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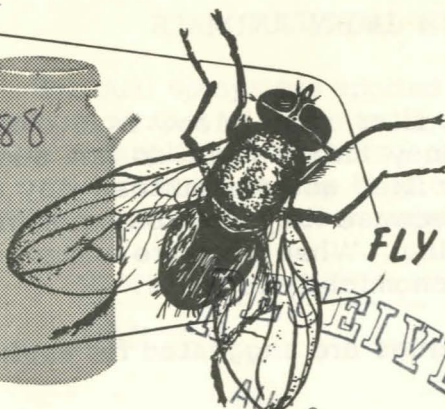
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ENTOMOLOGY

FLY CONTROL IN DAIRIES

by ROBERT ROSELLE,
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COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
SANITATION

Sanitation practices are the most important factors in reducing fly populations on the dairy farm. The house fly and stable fly, two of the most important dairy flies, breed in moist, strawy manure, spilled feed, manure, and other kinds of decaying vegetation.

The principal breeding site of stable flies is hay bunks, especially those that permit hay to accumulate on the ground. Manure, hay, spilled feed or ensilage should not be allowed to accumulate. They should be spread every 4 or 5 days during the summer months. All pens, loafing sheds, stalls, and surrounding areas must be clean at all times.

CAUTIONS

INSECTICIDES MUST BE HANDLED WITH CARE, especially those recommended for residual application, sweet baits, and impregnated cords. Read the instructions of the label carefully. Do not leave insecticides exposed to children, adults, or animals. Do not spill on skin or clothing. Do not inhale fumes when mixing sprays. If concentrates or sprays are spilled on hands, wash immediately with soap and water. If spilled on clothing, remove clothing. Do not smoke or eat while applying insecticides. Do not contaminate feed or water. Do not use in milk rooms. Never use residual sprays on animals. Never store insecticides in unlabeled containers. Dispose of empty containers immediately. Bathe and change clothing after using residual sprays. Remove all animals from barns when applying residual sprays.

EXTENSION SERVICE

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FLY CONTROL ON DAIRY ANIMALS

Stable flies and horn flies suck blood from dairy animals. House flies annoy animals but do not suck blood. Horse flies, deer flies and mosquitoes may at times become important because they take blood meals and cause pain while feeding. When flies are numerous milk production can be economically reduced.

The following insecticides are suggested for application to dairy animals:

INSECTICIDE	FORMULATION	HOW TO APPLY
DDVP (dichlorvos)	1% solution	Apply 1 to 2 oz. per animal as a mist spray each day. Do not wet hide.
Pyrethrins plus synergist ^{1/}	0.1% pyrethrin plus 1% synergist	Use as a mist spray over animals each day, 1 to 2 ounces per head.
Ciodrin	2% solution	Use 2 oz. per animal per day as a light mist spray. Do not wet skin, and use less on small animals.
Thanite or Lethane 384	3% solution	Apply light mist daily to cover all parts of animal. Do not apply more than 2 oz. per cow each day. Do not wet hide.
Malathion, premium grade	5% dust	Sprinkle 2 level table-spoons on back, neck, and sides of cow one time each 3 weeks. Apply after milking. Do not apply in milking parlor. For horn flies only.

^{1/} Synergists and repellents that can be used with pyrethrins are: Piperonyl butoxide, Tabatrex, sulfoxide, MGK 264, MGK R-11, MGK R-326, and Crag.

FLY CONTROL IN DAIRY BUILDINGS

There are three methods of controlling flies in dairy buildings. They are: Sanitation, Screening, and Use of Insecticides. Milking parlors, milk rooms, and other places where dairy products are handled must be screened for effective fly control. Insecticides can be used in the barn as residual sprays, sweet baits, space sprays, and impregnated cords.

RESIDUAL SPRAYS

Residual sprays are applied to resting surfaces to kill flies on contact with the insecticide deposit. They must never be applied to animals. Special care must be taken to avoid contaminating feed and water. The following residual sprays are recommended for dairy barns:

INSECTICIDE	MIXTURE TO 25 GAL. WATER	APPLICATION
Ronnel (Korlan) 24% EC ^{1/}	1 gallon	Spray surfaces to run off, 1 or 2 gallons per 1000 Sq.Ft. depending upon the type of surface.
Ronnel (Korlan) 25% WP ^{2/}	8 pounds	DO NOT SPRAY ANIMALS. Remove all animals from barns before spraying.
Cygon, 4 lbs./gal.	1/2 gal.	DO NOT contaminate feeds or water.
Malathion, 5 lbs./gal.	1/2 gal.	FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY
Malathion, 25% WP	8 pounds	READ THE LABEL!
Diazinon, 50% WP	2 pounds	
DDVP (dichlorvos) 4 lbs./gal.	1 quart (Use only 1 quart of finished spray per 1000 Sq.Ft.)	

^{1/} EC = emulsifiable concentrate (liquid concentrate)

^{2/} WP = wettable powder

POISON BAITS

Baits may be dry or liquid. Distribute dry baits along walls, in windows, or other areas away from feed and water where flies congregate. Make light applications, and sweep up dead flies and old bait periodically. Apply liquid baits to burlap bags, papers, or other removable surfaces. Organic phosphorus insecticides used in liquid baits may decompose leaving the sugar or syrup that will attract flies, so remove this regularly. Most chemicals are readily available as a prepared dry bait. As liquid baits use one of the following:

INSECTICIDE	MIXTURE
Dipterex (trichlorfon) 1% SP ^{1/}	1 lb. plus 4 lbs. of sugar in 4 gallons water.
DDVP (dichlorvos) 4 lbs./gal.	1 1/2 ounces plus 1 cup of sugar in 1 gallon water.
Diazinon 4 lbs./gal.	1/2 cup plus 3 lbs. sugar in 3 gallons water.
Malathion 25% WP ^{2/}	1 lb. plus 3 lbs. sugar in 3 gallons water.

SPACE SPRAYS

Space sprays are recommended where residual sprays fail to control flies, and as a supplement to residual sprays. Use the following space sprays:

INSECTICIDE	AMOUNT TO USE
<hr/>	
DDVP (dichlorvos) 1% solution	1 pint to 8000 Cu. Ft.
Dibrom (naled) 1% solution	1 Oz. to 3000 Cu. Ft.
Pyrethrins 0.1 - 0.25% plus	
Synergist 1 - 2%	As needed

Space sprays can be dispersed by small electric mist generators, compressed air sprayers, or automatic mist equipment.

IMPREGNATED CORDS AND STRIPS

Cords impregnated with diazinon, dimetalin, or DDVP are commercially available. They are effective against house flies if properly used, and give long lasting control. The cords are strung in rows on the ceiling several feet above head height. Flies are killed when resting on cords or trips, or by vapors given off by DDVP, or by feeding on strips that are prepared as poisoned baits. THE DIRECTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS OF THE MANUFACTURER SHOULD BE CAREFULLY HEEDED.