

*Musca domestica*, house fly. ¼ inch.  
—Courtesy Connecticut Agri. Exp. Sta.

# 1966 Fly Control For Idaho Dairymen

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## House fly control IN DAIRY BUILDINGS and AROUND THE DAIRY PREMISE

For fly control on dairy cows see other side

Insecticide and Dosage	Application	Limitations
<p><b>Dry bait</b>, 1% to 2% (3-6T, of 25% wettable powder to 1 lb. sugar). Malathion or trichlorfon (Dipterex) or diazinon 1% bait.</p> <p><b>Liquid bait</b>, .1% trichlorfon (Dipterex), diazinon or malathion (¼ pt. 25% emulsion + 1 lb. sugar in 5 gal. is a .1% solution). Ronnel (Korlan) 2 lb. 25% WP + ½ lb. sugar to 3 gal.</p> <p><b>Spray</b>, dimethoate (Cygon), diazinon or ronnel (Korlan): 1% solution (1 gal. 25% emulsion to 25 gal.) OR malathion, 2 qt. of 57% emulsion to 25 gal. OR methoxychlor, 2.5% (4 lb. 50% WP to 10 gal.).</p>	<p>Broadcast 1 oz./1000 sq.ft. for 3 days; as needed thereafter.</p> <p>Sprinkle 1 gal./1000 sq.ft. daily for 3 days; as needed thereafter.</p> <p>Wall spray 1 gal./1000 sq.ft.</p>	<p>Do not use in milk room or contaminate animal, feed or water with insecticide.</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">LIBRARY</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">JUN 14 1966</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold;">UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO</p>
<p>Pyrethrins + Synergist, .1% to .2% + 1% to 2%. (Trade Name—Pyrethone) OR Dibrom bait, .5% liquid or dry.</p>	<p>1 to 2 oz. space spray.</p> <p><b>Liquid bait:</b> Apply by brushing or spraying to selected surfaces where flies congregate. <b>Dry bait:</b> Apply freely to floors, window sills and surfaces where flies congregate.</p>	<p>May be used in milk rooms. Do not contaminate milk, milk handling equipment, feed or drinking water.</p>
<p><b>Band</b>, dimetilan (SNIP), 4% impregnated band. Resin strip, 20%, dichlorvos (Vapona).</p>	<p>Attach band and strip horizontally to ceiling at the rate of 1 band/100 sq. ft. of ceiling space or 1 strip/1000 cu. ft. of enclosed space.</p>	<p>Do not place bands over feed troughs, water troughs or milking utensils. Do not contaminate feed or milk.</p>
<p><b>Exterior spray</b>, DDT 2% to 5% (½ gal. 25% DDT to 5 gal.) at ½ to 1 gal. per 1000 sq. feet. OR Baytex .75% to 1.5% spray (2 to 4 oz. emul. to 1 gal.)</p>	<p>Thorough coverage of exterior surfaces, vegetation and other resting places. Wet exterior surfaces to runoff.</p>	<p>Do not spray any surface that will be contacted by cows. Do not apply these insecticides in dairy barns or milk rooms.</p>

### PRECAUTIONS

Most effective insecticides are poisons. Read the label on the package and follow its precautions carefully. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, clothing. To protect pastured animals and food crops in neighboring fields, avoid excessive drift. To protect fish and wildlife, be certain that ponds and streams do not become contaminated. Keep away from children and domestic animals and dispose of used containers safely.

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**Horn Fly control ON DAIRY COWS**  
Continue application as needed all summer

Insecticide and Dosage	Application	Limitations
1. 50% WP Methoxychlor applied as powder to back. OR	1 tablespoon per animal	One application every 3 weeks.
2. Malathion 4% to 5% dust to back and neck of animals. OR	4 tablespoons of 4% dust.	Repeat at 10-14 day intervals. Apply 5 hours before milking.
3. Pyrethrins .05% + Synergist .5% (Trade Name—Pyrenone) OR	1 to 2 quarts.	As wet spray every 2 to 3 days.
4. Ciodrin, .3% solution in water.	Thorough application to animal.	Do not apply Ciodrin more than once a week. Do not contaminate food or feed.

**Horse Fly, Stable Fly and Mosquito control ON DAIRY COWS**  
Treat as needed during June, July and August

Insecticide and Dosage	Application	Limitations
Pyrethrins .05% + Synergist .5% (Pyrenone) OR	1 to 2 quarts.	As wet spray every 2 to 3 days.
Ciodrin, .3% solution in water.	Thorough application to animal.	Do not apply Ciodrin more than once a week. Do not contaminate food or feed.

*Do Not Use Malathion or Methoxychlor as Spray on Milking Dairy Cows*  
*Do Not Use Ronnel or Other Systemic Insecticide in Rubbing Devices for Milking Dairy Cows*  
*Do not Feed Salt Mixtures of Ronnel or Other Systemic Insecticide to Milking Dairy Cows*

Face flies are in Idaho. They are considered vectors of pink eye and where numerous they disturb grazing cattle. They spend the winter in buildings and will cluster about windows during warm days. In eastern United States they have become as much of a household pest as they have a livestock pest.

Face flies and house flies look very much alike. High magnification is needed to distinguish one from another. Where flies have been active about windows all winter and where flies have been a nuisance crawling into the eyes of animals, collections should be sent to the Department of Entomology for proper identification. Send about a dozen flies in a small bottle of rubbing alcohol with a complete return address attached.

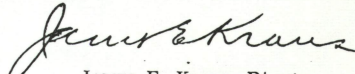
**MANAGEMENT PRACTICES THAT WILL HELP CONTROL FLIES**

House flies breed in filth. They spread more than 20 human and livestock diseases. They do not bite. Their presence indicates improper disposal of manure and other wastes. Haul manure away every 2 to 3 days. Spread it thinly. Keep piles of manure completely covered with a heavy black tarpaulin or plastic cover. These sanitary measures will greatly increase the effectiveness of the above chemical controls.

Each female house fly will lay an average of 500 eggs. A new generation of house flies will develop every 6 to 20 days; horn flies every 10 to 14 days; horse flies every 6 to 12 months; and stable flies every 20 to 60 days.

**Warning:** The recommendations in this bulletin are based on the best information currently available for each chemical listed. If followed carefully, residues should not exceed the tolerance established for any particular chemical. To avoid excessive residues, follow recommendations carefully with respect to dosage levels, number of applications, and minimum interval between applications. The dairyman is responsible for residues in his products. Use only 1966 packaged materials.

PUBLISHED AND DISTRIBUTED IN FURTHERANCE OF THE ACTS OF MAY 8 AND JUNE 30, 1914,  
BY THE UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, JAMES E. KRAUS,  
DIRECTOR; AND THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COOPERATING.

  
JAMES E. KRAUS, Director