



## Dipteracide® Methoprene (IGR) Control the damaging impact of biting horn flies

Over the past years, beef and dairy producers have utilized numerous methods in their quest to control horn flies, the predominant ectoparasite of major economic significance to grazing beef and dairy cattle. Fighting biting horn flies lowers gain and milk production, cutting profitability.

Most entomologists agree that when a horn fly population exceeds 100+ flies per dairy cow and 200+ flies per beef cow, production declines.

Even counts as low as 100 flies per cow can reduce weaning weight and as little as 50 flies can impact milk production. USDA estimates that horn flies can cost the cattle industry up to \$1 billion in lost production.

### Production Losses

Weaning weights drop by 10-20 lb per calf and weight gains can be reduced by up to 18%. While milk production can be dropped by as much as 20%.

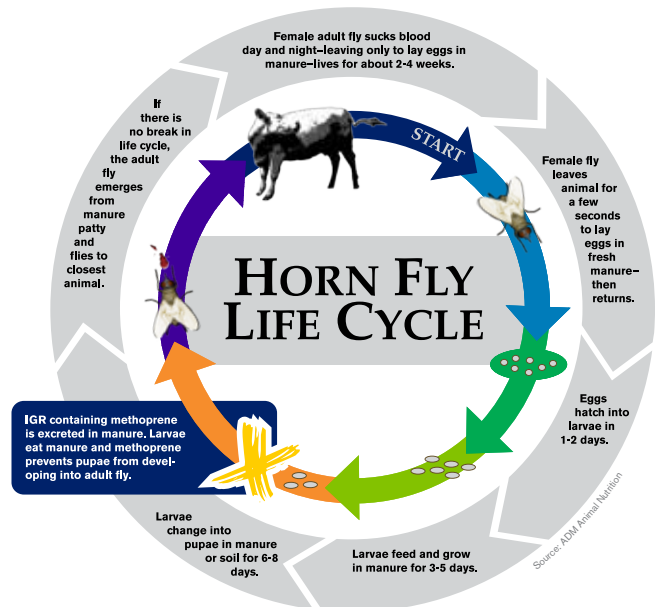
Expected gain loss from ineffective horn fly control in growing cattle, over a 150-day grazing season is 0.25-0.50 lb daily or 35-75 lb over the season.

### Dipteracide - the Effective Solution

The perfect choice for effective horn fly control for cattle is Dipteracide (ADM methoprene).

Methoprene is an Insect Growth Regulator (IGR), which helps break the life cycle of horn flies by preventing horn fly larvae from maturing in treated cattle manure.

**Horn Flies cost the cattle industry upwards of \$1 billion dollars annually due to lost production.\***



### Horn Fly Life Cycle

Horn flies typically appear in the early spring, and the population increases until it peaks during mid- to late-summer and early fall. Horn flies reproduce at tremendous rates. Left untreated, a few horn flies can quickly develop into 1,000 to 2,000 flies per animal, which equates to 80,000 bites per animal per day.

## Dipteracide - The Benefits

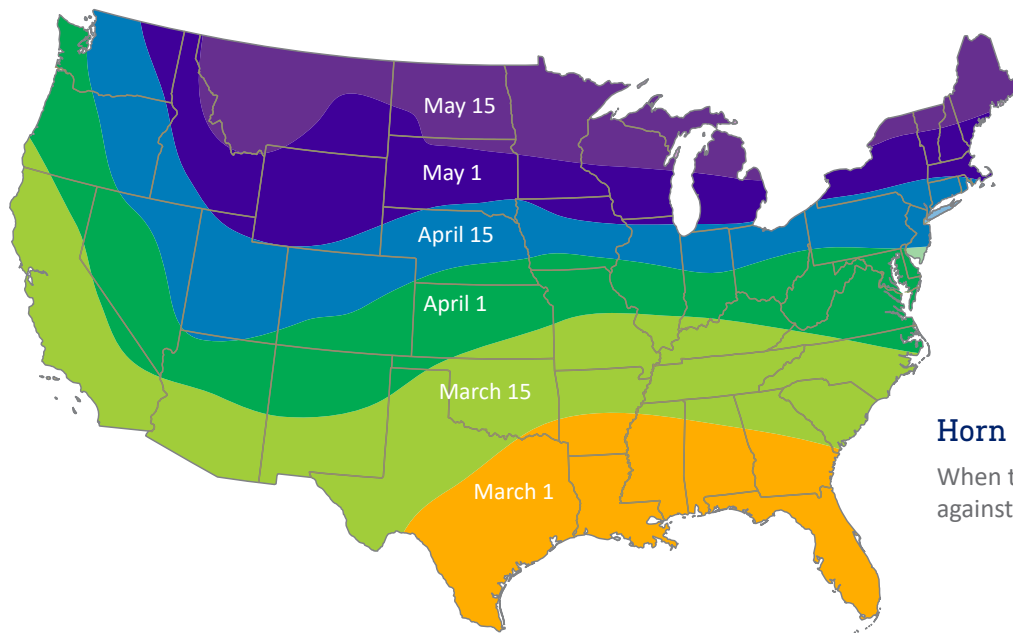
- Growing cattle are expected to gain an additional 0.25 - 0.50 lb daily due to horn fly control.\*
- 10-20 lbs better calf weaning weights.
- Milk production can be enhanced by 20%.

## IGR Facts

- Methoprene will not wash out of the manure.
- Methoprene decomposes naturally with the manure – no effect on soils or plants.
- Methoprene affects only the horn fly – will not harm beneficial insects.
- Methoprene is not harmful to warm blooded animals, bird, or reptiles.
- Methoprene has no withdrawal for meat or milk.

## Why is methoprene the best way to reduce horn fly populations?

- It offers the most cost-effective horn fly protection because it prevents immature horn flies from developing into profit robbing adults compared to control procedures targeted toward adult horn flies.
- It is a convenient and hassle-free feed-through product where the cow is the “applicator” through routine everyday feed practices. The ingested methoprene is deposited in the manure where it works to break the horn fly life cycle.
- Effective against organophosphate and pyrethroid resistant flies.
- It eliminates the expense of repeated gathering and handling of cattle for other fly control methods.



### Horn Fly Season

When to initiate best protection against horn flies.

\*USDA