.

They do not need free water to drink as they generally obtain sufficient moisture from their food.

## How can I stop my cat bringing home mice?

It's not pleasant when your cat brings home small animals, but it's a common part of being a cat owner.

Unfortunately there's not much you can do to prevent it. Cats are born hunters and, even when well fed, will continue to exhibit this natural behaviour.

There are a couple of things

you can try, which may help:

- 1. **Keep your cat indoors** - there are benefits to having a house cat, one of which is that they won't be bringing home unwanted visitors



- 2. **Don't overfeed your cat** - this will not prevent them from hunting, it will only stop them from eating what they kill
- 3. **Buy a collar with a bell** - cats are silent hunters, so take away that advantage
- 4. **Play more!** One of the reasons cats hunt is for stimulation, so buy more toys and spend more time playing with them.

## How to treat a mouse bite

As with most animals, mice will bite if they feel threatened or are disturbed, although it is VERY rare.

If you have been bitten by a mouse, immediately wash the wound as thoroughly as possible; mouse bites are not often deep, but it's important to do this even if the skin hasn't been broken.

Once the area is cleaned, treat it with antiseptic cream

and seek medical advice.

## How to prevent mice

Prevention is better than cure, so let's take a look at how we can accomplish that.

### 1. Mind the gap

Mice only need a gap of 5mm to gain entry (roughly the diameter of the eraser end of a pencil).

You will need to search for any potential entry points and seal these up with wire wool embedded in quick-setting cement.



Mice can fit through a gap roughly the size of the eraser end of a pencil.

# Miffed about mice? Pest advice for controlling mice

You should focus on low level gaps first as these are the most likely areas for mice to enter.

You can then consider any higher up vents or gaps.

Check around pipes and windows, and double check the basement. Proofing all means of entry as much as possible will help to prevent an infestation.



Ironically, cheese is not a great mouse-baiter. Try using nutty chocolate or raisins.

### 2. Tackle nesting

Remove potential nesting sites by keeping yards and gardens clean and tidy, cutting back overgrown areas and clearing any piles of wood or debris.

Compost heaps can also become nesting sites, so our advice is to protect it with wire mesh to prevent rodents digging a harbourage.

### 3. Food storage

Ensure that food is stored in airtight containers and make sure any food debris is cleaned up straight away.

## "Good hygiene practices won't eliminate a mouse problem, but poor practices will attract them."

### 4. Take cover

Cover any household waste where mice can get access to it and close dustbin lids.

Recycling containers should also be washed to remove any food residue.

### 5. Close that door!

Install door sweeps or door brush strip on exterior doors, if the gap is larger than 4mm.

Good hygiene practices won't eliminate a mouse problem, but poor practices will attract them.

## Getting rid of mice

### DIY mouse control

It is important to get rid of mice quickly, as mice are adaptable, highly mobile and breed rapidly - this combination can make mouse control a difficult task for the untrained individual.

For any mouse infestation, we would always recommend contacting a professional pest control company through BPCA.

They are trained in mouse control and will have access to a range of professional use rodenticides which are not available to the public.

If you decide to carry out the work yourself, then you can buy amateur use poisons and traps from a hardware store or garden centre. It is crucial that you read the label fully before use.

However, due to their habits, traditional baiting techniques

and trapping frequently do not work, and a combination of rodenticides may be necessary.

It is common knowledge in the pest control industry that almost all house mouse populations in London (and possibly other cities) are resistant to traditional rodenticides.

Amateur-use products are restricted and it is likely that you won't be able to purchase the necessary poison.

An alternative to using poisons are break-back traps.

You may catch mice if baited with nutty chocolate, raisins or similar attractive food and placed close to signs of mouse activity.

Place traps close to, and at right angles to, walls so the treadle may be activated from either direction.

When placing poison or traps, make sure they are in a safe and secure place out of reach of children and pets.

**WARNING: When using rodenticides always follow the instructions on the label, and importantly search for and dispose of any dead rodents in a safe manner.**

Leaving these in the open can result in primary and secondary poisoning of non target animals, such as birds scavenging on the carcass.

Additionally, thought needs to be taken when placing poison or traps to ensure they are in a safe and secure place out of reach of non target animals, children and pets.

**REMEMBER  
ALWAYS FOLLOW  
THE LABEL  
INSTRUCTIONS**