



Pest Management in Rental Properties in NSW

Gun owners aren't a huge part of Australia's population and it seems like their numbers will remain low. The majority of shooters are either farmers (who don't want more changes) or clay target shooters.

Regional [pest management nsw](#) strategies aim to minimise the impacts of pests on biodiversity and protected areas. They also help to address emerging threats.

Landlords

Depending on local laws and regulations, landlords may be responsible for pest control in rental properties. They are generally in charge of ensuring that the property is pest-free before tenants move in, and they are also responsible for addressing any pest issues that occur during a tenant's occupancy. Some pests that can be controlled by landlords include ants, rodents, termites, bed bugs, and spiders.

Landlords are also responsible for arranging regular pest inspections and treatments. This is particularly important for pests like termites, which can lead to significant structural damage.

Tenants can help minimise the risk of pest infestations by keeping the property clean and hygienic, and storing food properly. They can also help prevent pests from entering the property by sealing cracks, gaps, and holes in the walls, floors, and roof. If they notice any signs of pests, they should inform the landlord immediately. For more serious pest problems, they should also contact a professional for advice.

Tenants

Disputes over [trusted pest management](#) responsibilities in NSW rental properties can be a source of tension between landlords and tenants. Typically, it's the landlord's responsibility to ensure the property is clean and pest-free at the beginning of a

tenancy. Tenants, on the other hand, are responsible for reporting any pest problems and following good hygiene practices. These include storing food securely, keeping the property clean and free from clutter, and removing garbage regularly from the premises.

Landlords must also make sure that the property is adequately rodent-proof before renting it out. Rodents can cause significant damage to a building and spread diseases through their droppings and bites. Likewise, termites can invade houses in search of wood to construct their nests.

Landlords should also be proactive in preventing pest infestations by conducting regular inspections and treatments. This can be a challenge for some properties, especially in urban areas where pests are often attracted to densely populated areas.

Invasive species

When introduced to Australia, some plants and animals can have serious impacts on indigenous wildlife. They can disrupt ecosystems, degrade land-use values and cause damage to agricultural production. Their spread can also affect waterways and ecosystem health. There is a wide range of management measures to control and eradicate these species, but their costs can be high and their outcomes often unclear.

For example, foxes are widely present across NSW and have contributed to declines or extinctions of many native animal species. Aerial 1080 baiting has been used to control their population, but this is costly.

Other widespread animal pests include feral cats and cane toads, and plant threats range from lantana and bitou bush to exotic vines and Coolatai grass. Some species, such as orange hawkweed, are still spreading rapidly and threaten 27 million hectares of NSW; it is listed as a Weed of National Significance and key threatening process under the Biodiversity Conservation Act.

IPM

Integrated [commercial pest management](#), or IPM, is a comprehensive pest control strategy that prioritizes prevention, monitoring, and sustainable solutions. It aims to suppress pest populations below the level that causes economic injury. It uses cost-effective cultural, physical, biological, and chemical methods to prevent or reduce pest damage. It also uses less toxic alternatives to chemical pesticides.

The first step of an IPM plan is to identify the pest and determine its life cycle. It is then possible to use non-chemical controls or introduce a parasite to help control the pests. This is important because it minimises the use of harmful chemicals and reduces the risk to human health.

Cockroaches are a common pest in Sydney, and they pose serious health risks in commercial spaces. However, IPM can be a highly effective strategy for controlling these pests in commercial buildings while minimizing environmental impact. Rentokil offers a wide range of tailored IPM solutions that prioritise safety and reliability.