

July 25, 2016

Dear Doug,

We are asking you to address the problem that has been created in our neighborhood as a result of your actions.

According to all wildlife specialists and the city of Portland vector control, wild animals should, under no circumstances, be fed. Although you are certainly well meaning, you are misguided.

The overabundance of squirrels (who dig in gardens, uproot plants and in many instances get into houses and garages to nest) is a nuisance, but the food you put out daily (peanuts, bird seed and bread) has attracted rats to our neighborhood as well. Rats are destructive, can cause severe damage to homes and can carry dangerous diseases.

Please read the enclosed information and we are sure you will agree this is not what any of us wish for our neighborhood.

We are asking you, as a good neighbor, to please stop feeding these animals.

Sincerely,

Vicki Ingram
Sally
William
Lynette K. Veto
Karen Johnson
Michele Plumer
Zachary
Lynette Lauer
Arthur Romanov

2214 S.E. 47th Ave
Michele K. Burton
Susan Caldwell
Annelise Bailey
Kelly Caldwell
Lisa Millet
Shirley
Tall Shy 2355 SE 47th Ave.
Alynn Shy
2315 SE 47th Ave
John

Rat Infestation



Rat on Countertop

Rats are responsible for the transmission of many diseases. Their feeding habits are destructive, and their nesting behaviors can compromise the structure of infested buildings. However, rats are secretive and not seen by humans when populations are low. Therefore, an infestation may prove difficult to confirm. The most obvious sign of a rat infestation is the presence of dead or living rats. Rats prefer to hide, given enough space, so if rats are observed in plain sight, it is likely that a full-blown infestation already exists. When space becomes limited due to increased population, rats are forced out into the open. Rat droppings may be present, indicating a healthy, feeding rat population. Rats also tend to leave dirt or

grease marks along walls and floorboards. If these obvious signs are not present, examine the surroundings for rat runs. These tracks are left in grass and low vegetation and act as foraging paths for rodents. Rats tend to follow the same paths after they have been established. Norway rats dwell in burrows found in grassy embankments, beneath the roots of trees and at the edges of paving and drain covers. Roof rat nests may also be found inside in lofts, attics, beneath floorboards and in other dark, infrequently visited locations.



Rat in Kitchen Pantry

Rats gnaw incessantly on materials such as plastic and wood. The presence of damaged materials and large holes in floorboards and walls are sure signs of infestation. Rat teeth marks are large and rough in appearance.

In the event of an infestation, it is best to consult a pest control professional. Although various traps are available, they address only individual specimens and will not prove effective in the face of an infestation. Additionally, rats tend to be wary of unknown objects in their established foraging paths.

Diseases Directly Transmitted by Rats

- **Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome.** This is a viral disease that is transmitted by the rice rat. This disease is spread in one of three ways: inhaling dust that is contaminated with rat urine or droppings, direct contact with rat feces or urine, and infrequently due to the bite of rat.
 - **Leptospirosis.** This is a bacterial disease that can be transmitted by coming into contact with infected water by swimming, wading or kayaking or by contaminated drinking water. Individuals may be at increased risk of Leptospirosis infections if they work outdoors or with animals.
 - **Rat-bite Fever.** This disease may be transmitted through a bite, scratch or contact with a dead rat.
- Salmonellosis.** Consuming food or water that is contaminated by rat feces bacteria can cause this disease.