

Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Research Reports

Volume 0
Issue 1 *Cattleman's Day (1993-2014)*

Article 1384

1972

Dust bags for fly control under range conditions

R.R. Schalles

C.W. Jr. Pitts

M. McKee

See next page for additional authors

Follow this and additional works at: <https://newprairiepress.org/kaesrr>



Part of the [Other Animal Sciences Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Schalles, R.R.; Pitts, C.W. Jr.; McKee, M.; and Evans, J. (1972) "Dust bags for fly control under range conditions," *Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Research Reports*: Vol. 0: Iss. 1. <https://doi.org/10.4148/2378-5977.2787>

This report is brought to you for free and open access by New Prairie Press. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Research Reports by an authorized administrator of New Prairie Press. Copyright 1972 the Author(s). Contents of this publication may be freely reproduced for educational purposes. All other rights reserved. Brand names appearing in this publication are for product identification purposes only. No endorsement is intended, nor is criticism implied of similar products not mentioned. K-State Research and Extension is an equal opportunity provider and employer.



Dust bags for fly control under range conditions

Authors

R.R. Schalles, C.W. Jr. Pitts, M. McKee, and J. Evans

K**S****U**

Dust Bags for Fly Control under Range Conditions

R.R. Schalles, C.W. Pitts, Jr.¹, Miles McKee,
and Jack Evans

Cattlemen have traditionally used various methods to control horn flies and, more recently, face flies. Many methods used require various amounts of labor and handling of cattle. Most recent efforts have stressed minimum labor. Dust bags that cattle rub to disperse insecticide is such a method. A study of the dust bag method of fly control is reported here.

Method and Procedure

Four approximately 300-acre adjacent pastures with about 30 Polled Hereford cows and calves, and yearling heifers each were used. Calves were born in March and April and weaned in late October. Half the pastures had dust bags near the water area under shade where cattle had loafed in previous years. No fly control was used in the other pastures. The cattle were weighed each month.

Results and Discussion

Weight gains did not differ significantly. Average gain by cows in pastures with dust bags was a nonsignificant 6 lbs. more, but their calves were one pound lighter than those in pastures with no fly control. Differences in percentages of animals treated for pinkeye were not significant.

Flies were not adequately controlled by dust bags in these pastures. Cows did not use them often enough to control flies.

Other fly control trials will be studied and reported.

¹ Department of Entomology.