

INSECT CONTROL ON SHEEP AND GOATS- 2013

ENT 22

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This publication contains only a portion of the important information included on pesticide labels. Always read the product label carefully before buying and using any pesticide. Also, pesticide labels and registrations may change at any time. Any statements in this publication that disagree with the label must be disregarded. Many insecticides are sold under brand names that are not listed in this publication. No endorsement is intended for products mentioned, nor is criticism meant for products not listed.

Fleeceworms (Spring and Summer)

Infestations of fleeceworms or wool maggots usually start around the crotch in wool contaminated with feces and urine. Ordinary tagging and docking of animals generally prevents these infestations. Shear infested area and treat with an insecticide.

Insecticide	Amount	Withholding Time
Catron IV (permethrin)	Ready-to-use	0 days sheep and goats
Python 0.075% Dust	Ready-to-use	0 days sheep and goats

Nose Bots (Late Fall or Early Winter)

Use Ivomec 0.8% Sheep Drench (ivermectrin), administered orally after the first hard frost of the fall. Dose rate is 3 ml/26 lb of body weight. There is an 11 day preslaughter interval. See the label for complete information.

Animal Sprays for Keds and Lice

Insecticide	Amt/25 gal Water	Withholding Time
Atroban EC, Ectiban 5.7% EC, GardStar 40% EC, Goat & Sheep Spray, Hard Hitter, Insectaban, or Permethrin CDS (permethrin)	See label	0 days Ectiban – sheep and goats

Pour-ons and Dusts for Keds and Lice

Insecticide	Withholding Time
Atroban DeLice, Back Side, BackSide Plus, Durasect II, Expar, or Permethrin CDS, Synergized DeLice (permethrin)	0 days milk and slaughter for sheep
Ultra Boss 5% Pour On, Ectiban EC (permethrin)	0 days milk and slaughter for sheep and goats
Python 0.075% Dust (zeta-cypermethrin)	0 days milk and slaughter for sheep and goats

House Fly Control in and around Sheep Facilities

Effective and on-going sanitation and manure management programs are essential to maintaining fly populations at low levels. Manure, spilled feed, and wet bedding straw should be removed twice a weekly in order to interrupt the fly breeding cycle of flies. Manure should either be spread onto fields to dry or placed in lagoons to liquefy. Insecticides may be applied as residual sprays, non-residual knockdown or contact sprays, baits, or feed additives will provide only temporary relief unless breeding sites are eliminated. Always read and follow label directions.

Residual Fly Sprays

Insecticides may be applied as residual surface sprays, non-residual space sprays, baits, manure sprays, or feed additives. Always read and follow label instructions before applying insecticides for fly control. Treat walls, ceilings, posts, and other fly resting sites. Spray these areas thoroughly and to the point of runoff. In order to minimize control failures due to insecticide resistance, do not apply the same insecticide, or insecticides from the same chemical class (particularly pyrethroids), repeatedly throughout an entire season. See product labels for use rates. Rotation of pyrethroid, organophosphate, and spinosyn insecticides can reduce the potential for development of resistance.

Synthetic Pyrethroid Insecticides	Organophosphate Insecticides
cyfluthrin - Countdown 2 EC or Countdown 20% WP	stirofos - Rabon 50% WP
deltamethrin – Annihilator WP	stirofos + vapona Ravap EC
<i>lambda</i> -cyhalothrin - Grenade 10% WP	Spinosyns spinosad Elector
permethrin - Atroban 25% WP or 11% EC, Ectiban 7% EC or WP, Expar, Gardstar, Insectaban, Insectrin X, Overtime, Permaban, Permethrin II 10% or 25% WP	

Do not contaminate food, water or utensils with spray. Do not treat animals directly. One gallon of spray treats 500-1,000 square feet, depending on the type of surface (See label directions). Apply to walls, ceilings and other fly resting sites. Alternate applications of pyrethroid and organophosphate insecticides to reduce the potential for problems with insecticide resistance. Residual fly spray materials listed above provide control for 1-7 weeks.

Fly Traps

Large numbers of flies can be caught in baited fly traps but the traps may not do not cause any significant reduction in total fly numbers. In addition, this approach does not thing to eliminate fly breeding sites. Electrocuting light traps may reduce house fly and stable fly numbers in closed buildings.

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