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Henri-Joël Dossou, Nestor Adjovi, Gualbert Houemenou, Thomas Bagan, Guy-Apollinaire Mensah, et al.. Invasive rodents and damages to food stocks: a study in the Autonomous Harbor of Cotonou, Benin. *Biotechnologie, Agronomie, Société et Environnement / Biotechnology, Agronomy, Society and Environment*, Presses Agronomiques de Gembloux, 2020, 24 (1), pp.28 - 36. 10.25518/1780-4507.18326 . hal-02557127

**HAL Id: hal-02557127**

**<https://hal.inrae.fr/hal-02557127>**

Submitted on 28 Apr 2020

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# Invasive rodents and damages to food stocks: a study in the Autonomous Harbor of Cotonou, Benin

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Received 10 February 2019, accepted 13 November 2019, available online 17 December 2019.

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**Description of the subject.** Rodents may be major pests to crops and stored food, thus threatening food security. Among them, invasive species such as rats and mice are of particular concern since they are disseminated globally following international trade. We investigated the small mammal assemblage within the international seaport of Cotonou, Benin, in order to determine the relative importance and distribution of native vs invasive rodent species, as well as to evaluate the amount and associated costs of rodent-induced damages on imported/exported stored goods (here, rice).

**Objectives.** Description of rodent assemblages within an African seaport, and evaluation of the associated damages on stored food stocks.

**Method.** Rodent communities were described following trapping results while associated damages and costs were evaluated following a 25 days-long monitoring campaign and subsequent economic estimation of loss.

**Results.** Our results show that invasive mice and rats are, from far, the most impacting rodents in the storage warehouses, and that the associated economic losses are quite large. Moreover, we point towards a few environmental management procedures that may greatly reduce the impact of rodents on stored goods.

**Conclusions.** Damages and costs due to invasive rodents within the Cotonou Harbor are so that they justify financial investment in rodent population control.

**Keywords.** Stored products, rodent control, food security, economic losses, international trade, *Rattus*, Africa.

## Rongeurs invasifs et dégâts sur les denrées stockées : une étude dans le Port Autonome de Cotonou, Bénin

**Description du sujet.** Les rongeurs sont des ravageurs majeurs des denrées stockées et constituent, de ce fait, une véritable menace pour la sécurité alimentaire. C'est particulièrement vrai des espèces envahissantes comme les rats et les souris qui se sont disséminés à travers toute la planète à la faveur du commerce international. Nous avons étudié les communautés de petits mammifères du port international de Cotonou, Bénin, afin de déterminer l'abondance relative des rongeurs invasifs et des natifs, et pour évaluer la quantité et les coûts associés aux dégâts causés par les rongeurs sur les denrées stockées importées/exportées (du riz pour notre étude).

**Objectifs.** La description des communautés de rongeurs dans un port africain et l'évaluation des dégâts sur les denrées stockées.

**Méthode.** Les communautés de rongeurs ont été décrites par des séances de piégeage, tandis que les dégâts et les coûts associés ont été évalués par une campagne de surveillance de 25 jours et des inférences économiques.

**Résultats.** Nos résultats montrent que les rats et les souris sont de loin les espèces les plus nuisibles dans les entrepôts de stockage, et que les pertes associées sont très élevées. De plus, nous identifions différentes procédures qui pourraient diminuer significativement l'impact de ces espèces sur les denrées alimentaires importées au port.

**Conclusions.** Dans le port de Cotonou, les dégâts dus aux rongeurs et les coûts associés sont tels qu'ils justifient amplement des investissements financiers pour le contrôle des populations de rongeurs.

