



Cockroach and Pit Fly Control for Swine Operations

Treatment for cockroach and pit fly infestations can be time-consuming, costly and still somewhat ineffective. The programs outlined below were designed to provide greater control, offer cost predictability, and decrease the time spent treating outbreaks for these persistent pests.

The control of cockroaches and pit flies can be focused on significant population reductions during the late spring, just prior to the warmer weather when the populations can quickly get out of control. And then an additional application made in the fall, to keep populations at low levels during the colder months. These well-timed applications will prove to be more effective, less costly and less time consuming than other methods of control.

The use of the PureScience plant-derived Fly & Roach product is safe to use around livestock, safe for the individuals applying the product and environmentally friendly. It is also effective in controlling all life stages of these pests.

Cockroach control procedures: To be conducted during late spring and again during the fall

Harborage Treatment

1. Apply the Fly & Roach product using a pressurized pump backpack sprayer equipped with a flat-fan-04 nozzle tip, to all cracks, crevices and any other hiding areas where roaches are detected. For best results, spray product to run-off at all selected application sites.
2. Repeat harborage treatment step 1 at one-week intervals for a total of three treatments.

Pit fly control procedures: To be conducted during late spring and again during the fall

1. Turn off all exhaust fans just prior to application.
2. Using a gas-powered mist blower, apply PureScience Fly & Roach product as a fine mist, filling the room or facility. For best results, apply approximately 4 ounces/1,000 square (sq.) feet (ft.) of room or facility.
3. Allow about 10 minutes for the mist to settle before turning the exhaust fans back on.

Larval Control

1. Immediately following the completion of the "Knockdown" procedures, using a pressurized pump sprayer, spray along the edges of the flooring slats and any other areas under the pits having a heavy organic slurry. For best results, apply approximately 2 gallons/1,000 sq. ft. of floor area.
2. Repeat the above application once/month if populations begin to build.

The above procedures may be repeated at any time during the year when populations have begun to increase above acceptable levels.

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