Studies on the Food Habits of Rats V. Feeding Preferences of Some Field Mice for a Scent Rice.

Kiyohisa NAGANUMA, Akira FUJITA** and Yasunosuke IKEDA*** (Department of Medical Zoology, Osaka City University, Medical School*, Technical Research Laboratory, Ikari Disinfection Co., Ltd.** and Sankyo Co., Ltd., Tokyo***) Received March, 17, 1977 . Botyu-Kagaku, 42, 111, 1977.

17. ネズミの食性に関する研究 V. 数種の野ネズミのニオイ米に対する嗜好性 永沼消久*,藤田章**,池田安之助***(大阪市立大学医学部医動物学教室*,イカリ消毒株式会社技術研 究所**,三共株式会社,東京***) 52. 3. 17 受理

ニオイ米(品種:ヒエリ) に対する野ネズミの嗜好性を知るため、3種類の野ネズミを用いて室 内試験を行なった。アカネズミはニオイ米を好み、穀粒もしくはニオイ米を高濃度に含んだ混合餌 をよく摂取した。ハツカネズミおよびハタネズミはニオイ米には引かれなかったが、ニオイ米の適 量の添加によって混合餌の摂取性が高まる結果を得た。

In the previous paper¹⁾, the authors reported that a variety of scent rice, Hieri was preferred by Norway rats, and the intake of cereal bait mixtures was increased when proper quantity of the scent rice was incorporated into the bait mixture.

In the present paper, the authors report the food preferences of three species of field mice²) for the scent rice (Hieri) and an ordinary rice (Sasanishiki). The results show that both varieties of rice were taken about equally by *Microtus montebelli* and *Mus musculus*, whereas *Apodemus speciosus* preferred scent rice to ordinary rice even though both varieties of rice were available.

Materials and Method

The animals used were laboratory colonies of Japanese field vole. *Microtus montebelli*, Japanese field mouse, *Apodemus speciosus* and Japanese house mouse, *Mus musculus* which had been reared in the laboratory. In advance of the tests, the infant animals from the same litter were separated from their mother and confined in a large breeding cage every group.

The test baits used were two varieties of rice, Hieri and Sasanishiki. Hieri is a variety of scent rice as mentioned in the previous paper¹³. Sasanishiki is an ordinary rice which has been popularly consumed by Japanese people. Both varieties of rice were tested in unmilled grains and finely powdered forms.

The test cage is consisted of stainless wirenetting, $26 \text{cm} \times 30 \text{cm}$, and 17 cm in height with a netted door in the side wall. Bait container is consisted of glass dish, 7 cm in diameter and 4.5 cm in height.

An individually caged rat was allowed to choose a paired baits for 24 hours. Two dishes with the excessive amount of test baits were placed to either corner of the cage at the same time.

The baits were renewed and their positions were changed every day to eliminate bias due to place preference.

Results and Discussion

Each test group was consisted of four adult mice of equal sex ratio. Each test was repeated four times. Average daily consumption of the test baits was calculated and indicated per 100g body weight of test animals.

Table 1 shows the preferences of field mice for two varieties of rice grains. There were little differences between Hieri and Sasanishiki in the daily consumption by *Microtus* and *Mus*, though Hieri was somewhat preferred when it was mixed with ordinary rice in the lower proportion. *Apodemus* preferred Hieri to Sasanishiki, but this field mouse did not distinguish scent rice when it was mixed in a low proportion.

Table 2 shows the preference of Apodemus

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Test bait Standard	Consum	nption/100g b	ody w./day		Chi-square	Average of
rice*	Test	Standard	Total	n	Significance	weight
plus:	: bait	rice*	taken		p=0.05	(no. of mouse)
•						
	Microt	us montebel	11			
Hieri 100%	8.1	8.5	16.6	16	N. S.	32.0(4)
50	9.2	6.5	15.7	16	N.S.	32,0(4)
25	8.9	2.8	11.7	16	*_	32,0(4)
Hieri only	16.6	_	16.6	8		30.3(4)
Standard only	-	14.5	14.5	8		32.0(4)
	Apoder	mus speciosu	rs			
Hieri 100%	6.2	4.3	10.5	16	*	40.0(4)
50	6.0	4.2	10.2	16	*	42.0(4)
25	6.5	6.2	12.7	16	N. S.	40.0(4)
Hieri only	11.9	-	11.9	8		42.0(4)
Standard only	-	10.1	10.1	8		42.0(4)
	Mus	musculus				
Hieri 100%	9.1	11.2	20.3	16	N.S.	17.0(4)
50	13.6	12.5	26.1	16	N. S.	16.8(4)
25	12.7	8.7	21.4	16	*	18.5(4)
Hieri only	21.7	-	21.7	8		16.8(4)
Standard only	-	19.9	19.9	8		16.8(4)

Table 1. Comparison of the daily consumption of two varieties of rice grains by three species of field mice in an individual feeding test during four day periods.

* Sasanishiki used as a standard rice.

for the bait mixtures in various proportions of powdered rice and wheat flour. There were no significant differences in the amount of daily consumption among the test baits.

