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1980 Insect Pest Management Guide

LIVESTOCK and LIVESTOCK BARNs

*You must be certified as a pesticide applicator to use restricted-use pesticides.
See your county Extension adviser in agriculture for information.*

LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS must manage insect pests to attain maximum production. Meat, milk, and egg production can be reduced by flies, lice, mites, ticks, and grubs because these pests irritate animals and some suck their blood. Occasionally, animals have even been killed by attacks of large numbers of pests like horse flies, lice, and mites. Also, several of these pests transmit diseases from animal to animal. As a result, losses from pests each year cost Illinois farmers millions of dollars. A livestock producer, however, does not need to share his profits with insects — these pests can be managed effectively.

A complete insect pest-management program includes the wise selection of cultural, mechanical, biological, and chemical methods for the major insect pests of livestock and livestock barns. Insecticides, however, are still the most efficient means of managing most insect problems, and only the safest, most effective insecticides are suggested in this circular for each specific insect on each type of livestock. Other insecticides that may have label approval for use on livestock are not included because they are less effective or more toxic or present potential residue problems. Blank spaces in the table of limitations (Table 3) indicate that we do not suggest the insecticide for that specific use in Illinois.

When using insecticides, read the label and follow instructions. Do not exceed the rates suggested, observe the interval between application and slaughter, and apply the insecticide only to those animals for which use has been approved. Keep a record of the insecticide used, trade name, percentage of active ingredients, dilution, rate of application, and dates of application so that if you are ever questioned you will have the records.

Most of the insecticides are suggested for use as emulsion concentrates because these formulations are the easiest to handle. Wettable powders can be substituted if the finished spray is well agitated.

Some of the chemical names in the following tables may be unfamiliar to you. These names are the common, coined, chemical names and are not capitalized. Trade names, however, are capitalized. In the table of limitations (Table 3) common names are listed first. If the trade name is more commonly used, it is listed in parentheses after the common name. In the tables of suggested insecticides (Tables 1 and 2), only the common name is

used if there is one. If you need to know the trade name, refer to Table 3.

These suggestions are printed annually, so you should always use the current year's issue. Labels may be cancelled and a product removed from the market at any time, and new labels may be granted. We have attempted to anticipate any further label changes, but there may be an occasional change between issues. *None of the insecticides listed in this circular has been classified for restricted use by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.* We will make announcements of any further label changes through the news media to keep you up to date. If you are not sure about the insecticide you plan to use, check with your county Extension adviser.

The Illinois Department of Public Health has announced that it is illegal for dairymen to apply or store chlorinated-hydrocarbon insecticides — aldrin, chlordane, dieldrin, endrin, lindane, or heptachlor — on their farms, except for use in farm residences. Previously, use of DDT had already been prohibited except by permit from the Illinois Department of Agriculture or Public Health.

These suggestions were prepared by entomologists of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the Illinois Natural History Survey. Although our suggestions for the use of insecticides are based on available data, factors such as rainfall and temperature can affect the efficiency of insecticides. Report the details of any control failures to us.

Leaflets describing the life history, biology, and habits of some of the insects mentioned in this circular can be obtained from the offices of county Extension advisers or by writing to Entomology Extension, 172 Natural Resources Building, Urbana, Illinois 61801. These leaflets are indicated by an NHE number in the tables.

In addition, you can obtain the following circulars on insect control from the Office of Agricultural Publications, 123 Mumford Hall, Urbana, Illinois 61801.

