



Dairy Pipeline

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Agent

Fly Control
Flies are a big problem on many farms. Many farmers are plagued with the problem of how to control large numbers of adult flies. The secret to controlling flies is to not let large numbers of adult flies build up - easier said than done! And that doesn't answer the problem of how to deal with

large populations of adult flies.

New Fly Sprays
Fortunately, we have two new residual sprays recently approved for use in dairy, livestock and poultry facilities for controlling adult flies. These two materials are Ectiban and Atroban. Recent studies performed in the county

have shown these materials to be very effective in giving long lasting control, even to those flies that have developed resistance to other materials that were being used previously. The wettable powder formulation of Ectiban is expected to provide longer-lasting control than the liquid emulsifiable concentrates.

If these materials are used, do not expect an immediate and drastic reduction in adult fly numbers. Remember, these materials work on the adult flies only — not on the eggs nor the larvae. But, they will help greatly to reduce future egg laying activity. From the time they are laid, fly eggs require about 13 days to develop into a fly.

So if you have large numbers of flies, you also have large numbers of fly eggs that are waiting to hatch. Even if you spray with one of these new products, it will be another two weeks before most of the eggs now laid will hatch out into adult flies, and before you observe much of a reduction in fly numbers.

Best Control

The best method of controlling flies is to prevent them by practicing good sanitation. Preventing buildups of flies also prevents egg laying activity, and that prevents future flies. Flies like to breed in damp, fibrous manure — and they multiply rapidly. Note the emphasis on damp and fibrous.

Bedded manure packs are excellent breeding places for flies. So is the damp manure that accumulates in corners

of lots and pens and along the edges of curbs. This manure should be cleaned out regularly to break up the fly breeding cycle.

When manure is spread on a field, it dries out when exposed to the sun and air, and it becomes difficult for fly eggs to develop. Manure that cannot be spread can be stored for future spreading. If stored, the surface of the stored manure should be kept either dry or liquid, but not damp. This will help prevent fly breeding activity.

Fly larvae find it hard to exist in dry crusts or liquids, but they can develop in the damp edge that joins the dry and the liquid phase of the stored manure.

Fortunately though, in many manure storages, this damp edge is constantly changing, getting either wetter or drier as liquids evaporate, as precipitation falls or as manure is either added or removed. Thus, even in these damp edges, fly breeding activity is frequently interrupted by the constant changes in moisture conditions.

Other Control Measures

Larvacides are also effective in preventing fly larvae developing in the manure. Rabon can be fed to cattle through the grain ration or through salt blocks.

If a larvacide is used, it should be fed to all cattle on the farm — the milking herd, dry cows, young stock, steers, etc. The trick is to have no "untreated" manure on the farm where flies can develop. This method has also helped to reduce rat tail maggot populations.

Fly baits can be placed in areas where flies concentrate, but care should be used to protect feed, cows, pets and children from the bait.

Fogging can provide quick, temporary knock down of flies present in the barn at the time of spraying.

Flies are also discouraged by breezes. These can be created by using fans to circulate large quantities of air. If cows are kept indoors during the heat of the day, these fans, in addition to

helping to discourage flies, will help increase cow comfort, appetites, and fat tests and help hold milk production levels.

Dust bags located in cow exits and shaded rest areas will help protect cows from face flies. The use of special ear tags treated with an insecticide, will also help with face fly control. And, this will prevent pink eye problems.

Be sure to use insecticides in accordance with label instructions.

Lancaster Co. DHIA

(Continued from Page C19)

David Zimmerman	R&GrH	51 0	84 1	43 4	4 0	1 74
Samuel E. Beiler	RH	51 0	86 3	52 5	3 3	1 74
David S King	R&GrH	24 4	87 7	49 6	3 5	1 74
Parke H Ranck	RH	56 8	90 2	44 7	3 9	1 73
Ivan S Stoltzfus	RH	49 5	82 6	48 4	3 6	1 73
Earl Smoker	R&GrH	44 0	93 9	46 3	3 7	1 73
Curtis E Akers	RH	59 0	86 0	49 2	3 5	1 73
Melvin R Eby	RH	51 0	84 1	47 6	3 6	1 72
P Robert Wenger	RH	27 5	85 6	44 8	3 8	1 72
P & Marvin Herr	R&GrJ	34 6	89 5	36 9	4 7	1 72
Robert L Gruber	R&GrH	88 0	90 2	48 9	3 5	1 72
Curtis L Martin	R&GrH	29 9	96 7	46 1	3 7	1 72
Samuel Stoltzfus	R&GrH	36 1	84 6	46 7	3 7	1 72
Melvin J Martin	RH	39 6	88 6	44 3	3 9	1 72
Carl L Martin	RH	77 0	82 8	45 0	3 8	1 71
John E Glick	R&GrH	37 0	86 1	45 0	3 8	1 71
Nathan E Stoltzfus	RH	71 0	91 3	43 3	3 9	1 70
Willis M Martin	R&GrH	51 8	94 1	49 1	3 5	1 70
Samuel B Lapp	RH	30 8	93 7	45 5	3 7	1 70
Wenger Brothers	RH	55 9	81 1	48 0	3 5	1 70
J Wade Groff	RH	43 7	89 3	44 5	3 8	1 69
Levi S Stoltzfus	R&GrH	45 6	94 3	45 5	3 7	1 69
Galen W Crouse	RH	130 1	86 8	49 2	3 4	1 69
Harry L Troop	RH	53 0	93 5	50 4	3 4	1 69
Sam K Stoltzfus	R&GrH	30 1	91 8	50 2	3 4	1 69
Harvey W Stoltzfus	RH	58 0	80 0	44 3	3 8	1 68
John K Stoltzfus	RH	36 3	82 3	46 5	3 6	1 68
John F Stoltzfus	R&GrH	29 6	80 1	47 4	3 5	1 68
Lloyd B Senseng	R&GrH	51 7	91 8	43 3	3 9	1 68

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