Insecticides for external parasites of sheep and cattle

Department of Agriculture, Western Australia
IMPORTANT DISCLAIMER

This document has been obtained from DAFWA’s research library website (researchlibrary.agric.wa.gov.au) which hosts DAFWA’s archival research publications. Although reasonable care was taken to make the information in the document accurate at the time it was first published, DAFWA does not make any representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, currency, completeness or suitability for any particular purpose. It may be out of date, inaccurate or misleading or conflict with current laws, polices or practices. DAFWA has not reviewed or revised the information before making the document available from its research library website. Before using the information, you should carefully evaluate its accuracy, currency, completeness and relevance for your purposes. We recommend you also search for more recent information on DAFWA’s research library website, DAFWA’s main website (https://www.agric.wa.gov.au) and other appropriate websites and sources.

Information in, or referred to in, documents on DAFWA’s research library website is not tailored to the circumstances of individual farms, people or businesses, and does not constitute legal, business, scientific, agricultural or farm management advice. We recommend before making any significant decisions, you obtain advice from appropriate professionals who have taken into account your individual circumstances and objectives.

The Chief Executive Officer of the Department of Agriculture and Food and the State of Western Australia and their employees and agents (collectively and individually referred to below as DAFWA) accept no liability whatsoever, by reason of negligence or otherwise, arising from any use or release of information in, or referred to in, this document, or any error, inaccuracy or omission in the information.
INSECTICIDES FOR EXTERNAL PARASITES OF SHEEP AND CATTLE

CHLORINATED hydrocarbon insecticides for the control of external parasites of sheep and cattle are no longer registered under the Veterinary Medicines Act. The preparations are D.D.T., B.H.C., dieldrin, aldrin and toxaphene.

D.D.T. is the only exception to this rule; it may still be used in blowfly dressings. Despite the ban on these insecticides external parasites can still be effectively controlled. Recommended alternative insecticides and their use for controlling external parasites are given below.

FOR SHEEP

Arsenic

About 90 per cent of all sheep dipping compounds now used are arsenical preparations.

It has been shown that a single thorough dipping in an arsenical fluid will completely eradicate lice.

Arsenic will not eradicate itch mite; it will however suppress the infestation to a level where it produces no ill-effects.

Arsenic has little residual toxicity and when used alone is not effective for the eradication of keds.

An arsenic-rotenone preparation however has been found satisfactory for controlling sheep keds, or so called, tick. The preparation has a good residual toxicity and will destroy young keds emerging from the pupae.

Organic Phosphorus Compounds

Some of the organic phosphorus compounds are diazinon, delnav (bercotox), asuntol and malathion.

These compounds are highly effective for the eradication of lice but are not effective against itch mite. Organic phosphorus compounds can be recommended (for the control of lice and keds) in the warmer districts north and east of Perth where itch mite does not occur, or is not a problem.

Organic phosphorus compounds will control sheep keds where they occur to a limited extent in the higher rainfall areas.

These compounds are also successful in preventing blowfly strike. They have a prolonged residual toxicity and make a serviceable blowfly dressing. When these are applied by jetting protection lasts for about three months.

Lime-Sulphur

Lime-sulphur is the only insecticide capable of eradicating itch mite. However it is not effective against lice or keds, and is costly and unpleasant to use.

Because of this, and the need for a follow up dipping to control these two parasites, lime-sulphur is unlikely to find favour with flock owners.

Rotenone-piperonyl butoxide

This has given encouraging results but the combination has yet to be proved in the field.

FOR CATTLE

The only important external parasites of cattle in the southern areas of the State are biting lice and sucking lice. Both may be eradicated by spraying with an organic phosphorus compound in accordance with the manufacturers' directions.

Two treatments separated by a 14-day interval are necessary for complete eradication of biting and sucking lice on cattle.

FOR PIGS

The ban on chlorinated hydrocarbon preparations has not been extended to the control of lice and mange on pigs. Any of these preparations may be used on pigs for this purpose.

D.D.T.

Blowfly dressings containing D.D.T., which has a good residual toxicity and protects sheep against re-strike may still be used. This is the only exception to the ban on chlorinated hydrocarbon preparations for the control of external parasites of sheep and cattle.
NOW!
Long-lasting Protection
against BLACKLEG
with CHAUVILIN
(NEW AND HIGHLY PURIFIED)

Continuous field research supported by scientific laboratory testing by the Glaxo Group has resulted in a new improved vaccine to combat Blackleg... Chauvilin is an aluminium treated purified culture of Clostridium chauvoei that gives:

LONG LASTING PROTECTION
One 2 cc dose of Chauvilin gives immunity for periods to one year. An additional dose one month after the initial dose further lengthens the period of protection.

NO LOCAL REACTION—NO CARCASS DAMAGE
Chauvilin's high degree of purity reduces extraneous protein to a minimum, making the risk of local reaction negligible.

SAVES TIME DURING VACCINATION
Chauvilin is a free-flowing suspension—cannot block single or multi-dose syringes.

STANDARD POTENCY IN EACH BATCH
Each batch of Chauvilin is strictly tested for safety, purity and potency. This ensures a constant dose with standard potency.

VACCINATE WITH CHAUVILIN NOW
Spores may remain dormant in the animal until activated by injury or even severe exercise. The result is a rapid and fatal attack unless the animal is protected.

CHAUVILIN gives long lasting protection for SO LITTLE EXTRA COST.
Available in the following packs:—
10 doses 11.4 pence per dose.
25 doses 8.6 pence per dose.
125 doses 5.0 pence per dose.

GLAXO-ALLENBURY'S (AUST.) PTY. LTD. SYDNEY, MELBOURNE

Please mention the "Journal of Agriculture of W.A." when writing to advertisers