**Mots-clés.** Denrées entreposées, lutte antirongeur, sécurité alimentaire, pertes économiques, commerce international, *Rattus*, Afrique.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Some rodent species are highly prolific and show a large ecological plasticity that allows them to colonize a wide range of habitats. In particular, rodents can be numerous in agro-ecosystems where their abundance and diet (which often includes seeds, fruits and/or plants) make them important pests for crops and stored foods (Leirs, 2003). As such, rodents are major contributors to food insecurity (Drummond, 2001; Meerburg et al., 2009; Singleton et al., 2010). As an example, the Norway (*Rattus norvegicus*) and black (*R. rattus*) rats are thought to be responsible for the destruction of 5-10% of rice annual harvest in Asia, thus representing a loss equivalent of food for 180 million people (Singleton, 2003). In the United States, economic losses attributed to rat-induced damages to stored grains may reach 19 million USD each year (Pimentel et al., 2000). Data in Africa are scarce and usually focus on damages in fields (*e.g.*, Hopf et al., 1976; Gautun, 1999; Békélé et al., 2003; Mulungu et al., 2003). For instance, in Tanzania, the impact of the multi-mammate rat *Mastomys natalensis* was estimated to lead to an annual 5-15% loss of the national maize production (*i.e.*, 60 million USD; Makundi et al., 1999; Skonhoft et al., 2006, and references therein). Damages to domestic stocks are also thought to be quite high in the Sahel region; unfortunately, only indirect and usually non-quantitative data are available (*e.g.*, Garba et al., 2014). In Benin, some surveys were conducted on food storage conditions and post-harvest losses of stored grains (Affognon et al., 2000; Fandohan, 2000; Arouna et al., 2011; Togola et al., 2013). However, to our knowledge, studies on rodent-induced damages to store food and associated economic consequences in the urban and industrial environments are inexistent. Yet, any rodent control policy should rely on an initial quantitative assessment of damages and corresponding costs in order to be accurately calibrated (*i.e.*, control cost should be much lower than damages cost). This is the reason why we got interested in rodent-induced damages on stored food within the Autonomous Harbor of Cotonou (AHC), Benin.

The AHC was created at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, but quickly grew following various extension plans during the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Janin, 1964). It now represents a stepping-stone of the national economy that counts for 15% of the Benin gross national product (PAC, 2013) and 90% of legal exchanges with foreign countries in Europe, Asia, North and South America (SOBEMAP, 2015). It also represented the main maritime entry point for West African hinterland countries such as Burkina Faso and Niger. Between 2006 and 2012, 14,746 ships have stopped in Cotonou. In average, 2.4 and 0.08 million of tons of imported and exported goods transit annually through the AHC, respectively (2013-2015 data; SOBEMAP, 2015).

*Rattus norvegicus*, *R. rattus* and *Mus musculus* are the most invasive rodent species on the planet. They were disseminated throughout the world following human migrations and international trade, especially maritime exchanges (Aplin et al., 2011; Bonhomme et al., 2011; Song et al., 2014). This had and still has major consequences in terms of zoonotic agents dispersal (*ex. Yersinia pestis*, *hantavirus*, etc; Lin et al., 2012; Voger et al., 2013; see Kosoy et al., 2015; Schmid et al., 2015) as well as the destruction of food items (Pimentel et al., 2000; Singleton, 2003; de Groot, 2004). Rats and mice as well as their associated ectoparasites and rodent-borne pathogens are usually abundant in large ships from which they may be involuntary introduced into seaports and subsequently colonize new areas (Harper & Bunbury, 2015, and references therein; Harimalala et al., 2017; Kuo et al., 2017; Rahelinirina et al., 2018). We here focus on the AHC rodent community in order to:

- assess the presence of native *vs* invasive species;
- to evaluate the potential impact of rodents on stored food within this major West African harbor.

