RAT POISONS NOT ONLY KILL WILDLIFE: THEY CAN ALSO WEAKEN AND SICKEN THEM.
Known "sublethal" impacts include:

- Hemorrhaging beneath the skin and extensive bruising. Internal hemorrhaging in bones, body wall, heart, and elsewhere in the body. Possible heart failure.[1]
- Hemorrhaging of the heart, liver, kidney, lung, intestines, and muscles.[2]
- Anticoagulants associated with inflammatory response and immune suppression in bobcats.[3]
- Anticoagulants associated with multiple system effects in bobcats.[4]
- Multiple AR exposure events associated with notoedric mange.[5]
- Barn owl clutch size, brood size, fledging success, and nest box occupancy lower in fields treated with anticoagulants.[6]
- Increased vulnerability to other causes of death such as vehicular collisions and predation.[7]
- Coyotes exposed to multiple FGARs and with high FGAR residues tended to be in poorer body condition.[8]
- Chronic anemia, making animals more susceptible to diseases, including mange, and other stressors. [9]
- Reproductive impacts. Female sheep exposed to anticoagulants had more aborted or stillborn lambs (up to 50%); male sheep had lower sperm motility.[10]
- Decreased food intake[11] and decreased body weight.[12]
- Neonatal transfer to young kits. Decreased resilience to environmental stressors.[13] Fetuses more susceptible to brodifacoum toxicity than adults.[14]

- Increased parasite and pathogen burdens.[15]
- Shorter wings, tails, bones, bills, and birth defects.[16]
- Rodents poisoned by anticoagulants are more likely to be eaten by predators.[17]
- Raptors may preferentially prey upon sickened rodents: The energetically beneficial behavior of favoring substandard prey may increase raptor encounters with rodenticide exposed animals if prey vulnerability has resulted from poisoning.[18]
- Exposure to brodifacoum may have prolonged effects that increase toxicity of subsequent AR exposure.[19]
- Bromadiolone and chlorophacinone residues from secondary poisoning can be transferred to the eggs of *T. alba.* [20]

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