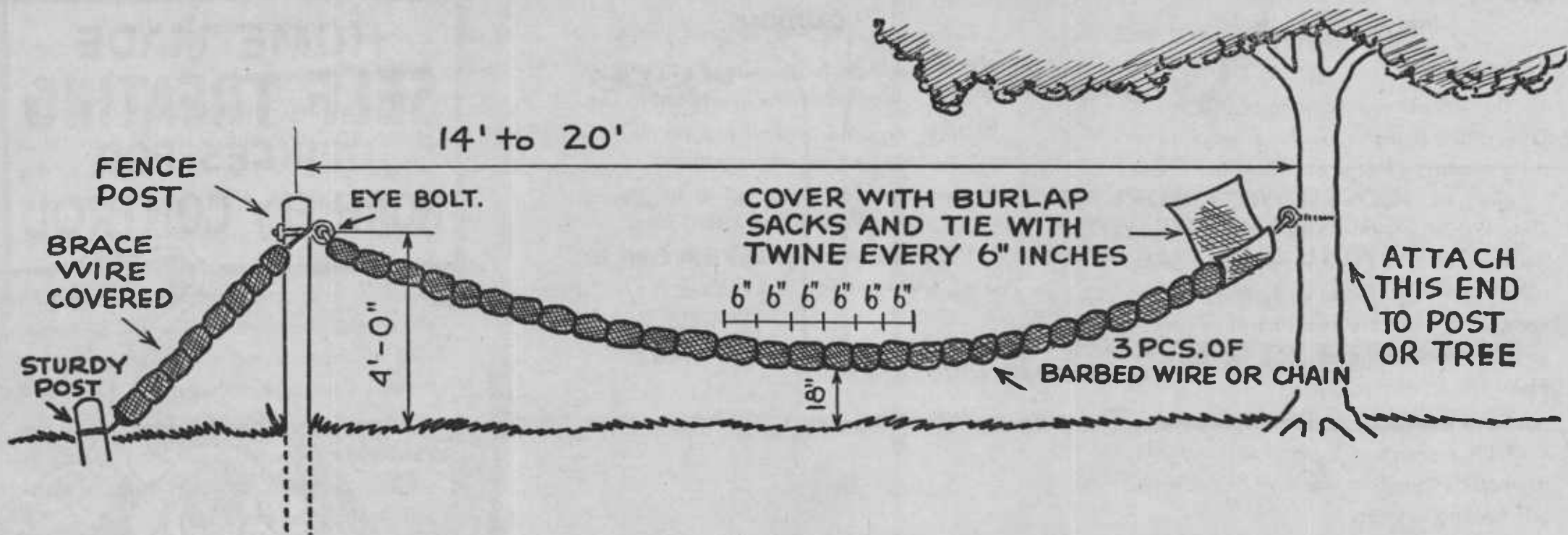


HOME MADE SELF TREATING DEVICES FOR HORN FLY CONTROL



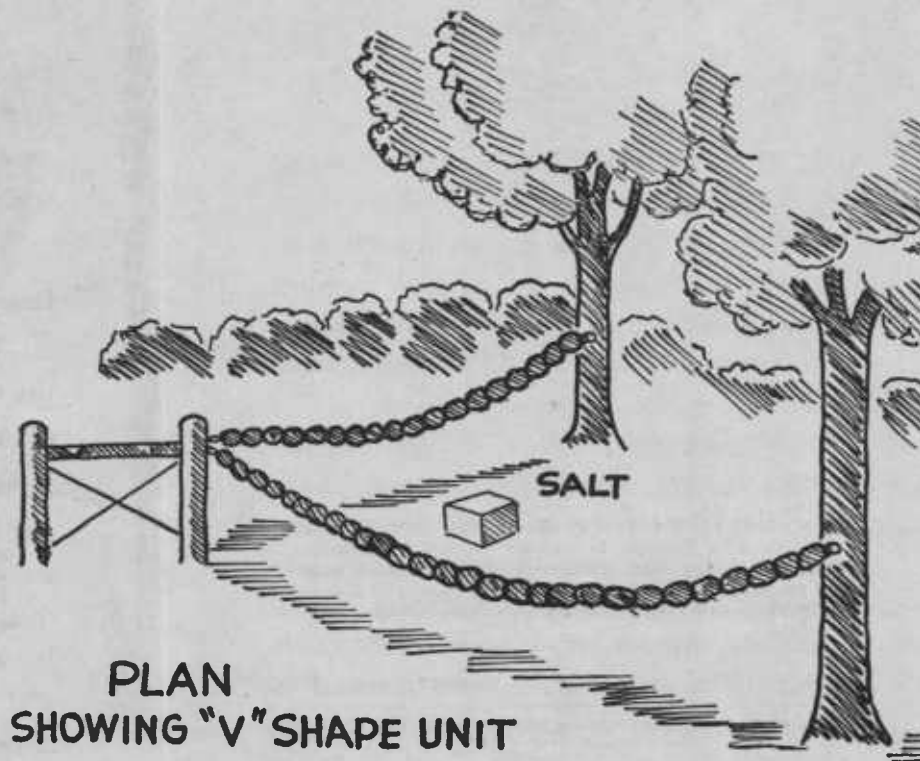
EXTENSION CIRCULAR 555
Federal Cooperative Extension Service
Oregon State College, Corvallis



Bill of Materials

(for single unit)

- 2 Eye bolts or heavy wire for securing to post
- 2 Eye rings or snaps
- 14-20 Burlap sacks
- 40-50 20-inch pieces of binding twine or cord
- 3 20- to 25-foot pieces of barbed wire, cable, or chain
- Heavy fence and brace posts
- Heavy wire for bracing



PLAN
SHOWING "V" SHAPE UNIT

LET YOUR CATTLE treat themselves to control horn flies. Horn flies are those small, black flies that are so abundant on Oregon cattle during the summer months. These flies feed by sucking blood. Cattle which are fighting flies will not make maximum gains.

Self-treating devices should be put where cattle congregate or loaf. Such places might be shady spots in a pasture, around salt licks, around gates leading into feeding pens, or around watering places. Livestock owners know where their cattle congregate, and it is in these places that the self-treating devices should be set up.

Insecticides To Use

Beef Cattle

Use a 5 per cent solution of DDT, toxaphene, TDE, or methoxychlor in stove oil or a light grade of fuel oil. To prepare this solution, add one quart of a 25 per cent emulsifiable concentrate to 4 quarts of oil. Some emulsifiable concentrates of insecticides come in concentrations other than 25 per cent. If these are used, it will be necessary to calculate the amount necessary to make a 5 per cent solution.

