

Recent rains have brought with them an increased risk of flystrike for sheep producers. The Australian Sheep Blowfly is responsible for initiating at least 90% of all cases. This metallic green fly lays eggs that hatch into the flesh-eating maggots that begin the strike. The flystrike wound then attracts other species of fly, including the Hairy Maggot Fly.

The mature maggots (larvae) drop from the infected sheep and burrow into the soil to pupate. This development is usually halted over the winter months, as soil temperatures below 15°C are not favourable for the development into the pupae and onto the immature fly. Once soil temperatures warm up, usually mid spring, the immature fly emerges and develops into an adult to continue the life cycle.

The risk of flystrike depends on a range of factors, including the susceptibility of the sheep and environmental conditions. Ideal conditions are temperatures between 15-38°C, recent rain and wind speeds below nine kilometres per hour.

Proactive monitoring and management is the best approach to tackle flystrike. The Flystrike Risk Simulator and Optimise Treatment tools on the Flyboss website are great for helping predict fly waves and making decision on the timing of treatments and other management strategies.

Non-chemical options are important to flystrike management. A long-term solution is to breed for reduced wrinkle and dags. More short-term measures include shearing, crutching and worm control to decrease the areas of damp/urine stained wool and dag build up. Shearing and crutching can provide up to six weeks protection from breech strike, although this is reduced to three weeks if the sheep are scouring. These are best timed for just prior to the start of an expected fly wave.

There are a range of preventative chemical compounds available that vary in application methods, protection period and withholding periods. The use of such chemical compounds prior to, or at the first sight of blowflies, also has the potential to decrease fly pressure later in the year by breaking their lifecycle. When considering which item to use, consider how long you want coverage for, the timing of the application and the withholding period (WHP) or export slaughter interval (ESI) on products.

Preventative treatments can be applied routinely or opportunistically. Routine treatment involves timing the application so that the protection period best matches the highest risk time for flies. This should be considered once non-chemical management, such as shearing or crutching, has been explored. If choosing to monitor the flock, the threshold for applying a preventative treatment is usually once 0.5% are struck within one week.

To reduce the progression of resistance, it is important that chemicals are applied according to the label instructions, including the correct dose rate and complete application. Be sure to kill all maggots when treating a struck sheep.



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25 Moorundie St. TRURO SA. 08 8564 0214 sales@truroagencies.com.au: www.truroagencies.com.au



## Fly Management – Summer 2021 / 2022



**WSD Fly Strike Powder** is suitable as a dressing for sheep following mules operation. It can also be used effectively at dehorning of cattle to prevent flystrike.

Dosage: Apply powder liberally all over wound area ensuring that powder enters any crevices and cavities under the skin.



Avenge + Blowfly Strike Prevention & Lousicide for Sheep is for the prevention of blowfly strike in sheep in long or short wool plus the control of neonicotinoid susceptible body lice (Bovicola ovis).

**Avenge + Fly** protects sheep against re-infestation with lice for 4 weeks after treatment when applied within 24 hours of shearing.

**Avenge + Fly** contains the first new active for spray-on flystrike prevention in 20 years.

Active Ingredient: Imidacloprid @ 35g/L



FIRST CHOICE FOR OFF-SHEARS OR LONG WOOL

- 🖌 Convenient, water-based formulation
- 🖌 Rapid knockdown control<sup>2</sup>
- Kills SP resistant strains<sup>2</sup>
- Six month lice-free guarantee\*
- Can be applied to suckling lambs (unshorn)
- Sheep can be treated up to 7 days off shears



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