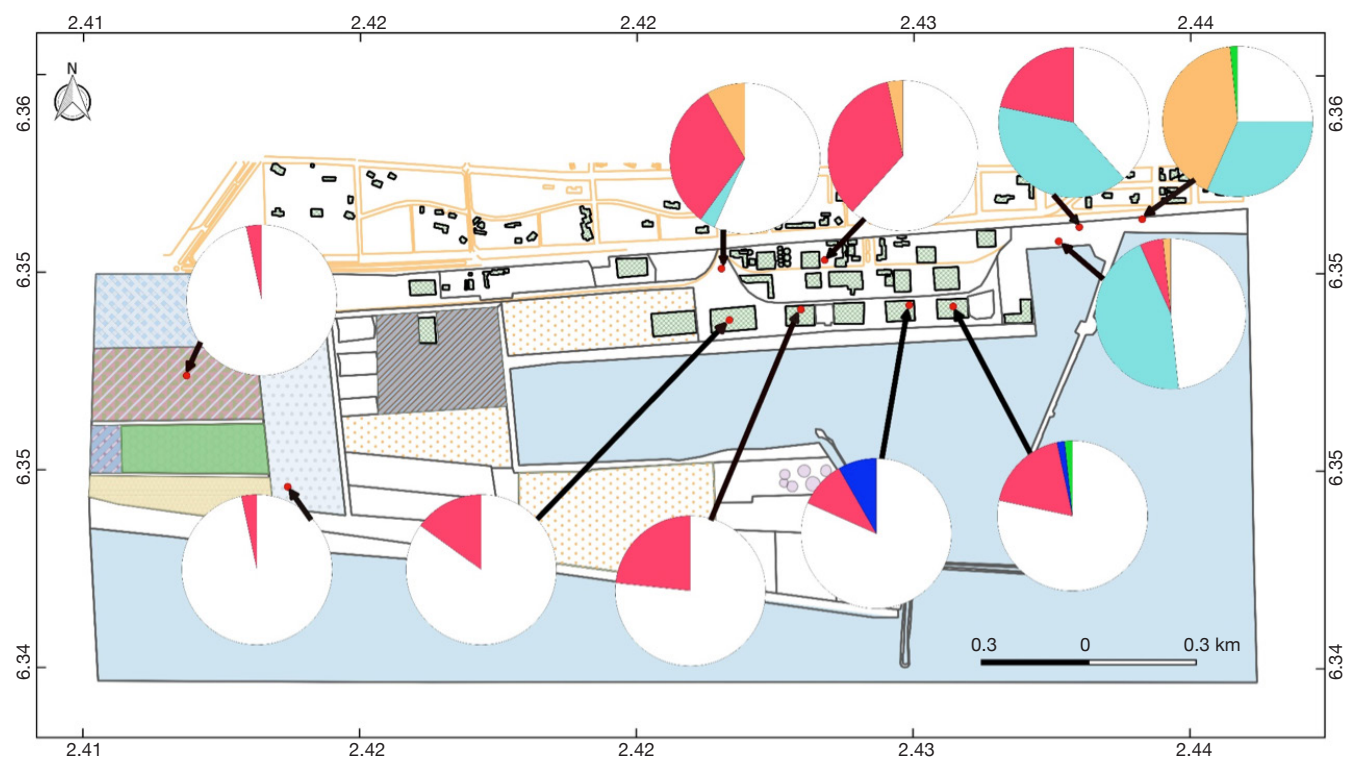
## 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

### 2.1. Small mammals trapping

Cotonou is the economic capital city of Benin and lies along the Guinea Gulf on the West African Atlantic coast. The Autonomous Harbor of Cotonou is located in the core city (between latitude 6.341 N and 6.351 N, and longitude 2.409 E and 2.435 E). Permit to work within the seaport was obtained from the seaport authorities (see Acknowledgements). Trapping was performed in eleven sites (**Table 1** and **Figure 1**) within the AHC using 20 locally-made wire mesh traps during three consecutive nights in each site (*i.e.* 60 night-traps per site, hence 660 night-traps in total). Baits consisted of fried fish gills as previously shown to be efficient (*e.g.*, Dossou et al., 2015; Houéménou et al., 2019). Field campaigns were organized four months after the last poisoning campaign that are regularly conducted by the AHC Environment Department in charge with rodent control. Trapping sites (warehouses, outdoor restaurants, second hand car parks, docks, fresh fish market, fresh fish storing site, truck mechanical workshop, construction site; **Table 1** and **Figure 1**) were selected following habitat representativeness as well as the access authorization, signs of rodent presence (feces, holes, footprints and/or spoors) and traps' security. Administrative offices could not be sampled due to restricted access. When captured, rodents were brought alive in the lab in order to be sacrificed using di-ethyl-ether. None of the species investigated in the present study has protected

**Tableau 1.** Summary of trapping efforts and captures in the 11 trapping sites within the Autonomous Harbor of Cotonou, Benin — *Résumé des efforts et des résultats de capture dans les 11 sites de piégeage au sein du Port Autonome de Cotonou, Bénin.*