Some insecticide companies may make available a prepared 5 per cent insecticide solution designed for use with home made self-treating devices.

Apply approximately 1 gallon of the 5 per cent solution to about 15 to 20 linear feet of sacks. Pour the insecticide solution slowly and evenly over the sacks. Retreat the sacks in 3 to 6 weeks or as necessary.

Dairy Cattle

To avoid insecticide residues in milk use only methoxychlor or pyrethrum preparations on dairy cattle.

Methoxychlor should be used as a 5 per cent solution by adding 1 quart of 25 per cent emulsifiable concentrate to 4 quarts of oil as described above. Pyrethrum preparations vary with the manufacturer and should be diluted according to their directions. Methoxychlor is longer lasting than pyrethrum.

CAUTIONS

- ▶ Too much oil is dangerous to cattle so follow directions in amount to use.
- ▶ Under no conditions should the oil solution be sprayed on cattle.
- ▶ Do not use crankcase oil or lubricating oils to dilute the insecticides.
- ▶ Use only methoxychlor or pyrethrum for dairy cattle.

Issued by the Federal Cooperative Extension Service, Oregon State College, in Cooperation with Departments of Entomology and Animal Husbandry—With technical assistance of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Division of Insects Affecting Man and Animals.

Reprinted January 1954-4M

Cooperative Extension work in Agriculture and Home Economics, F. E. Price, director, Oregon State College and the United States Department of Agriculture cooperating. Printed and distributed in furtherance of Acts of Congress of May 8 and June 30, 1914