

2-1956

EC56-1575 Control Livestock Insects

Robert E. Roselle

University of Nebraska-Lincoln, rroselle1@unl.edu

Follow this and additional works at: <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist>

Roselle, Robert E., "EC56-1575 Control Livestock Insects" (1956). *Historical Materials from University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension*. 3332.

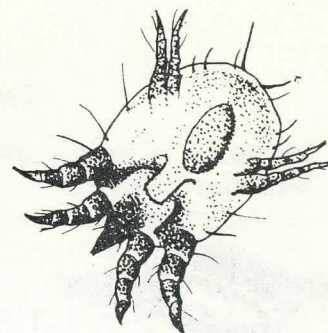
<http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist/3332>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Extension at DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln. It has been accepted for inclusion in Historical Materials from University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln.

CONTROL

Livestock Insects

Robert E. Roselle, Extension Entomologist



External parasites of livestock are a constant menace to Nebraska ranchers and farmers. They lower meat and milk production by annoying livestock and sucking blood, as well as spreading diseases. Simple, effective, and low-cost controls are available for most parasites.

Insecticide formulations recommended in this circular are wettable powders (WP), and emulsifiable concentrates (EC). Wettable powders are usually considered safer to livestock, but are more difficult to use in sprayers without mechanical agitators.

Since all insecticides are poisons they must be handled and used with care. Do not use more of the concentrate than the amount recommended. Do not apply to animals on hot days in excessive amounts. Use only emulsifiable concentrates that are especially prepared for livestock sprays. If an oily layer forms on the water, do not use the spray. Never use oil preparations as sprays on livestock, especially undiluted concentrates. Store all insecticides out of the reach of children, irresponsible adults, and pets.

CATTLE LICE

On range cattle, use backrubbers with one of the following insecticides:

Toxaphene 60% EC*	1 part to 16 parts fuel or diesel oil
DDT 25% EC*	1 part to 4 parts fuel or diesel oil
Chlordane 45% EC*	1 part to 12 parts fuel or diesel oil.
Methoxychlor 25% EC*	1 part to 4 parts of fuel or diesel oil.

On beef cattle as sprays:

BHC 10% gamma EC*	1 quart to 100 gallons water.
DDT 25% EC*	2 gallons to 100 gallons water.
Toxaphene 45% EC*	1 gallon to 100 gallons water.
Chlordane 45% EC*	1 gallon to 100 gallons water.
TDE 25% EC*	2 gallons to 100 gallons water.



On dairy cattle and on beef cattle that are to be slaughtered within 90 days:

Methoxychlor 25% EC*	2 gallons to 100 gallons water as a spray
Methoxychlor 50% WP*	8 pounds to 100 gallons water as a spray
Rotenone 5% WP*	1 pound to 100 gallons water as a spray
Methoxychlor 25% EC*	1 part to 4 parts fuel oil on backrubbers

*EC = Emulsifiable concentrate; WP = Wettable powder.

CATTLE GRUBS

Use either sprays, wash or dust in the following manner:

- Rotenone 5% WP* . . . 7 1/2 pounds to 100 gallons water as a spray.
Rotenone 5% WP* . . . 12 oz. + 2 oz. soap powder per gallon of water
as a wash.
Rotenone 1.5% dust . . 3 ounces per head rubbed into back.



If sprays are used, high pressure is desired with the nozzle held about 12 inches from the back. Use a special grub rake if possible to open the grub cysts. If dust is used, rub into animal's back with a stiff scrub brush. If wash is used, scrub into back vigorously with a stiff brush.

Apply first treatment about 20 days after grubs first appear in the back, usually mid-January. Apply second treatment 30 days after the first, third treatment 30 days after the second.

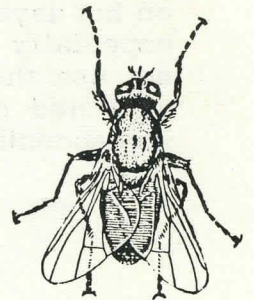
HORN FLIES

On range cattle, use backrubbers with one of the following insecticides:

- Toxaphene 60% EC* . . . 1 part to 16 parts fuel or diesel oil
DDT 25% EC* 1 part to 4 parts fuel or diesel oil.
TDE 25% EC* 1 part to 4 parts fuel or diesel oil.
Methoxychlor 25% EC* . 1 part to 4 parts fuel or diesel oil.
Chlordane 45% EC* . . . 1 part to 12 parts fuel or diesel oil.

On dairy cattle and on beef cattle that are to be slaughtered within 90 days:

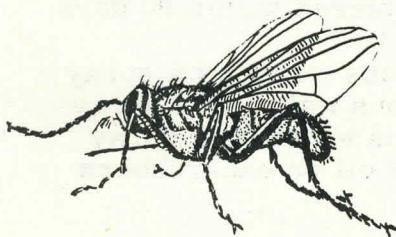
- Methoxychlor 25% EC* . 1 part to 4 parts fuel oil on backrubbers.
Methoxychlor 25% EC* . 2 gallons to 100 gallons water as a spray.
Methoxychlor 50% WP* . One small handful per animal rubbed into back
and sides lightly.



STABLE FLIES

Use sprays on all cattle in the following manner:

- Pyrethrum, allethrin or thanite plus activator in treadle sprayers.
Pyrethrum, allethrin or thanite applied as sprays to animals.
Pyrethrum, allethrin or thanite space sprays in buildings.



