

Survey of Pest Management Practices on Washington Dairy Farms

Abstract

Washington state dairy producers were surveyed to determine pest and parasite prevalence and range of current pest management strategies. Nearly all respondents reported treating their cattle or premises for flies, while 62% reported treating their animals for external parasites. Use of pyrethroid and pyrethrins insecticides was common throughout the state. Results indicated that use of non-chemical options to control flies are commonly used by Washington dairy producers and may have become more widespread since the late 1990s. Extension professionals could improve outreach education to dairies by partnering with farm supply stores, veterinarians, and feed distributors.

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Introduction

U.S. dairy producers are motivated to reduce fly populations on their dairies to improve animal health and well-being, which in turn improves milk production. Numerous chemical and non-chemical treatment options to control flies and/or other external parasites are available to dairy managers. Pest management plans vary among dairies in Washington State; generally, dairies tailor their programs based on economics and cattle housing accommodations.

Recent dairy surveys queried producers about economics (Bitsch, 2009; Neiberger & Brady, 2013), feeding practices (Leonardi et al., 2011), and on-farm mortality composting (Price, Carpenter-Boggs, & Goldberger, 2009). Very few surveys have asked dairy managers about pest problems and pest management strategies; Neiberger and Brady (2013) did not query them on costs of pest control either. The last comprehensive survey

on pest management practices on dairies was accomplished in 1997 in New York (Harrington et al., 1997). The last survey on agricultural chemical usage on dairies was conducted in 2006 by the United States Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service (USDA-NASS, 2007a).

The University of Washington's (UW) Pacific Northwest Agricultural Safety and Health (PNASH) Center partnered with Washington State University (WSU) Extension Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Program. Our main objective was to obtain baseline information on pest prevalence and pest management practices on Washington dairies as part of a larger project aimed at reducing pyrethroid insecticide use and exposure on dairies. Following are the principal results of our survey of pest management practices on dairy farms. These response data will serve to inform the research team's future outreach programming objectives.

Survey Methodology

WSU Extension and PNASH prepared a brief, six-page questionnaire and sent it to 414 dairy producers in Washington State during the fall of 2012. The questionnaire was based on a previous survey of Washington beef producers (Ferguson, Coates, Walsh, & Linton, 2006) and included questions from the previous 1997 New York survey (Harrington et al., 1997). To ensure validity, the questionnaire was reviewed by the Washington State Dairy Federation (WSDF) and WSU Veterinary Medicine Extension. The survey was also approved by UW's Institutional Review Board. Surveys were addressed and mailed from WSDF to all WSDF Grade-A dairy producers. The survey queried producers on pest and parasite issues, methods of pest management, and information sources. Two follow-up reminders were issued, one as a postcard mailed to each recipient and a second via WSDF's weekly e-newsletter.

Results

Statewide Distribution of Survey Respondents

Seventy-nine surveys from 18 counties were returned, with 77 considered suitable for inclusion in analysis; the response rate was approximately 19%. For convenience, the state of Washington was divided into six regions: northwest, southwest, north central, south central, northeast, and southeast (Figure 1). Respondents are grouped accordingly in Table 5. Counties represented in this survey are:

- Northwest: Clallam, King, Kitsap, Skagit, Snohomish, Whatcom;
- Southwest: Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Lewis, Pacific, Wahkiakum;
- North Central: no response;
- South Central: Grant, Yakima;
- Northeast: Spokane, Stevens; and
- Southeast: Adams, Franklin.

The highest number of responses came from the northwest region (35 responses, or 45%), followed by south central and southwest regions (each with 16, or 21%), 4 (5%) from the northeast, 2 (3%) from the southeast, and none from the north central region (Figure 1, first number in region is percentage of respondents). Four respondents (5%) did not specify a region. Using milk cow inventory for each county as an index for milk production (USDA-NASS, 2007b), percent respondents was compared with percent of the

state's dairy cow herd for the region (second number in region, Figure 1). This showed that south central and southeast regions were probably under-sampled, while northwest, southwest, and northeast regions were probably over-sampled.

Figure 1.