Site	Trapping effort	Trapping success					
		Total (%)	<i>Crocidura cf. olivieri</i>	<i>Mastomys cf. natalensis</i>	<i>Mus musculus</i>	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	<i>Rattus rattus</i>
Warehouse 1 (wh1)	60	13 (21.7)	0	1	1	11	0
Warehouse 2 (wh2)	60	11 (18.3)	0	0	5	6	0
Warehouse 3 (wh3)	60	14 (23.3)	0	0	0	14	0
Warehouse 4 (wh4)	60	9 (15)	0	0	0	9	0
Outdoor restaurants	60	23 (38.3)	0	0	0	21	2
Docks	60	31 (51.7)	27	0	0	3	1
Fresh fish market	60	37 (61.7)	24	0	0	13	0
Fresh storing fish site	60	45 (75)	19	1	0	0	25
Truck mechanical workshop	60	26 (43.3)	2	0	0	19	5
Construction site	60	2 (3.3)	0	0	0	2	0
Second hand car parks	60	2 (3.3)	0	0	0	2	0
Autonomous Harbor of Cotonou	660	213 (32.3)	72	2	6	100	33

**Figure 1.** Harbor map showing trapping sites and results — *Carte du port indiquant les sites et les résultats de capture.*

Each color represents a small mammal species: pink, light and dark blue, green and orange for *Rattus norvegicus*, *R. rattus*, *Mus musculus*, *Mastomys natalensis* and *Crocidura cf. olivieri*, respectively — *Chaque couleur représente une espèce de petit mammifère : le rose, le bleu clair, le bleu foncé, le vert et l'orange correspondent respectivement à Rattus norvegicus, R. rattus, Mus musculus, Mastomys natalensis et Crocidura cf. olivieri.*

status (see IUCN and CITES lists). All animals were treated in a humane manner following the guidelines of the American Society of Mammalogists (Sikes et al., 2011). Species identification was performed on morphological and external measurements grounds (De Visser et al., 2001).

## 2.2. Assessment of rodent damages

Four dock warehouses (120 x 80 m), all located in AHC zone 1, were selected for the evaluation of rodent-induced economic loss due to damages to stored food. Three of them were public infrastructures (warehouses wh1, wh2 and wh3; **Figure 1**), with poor light and floors covered with cotton and rice wastes (see **Figure 2**). Rodent dead bodies were visible and rodent feces were numerous. In these buildings, rice bags were stacked on pallets, thus leaving a space between the floor and the goods piling as well as between wooden boards of the pallets. Piles are up to 7 m high and located around 1 m away from the walls. The fourth warehouse (wh4) was managed by a private company and looked cleaner, with less waste and no

rodent dead bodies visible. Rice bags were stacked on a plastic sheet lying directly on the floor, and they were tightly packed with almost no space between them.

All four warehouses were monitored during 25 days (from 7<sup>th</sup> March to 1<sup>st</sup> April 2016, dry season). During the whole period of our survey, only imported 50 kg rice bags were stored in the investigated warehouses. All bags were intact at the beginning of our survey and were systematically counted on the first day. Stocks were re-quantified each day when goods removal operations were conducted by the harbor operators, something which occurred 3-5 times in each warehouse within our 25 day-long study. Each time, both removed and remaining rice bags were counted and individually checked in order to assess the exact number of rice bags that were damaged by rodents. The implication of rodents was notified when the tear line was not located along a seam, when it was irregular, when teeth marks were visible and/or when feces or urine was observed on the tear line or below it (on the bag or the floor). It should be noted that the operators systematically remove the rice bags that are damaged by the handling process, thus limiting the risk of confusion between handling- and rodent-induced damages.

In addition to the count and check of rodent-induced damages on rice bags after each removal operations, we also performed a systematic examination of removed and remaining bags in order to count those that were contaminated either by rodents feces or urine, or by dead animals. When contamination by urine was suspected, it was systematically verified through direct smelling.

Finally, our observations were completed by interviews of the warehouse operators in order to learn about their perception of rodent-induced damages as well as stocks management and rodent control procedures.

## 2.3. Evaluation of economic losses associated with rodent-induced damages

Economic losses associated with rodent-induced damages were estimated from the amount of rice bags that were destroyed or contaminated in the four warehouses during our 25 days-long survey. However, while contaminated bags were systematically destroyed by the AHC staff, teared ones were sometimes reconditioned into new bags. As such, we had to take into account the number of reconditioned rice bags (NRRB) which was provided to us for each warehouse by the AHC staff. From there, the final number of lost rice bags was:

$$FNLRB = NCRB + (NIDRB - NRRB)$$



**Figure 2.** Images de l'intérieur des entrepôts du Port Autonome de Cotonou avec (a) des piles de sacs de riz, (b) du riz jonchant le sol et des fèces et de l'urine de rongeurs — Pictures of inside Cotonou seaport storehouses showing (a) rice bags piles, (b) wasted rice on the floor as well as rodent urine and feces.

where NCRB and NIDRB correspond to the numbers of contaminated and initially destroyed rice bags, respectively.