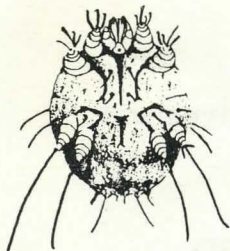
Stable flies are very difficult to control. Residual sprays to barn walls and roosting surfaces are only partly satisfactory. Pyrethrum, allethrin or thanite concentrates or diluted sprays have been the most satisfactory materials used as a spray to animals or space sprays in enclosed buildings. Sanitation is essential for stable fly control as well as for housefly control. All manure, straw, or other decaying organic matter should be removed from the barnyard and spread on fields at least every 10 days during the summer.

*EC = Emulsifiable concentrate; WP = Wettable powder.

CATTLE MANGE

Use the following spray:

Lindane 20% EC* . . . 1 quart to 100 gallons of water
as a spray.



Mange is caused by a microspopic mite. Thorough spraying of affected areas is necessary. When using lindane do not exceed the recommended amount. Never spray animals during hot days or under crowded conditions. BHC at the rate of 2 quarts of 10% gamma per 100 gallons of water may be used on beef cattle ONLY.

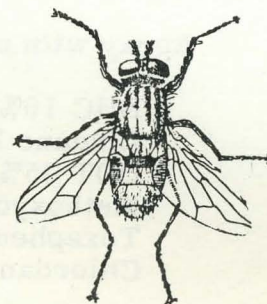
HOUSEFLIES

Use poison baits made of one of the following materials:

Malathion 1% or 2% in a sugar, syrup or gelatin bait.
Diazinon in sugar bait. Not to be used in dairy barn.
Dipterex 1% or 2% in a sugar, syrup or gelatin bait.

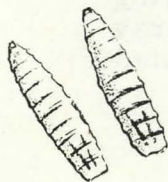
Use residual sprays (Also effective to some extent, against stable flies)

Malathion 50% EC* . . . 2 gallons to 100 gallons water.
Methoxychlor 50% WP* . 32 pounds to 100 gallons water.
Lindane 25% WP*. . . . 8 pounds to 100 gallons water.



Spray all barn surfaces thoroughly.

SCREWORMS



Control screwworms with smear 335 or smear 62. Apply smears with a small paint brush to all wounds thoroughly. Pen infested animals in order that they may be observed daily. Repeat applications only if necessary. If screwworms are known to be present treat all injuries, and pay attention to navels of newly dropped calves. Screwworms do not overwinter in Nebraska. Examine all cattle shipped from the South carefully, and treat all injuries. Report infested animals to the State Department of Agriculture, State House, Lincoln, and to the Extension Entomologists, College of Agriculture, Lincoln.

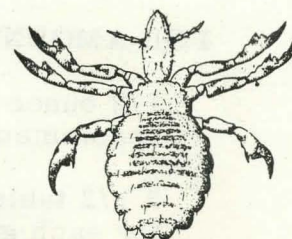
CATTLE SCAB

Report infestations to the State Department of Agriculture, State Veterinarian, State House, Lincoln. Infested cattle are subject to quarantine until supervised treatment has been done. Scab is caused by a microscopic mite.

HOG LICE

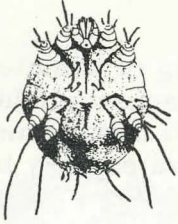
Thoroughly spray or dip with one of the following:

BHC 10% gamma EC*. . 2 quarts to 100 gallons water.
Lindane 20% EC* . . . 1 quart to 100 gallons water.
DDT 25% EC* 2 gallons to 100 gallons water.
Methoxychlor 25% EC* . 2 gallons to 100 gallons water.
Toxaphene 45% EC* . . 1 gallon to 100 gallons water.
Chlordane 45% EC*. . . 1 gallon to 100 gallons water.



*EC = Emulsifiable concentrate; WP = Wettable powder.

HOG MANGE



Spray thoroughly all animals in the herd except little pigs and pregnant sows with one of the following:

BHC 10% gamma EC* . . . 5 quarts to 100 gallons water.
Lindane 20% EC* 2 1/2 quarts to 100 gallons water.

SHEEP TICK

Spray with one of the following:

BHC 10% gamma EC* . . . 2 quarts to 100 gallons water.
Lindane 20% gamma EC* . . 1 quart to 100 gallons water.
DDT 25% EC* 2 gallons to 100 gallons water.
Methoxychlor 25% EC* . . . 2 gallons to 100 gallons water.
Toxaphene 45% EC* 1 gallon to 100 gallons water.
Chlordane 45% EC* 1 gallon to 100 gallons water.



Dip with one of the following:

Rotenone 5% WP* 1/2 pound to 100 gallons water.
DDT 50% WP* 4 pounds to 100 gallons water.
Methoxychlor 50% WP* . . . 4 pounds to 100 gallons water.

Sheep must be sprayed thoroughly for control of sheep ticks. Spraying after shearing is preferred. Addition of a household detergent to the spray will result in better penetration of fleece. Nursing lambs should be treated also. Generally dips are more effective than sprays.

SHEEP SCAB

Sheep scab is caused by a microscopic mite. Infested animals should be reported to the State Veterinarian, State Department of Agriculture, Lincoln, Nebraska. Sheep infested with scab are subject to quarantine and supervised control measures.

WOOL MAGGOTS

Shear infested areas and treat with screwworm smears, or spray with:

Lindane 25% WP* 1 pound to 100 gallons water.

FOR AMOUNTS LESS THAN 100 GALLONS OF WATER USE:

1/2 ounce wettable powder to 3 gallons water for each pound recommended to 100 gallons of water.

2 1/2 tablespoons emulsifiable concentrate to 1 gallon of water for each gallon of concentrate to 100 gallons of water.

*EC = Emulsifiable concentrate; WP = Wettable powder.