Percentage of Survey Respondents (Percentage of State Dairy Herd) in Six Regions of Washington (USDA-NASS, 2007b)



Sixty respondents (78%) managed conventional dairy operations. Seventeen respondents (22%) described their dairies as organic, transition to organic, natural, or biorational; these were called non-conventional respondents in analysis.

Pests and Parasites

The prevalence of fly pests and parasites was assessed by asking dairy producers when and how often they treat for flies, cattle grubs, cattle lice, mites, and ticks. Fly pests were deemed the most important, based on relative frequency of treatment reported by producers. Four different kinds of flies can become pests on dairies. House fly and stable fly are prominent on conventional operations, while face fly and horn fly are the principal species on dairy operations in which cattle are pastured. House flies can be quite annoying to animals and people; they have great potential to transfer disease pathogens throughout the dairy. The biting/bloodsucking activity of stable flies and the smaller horn flies directly result in reduced milk production and consequent economic loss. Face flies annoy cattle by feeding on secretions from eyes and nostrils; they may also transmit the pathogen responsible for pinkeye disease. Cattle grubs, cattle lice, mites, and ticks, all considered external parasites of cattle, may cause coat and hide damage (grubs, lice, mites), blood loss (lice, ticks), reduced milk production (grubs, lice, ticks), or disease transmission (ticks) (Ferguson et al., 2006; Geden, Rutz, & Pitts, 2010; Jonsson, Mayer, Matschoss, & Green, 1998).

Frequency of Treatment for Pests and Parasites

Based on their responses to several questions, approximately 92% of conventional dairies reported using chemical treatment for flies on animals or premises. Half of non-conventional (mostly organic) dairies reported applying chemicals (pyrethrins) to control flies, while the other half did not treat for flies. In contrast, only 70% of conventional dairies and 35% of non-conventional dairies reported treating animals for external parasites.

Most conventional dairy respondents reported regularly treating for all flies, with 32% of respondents treating often (daily, every few days, and weekly) and 40% treating less often, from bi-weekly to monthly (Table 1). Twelve percent of non-conventional dairy respondents reported treating for all flies every few days, while 12% treated every week. Very little response data were gathered for specific fly species.

Table 1.
Statewide Frequency of Treatment of Fly Pests

	% (number) conventional dairy respondents reporting frequency** n = 60						
Fly pests	Daily	Every few days	Weekly	Every two weeks	Every month	Never	Non-response
All flies*	13 (8)	12 (7)	7 (4)	10 (6)	30 (18)	20 (12)	7 (4)
Face flies	8 (5)	2 (1)	0	0	7 (4)	30 (18)	53 (32)
Horn flies	8 (5)	2 (1)	0	2 (1)	5 (3)	28 (17)	55 (33)
House flies	10 (6)	2 (1)	2 (1)	0	10 (6)	25 (15)	52 (31)
Stable flies	7 (4)	3 (2)	0	2 (1)	7 (4)	27 (16)	55 (33)
	% (number) non-conventional dairy respondents reporting frequency** n = 17						
All flies	0	12 (2)	12 (2)	0	6 (1)	53 (9)	18 (3)
Face flies	0	12 (2)	6 (1)	0	6 (1)	53 (9)	24 (4)
Horn flies	0	12 (2)	6 (1)	0	0	53 (9)	29 (5)
House flies	0	12 (2)	6 (1)	0	0	53 (9)	29 (5)
Stable flies	0	12 (2)	6 (1)	0	6 (1)	53 (9)	24 (4)
*One write-in response of "when needed" for All flies is not included in table. **Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding error.							

Conventional dairy respondents who treated cattle for parasites reported a typical annual treatment for cattle grubs (18%), cattle lice (28%), mites (22%), and ticks (8%) (Table 2). In addition, 28% of conventional respondents reported treating their cattle for lice more than once a year. Producers would often treat for more

than one parasite at the same time; approximately 19% of respondents treated for all four parasites during the same season. Very few non-conventional dairy respondents reported treating for parasites (Table 2).

