

**INSECT CONTROL ON SHEEP AND GOATS- 2009**

**ENT 22**

Prepared by Lee Townsend, Extension Entomologist

This publication is not as complete as the pesticide label and is intended as a guideline only. Read the label for more specific instructions before using any pesticide and follow slaughter instructions. Many insecticides are sold under brand names not listed in this publication. Check labels for the names of recommended active ingredients.

**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 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	<b>Spinosyns</b> 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 pyrethroids and organophosphates. 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.