- Circular 899, 1980 Insect Pest Management Guide —
Field Crops
- Circular 900, 1980 Insect Pest Management Guide —
Home, Yard and Garden
- Circular 925, Insect Pests of Cattle
- Circular 1136, Alfalfa Weevil Pest Management Program

Table 1. DAIRY CATTLE, BEEF CATTLE, SWINE, AND SHEEP
(Refer to the table of limitations on the back page before using insecticides)

	Insect	Insecticide	Amount per 100 gal. water or as directed	How to apply	
Dairy Cattle	Lice and mange (NHE-18)	crotoxyphos 14.4% E.C.	6 pt.	1 gal. per animal. Spray entire animal to saturation. Make 2 treatments 14 days apart.	
		Ciovap {crotoxyphos 10.0% + dichlorvos 2.5% E.C.	2 gal.		
Pastured cattle only	Face flies ¹ (NHE-106)	crotoxyphos 14.4% E.C.	2 qt. per 3 gal. water	1-2 oz. per animal; 2-4 times per week. ³	
	Horn flies ¹ (NHE-59)	Ciovap 1.25% O. ²	Ready to use		
	Stable flies ⁴ (NHE-61)	Ciovap 12.5% E.C.	1 qt. per 3 gal. water	1 pt. per animal per week or 1-2 oz. per animal 2-4 times per week from small hand sprayer or mist blower. ³	
		Horn flies ¹	dichlorvos 1.0% O. ²	Ready to use	1-2 oz. per animal daily. ³
	Stable flies ⁴	pyrethrin 0.1% + synergist O. ²	Ready to use		
		Horse and deer flies ⁵ (NHE-60)	pyrethrin 0.5% + synergist O. ²	Ready to use	2 oz. per animal 3 times per week. ³
	Horn flies	pyrethrin 1% + synergist E.C.	10 gal.	1-2 qt. per animal every 3 days. ³	
		crotoxyphos 3.0% D. or 1.0% O. coumaphos 1.0% D. or 1.0% O. stiropfos 3.0% D. or 1.0% O. dichlorvos 0.25% O.	In dust bags or face and back oilers	Use only in exits of milk parlors, barns, or lanes. Apply daily. Only partially controls face and stable flies. Helps suppress lice infestations.	
		stiropfos 13.7% eartags	Ready to use	Place one tag in each ear in mid- to late May. Partially controls face flies. ⁸	
	Beef Cattle	Lice and mange (NHE-18)	crotoxyphos 14.4% E.C.	6 pt.	1 gal. per animal. Spray animal to saturation. Make 2 applications 14 days apart.
Lice		Ciovap 12.5% E.C.	2 gal.		
	Pastured cattle only	Lice	chlorpyrifos 43.2% E.C.	Ready to use	Apply 2 cc per 100 lb. bodyweight. Maximum of 16 cc per animal. Apply in one spot on top line just behind shoulder blades. ⁹
fenthion 7.6% E.C.			1 pt. per gal. water	Apply 1 oz. per 100 lb. body weight. Maximum of 8 oz. per animal. Pour on topline from shoulders to hips. Repeat in 14 days.	
Face flies ¹		Horn flies ¹	Ciovap 12.5% E.C.	1 qt. per 3 gal. water	1-2 oz. per animal; 2-4 times per week from a mist blower. ³
			Stable flies ⁴	crotoxyphos 14.4% E.C.	2 qt. per 3 gal. water	1 pt. per adult animal per week.^{3}
Stable flies ⁴		Horn flies ¹	Ciovap 1.25% O. ²	Ready to use	1-2 oz. per animal; 2-4 times per week from automatic sprayer. ³
			Dust bags and oilers:	Various insecticides are approved for use in face oilers, back oilers, and dust bags. Force treat if possible, but always place in location for greatest use. Only partially controls stable and face flies. Keep device well charged and in good working order.	
Horn flies ¹		Horse and deer flies ¹	stiropfos 13.7% eartags	Ready to use	Place one tag in each ear in mid- to late May. Partially controls face flies. ⁸
			Use as directed for dairy cattle above.		
Grubs		Systemic insecticides like coumaphos, famphur, fenthion, phosmet, and trichlorfon as sprays or pour-ons provide excellent control of grubs and good control of lice. Use only on <i>native beef cattle</i> in herds having a history of grub problems. Treat only those animals between 4 months and 2½ years of age. Apply during August or September in the southern half of the state and in September or October in the northern half of the state. Animals in confinement are not attacked by ox warble flies.			
Swine	Mange and lice	malathion 50-57% E.C.	1 gal.	2-4 qt. per animal. Spray animal to saturation. Make 2 applications 14 days apart.	
	Lice	fenthion 3% O.	Ready to use	Apply ½ oz. per 100 lb. body weight. Pour on topline from neck to rump.	
Sheep	Keds, lice, fleeceworms, and scab (NHE-53)	toxaphene 60% E.C.	3 qt. ⁵	Spray animal to saturation or use in dipping vat for scab. ⁶	
	Keds and lice	diazinon 50% W.P.	½ oz. per 3 gal. water	Apply 1 qt. per animal from sprinkling can over back, head, and neck. ⁷	