Table 2.
Statewide Frequency of Treatment of External Parasites

	% (number) conventional dairy respondents reporting frequency* n = 60				
Parasite	One time a year	Twice a year	Three times a year	Never	Non-response
Cattle grubs	18 (11)	5 (3)	5 (3)	52 (31)	20 (12)
Cattle lice	28 (17)	15 (9)	13 (8)	37 (22)	7 (4)
Mites	22 (13)	8 (5)	5 (3)	50 (30)	15 (9)
Ticks	8 (5)	5 (3)	3 (2)	55 (33)	28 (17)
	% (number) non-conventional dairy respondents reporting frequency* n = 17				
Cattle grubs	0	0	6 (1)	82 (14)	12 (2)
Cattle lice	6 (1)	12 (2)	12 (2)	64 (11)	6 (1)
Mites	0	6 (1)	12 (2)	76 (13)	6 (1)
Ticks	0	0	0	88 (15)	12 (2)
*Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding error.					

Importance of Reasons for Treatment

Dairy producers were queried on their motivations to treat for flies and parasites. Response data were aggregated. For fly treatment, the top four reasons ranked as very important (extremely + frequently important) by conventional dairy respondents were presence of flies on cattle, cattle behavioral responses to flies, presence of flies on buildings, and presence of flies on hutches (Table 3). Fewer non-conventional dairy producers found any reason to be very important; presence of flies on cattle was ranked by 24% of them as very important. For on-animal parasite treatment, the top reason ranked as very important by 22 and 24% of conventional and non-conventional producer respondents, respectively, was the presence of parasites on cattle (Table 4).

Table 3.

Respondents Rank Reasons for Deciding to Treat for Fly Pests

	% (number) conventional dairy respondents citing rank of importance* n = 60			
Reason	Very important	Less important	Never important	Non-response
Presence of flies on cattle	50 (30)	32 (19)	2 (1)	17 (10)
Cattle behavioral responses to flies	43 (26)	33 (20)	3 (2)	20 (12)
Presence of flies on buildings	42 (25)	40 (24)	3 (2)	15 (9)
Presence of flies on hutches	40 (24)	30 (18)	10 (6)	20 (12)
Read that flies are a problem	15 (9)	33 (20)	33 (20)	18 (11)
Traditional use from past years	13 (8)	42 (25)	23 (14)	22 (13)
Veterinarian recommendation	7 (4)	32 (19)	43 (26)	18 (11)
Neighbor complaints	5 (3)	17 (10)	62 (37)	17 (10)
Others in area treat	3 (2)	23 (14)	53 (32)	20 (12)
	% non-conventional dairy respondents citing rank of importance* n = 17			
Presence of flies on cattle	24 (4)	6 (1)	12 (2)	59 (10)
Cattle behavioral responses to flies	18 (3)	12 (2)	12 (2)	59 (10)
Read that flies are a problem	18 (3)	12 (2)	12 (2)	59 (10)
Presence of flies on buildings	18 (3)	6 (1)	18 (3)	59 (10)
Presence of flies on hutches	6 (1)	12 (2)	18 (3)	65 (11)
Traditional use from past years	6 (1)	12 (2)	18 (3)	65 (11)
Veterinarian	18 (3)	6 (1)	18 (3)	59 (10)

recommendation				
Others in area treat	0	12 (2)	29 (5)	59 (10)
Neighbor complaints	0	12 (2)	24 (4)	65 (11)
*Response data were combined as follows: very important = frequently + extremely important; less important = not very + occasionally; never important = not at all. Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding error.				

Table 4.

Respondents Rank Reasons for Deciding to Treat for External Parasites

	% conventional dairy respondents citing rank of importance* n = 60			
Reason	Very important	Less important	Never important	Non-response
Presence of parasites on cattle	22 (13)	33 (20)	10 (6)	35 (21)
Veterinarian recommendation	17 (10)	27 (16)	22 (13)	35 (21)
Read that parasites are a problem	15 (9)	23 (14)	23 (14)	38 (23)
Traditional use from past years	10 (6)	27 (16)	22 (13)	42 (25)
Others in area treat	0	20 (12)	38 (23)	42 (25)
	% non-conventional dairy respondents citing rank of importance* n = 17			
Presence of parasites on cattle	24 (4)	6 (1)	12 (2)	59 (10)
Read that parasites are a problem	12 (2)	18 (3)	12 (2)	59 (10)
Veterinarian recommendation	18 (3)	6 (1)	18 (3)	59 (10)
Traditional use from past years	0	18 (3)	24 (4)	59 (10)
Others in area treat	0	12 (2)	29 (5)	59 (10)
*Response data were combined as follows: very important = frequently + extremely important; less important = not very + occasionally; never important = not at all. Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding error.				

