

1967 Fly Control For Idaho Dairymen

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Musca domestica, house fly. 1/4 inch.
—Courtesy Connecticut Agri. Exp. Sta.

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>Baits: Commercially prepared dry and liquid baits will contain diazinon, dichlorvos (Vapona), malathion, ronnel (Korlan) or trichlorfon (Dipterex).</p>	<p>Dry Bait. Broadcast 1 oz./1000 sq. ft. for 3 days; as needed thereafter.</p> <p>Liquid Bait. Sprinkle 1 gal/1000 sq. ft. daily for 3 days; as needed thereafter.</p>	<p>Do not use in milk room or contaminate animal, feed or water with insecticide.</p>
<p>Spray: This can be prepared from Ciodrin, diazinon, dichlorvos (Vapona), dimethoate (Cygon), malathion, methoxychlor, or ronnel (Korlan). Follow the manufacturer's directions in preparing and applying sprays.</p>	<p>Spray. Use 1 gal./1000 sq. ft. of wall surface.</p>	
<p>Pyrethrins .1% to .2% + synergist 1% to 2%. (Trade name — Pyrene) OR Naled (Dibrom) dry or liquid bait.</p>	<p>1 to 2 oz. space spray.</p> <p>Liquid bait: Apply by brushing or spraying to selected surfaces where flies congregate. Dry bait: 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>Band, 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>Exterior spray, DDT OR Fenthion (Baytex)</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. Methoxychlor 50% WP 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.
5. Dichlorvos, 1% oil solution	1 to 2 ounces per animal	Per day. Do not wet animals

*These insecticides will control cattle lice when the treatment covers the entire animal.

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
Only Ciodrin and coumaphos (Co-Ral) can be used 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 a serious problem in several areas of northern Idaho. They interfere with grazing and spread pink eye by crawling into the eyes and over the faces of the animals. Meat and milk production is lowered. They spend the winter in buildings and during warm days become a general household nuisance. Their movement to other areas of the state is expected.

Face flies and house flies look very much alike. High magnification is needed to distinguish one from another. Where flies have been active 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.

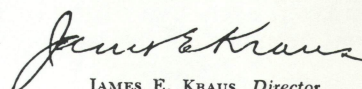
MANAGEMENT PRACTICES THAT WILL HELP CONTROL FLIES

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 1967 packaged materials.

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JAMES E. KRAUS, Director