

INSECT CONTROL ON SHEEP AND GOATS – 2018

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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.

Insecticides have been placed into numbered Insecticide Mode of Action groups (MOA) based on how they work against insects. Continual use of products from a single group against a pest species can lead to reduced control (resistance) by all products in the group. To minimize control failures due to insecticide resistance, do not apply insecticides within the same group repeatedly, even when using different application methods (baits, residual sprays, knockdown sprays, etc.). Rotate among groups.

Fleeceworms or wool maggots (Spring and Summer)

Infestations 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
z- Cypermethrin - Python 0.075% D	Ready-to-use	0 days sheep and goats

Nose bots (Late Fall or Early Winter)

Use Ivomec 0.08% 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 lice, keds and other biting flies

Insecticide	Withholding Time
Permethrin - Atroban EC, GardStar 40% EC, Goat & Sheep Spray, or Permethrin CDS (3)	0 days

Pour-ons and dusts for keds and lice

Insecticide	Withholding Time
Permethrin - Atroban DeLice, Back Side, BackSide Plus, Durasect II, or Permethrin CDS, 2 Synergized DeLice Ultra Boss 5% Pour on (3)	0 days milk or slaughter for sheep
zeta-Cypermethrin - Python 0.075% Dust (3)	0 days milk or slaughter for sheep and goats

House fly control in and around sheep facilities

Effective and on-going sanitation program is 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. 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 (Group 3)	Organophosphate Insecticides (Group 1B)
Cyfluthrin - Countdown 2 EC or Countdown 20% WP	Tetrachlorvinphos - Rabon 50% WP
Deltamethrin – Annihilator WP	Tetrachlorvinphos + Vapona - Ravap EC
<i>lambda</i> -Cyhalothrin - Grenade 10% WP	Spinosyns (Group 5)
Permethrin - Atroban 25% WP or 11% EC, Gardstar, 10% Prozap Insectrin, Permethrin II 10% or 25% WP	Spinosad - Elector

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.