

CIRCULAR A-193

APRIL 1953

# FARM FLY CONTROL

3 0109 00671 6032

NORTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY

By  
Wayne J. Colberg  
Extension Entomologist

44.3

N9

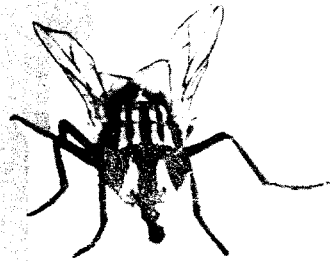
A8

10.193

EXTENSION SERVICE  
E.J. Haslerud, Director  
NORTH DAKOTA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE  
AND U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
COOPERATING  
Fargo, North Dakota  
Distributed in furtherance of Acts  
of Congress May 8 and June 30, 1914.

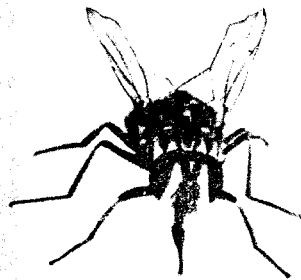


## KNOW THESE DIFFERENT KINDS OF FLIES AND THEIR HABITS



HOUSE FLY

Breeds in manure.  
Does not bite. Has lapping mouth parts.  
Spreads filth. Contaminates food.  
Pesters humans and livestock.  
Lays from 2 to 21 egg masses with about 130 eggs per mass.  
Eggs develop into adult flies in 8 to 20 days.



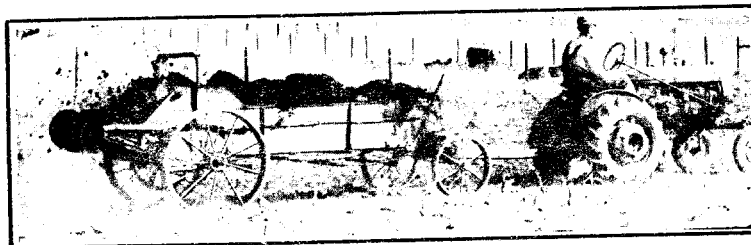
STABLE FLY

Breeds in wet straw, hay or manure.  
Blood sucking mouth parts. Bites livestock.  
Feeds on livestock. Lives in barnyard.  
Each female lays from 400 to 600 egg masses. Up to 25 eggs per mass.  
Eggs develop into adult flies in 21 to 25 days.



HORN FLY

Breeds in fresh cattle droppings.  
Blood sucking mouth parts.  
Lives and feeds entirely upon livestock.  
About half the size of house fly.  
Eggs develop into adult flies in 10 to 14 days.



Haul Manure Frequently

# FLY CONTROL PAYS IN INCREASED MILK AND BEEF PRODUCTION

## ● BARNYARD SANITATION

Remove all breeding places early in the spring before flies start to breed. Also (1) keep barns cleaned and dry, (2) Keep weeds and grass clipped, (3) Provide good farm drainage.

Good drainage will prevent fly and mosquito breeding. If drainage is impossible, then apply insecticides or lime to the wet areas around the farmstead. Lime is also helpful when applied inside the barns.

## ● SPRAY ALL BUILDINGS WITH INSECTICIDES

Spray buildings to help control stable and house flies. These are the ones that breed and live around farm buildings. (1) Use wettable powders, (2) Begin spraying early. Repeat applications every 4 to 5 weeks.

(3) Spray all resting places. (4) Apply recommended rates. More insecticide is needed for building spraying than livestock spraying for lasting control. (5) Wait at least one week after white washing before you spray with insecticides.

