

EXTERNAL PARASITES OF SHEEP AND GOATS AND THEIR CONTROL

by

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TEXAS A. AND M. COLLEGE SYSTEM

SHEEP TICK

The so-called "sheep tick" or "ked" is not a tick but a wingless fly which spends its entire life on sheep and lives by sucking blood.

CONTROL: Any of the following materials used as dips or sprays will control sheep ticks:

Benzene Hexachloride...	.025% gamma isomer
Lindane.....	.025%
Toxaphene.....	.25% to .5%
DDT.....	.25% to .5%
Rotenone.....	6 oz. of 5% powder per 100 gallons water



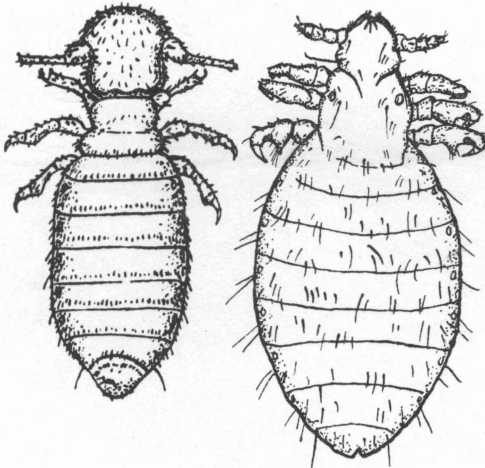
SHEEP AND GOAT LICE

The lice infesting sheep and goats are all blood-suckers.

CONTROL: Sprays or dips at the strengths given below will control sheep and goat lice:

DDT.....	.25% to .5%
Toxaphene.....	.25% to .5%
Rotenone.....	2 pounds 5% dust per 100 gallons water

NOTE: Spraying is most effective when done immediately after shearing.



SCREW-WORMS

Screw-worms are found only in living tissues and can easily cause the death of animals unless controlled.

CONTROL: Wash the wound, with soap and water if possible, then treat the wound and a small area surrounding it with Screw-worm Remedy E. Q. 335. Use the material sparingly and do not use more than one tablespoon on the average size wound.

FLEECE WORMS

Fleece worms or wool maggots are the larvae of several species of blowflies. They infest urine-soaked wool about the rump and may cause subsequent infestation by screw-worms.

CONTROL: Clip away most of the infested wool and treat with Screw-worm Remedy E. Q. 335 diluted one part to nine parts of water.

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