

FLY CONTROL



The Problem:

Flies can be costly to dairy farmers due to disease transmission and irritation. Whether feeding upon the animals or simply being a nuisance, flies can reduce milk production and decrease weight gains and be a vector of disease.

There are a number of quality fly control products; however, extended use of one product will cause flies to develop a resistance over time and the product will become less effective.

The best way to control flies is through the implementation of an integrated fly control program. This includes sanitation and manure management to eliminate areas for flies to breed.

Your Solution:

An effective fly control program uses a combination of products (larvicides & adulticides) that attack flies at different stages of the fly life cycle with various environmental, biological and chemical techniques.

- **Larvicides** - Insecticides targeting the larvae stage of a fly. Larvicides come in a variety of forms including biologicals, baits and feed additives.
- **Adulticides** - Insecticides used to kill adult flies. Adulticides are available in baits, sprays, pour-ons and traps.

Techniques

- **Environmental** - The proper management and sanitation of manure, feeds and facilities.
- **Biological** - Enhancement of the naturally occurring populations of fly predators and parasites.
- **Chemical** - Pour-ons, sprays and baits used in conjunction with environmental and biological techniques to achieve desired degree of fly control. Rotate yearly to avoid resistance.

For more information:
800.255.1181 | info@armorah.com

Types of Flies

Face Fly (*Musca autumnalis*)

- Non-biting fly measures 6-8 mm
- Direct transmitters of pinkeye in cattle
- Larvae grows in freshly deposited cattle manure



Horn Fly (*Haematobia irritans*)

- Blood feeding fly measures 4-5 mm
- Stay on cattle after feeding
- Moves to the underside of cattle during rain and hot temperatures
- Carries diseases that decrease weight gain and lower milk production
- Larvae grows in cattle manure (do best in grass manure of pastured cattle)



Stable Fly (*Stomoxys calcitrans*)

- Nuisance blood feeding fly measures 6-8 mm
- Interrupts cattle's normal feeding and resting activities
- Larvae grows in wet manure mixed with soil, straw, bedding material, silage or grain



House Fly (*Musca domestica*)

- Non-biting fly measures 6-9 mm
- Most abundant insect associated with cattle but causes the least amount of harm
- May cause ear flapping, head shaking and/or pen avoidance
- Larvae grows in virtually all substrates including feed, manure and vegetation



Horse Fly (*Tabanus lineola*)

- Bloodsucking fly measures 19-25 mm
- Numerous painful bites can cause a significant loss of blood
- Larvae grows in mud along pond edges, stream banks, wetlands or seepage areas












DETECT. DEFEND. DELIVER.

INSECTICIDE EAR TAGS



*Click on part ID to view details and shop online.

Product Image	Product	Part ID / Count	Active Ingredients	Animal				Fly Stage		Insects Controlled or Reduced								
				Lactating	Non-Lactating	Beef	Calves	Adulticide	Larvicide	Horn Flies	Face Flies	Stable Flies	Black Flies	House Flies	Horse Flies	Lice	Ticks	
	CyLence Ultra®	#18809 - 20 ct	8% beta-cyfluthrin and 20% piperonyl butoxide	x	x	x	x	x		x	x							x
	Dominator® Insecticide	#18821 - 20 ct	20% pirimiphos methyl		x	x	x	x			x							
	Gardstar® Plus	#12074 - 25 ct	10% permethrin	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x			x	x
	Max 40™	#24921 - 20 ct	40% diazinon		x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x			x	x
	Optimizer®	#18808 - 20 ct	21% diazinon		x	x		x		x	x						x	x
	Python® II Magnum™	#27529 - 20 ct	5% zetacypermethrin and 20% piperonyl butoxide	x	x	x		x		x	x	x		x			x	
	Python®	#12108 - 20 ct #12109 - 100 ct	10% zetacypermethrin plus piperonyl butoxide	x	x	x	x	x		x	x						x	x
	Tri Zap™	#21312 - 20 ct	3.17% zetacypermethrin, 6% abamectin and 20% piperonyl butoxide	x	x	x	x	x		x	x						x	x
	XP-820™	#12123 - 20 ct #12124 - 100 ct	20% piperonyl butoxide and 8% abamectin		x	x		x		x	x							x

*Formulated for dairy and beef operations. Age not listed.

Visit www.y-tex.com for more details on ear tag rotation.

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