

1970 CATTLE FLIES AND LICE

Controls for Idaho Dairymen

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JUN 11 1970



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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. Liquid Bait. Sprinkle 1 gal./1000 sq. ft. daily for 3 days; as needed thereafter.</p>	<p>Do not use in milk room. Do not contaminate feed, water or dairy utensils.</p>
<p>Spray: This can be prepared from Ciodrin, diazinon, dichlorvos, (Vapona), dimethoate (Cygon), malathion, methoxychlor, ronnel (Korlan) or Rabon. Follow manufacturer's direction in preparing and applying sprays.</p>	<p>Spray: Use 1 gal. of spray solution per 1000 sq. ft. of wall surface.</p>	<p>Do not use in milk room. Do not contaminate feed, water or dairy utensils.</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. Liquid bait: Apply by brushing or syringing 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, Resin strip, 20%, dichlorvos, (Vapona).</p>	<p>Attach strip horizontally to ceiling at the rate of 1 strip/1000 cu. ft. of enclosed space.</p>	<p>Do not place strips over feed troughs, water troughs or milking utensils. Do not contaminate feed or milk.</p>
<p>Exterior spray: Ciodrin, DDT, diazinon, dichlorvos (Vapona), dimethoate (Cygon), malathion, methoxychlor naled (Dibrom), ronnel (Korlan) or Rabon.</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.

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 3 to 7 days.
4. Ciodrin, .3% solution in water. OR	Thorough application to animal.	Do not apply Ciodrin more than once a week. Do not contaminate food or feed.
5. Ciodrin 3% dust applied over back. OR	1 to 2 tablespoons.	Repeat at 2 to 3 weeks as needed.
6. Coumaphos (Co-Ral) 5% dust applied over back. OR	Daily or by self applying dust bags.	
7. Dichlorvos (Vapona) 1% oil solution.	1 to 2 ounces per animal.	Per day. Do not wet animals.
8. Ciodrin 1% plus dichlorvos (Vapona) ¼% in oil.	Daily. 1 to 2 ounces per animal.	Limit use to 2 ounces/day.

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

Large numbers of face flies may harrass dairy animals anywhere in Idaho in 1969. They will interfere with grazing, cause eye disorders and spread pink eye by crawling into the eyes and over the faces of the animals. Meat and milk production will be lowered. They spend the winter in buildings and during warm days become a general household nuisance. Ciodrin or dichlorvos (Vapona) in oil were the most effective insecticides used for face fly control on dairy animals in 1967. Follow the label instructions when using these insecticides.

Controls for Cattle Grubs and Lice ON DAIRY COWS

Rotenone dust and spray treatments will kill grubs found in the skin on the backs of cattle. Three applications at one month intervals will control both the common and northern cattle grubs. Apply the first treatment in late winter about 10 days after the first grub holes appear in the backs.

Ciodrin or pyrethrins plus synergist sprays listed for horn fly control will kill cattle lice when treatment covers entire animal. The biting and long-nosed sucking lice are more important than are the short-nosed, small blue or cattle tail lice. Fall treatments are preferred and usually prevent lowered milk production.

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 1970 packaged materials.