The associated costs of these different types of rice bag losses were calculated using the unitary price (UP) of a 50 kg rice bag (17,500 Francs CFA or 26.72 €), of a new empty bag (NB; 300 Francs CFA or 0.46 €) as well as the flat rate of the labor in charge of reconditioning (FRL; 100,000 Francs CFA or 152.67 € for a complete work session). These values were provided by AHC services during our survey (March 2016) and allowed us to calculate:

- the cost of rice bag destruction:  

$$CRBD = (NIDRB - NRRB) \times UP,$$
- the cost of rice bag contamination:  

$$CRBC = NCRB \times UP,$$
- the cost of rice reconditioning:  

$$CRR = (NRRB \times NB) + FRL.$$

The total cost of rodent-induced damages to rice bags was equal to the sum of these three independent costs, *i.e.*  $TC = CRBD + CRBC + CRR$ .

### 3. RESULTS

#### 3.1. Small mammals within the AHC

In total, 213 small mammals were trapped over the 11 sites within the AHC (**Table 1**; total trap success of 32.3%). Among them, 141 were rodents, with 100 *R. norvegicus*, 33 *R. rattus*, 6 *M. musculus* and 2 *Mastomys* sp. The 72 remaining individuals were shrews that we referred to as *Crocidura cf. olivieri* on morphological records.

Norway rats (*R. norvegicus*) were present in all sites within the AHC, and were found especially numerous in all warehouses investigated. Shrews were also found in many habitats (*i.e.* docks, fresh fish market, outdoor restaurants, fresh fish storing site and truck mechanical workshop), as were black rats (*R. rattus*) (docks, outdoor restaurants and fresh fish storing site). Multi-mammate rats (*M. natalensis*) were captured in one warehouse (wh1) and the fresh fish storing site. The six house mice (*M. musculus*) were all found in warehouses.

In the four warehouses that were investigated for rodent-induced damages, we found mainly *R. norvegicus* (85.1% of captures in these four sites) as well as a few house mice (12.8%) and one *M. natalensis* (2.1%).

#### 3.2. Rodent-induced damages and associated costs

Interviews of AHC operators and our own observations strongly suggest that most rodent-induced damages

mainly occur in the warehouses where food stocks are stored. In addition, two main categories of damages could be clearly identified and consisted in food containers (essentially bags) and food stocks destruction on the one hand, and goods contamination by urine and feces on the other hand.

The 25 day-long monitoring of 50 kg rice bags that were stored in four warehouses showed that rodent-induced damages were quite elevated (**Table 2**). In total, 565 (10.9%) out of the 6,164 bags initially stored in these four warehouses have undergone damages by small mammals. This represents 28.25 tons of rice lost (out of the 308.2 initial tons) in a bit more than three weeks. However, these damages were variable between warehouses, ranging from 47 to 222 bags, which represent 2.4% to 15.8% of the total stocks in each warehouse.

Costs associated with the rodent-induced damages (**Table 2**) ranged from 939,600 to 4,019,200 Francs CFA (from 1,435 to 6,136 €) per warehouse, thus reaching a total of 10,442,000 Francs CFA or 15,942 € for the four warehouses during the 25 day-long period of study.

### 4. DISCUSSION

The small mammals assemblage observed in the AHC is characterized by four rodent and one shrew species, namely: *R. norvegicus*, *R. rattus*, *Mastomys* sp., *M. musculus* and *C. cf. olivieri*. Sibling and sometimes sympatric *Mastomys* sp. coexist in West Africa (Dobigny et al., 2008; Granjon & Duplantier, 2009), including in Benin (Capanna et al., 1996; Codjia et al., 1996). However, *Mastomys natalensis* is one of the most typical commensal one (Granjon & Duplantier, 2009) and unpublished cytochrome b sequencing data strongly suggest that *Mastomys* individuals captured in Cotonou core city all belong to *M. natalensis* (Tatard et al., unpublished data). This is the reason why, awaiting for further cytogenetic and/or DNA-based analyses, we here provisionally referred the AHC multi-mammate rats as to *M. cf. natalensis*. In the same manner, species-specific taxonomic identifications may be difficult in the *Crocidura* genus. This is the reason why shrews from the AHC were only provisionally referred to as *C. cf. olivieri* at that stage.

