### AERIAL APPLICATION OF INSECTICIDES TO CONTROL FLIES AT FEEDLOTS, 1970-76: ULV and LV aerial applications by fixed-wing and rotary blade aircraft were evaluated for control of stable and house flies at feedlots in Nebraska. Fly counts were taken 24 hr pre and posttreatment. Stable fly numbers were determined by counting the flies on the inside of 1 front leg and the outside of the other on a minimum of 50 cattle per lot. The resultant number was termed "flies per leg". House flies were counted by the Scudder Grid method (average high 5 of 10 counts of flies landing on grid in 30 sec). Flights were made at temperatures above 80°F and when wind velocity was below 10 MPH. Helicopter flights were made at altitudes of 35 ft and at 45 MPH. Fixed-wing flights were made at altitudes of 25 ft and at 80 MPH.

As would be expected because of the air movement under a helicopter, applications by it were superior to those by fixed-wing aircraft. Naled is registered for use at a 0.25 lb a.i./acre rate at feedlots, but increasing coverage by decreasing strength and increasing volume was not helpful for increased fly mortality.

### HORN, FACE AND STABLE FLY CONTROL WITH FEED ADDITIVE INSECTICIDES, 1972-75: Rabon and Famphur were used either as mineral or feed additives. In some of the trials the herds were isolated and in others they were not. The stable fly control trial was at a dairy where cattle were restricted to lots. In several of the trials the control herds were treated by spraying or, at the dairy, mist applications of naled were used. Horn flies were counted on 1 side of an animal with the aid of binoculars. Face flies were counted on the face of animals also with the aid of binoculars. Stable flies were counted on the outside of 1 leg and the inside of the other and the count termed flies/leg. Counts were taken on 10% of the animals with a minimum of 15 animals/count. All herds with the exception of the dairy cattle were yearlings.

The feed additives worked well on herds that were isolated but not as well where reinfestation from surrounding herds occurred. A feed additive is not too effective on stable flies which could be expected due to lack of isolation and because of stable fly breeding habits.