

Livestock External Parasite Integrated Pest Management

Peter Warren

Flies & Mosquitoes

House Flies & Stable Flies

- Destroy sites used by developing larvae
 - Areas around feed bunks
 - Spilled feed
 - Accumulated manure mixed with hay
 - Damp areas around waterers
 - Low lying areas around fence lines
 - Urine-soaked bedding in calf pens
- Insecticides provide good short-term control
 - Treat legs and undersides of animals thoroughly
 - Use residual wall sprays

Horse Bot Flies

- Insecticides are not very useful against this pest
- Remove eggs from horse with grooming tools
- Over the counter veterinary products available for controlling larvae in horse
 - Most effective when used in the fall after several killing frosts

Horse & Deer Flies

- Fence animals from wooded areas
- Provide artificial shade
- Insecticides on animals can help

Cattle Grubs (Heel Flies)

- It is important that cattle in Virginia not be treated with any product having grubicidal activity between November 1 and February 1
- Begin treatment when heel fly activity stops in late spring and early summer

Horn Fly

- Insecticide-impregnated rubbing devices are effective
 - Back rubbers
 - Ear tags
 - Dust bags

- Feeding animals insecticide-treated mineral, salt, and ration mixtures can control larvae
- Using a pasture harrow to break up manure piles may limit populations

Face Fly

- Daily forced use of insecticide-impregnated rubbing devices are the best way to reduce populations
- Sprays over entire body are effective only for short periods of time
- Fly masks provide relief but they must fit properly and be checked regularly

Sheep Nasal Bot Fly

- No pesticides are currently registered
- Veterinary products are available

Sheep Ked ("Sheep Tick")

- Treating after spring shearing is best time for chemicals to penetrate skin

Wound Infesting Flies

- Use insecticides to treat the infested wound and surrounding area and reapply as needed
- Submit all maggots found in wounds to your local Extension agent for identification

Mosquitoes

- Destroy larvae by draining wet areas, filling in puddles and ruts, and cleaning up other containers that collect water
- Adults may be controlled with insecticides on the animals or on the walls

Lice, Ticks, & Mites

Lice

- Keep animals healthy and in good condition
- Some animals are carriers and should be removed

from the herd or flock

- Insecticides do not work against the eggs (nits) so a second treatment should be made after 14 days when the current eggs hatch

Ticks

- Identify tick infested areas with a flannel drag
- Make environment unsuitable
- Cut and burn brush
- Keep grass short
- Cultivate tillable land
- Chemical applications will work in small areas

Mange Mites

- Regular inspection and treatment of new birds
- Exclusion of wild birds

Reference

Youngman, R.R., Bloomquist, J.R., McKinnon, W.R., Paulson, S.L., Whittier, W.D. Agricultural Animal Pest Control. Virginia Cooperative Extension (Publication 456-215).