Among the five species identified in Cotonou harbor, two are native (*M. natalensis* and the shrew *C. cf. olivieri*) and three are invasive (*R. rattus*, *R. norvegicus* and *M. musculus*). The presence of the invasive house mice, Norway and black rats is not unexpected in a seaport, but studies on their fine-scale respective distributions within a harbor are not so numerous. Here, we found that *R. norvegicus* were

Tableau 2. Summary of rodent-induced damages and associated costs in euros — Résumé des dégâts dûs aux rongeurs et des coûts associés en euros.

Warehouse	Initial stock		Number of initially destroyed rice bags	Number of contaminated rice bags	Number of reconditioned rice bags	Final number of lost rice bags		Cost of rice reconditioning (€)	Cost of rice bags destruction (€)	Cost of rice bags contamination (€)	Total cost of rodent-induced damages (€)
	Bags	Tons				Bags	Tons				
Wh1	1,408	70.40	198 (14.1%)	138 (9.8%)	114 (8.1%)	222 (15.8%)	11.10	205	2,244	3,687	6,136
Wh2	1,252	62.60	297 (23.7%)	91 (7.3%)	208 (16.6%)	180 (14.4%)	9.00	248	2,378	2,431	5,057
Wh3	1,521	76.05	174 (11.4%)	78 (5.1%)	136 (8.9%)	116 (7.6%)	5.80	215	1,015	2,084	3,314
Wh4	1,983	99.15	72 (3.6%)	32 (1.6%)	57 (2.9%)	47 (2.4%)	2.35	179	401	855	1,435
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,164</b>	<b>308.20</b>	<b>741 (12%)</b>	<b>339 (5.5%)</b>	<b>515 (8.4%)</b>	<b>565 (9.2%)</b>	<b>28.25</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>6,038</b>	<b>9,057</b>	<b>15,942</b>

abundant in most habitats ( $n = 100$ ), but particularly within the warehouses where they represent the bulk of rodent captures (**Table 1**). More surprisingly, *R. rattus* was not so frequent ( $n = 33$ ) and was mostly observed in peripheral areas of the harbor (**Table 1**). Strikingly, it was absent from warehouses where it may suffer from competitive exclusion by Norway rats. That strongly differs from what was observed in Cotonou and in its neighborhoods where black rats appear as the most abundant and widespread commensal rodent species while Norway rats were much less represented (Dossou et al., 2015; Houéménou et al., 2019). House mice were relatively rarely trapped in the AHC ( $n = 6$ ; **Table 1**). However, the use of only locally made wire-mesh traps may greatly biased our results since this small-sized species is known to be difficult to trap using this type of trap (Garba et al., 2014; Dalecky et al., 2015). As a consequence, the use of more adapted traps (such as Sherman ones) will be required to have a clearer picture of the abundance and distribution of *Mus domesticus* in Cotonou harbor that seems to be able to coexist with Norway rats in the AHC warehouses, as supported by the frequent direct observations of living mice in these buildings. More convincingly, we found that the native *M. natalensis* was quite rare ( $n = 2$ ; **Table 1**). This may also be true, though not as marked, in the rest of the city where it was found to be much less numerous than rats in anthropized habitats (Dossou et al., 2015; Houéménou et al., 2019). This may be explained by the competitive exclusion of *M. natalensis* by invasive species such as *Rattus* species, as this may also be the case elsewhere in West Africa (e.g., Niamey, Niger: Garba et al., 2014). However, such a native-to-invasive species turnover remains to be demonstrated, especially in the long-term, as are the potential underlying processes at work (Garba et al., 2014). Finally, shrews were found in four AHC habitats where they were actually quite abundant ( $n = 72$ ), even when coexisting with other rodent species such as the Norway rat (**Table 1**). Shrews have a strictly insectivorous diet and, in that sense, they may not be direct competitors of rats or mice in anthropized habitats where the latter species may rather feed on human food stocks and remains. This may be particularly true in harbor warehouses where *R. norvegicus* and *M. domesticus* most probably rely on grains stocks to survive, while shrews most probably hunt insects that are themselves attracted by grains. However, such a speculative view of resources sharing between small mammal species in domestic habitat remains to be properly investigated.

