



# Treating for northern fowl mites in caged layers

(*Ornithonyssus sylviarum*)

## What are northern fowl mites?

The northern fowl mite is the most common external poultry parasite.<sup>1</sup> Small parasites that feed on the blood of host birds, the mites spread via bird-to-bird contact or by crawling through a facility. The mites concentrate around the vent area of the bird, making treatment difficult. Time and effort will be needed to treat the problem.

## Why Elector PSP?

One application of Elector PSP at recommended levels can break the life cycle and control northern fowl mites.<sup>2</sup> In addition, Elector PSP poses no cross-resistance issues for producers who use pyrethroids, carbamates or organophosphates.

## Proper use of Elector PSP

### Spray equipment

- There are many types of sprayers used by companies to treat northern fowl mites with little consistency in application
- Use a sprayer of appropriate design that is equipped to effectively apply the spray

### Application process

- For optimum efficiency, ensure adequate coverage of the bird's vent area with a direct saturation of spray
- Spray birds in cages with a coarse spray to penetrate vent area
- Re-apply every 14 days as needed

### Mixing procedure

- Thoroughly rinse and clean sprayer before preparing dilutions of Elector PSP
- Use 3 oz. of Elector PSP per 10 gal. of water
- Fill spray tank half-way with water; engage agitation system
- Add required amount of Elector PSP (3 oz. per 10 gal. of water); complete filling spray tank with water
- Triple-rinse Elector PSP container to ensure all material is removed
- Maintain agitation throughout application if possible

### Integrated pest management

- Use as part of an integrated pest management program
- Use in rotation with different classes of insecticides (organophosphate, pyrethroid) intended to treat northern fowl mites



## Directions for use

### For control of northern fowl mites (*Ornithonyssus sylviarum*) infesting poultry:

- Dilute 3 fl. oz. of product to 10 gal. of water. Apply no more than 1 gal. of coarse spray per 100 birds to ensure adequate coverage, directed toward the vent area.
- Spray birds in cages (layers) or on the floor (layers/breeders) with a coarse spray. Use a sprayer of appropriate design that is equipped to efficiently apply the spray. Ensure adequate coverage of the vent area of the bird with a direct saturation spray for optimum efficacy. Re-application may occur every 14 days as needed.

### Cautions, warnings or contraindications:

- Read all directions for use carefully before applying
- Cover or remove exposed feed and water from the area being treated
- This product is highly toxic to mollusks. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark; do not contaminate water when cleaning or disposing of equipment wash waters.
- Do not apply as a fog or space spray

<sup>1</sup> Pickworth, C. and Morishita, T. "Common External Parasites in Poultry: Lice and Mites." Extension FactSheet VME-18-03. The Ohio State University Extension.

<sup>2</sup> Pennington, R., Arendis, J., et al. 2005. "Pesticide Development Study (non-GLP): The Evaluation of Extinosad® PSP for Controlling Northern Fowl Mites, *Ornithonyssus sylviarum*, on Caged-Laying Hens." Study Number T9C290339. Data on file.

**The label contains complete use information, including cautions and warnings. Always read, understand and follow the label and use directions.**

**It is a violation of federal law to use this product in any manner inconsistent with its labeling. Labeling must be in possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.**

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