Note: E.C. = emulsion concentrate, O. = oil solution, W.P. = wettable powder, D. = dust, G. = granule.

¹ Place cattle in barns or sheds to avoid attack by face flies, horn flies, horse flies, and deer flies.

² The same dosage of a water-base spray may be used.

³ Spray head, back, sides, belly, and legs carefully. Start treatments in late May or early June and continue to September.

⁴ Remove decaying straw, hay, manure, and feed from barns and lots and spread to dry each week, or cover manure pile with black plastic so stable fly breeding will be reduced.

⁵ Add 2 pounds of detergent per 100 gallons of spray for better wetting effects.

⁶ Official scab eradication treatment used by the State Department of Agriculture. Involves two dippings 10-14 days apart. Isolate and treat incoming animals before introducing them into the flock.

⁷ Stir the diazinon suspension frequently.

⁸ Do not treat calves under 6 months of age because of possible ear deformity.

⁹ Because of the small amount of material used, care must be taken to apply the proper dose.

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Table 2. GOATS, HORSES, CHICKENS, LIVESTOCK BARN, AND SHEDS
 (Refer to the table of limitations on the back page before using insecticides)

	Insect	Insecticide	Amount per 100 gal. water or as directed	How to apply
Goats <i>Pastured goats only</i>	Face flies ¹ Stable flies	Ciovap 12.5% E.C.	1 qt. per 3 gal. water	Apply 1 pt. per animal per week.
		Horse and deer flies ¹	Use pyrethrin as directed for dairy cattle.	
	Lice	Ciovap 12.5% E.C.	2 gal.	Apply 2-4 qt. per animal. Repeat in 14 days.
Horses <i>Pastured horses only</i>	Face flies ¹ Stable flies ²	stirofos 1.0% + .09% synergized pyrethrin + 1.3% repellent O.	Ready to use	Apply 1-2 oz. as a wipe on or spray over entire animal 2-4 times per week. ³
		Horse and deer flies ¹	Use water-base spray of pyrethrin as for dairy cattle. ³	
	Black flies ¹	petroleum jelly	Ready to use	Apply a thin coating on inside of ears. Use stirofos as suggested above for flies.
	Lice	malathion 4.0-5.0% D.	3-4 tbl. per animal	Apply on back and neck of animals. Repeat in 14 days.
Chickens	Northern fowl mites, common red mites, bedbugs, and lice (NHE-54)	carbaryl 80% W.P.	4 oz. per 5 gal. water	Spray birds using 1 gal. per 100 birds for fowl mites and lice. Spray roosts, walls, and around nests for red mites and bedbugs. Dust of 5% carbaryl, 0.5% coumaphos, 4% malathion, or 3% stirofos may be used on litter for control of northern fowl mites and lice. Keep wild birds from entering or nesting in poultry houses.
		stirofos 50% W.P.	6.5 oz. per 5 gal. water	
		coumaphos 25% W.P.	3 oz. per 5 gal. water ⁴	
		malathion 50-57% E.C.	5 oz. per 5 gal. water ⁴	
		stirofos 24% E.C. ⁶	13 oz. per 5 gal. water	
		Ravap {stirofos 23% + dichlorovos 6% E.C.	13 oz. per 5 gal. water	
Residual Sprays for Livestock Barns and Sheds²	House flies (NHE-16, 88), stable flies, and other flies	fenthion 45% E.C.	3 gal.	Start treatments in June and maintain good sanitation. Apply 2 gal. per 1,000 sq. ft. or apply to the point of runoff (drip) to ceilings, walls, and support posts and outside around doors and windows. Lasts about 4-6 weeks. ⁵
		diazinon 50% W.P.	16 lb.	Lasts about 2-3 weeks. ⁵ Apply as for fenthion. Do not use in dairy or poultry barns.
		dimethoate 23% E.C.	4 gal.	Lasts about 3-4 weeks. ⁵ Apply as for fenthion.
		stirofos 24% E.C. ⁶	4 gal.	Lasts about 2-4 weeks. ⁵ Apply as for fenthion.
		Ravap 29% E.C.	4 gal.	
Space Sprays for Feedlots and Sheds²	House flies, stable flies, and other flies	dichlorvos 23% E.C.	2 gal.	Apply 5 gal. per acre with mist blower over animals and pens every 3 to 7 days.
		naled 58% E.C. ⁷	5 pts.	Apply as for dichlorvos.
		pyrethrin E.C.	Dilute to 0.1% with water	Apply as for dichlorvos.
Baits as Supplements for Livestock Barn and Shed Sprays²	House flies	dichlorvos 23% E.C.	4 oz. per 1 gal. corn sirup + ½ gal. warm water	Apply to favorite fly-roosting areas from tank sprayer as needed to supplement residual spray treatment.
		naled 58% E.C.	1 oz. per 1 gal. corn sirup + ½ gal. warm water	Apply as for dichlorvos.