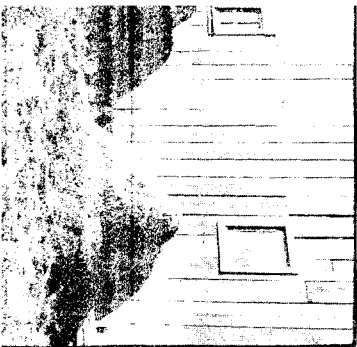
## ● SPRAY YOUR LIVESTOCK WITH INSECTICIDES

Spray livestock to control the horn fly. Breeding takes place not only around the farmstead but also in the pasture. (1) Use wettable powders. When liquid insecticides are used, mix in water only. (2) Spray your livestock early and repeat applications as necessary. (3) Soak each animal until spray runs off. Spray animals from rear to front.

## ● OTHER RECOMMENDED PRACTICES

(1) Screen windows. (2) Keep barn doors closed as much as possible. (3) Keep milking equipment and utensils covered at all times.

Avoid Manure Piles



Keep Livestock Sprayed

**IMPORTANT:** When applying residual insecticides like DDT, use either knapsack sprayer or power sprayer. When spraying buildings, use not over 100 pounds pressure. On livestock, not over 200 pounds pressure. A fan-type sprayer nozzle is best. Be sure your sprayer is operating properly.

**SANITATION IS THE KEY TO A SUCCESSFUL FLY PROGRAM**

# RECOMMENDED INSECTICIDES FOR FLY CONTROL

## FOR DAIRY BARNS

METHOXYCHLOR - - - - - 1 pound 50 percent wettable powder methoxychlor to 2-1/2 gallons of water or 40 pounds to 100 gallons of water.

LINDANE - - - - - 1/4 pound 25 percent lindane wettable powder to 2-1/2 gallons of water or 10 pounds to 100 gallons of water.

METHOXYCHLOR and - - - - - 1 pound methoxychlor lindane combination to 2-1/2 gallons of water or 40 pounds to 100 gallons of water.

## BARNS OTHER THAN DAIRY

LINDANE - - - - - 1/4 pound 25 percent lindane wettable powder to 2-1/2 gallons of water or 10 pounds to 100 gallons of water.

DDT - - - - - 1 pound 50 percent wettable powder DDT to 2-1/2 gallons of water or 40 pounds to 100 gallons of water.

BHC - - - - - 1/2 pound to 2-1/2 gallons of water or 20 pounds to 100 gallons of water.

DDT-BHC COMBINATION - - - - - 1 pound to 2-1/2 gallons of water or 44 pounds to 100 gallons of water.  
Use approximately 1 gallon of spray to each 500 square feet of wall surface.

## DAIRY ANIMALS

METHOXYCHLOR is the only acceptable insecticide for dairy animals.

1/4 pound of 50 percent wettable powder to 2-1/2 gallons of water or 8 to 12 pounds to 100 gallons of water. Or you may use 1 quart of liquid methoxychlor to 12.5 gallons of water.

## ALL OTHER ANIMALS

METHOXYCHLOR - - - - - } Same as for methoxychlor as outlined in section above  
DDT - - - - - } for dairy animals.

LINDANE - - - - - 1/8 pound 25 percent wettable powder to 2-1/2 gallons of water or 4 pounds to 100 gallons of water.

BHC - - - - - 1/4 pound 10 percent BHC wettable powder to 2-1/2 gallons of water or 10 pounds to 100 gallons of water.

METHOXYCHLOR and LINDANE - 1/2 pound to 2-1/2 gallons of water or 8 to 12 pounds to 100 gallons of water.

DDT-BHC COMBINATIONS 1/4 pound to 2-1/2 gallons of water or 11 pounds to 100 gallons of water.

Spray livestock thoroughly or until spray begins to run off the animals. Use approximately 1 quart of spray per animal.

## CONTACT OR FAST-KILLING FLY SPRAYS

These include pyrethrins, allethrin and other contact sprays.

These sprays are (1) quick killing in action, (2) have limited residual effect, (3) are not poisonous to animals, (4) act as repellents on livestock, (5) are effective in buildings when applied as mist or in finely divided sprays, (6) kills flies when other insecticides fail.