

THE CULPRITS

STABLE FLY



DESCRIPTION: Has piercing mouth parts like the Horn Fly, but is twice the size. Resembles the House Fly in appearance. Congregate on flanks and legs, staying on animals only long enough to engorge with blood. Rest on walls, trees etc. after feeding.

ECONOMIC IMPACT: Stable Flies inflict painful bites to humans and animals alike. Annoyance to dairy cows results in lower milk production and loss of weight (up to 1/2 lb. per day has been documented).

BREEDING SITES: Wet straw, manure and decaying vegetable matter.

CONTROL: Proper sanitation, preventing the accumulation of breeding material. Spraying animals, barns and resting areas.

HORN FLY



DESCRIPTION: 1/2 the size of the House Fly, the Horn Fly lives on livestock, resting at the base of the horns. Horn flies pierce the skin to suck blood.

ECONOMIC IMPACT: Attack animals, resulting in weight loss and fall off in milk production. Horn Flies do not spread disease.

BREEDING SITES: Fresh cow manure.

CONTROL: Sprays applied to animals when population reaches 25 flies per animals.

IBA'S PESTICIDE PRODUCT SELECTION CHART



PRODUCT	ACTIVE INGREDIENTS		SPACE SPRAY	PREMISE	MILK ROOM	BACK RUBBER	AUTO SPRAYER	ANIMAL
CONCENTRATES								
Liquidate	Pyrethrins Piperonyl Butoxide	3.000% 30.000%	X				X	
Residual 8	Dimethoate	23.400%		X				
Atroban 11% E.C.	Permethrin	11.000%	X	X		X	X	X
10% Permethrin	Permethrin	10.000%	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tempo 20% WP	Cyfluthrin	20.000%		X	X			
Pyrethrin C	Pyrethrins	5.000%	X	X				
POUR-ONS								
Atroban Delice Pour-On	Permethrin	1.000%						X
Synergized Delice	Permethrin Piperonyl Butoxide	1.000% 1.000%		X		X		X
FLY TAPES								
Fly Catchers	None			X	X			
Giant Fly Catchers	None			X				
Sticky Roll Fly Strip	None			X				
INSECTICIDE EAR TAGS								
Deckem Insect Ear Tag	Permethrin	10.000%						X
READY TO USE SPRAYS								
Super Kill Fly Spray	Pyrethrins Piperonyl Butoxide	0.120% 0.480%	X	X	X		X	X
Dual Kill Fly Spray	Pyrethrins Vapona Piperonyl Butoxide	0.050% 0.465% 1.000%	X					X
Kill Fly Spray	Pyrethrins Vapona Piperonyl Butoxide	0.034% 0.230% 0.277%	X		X			X
AEROSOLS								
Spray 'N Kill	Pyrethrins Piperonyl Butoxide Bicycloheptene Dicarboximide	0.500% 1.000% 1.670%	X		X			X
Dari-Mist	Pyrethrins Piperonyl Butoxide Bicycloheptene Dicarboximide	0.975% 1.950% 3.210%	X		X		IBA DARI-MISTER	
DUSTS AND BAITS								
Fly Dust	Coral	1.000%		BEDDING				X
Louse & Grub Powder	Rabon	3.000%						X
Dairy & Beef Cattle Dust	Coral	1.000%						X
Combo Pac Dust Bag Refill	Permethrin Rabon	0.250% 1.000%						X
Attract 'N Kill Fly Bait	(Z)-9 Tricosene Methomyl	0.025% 1.000%		X				

IBA OFFERS A COMPLETE LINE OF PESTICIDE CONTROL PRODUCTS TO ENABLE YOU TO DESIGN AN I.P.M. PROGRAM TO FIT YOUR INDIVIDUAL DAIRY OPERATION

THE CULPRITS

FACE FLY



DESCRIPTION: Face Flies resemble the House Fly in appearance. They are found on cattle around the eyes, nostrils and mouth, on wounds and bloody areas. They feed on tears, mucus and saliva. Face Flies do not like shade.