Note: E.C. = emulsion concentrate, O. = oil solution, W.P. = wettable powder, D = dust.

¹ Place horses or goats in barns or sheds to avoid attack by face flies, black flies, horse flies, deer flies, and mosquitoes.

² Good sanitation is the basic step in barn fly control (house and stable flies). Remove manure, decaying straw, hay, and feed and spread to dry each week, or cover manure pile with black plastic. Leave a 4-6 inch residue of manure in the pits or pens if the interval between cleanups is more than 1 week.

³ Spraying may upset horses. Avoid getting spray into the animal's eyes. Use rubber gloves when wiping on insecticides.

⁴ Double the insecticide-to-water ratio for spraying roosts, walls, and around nests.

⁵ Lasting effects are shortened during periods of hot, dry weather.

⁶ A wettable-powder formulation can be substituted if the finished spray is well agitated.

⁷ Temporary stinging of eyes may occur from mist but is not hazardous. Rinse equipment thoroughly after use to avoid corrosion.

Table 3. LIMITATIONS FOR SUGGESTED INSECTICIDES APPLIED TO LIVESTOCK OR IN LIVESTOCK BARN
(Blank spaces in the table mean that the material is not suggested for that specific use in Illinois)

	Dairy		Beef		Swine		Sheep		Goats		Horses		Chickens	
	Animals	Barns	Animals	Barns	Animals	Barns	Animals	Barns	Animals	Barns	Animals	Barns	Birds	Barns
carbaryl (Sevin).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A,B	A,B
chlorpyrifos (Dursban)..	...	...	C,D,E,M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ciovap	C,D,E,F	...	C,D,E,F	...	...	...	...	...	C,D,F,G	...	...	...	...	...
coumaphos (Coral).....	C,D	...	C,D,E	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	B	B
crotoxyphos (Ciodrin)..	C,D,E,F	...	C,D,E,F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
diazinon.....	...	...	...	D,I	...	D,H	C,D,I	D,H	...	...	...	D,H	...	...
dichlorvos (DDVP) (Vapona)	C,D	J,K	C,D	J,K	...	J,K	...	J,K	...	J,K	...	J,K	...	J
dimethoate (Cygon)....	...	D,H	...	D,H	...	D,H	...	D,H	...	D,H	...	D,H	...	D,H
famphur (Warbex).....	...	...	C,D,E,R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
fenthion (Baytex, Tiguvon, Lysoff)....	...	D,H	C,D,E,L	D,H	M,N	D,H	...	D,H	...	D,H	...	D,H	...	B
malathion .....	...	...	...	...	C,D	...	...	...	...	...	C,D	...	B	B
naled (Dibrom).....	...	C,J,K	...	J,K	...	J,K	...	J,K	...	J,K	...	J,K	...	J
phosmet (Prolate).....	...	...	C,D,E,O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
pyrethrin	C	K	C	K	...	K	...	K	C	K	C	K	...	...
Ravap .....	...	D,H	...	D,H	...	D,H	...	D,H	...	D,H	...	D,H	B,P	B
stirofos (Rabon).....	C,D	D,H	C,D	D,H	...	D,H	...	D,H	...	D,H	C,D	D,H	B,P	B
toxaphene .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	C,Q	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
trichlorfon (Neguvon)..	...	...	C,D,E,M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