Nevertheless, except maybe the impact of shrew urine, there is little doubt that only rodents are susceptible to induce important damages on food stocks within the AHC. The role of invasive rodents seems critical here. Indeed, essentially Norway rats

were trapped in the warehouses where this quite large-sized species is unambiguously abundant, as confirmed by trapping data, our own observations of *R. norvegicus* dead bodies as well as AHC operators' interviews. Damages may be due to destructions and contamination of bags as well as direct food consumption. In addition, although we could not observe it ourselves, AHC workers testimonies suggest that destruction of bags may sometimes lead to the collapse of a whole bags stack, thus leading to massive losses in one time (de Groot, 2004). Yet, the most frequently observed rodent-induced damages correspond to contamination by small mammal urine and feces since any contamination sign leads to the systematic elimination of the whole bag from the commercial circuit, while bags that are only teared (*i.e.* without apparent contamination) are reconditioned. As such, rodents damage more than they consume, and it was already estimated that, for one consumed grain, 10-15 ones were unfit for human consumption (GISD, 2005).

Our survey highlighted very large food and economic losses due to rodents in the AHC since we estimated that almost 16,000 € were lost in the four warehouses during 25 days. A simple annual extrapolation leads to 58,400 € lost per warehouse each year. It should be noted that our estimates are indicative and that losses may greatly vary according to local and contextual conditions as well as the type of goods involved. They may also be an underestimation since we could not take into account the potential costs associated with public health expenses associated with possible undetected contamination of food stocks (Battersby, 2004). In addition, the impact of rodent gnawing on port infrastructures was not evaluated neither, while such damages were mentioned as important by the AHC authorities and could also be very expensive. As an example, between 18% and 26% of electric equipment in Boston, USA, were found to display signs of rodent presence (Colvin et al., 1998). Accordingly, American insurance companies believe that 25% of fires of unknown origin are in fact due to rodent activities (Battersby, 2004), thus representing a huge source of economic loss.

This is the reason why we believe that our results are a sufficient proof-of-concept to justify further actions towards a better monitoring and control of rodent populations in international seaports. However, control campaigns are not so easy to conduct since they may face at least two important problems. The first one consists in post-eradication reinvasion by rodents following constant propagule pressure (Abdelkrim et al., 2007; King et al., 2011; Savidge et al., 2012), something that may be particularly critical in harbors. The second one is the rapid evolution of resistance to anticoagulants which are the most widespread

rodenticides used (Buckle, 2012; Oldenburg et al., 2014). In such a context, alternative methods, such as environmental maintenance, may be extremely useful. For instance, our data show that wh1, wh2 and wh3 undergo much more rodent-induced damages than wh4 where the layout of stocks presents interesting differences. Indeed, in the latter warehouse, rice bags are stacked on plastic sheets lying directly on the floor, and the piles are quite compact, thus decreasing the surface available for potential rat attacks and probably limiting the possibilities of rodent movements as well. Moreover, the systematic cleaning of warehouses' floors, especially after loading operations (which may induce bags tearing and grains flowing) would greatly limit the availability of food resources for rodents, hence their abundance. Finally, simple and costless rodent-proofing procedures are still to imagine in order to hinder access to stored goods by rodents.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS

Our survey provides a clear picture of small mammal assemblage within an African international seaport. Stored food warehouses are largely dominated by Norway rats and house mice which together cause important damages to imported/exported rice bags. The associated cost of these rodent-induced destructions are sufficiently elevated to justify financial investment in rodent control. We identified some simple aspects of warehouse management that, if applied, may significantly reduce rodent damages.

## Acknowledgements

We are very grateful to the port authorities who allowed us to conduct field survey within the Autonomous Harbor of Cotonou ((authorization number 743/PAC/DG/DGA/SG/DOMS/DGE/SEEP, 28<sup>th</sup> march 2014; authorization number 692/PAC/DG/DGA/DRH/SEF and service memo 716/PAC/DG/DGA/SG/DRH/SEF, 9<sup>th</sup> october 2015). We are also very thankful to all AHC workers who accepted to answer our questions.

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