ECONOMIC IMPACT: An annoyance to cattle, slowing production and growth as much as 20%. Face Flies may spread Pinkeye, Eyeworm and Navel Ills.

BREEDING SITES: Fresh cow manure.

CONTROL: Daily application of spray or dust. Begin treatment early, when Face Flies first appear.

HOUSE FLY



DESCRIPTION: A non-biting fly, the House Fly spreads filth wherever it lights.

ECONOMIC IMPACT: The House fly acts as an intermediate host of certain internal parasites. They spread disease organisms from cow to cow.

BREEDING SITES: Manure, garbage, decaying vegetable matter.

CONTROL: Eliminate breeding sites, residual treatment of breeding sites. Fly Baits.



IBA'S

Integrated Pest Management Program



WHY WE NEED TO CONTROL FLIES

FLIES:

- Spread disease from animal to animal
- Annoy animals to the point that they consume less feed resulting in lower weight gains and milk production.
- Contaminate walls, ceilings and equipment resulting in unsanitary conditions.
- Create a negative image of the quality of life on the dairy farm.

The USDA Pasteurized Milk Ordinance (P.M.O.) states: "A major reduction of fly infestation is obtainable by the dairy farm operator who conscientiously follows a sustained program of sanitation, screening and the proper use of insecticides."

FLY CONTROL GOALS

Because of the numerous fly breeding sites found around dairy farms, it is impossible to totally eliminate 100% of the fly population. Realistically, a sound fly control program should keep fly populations below that level which we consider economically important. It is this economic threshold which determines that control measures should be initiated or increased to maintain fly numbers within acceptable limits.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

An Integrated Pest Management (I.P.M.) Program seeks to maintain fly populations within economically acceptable limits. An I.P.M. program must be customized for each individual dairy operation to insure an appropriate blend of chemicals (animal and premise sprays, ear tags, dustbags, oilers and fly baits) with alterations in husbandry practices (manure handling and storage, types of bedding used, etc.). A good I.P.M. Program takes into account what insecticides have been used previously and seeks to change classes of chemical compounds to minimize the development of insecticide resistance.

ELEMENTS OF A SUCCESSFUL I.P.M. PROGRAM

1. Define acceptable limits of fly populations and begin control early.
2. Identify species of flies and where they breed.
3. Practice good manure and feed sanitation as follows:
 - A) Clean gutters and free stall alleys at least once per day.
 - B) Keep manure packs dry.
 - C) Provide adequate pasture size to prevent contamination.
 - D) Keep feed bunks and feed storage areas

free of spilled feedstuffs.

- E) Remove urine or manure soaked bedding on a regular basis.
 - F) Clean heifer facilities and calf hutches on a regular basis.
4. Apply pesticides per label instructions, rotating products to help prevent fly resistance.

COMMON FLY BREEDING SITES

- Around edges of manure loading facilities.
- Around feed bunks and water tanks.
- Along fence corners where manure is not trampled.
- In and around maternity stalls, calf pens and hutches.
- Around silos and baled hay or straw.
- Drainage area from yard.
- Floating mat or crust in liquid manure tank or lagoon.



PREVENTATIVE MEASURES

- Situate calf hutches in areas with good drainage and relocate regularly.
- Store all bedding, hay and silage off the ground on pallets or paved surfaces and cover well with a tarp or heavy plastic.
- Cut and remove vegetation around manure handling areas on a regular basis.
- Fill low areas and grade around buildings.
- Use concrete aprons for loafing areas and around the base of feed bunkers and waterers.
- Use tight fitting screens on all windows and caulk cracks and gaps in barns and other housing facilities.



- ▲ Free stall alleys should be cleaned daily to eliminate fly breeding sites.
- ▶ Situate calf hutches in areas with good drainage and relocate regularly.

YOUR IBA DEALER CARRIES A COMPLETE LINE OF PESTICIDE APPLICATION EQUIPMENT



Your IBA Dealer is:

121036

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