



1981 REVISED NATIONAL FLY CONTROL GUIDE FOR DAIRYMEN

WARNING! KEEP CHEMICAL AND DRUG RESIDUES OUT OF MILK AND MEAT



**DO NOT DEVIATE FROM MANUFACTURER'S CONTROL RECOMMENDATIONS
FOLLOW LABEL DIRECTIONS EXACTLY**

(PROPER SANITATION AND MANURE DISPOSAL ARE KEYS TO FLY CONTROL)

(KEEP CALF PENS CLEAN)

Do's Do's Do's

1. Read this guide carefully.
2. Use this chart as a guide — it is unlawful to use any pesticide in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
3. Follow directions on current labels exactly. Heed all precautions. Read the label with each use of any insecticide.
4. Maintain good sanitation practices — There is no substitute
5. Store pesticides in original containers with labels intact behind locked doors. Date containers when purchased
6. Dispose of empty pesticide containers promptly and properly (bury in sanitary landfill dump, or crush and bury them in two-level isolated location away from water supplies).
7. Keep up to date on changes in registration and classification status of pesticides. Check with your State Extension Entomologist or County Agent regarding status of a particular pesticide.

Don'ts Don'ts Don'ts

1. Do not contaminate milk, milking equipment, feed or water. Do not store pesticides in any milking area.
2. Do not exceed specified dosages on labels.
3. Do not apply pesticides to cows during milking time.
4. Do not use scatter or sugar baits in milking parlors or milk rooms.
5. Do not store these persistent chlorinated hydrocarbons on or around your dairy operation: Aldrin, Benzene Hexachloride, Chlordane, DDT, Dieldrin, Endrin, Heptachlor, Lindane and Toxaphene.
6. Do not use feedstuffs known to have been treated with persistent chlorinated hydrocarbons.
7. Do not buy grain, hay, and forage from sellers who have not used pesticides in accordance with label directions — if in doubt — obtain a guarantee from seller or have chemical analysis made.

* See reverse side for restricted use pesticides

NOTE: This chart has been prepared with the Science and Education Administration — Agriculture Research of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Office of Pesticide Programs, Registration Division, of the Environmental Protection Agency, and has been found to comply with existing registration policies. Suggestions for use of certain pesticides on this chart are not intended to promote any trade name compound. Consult with your State Extension Entomologist, Fieldman or Extension registration specialist for other registered uses of insecticides listed on this chart



COURTESY OF:
THE NATIONAL MILK PRODUCERS FEDERATION
30 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001

“I have never made a purchase that has given me such satisfaction as the Harvestall Chillcuring System has.”



The first year with my Harvestall Chillcuring System I faced an unusual situation. Unexpectedly we sold 140 head of milk cows which left me with the wrong kind of corn for shelling and drying. With the cows we would put up 70 acres in ensilage and 7000 bushels of high moisture corn in a blue silo. We finished combining in late December with the corn at 28% moisture. So we filled the Harvestall bin and took the balance to Agway for commercial drying at 55¢ per bushel. The power for the Harvestall cost 9¢ a bushel.

The following figures are actual

\$5180.00	20% INVESTMENT CREDIT
4000.00	FIRST YEAR DEPRECIATION
1960.00	700 BU. GAIN IN TEST WEIGHT @ 2.80/BU.
1300.00	STORAGE @ .10/BU.
3380.00	DIFFERENCE OF 26¢/BU. OVER COMMERCIAL DRYING
\$15,820.00	GAINED BY OWNING A HARVESTALL

I have all of the above figures documented. As you can see, at the end of two years I will have all my money returned. I have never made a purchase with such satisfaction as the Harvestall Chillcuring System.

Donald R. Howell
BLOOMSBURG, PA

To find out more about Harvestall and the tremendous advantages of natural air grain drying, write or call



Milford Mast
Elverson, PA 215-286-9118

Ken Sauder
Brownstown, PA 717-656-6519

Paul Detweiler
Newville, PA 717-776-3288