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IPM
Integrated Pest Management

Integrated Fly Management Around Confined Livestock

Two common pests on dairy farms—the house fly and the stable fly—can lower milk production, reduce feed conversion efficiency, expose the herd to disease-causing organisms, and cause blood loss.

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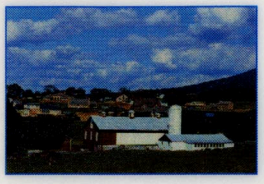
Integrated Fly Management Around Confined Livestock describes how to manage fly pests effectively. What are the steps to success?

- **Understand** the life cycle of the fly and its requirements for breeding.
- **Monitor** to identify breeding areas that need to be cleaned and eliminated. Three methods—baited traps, sticky ribbons, and spot cards—are described.
- **Practice sanitation;** stalls, pens, feed preparation areas, spills around silos, and other "hot spots" must be kept clean.
- **Use beneficial organisms** such as predaceous beetles and mites, small parasitoids, and disease organisms.
- **Apply appropriate insecticides** properly and in the right places.



This video shows each step in detail and lends itself to group discussion. After viewing, you will see why fly populations on IPM farms are 50 percent lower than on non-IPM farms.

Running time: 35:00

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The New York State Integrated Pest Management Program encourages people to adopt a sustainable approach to managing pests, using methods that minimize environmental, health, and economic risks. For more information: 800-635-8356; www.nysaes.cornell.edu/ipmnet/ny/livestock/

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