- A. Do not apply within 7 days of slaughter and do not treat nesting material. Do not repeat within 4 weeks.
- B. Gather eggs before treatment and do not contaminate feed and water.
- C. Do not contaminate feed, water, milk, or milking equipment.
- D. Do not apply in conjunction with the feeding of phenothiazine or organophosphate insecticides.
- E. Do not treat: animals less than 6 months old; sick or stressed animals within 10 days of shipping; or animals in a confined, nonventilated area.
- F. Do not apply within 1 day of slaughter and do not treat Brahman cattle.
- G. Do not repeat more often than every 7 days.
- H. When used as a spray, remove animals before treating barn. Do not contaminate feed, water, eggs, milk, or milking equipment. Do not use in milk storage rooms. Do not apply to animals.
- I. Do not apply within 14 days of slaughter. Do not treat lambs less than 2 weeks old.
- J. As a bait. Do not apply within reach of animals or in milk rooms. Do not contaminate feed, water, eggs, milk, or equipment.
- K. As a space spray in feedlots, corrals, or pens; may be applied with animals present, but avoid direct application to exposed feed and water. Do not apply in conjunction with the feeding of phenothiazine or the feeding or use as animal or shelter treatments of organophosphate or carbamate insecticides.
- L. Do not apply within 45 days of slaughter.
- M. Do not apply within 14 days of slaughter.
- N. Do not use in conjunction with organophosphate or carbamate insecticides.
- O. Do not apply within 21 days of slaughter. Do not repeat treatment within 10 days.
- P. Do not repeat more often than every 14 days. If used on walls for fly control, do not apply to birds.
- Q. Do not apply within 28 days of slaughter.
- R. Do not apply within 35 days of slaughter.

