

1965

EC65-1505 Insect and Mite Control for Poultry in Nebraska

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

"EC65-1505 Insect and Mite Control for Poultry in Nebraska" (1965). *Historical Materials from University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension*. 3770.

<http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist/3770>

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.

EC 65-1505

AGRI

5
85

E7

65-1505

C 2

STUDY THE LABEL

E.C. 65-1505

INSECT AND MITE CONTROL FOR POULTRY

NEBRASKA

Compiled by Extension Entomologists

RECEIVED
OCT 19 1972
C. Y. THOMPSON
LIBRARY

Insect control recommendations in this guide are based on research results of state universities, U.S.D.A. recommendations, and label registrations. Conditions of use will vary and may affect the degree of control. Recommendations are subject to withdrawal or change at any time.

It is very important to study labels to be certain the product is registered for control of insects or mites on poultry or in poultry houses. There is a zero tolerance for all insecticides in eggs, and for many insecticides in poultry meat. If the label does not specifically list the intended use of the product, do not use the material. It is essential that feed, water, or eggs are not contaminated with any insecticide. Do not treat nests, or litter, where birds will feed.

In some instances trade names have been used to simplify recommendations. No endorsement is implied by the Nebraska Cooperative Agriculture Extension Service, and no discrimination is intended.

EXTENSION SERVICE, UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS AND
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING
E. F. FROLIK, DEAN E. W. JANIKE, DIRECTOR

POULTRY LICE: Several kinds of lice feed on poultry. All are biting lice and harm birds by chewing on feathers and scales of the skin. Severe irritation may curl feathers, cause birds to lose weight, become unthrifty, and lower egg production. Lice live their entire lives on birds. Eggs are deposited on the feathers and hatch in about one week. Eggs are visible without magnification.

CHICKEN MITE: Chicken mites hide in cracks of the poultry house during the day, feeding on blood of poultry at night. They are not often found on birds during the day. Extensive feeding may reduce growth and egg production. In addition to the sprays suggested in this circular, oil treatment of roosts can be used. Apply anthracene oil or carbolineum to roosts with a brush. Make applications in the morning so that poultry houses will be completely dry and ventilated before birds go to roost. Housing must be thoroughly ventilated before housing young birds.

NORTHERN FOWL MITE: These mites resemble the common chicken mite in size and color. These mites may be found on birds at all times, and may infest nests, eggs and litter. Heaviest infestations are usually found near the vent, tail, and neck. Mites can be seen on birds, in the nest, and on eggs.

Sparrows and other wild birds are often infested with northern fowl mites which infest chicken houses. Destroy bird nests around poultry houses, and screen houses to exclude all other birds.

DEPLUMING MITES: Depluming mites are very small, and burrow into the skin at the base of feathers. The resulting irritation causes birds to pull out the feathers. This type of activity is an indication of depluming mites that require control.

SCALY-LEG MITES: Infestations of this mite are usually only on the legs and feet. Irritation of feet and legs results. Legs and feet are scabby and covered with crusts and often enlarged.

GRAIN MITES, MAGGOTS, AND BEETLES IN LITTER: Infestations of non-parasitic insects in litter is common. These insects feed on the organic content and spilled feed in the litter. Although they do not infest poultry, their presence may be objectionable. Complete control of these insects usually requires removal of litter, thorough cleaning of floors, and the application of an insecticide as suggested for control of lice.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR ALL INSECTICIDES:

1. Follow label directions. Be certain that the label is up-to-date.
2. Use special care to avoid contamination of feed, water, and eggs.
3. Use only a material that is labeled for use on birds.
4. Provide adequate ventilation while using any material. Remove birds while applying to houses.
5. Avoid undue exposure of birds to vapors or mists while making applications.
6. Do not breathe insecticide mists or dusts. Use an approved respirator if necessary. Information about respirators is available from county agents, or from the College of Agriculture.

INSECT	MATERIAL	AMOUNT TO 5 GALLONS WATER	APPLICATION AND RESTRICTIONS
--------	----------	------------------------------	------------------------------

Lice	Co-Ral 25% WP (Coumaphos)	6 oz.	Apply 1 gallon of spray per 125 birds. Do not repeat within 7 days. Remove water, feed, and eggs before application.
	Co-Ral 0.5% D		Apply 1 pound per 25 sq. Ft. over litter floor. Remove water, feed and eggs before application. Do not apply where birds will feed on litter.
	Sevin 5% D		Apply 1 pound per 100 birds. As a litter treatment use 1 pound per 40 sq. Ft. of litter. Do not treat birds within 7 days of slaughter. Do not apply to nest litter. Do not use more often than once every 4 weeks. Do not contaminate feed, water, or eggs. Do not apply where birds will feed in litter.
	Malathion 57% EC	10 oz.	Paint roosts thoroughly, use 1 pint per 150 linear feet.
	Malathion 25% WP	25 oz.	Apply spray to walls and ceilings. Do not contaminate feed, water, or eggs. Do not apply to birds.
Mites (chicken and northern fowl mites)	Rotenone 1% D		Apply 1 pound to 100 birds. Dust roosts and nests. Do not contaminate feed, water, or eggs.
	Sevin 5% D (Carbaryl)		Apply 1 pound per 100 birds. Do not treat within 7 days of slaughter. Do not apply to nest litter. Do not contaminate eggs, feed, or water. Do not use more than once every 4 weeks.
	Coral 25% WP (Coumaphos)	3 oz.	Apply 1 gallon of diluted spray per 125 birds. Remove feed, water, and eggs before application. Do not repeat within 7 days.
	Coral 0.5% D		Use 1 pound per 25 sq. Ft. as a litter treatment. Precautions same as above.

INSECT	MATERIAL	AMOUNT TO 5 GALLONS WATER	APPLICATION AND RESTRICTIONS
	Malathion 57% EC	5 oz.	Apply 1 gallon per 150 birds. Do not contaminate feed, water, or eggs.
	Malathion 57% EC	10 oz.	Apply to walls, ceilings, roosts. Do not contaminate feed, water or eggs.
Depluming mite	Wettable sulfur	60 oz. + 5 oz. soap	Wet feathers to skin. Do not dip on cold days.
Scaly-leg mite	Crude oil		Apply to feet and lower legs. Do not apply to body, feathers, or upper legs.
House fly (residual sprays)	Korlan 24% EC (ronnel)	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pint	Apply 2 gallons to 1,000 Sq. Ft. to walls and areas where flies congregate. Do not apply to birds or contaminate feed, water, or eggs.
	Malathion 57% EC	12 oz.	Apply to walls, doors, and rafters, and other places where flies congregate. Do not apply to birds, feed, water, or eggs.
	Cygon 23% EC (dimethoate)	25 oz.	1 gallon to 1,000 Sq. Ft. where flies rest inside or outside buildings. Do not apply to birds, feed, water, litter or eggs.
	Dibrom 41% EC (Naled)	3 oz.	Same as for Cygon.
Fly maggots in manure under cages	Malathion 5% dust		10 pounds per 1,000 Sq. Ft. at weekly intervals. Apply only to manure.
	Dipterex 10% dust		5 pounds per 1,000 Sq. Ft. at weekly intervals to manure only.
	Calcium arsenate		2 pounds per 1,000 Sq. Ft. at weekly intervals to manure only.
	DDVP 1.0% oil solution		1 pint per 1,000 Sq. Ft. at weekly intervals to manure only.