Use of Pyrethroid and Pyrethrins Insecticides

Dairy producers were queried on which insecticide formulations and products they used on animals and premises. The research team was interested primarily in pyrethroid insecticide use on dairies.

Producers reported that the principal usage areas for pyrethroids and pyrethrins are on-animal (cows and calves) and premises (Table 5). Producers used permethrin on cattle most commonly, followed by pyrethrins, then beta-cyfluthrin. Beta-cyfluthrin consists of four of the eight biologically active isomers of cyfluthrin (Panger & Hetrick, 2013). For application to premises, producers reported using permethrin and beta-cyfluthrin most commonly, followed by cyfluthrin, then pyrethrins (Table 5). Statewide, dairy producers reported using seven different compounds. In addition to the four previously mentioned, producers reported treatments with bifenthrin, esfenvalerate, and fenvalerate (Table 5).

Table 5.
Reported Pyrethroid and Pyrethrins Uses on Washington Dairies, 2012

	Number of responses by usage area					
Region & Chemical	Cows & calves	Pasture	Premises*	Fencerows	Manure	Row Totals
Northwest n = 32						
beta-cyfluthrin	0	0	8	1	0	9
cyfluthrin	0	0	4	0	0	4
permethrin	11	0	6	1	0	18
pyrethrins	8	3	3	0	0	14
Southwest n = 14						
beta-cyfluthrin	2	0	0	0	0	2
esfenvalerate	0	0	1	0	0	1
permethrin	7	0	3	0	0	10
pyrethrins	0	1	2	0	0	3
South central n = 15						
beta-cyfluthrin	1	0	6	2	0	9
bifenthrin	0	0	0	0	1	1
cyfluthrin	2	0	4	2	0	8
fenvalerate	0	0	2	1	0	3
permethrin	8	0	3	1	0	12
pyrethrins	5	0	1	0	1	7
Northeast n = 3						

permethrin	1	0	1	0	0	2
pyrethrins	1	0	0	0	0	1
Southeast n = 2						
beta-cyfluthrin	1	0	0	0	0	1
No region n = 3						
cyfluthrin	2	0	0	0	0	2
permethrin	2	0	2	0	0	4
Usage area totals	51	4	46	8	2	111
*Premises included buildings, calf hutches, pens, and around structures.						

Use of Formulations for On-Animal and Premises Treatments

When dairy producers were asked which formulations they used for fly control, the most common responses were pour-ons and sprays (Table 6). For external parasites, pour-ons were the most common (Table 6). As seen in response data for treatment frequency, producers often treat their animals with the same product or formulation for multiple pests. For example, 34% of dairy respondents used a single pour-on product to treat for two to five pests/parasites.

Table 6.

Formulations Used on Dairy Cattle for Treatment of Flies and/or External Parasites

	% responding producers citing use* n = 57					
Pest	Pour-ons	Sprays	Dust bags	Backrubbers	Ear tags	Blocks
Flies	51	54	21	4	4	2
Cattle grubs	33	5	5	4	2	2
Lice	47	16	14	4	2	2
Mites	33	9	7	4	0	0
Ticks	19	5	5	4	0	0
*The overall nonresponse rate was 26%. Write-in formulations included injectables and organic products.						

Dairy producers were asked what type of product they used for premises treatment (n = 56). In this question, premises included grounds, buildings, hutches, and manure. Seventy percent of responding producers indicated they used spray formulations on their premises. Second most commonly used was scatter bait (46%). A few respondents used automatic misters/puffers (11%). The nonresponse rate was 27%.

Use of Non-Chemical Fly Control Methods

To determine the overall pest management strategies on Washington dairies, producers were also asked about non-chemical fly control methods, such as sticky traps and wasp parasites. Presumably organic dairies would

rely more on cultural, physical, or mechanical, and biological control methods to combat fly populations. However, response data were sparse for non-conventional dairies as only 59% of them provided answers to this query (82% of conventional dairies responded) (Table 7). Manure management was the most commonly selected non-chemical fly control for all responding dairies; general sanitation, cleaning feed alleys daily, and using sticky traps to catch adult flies followed. Many producers reported use of physical control methods, with 46% selecting fans and 36% ventilation. Using hydrated lime in bedding was reported by 27% of responding dairies. Nearly 19% of responding dairies reported using wasp parasites. Use of baited fly traps, electronic bug killers, and netting/screening were also reported.