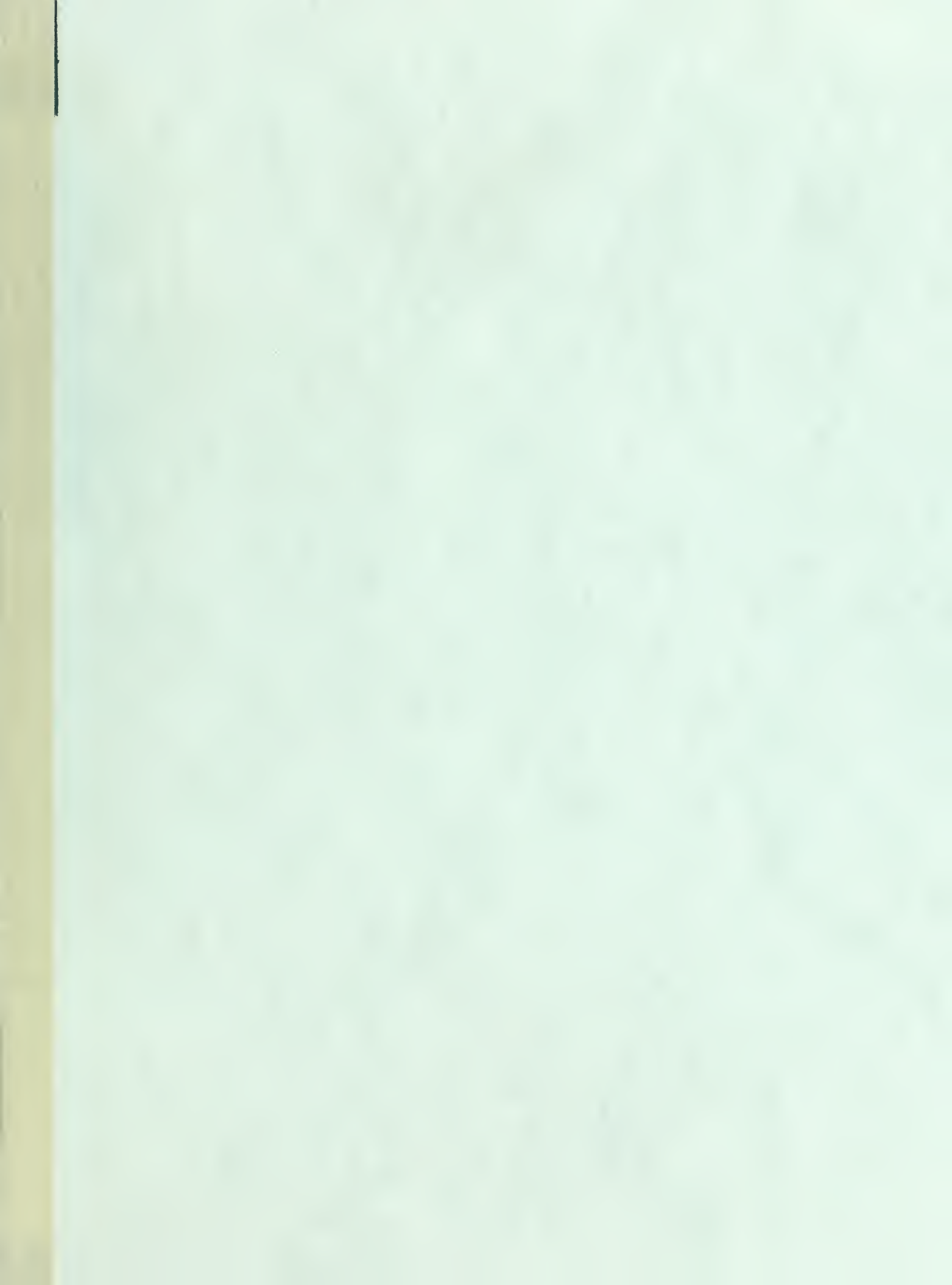
FOR YOUR PROTECTION

Here are a few easy rules to follow that will prevent most insecticide accidents:

1. Wear rubber gloves when handling insecticide concentrates.
2. Do not smoke while handling or using insecticides.
3. Keep your face turned to one side when opening insecticide containers.
4. Leave unused insecticides in their original containers with the labels on them.
5. Store insecticides out of the reach of children, irresponsible persons, or animals; store preferably in a locked cabinet or room, away from food, feed, or water.
6. Triple-rinse and bury or burn empty insecticide containers, or take them to an approved sanitary landfill.
7. Do not put the water-supply hose directly into the spray tank.

8. Do not blow out clogged nozzles or spray lines with your mouth.
9. Wash with soap and water all exposed parts of the body and clothes contaminated with insecticide.
10. Do not leave puddles of spray on impervious surfaces.
11. Do not apply to or allow runoff into fish-bearing or other water supplies. Do not allow treated animals in fish-bearing waters or other water supplies until the spray has dried.
12. Do not apply insecticides, except in an emergency, to areas with abundant wildlife or to blossoming crops visited by bees. Avoid drift onto blossoming crops and onto beehives.
13. Do not apply insecticides near dug wells or cisterns.
14. Do not spray when weather conditions favor drift.
15. Follow all directions and precautions listed on the label.





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