Nevertheless, *Apodemus* seems to prefer bait with higher proportion of scent rice in the bait mixture. It is a clear evidence that this field mouse preferred Hieri to Sasanishiki when both rice grains were compared at the same time as shown in Table 1.

Tables 3 and 4 show the preferences of Mus musculus and Microtus montebelli for the test baits. Although there were considerable differences in the results of the feeding tests, empirically it may be considered that there was little or no difference in the daily consumption between each paired baits. The statistical differences may be due to the wide variations appeared occasionally in the amount of consumption between the test baits. In spite of the bait positions were changed every day to eliminate the possibility of bias due to place preference, there was prejudice in favor of either of the paired baits so that mice taken whichever bait capriciously. The results have suggested that rice is less attractive for these mice, and it may be available

Test bait Wheat flour plus:	Consumption/100g body w./day				Chi-square	Average of
	Test bait	Wheat flour	Total taken	n	Significance p=0.05	weight (no. of mouse)
	1	· <u>·</u>			·	
Hieri 0.5%	4.7	5.9	10.6	16	N. S.	40.0(4)
1.0	5.3	5.2	10.5	16	N.S.	42.0(4)
5.0	7.0	4.9	11.9	16	N.S.	42.0(4)
10.0	8.1	4.1	12.2	16	N.S.	40.0(4)
20.0	8,6	4.3	12.9	16	N. S.	40.0(4)
Sasa*			1		1	•
0.5%	5.8	5.3	11.1	16	N. S.	40.0(4)
1.0	6.9	5.8	12.7	16	N.S.	42.0(4)
5.0	6.6	5.0	11.6	16	N.S.	40.0(4)
10.0	7.6	4.4	12.0	16	*	42.0(4)
20.0	7.0	5.9	12.9	16	N.S.	39.8(4)

 Table 2. Daily bait consumption of Japanese field mouse, Apodemus speciosus when each paired baits was provided for four days.

* Sasanishiki used as a standard rice.

Table 3.	Daily bait consumption of Japanese house mouse, Mus musculus when each
	paired baits was provided for four days.

Test bait Wheat flour plus:	Consumption/100g body w./day				Chi-square	Average
	Test bait	Wheat flour	Total taken	n	Significance p=0.05	of body weight (no. ofmouse)
Hieri	1	1		I	1	1
0.5%	12.2	10.4	22.6	16	N.S.	18.5(4)
1.0	13.6	12.2	25.8	16	N.S.	16.8(4)
5.0	15.2	9.7	24.9	16	*	18.5(4)
10.0	14.6	13.1	27.7	16	N.S.	16.8(4)
20.0	15.5	8.0	23.5	16	*	18.5(4)
Sasa*		1	Í	ľ	1	1
0.5%	12.9	11.7	24.6	16	N.S.	18.5(4)
1.0	10.9	15.0	25.9	16	*	16.8(4)
5.0	18.5	10.4	28.9	16	*	18.5(4)
10.0	13.3	15.7	29.0	16	*	16.8(4)
20.0	18.8	8.4	27.2	16	*	18.5(4)

* Sasanishiki used as a standard rice.

Test bait Wheat flour plus:	Consumption/100g body w./day				Chi-square	Average of
	Test bait	Wheat flour	Total taken	'n	Significance p=0.05	body weight (no. of mouse)
Hieri						
0.5%	9.5	9.4	18.9	16	N.S.	31.0(4)
1.0	8.3	10.3	18.6	16	N. S.	26.5(4)
5.0	13.1	8.9	22.0	16	*	28.8(4)
10.0	13.6	4.0	17.6	16	*	30.5(4)
20.0	15.2	6.0	21.2	16	*	28.8(4)
Sasa*	1			r I		1
0.5%	8.9	5.1	16.0	16	*	29,3(4)
1.0	5.7	7.8	13.5	16	*	29.3(4)
5.0	9.6	7.4	17.0	16	*	29.8(4)
10.0	15.6	4.6	20.2	16	*	29.0(4)
20.0	14.6	5.2	19.8	16	*	28.8(4)

Table 4. Daily bait consumption of Japanese field vole, *Microtus montebelli* when each paired baits was provided for four days.

* Sasanishiki used as a standardrice.

as a staple food for them. If remotely compared, the addition of 5 to 25% of scent rice may increase the acceptability of the cereal bait mixtures.

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Summary

To know the food preferences of three species of field mice for a scent rice, some feeding tests were carried out in the laboratory conditions.

The results showed that a scent rice, Hieri is attractive for Japanese field mouse, Apodemus

speciosus when it used as a grain or a bait with higher proportion of scent rice in the bait mixture.

Hieri is less attractive for Japanese house mouse, *Mus musculus* and Japanese field vole, *Microtus montebelli*, while it may be available as a bait enhancer when the proper quantity of the powdered rice is added to the bait mixture.

References

- Naganuma, K. and Y. Ikeda : Botyu-Kagaku, 42, 111 (1977).
- 2) Rodent Control Terms Committee: Rodent Control Terms, 30, Japan Plant Protection Association (1976).