

AGRI-INC Congratulates Rothrock and Fertrell On Their Placings In The

1985 National Dairy Herds Honor List

**50-74 Lacts. #1 Placing
Rothrock Golden Holsteins
Bruce L. Rothrock Owner
Jack Miller Manager**

**50-74 Lacts. #2 Placing
Fertrell
Rufus Miller Owner
Steve & Annette Kuball Managers**



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Spacious Boxstalls, Jamesway, Easy Rest™
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Are Housed In Fertrells Five Spacious
Boxstalls.**

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Farm In Kempton, Pa.

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Fertrell's Top National Honor List Cow 1985

PACK-HERD JEMINI
BRIGADE (GP-80)
4-11 305d 2X 40,530 3.9% 1590
365d 2X 46,900 3.9% 1846
Sire: Shardale Arlinda
Chief Jemini



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Time To Control Flies

NEWARK, Del. — Flies in and around livestock barns can cause farmers trouble says Mark Graustein, University of Delaware extension entomologist. "Biting species especially can stress animals and annoy neighbors, so it's best to control fly populations when you notice an increase, not when the problem is out of hand," he says.

The entomologist recommends an integrated approach to barn fly control through use of good sanitation practices, proper and timely manure handling procedures and carefully scheduled insecticide applications based on need.

The first step is to prevent fly breeding through good sanitation. In confinement pens that means cleaning out the pack of manure and bedding under livestock at least once a week. On free stall farms, remove manure daily and provide good drainage to prevent fly breeding. In stanchion barns, clean out drops at least once a day. Also remove wet feed from managers and clear green chop, forage and feed accumulations from around silos at least once a week.

Proper manure handling is an essential part of pest management. Graustein says, "If at all possible, manure and othe fly breeding materials should be immediately spread on fields as thinly as possible to kill developing fly eggs and maggots."

Insecticide applications is also important. Residual sprays applied to fly resting areas on walls, ceilings and posts are presently the most cost effective chemical method of fly control. Cattle sprays and space sprays can also be used in confinement areas, but Graustein says these provide only temporary control, so these materials are the least cost effective.

Fly larvicides and fly baits can also be used in conjunction with other control methods, but the entomologist does not recommend extensive larvicide use because these products may harm natural fly enemies such as wasps, mites and beetles.

"Use insecticides only when fly populations are at problem levels," Graustein stresses. "Routine applications may cause flies to develop resistance that would render insecticides ineffective."

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