Table 7.
Non-chemical Fly Control Practices on Washington Dairies, 2012

	Conventional dairy producers reporting use n = 49		Nonconventional dairy producers reporting use n = 10		
Practice	Number of responses	% of respondents	Number of responses	% of respondents	Total uses reported
Manure management	38	78	8	80	46
General sanitation	32	65	6	60	38
Fly ribbons, sticky traps	28	57	8	80	36
Clean feed alleys daily	28	57	6	60	34
Barn fans	24	49	3	30	27
Ventilation	18	37	3	30	21
Hydrated lime	14	29	2	20	16
Wasp parasites	9	18	2	20	11
Baited fly traps	7	14	3	30	10
Electronic bug killers	4	8	0	0	4
Netting/screening	2	4	1	10	3

Annual Cost of Treatment

Nearly half of respondents (46%) reported that they spent <\$5 per head annually on treatment for fly pests and parasites (Table 8). Twenty-four percent spent up to \$10 a head on external pest/parasite control; 21% reported no cost for on-animal treatment. With regard to premises treatment for fly control, 46% spent between \$100 and \$500, and another 36% spent over \$500 (Table 8). Only 16% of responding dairies

indicated they spent nothing on premises treatment.

Table 8.

Annual Cost of Controlling External Pests and Parasites of Dairy Cattle in Washington State, 2012

External Pests/Parasites*		Premises Treatments*	
Cost/head (\$)	% respondents n = 63	Cost of fly control (\$)	% respondents n = 69
0	21	0	16
<5	46	50	1
5 to 10	24	100 to 500	46
10 to 15	3	500 to 1,000	13
> 15	6	> 1,000	23
*Nonresponse rate for external pests/parasites was 18% and for premises treatments, 10%.			

Information Sources

When asked how they currently obtain pest control knowledge, 71% of producers indicated personal experience (Table 9). The second most commonly chosen information source was veterinarian (49%), followed by other dairy producers (31%), chemical company representatives (25%), and private consultants (14%). Less important information sources were university handbooks, researchers, and Extension. Other sources of information written in included periodical publications (Table 9).

Table 9.

Pest Management Information Sources Important to Dairy Producers

Information source	% with response* n = 72	Other information sources cited by producers
Personal experience	71	Periodical publications Dairy journals Internet Salesman, parasite salesman Trade show Route truck driver
Veterinarian	49	
Other producers	31	
Chemical company representative	25	
Private consultant	14	
University handbooks	4	
University researchers	1	
University Extension	1	
*Nonresponse rate was 6%.		

Conclusions and Implications

Our survey of pest management practices of Washington dairies represents the first of its kind in the Pacific Northwest United States. When results from the 2012 survey are compared to the 1997 New York dairy survey results (Harrington et al., 1997), it is evident that fly and external parasite problems continue to be economically important on U.S. dairies, despite regular and frequent employment of chemical (mostly pyrethroid insecticides) and non-chemical management strategies. A comparison of data from both surveys suggests that use of non-chemical options to manage fly pests has become more widespread over 15 years. In the 2012 survey, greater percentages of respondents reported use of practices such as general sanitation, cleaning feed alleys, using fans and ventilation, using beneficial wasp parasites, and using lime in bedding. When asked about pest management information sources, dairy producers responded similarly in both surveys, with personal experience ranking first, followed by veterinarian's advice (although recommendation by a farm supply dealer ranked as important as a veterinarian in the 1997 survey).

Advice from Extension was ranked very low in both surveys, indicating that Extension professionals could improve outreach education to dairies by partnering with farm supply stores, veterinarians, and feed distributors. These survey data were used to guide recruitment of dairies for IPM demonstration trials in 2014 and will be used to inform development of educational materials for dairy industry stakeholders to increase adoption of integrated strategies for fly and external parasite management.

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