

ELECTOR® PSP

LAYERS • BREEDERS

INSECTICIDE

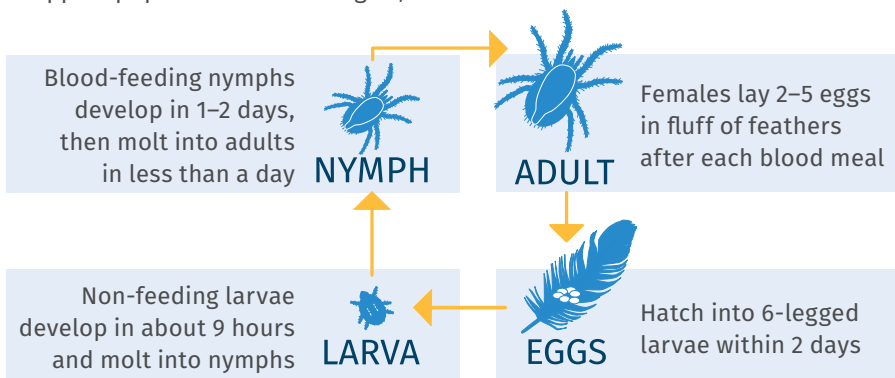


Effective Control for Northern Fowl Mites

The northern fowl mite (*Ornithonyssus sylviarum*) is the most common external poultry obligate parasite (all stages occur on the host). Left unchecked, these destructive pests can reduce feed intake, weight gain and egg production¹ — and cause irritation to workers. That's why it is important to protect your flocks from infestation with Elector® PSP. One application with adequate coverage is all that is required to break the life cycle. When used according to the label, Elector PSP requires no protective equipment, and eggs don't have to be removed during treatment.

Life Cycle¹

The mite can complete its life cycle within a week. Newly infested birds can support populations exceeding 20,000 mites in 9–10 weeks.



Mites can survive 2–3 weeks off the host.⁴

Benefits of Treatment With Elector PSP

Effective

- Controls northern fowl mites infesting layers and breeders
- No known cross-resistance (pyrethroids or organophosphates)²

Innovative

- With adequate coverage, one application controls northern fowl mites and breaks the life cycle⁵

Safety Profile²

- No meat or egg withdrawal
- Eggs do not need to be removed to treat birds
- No protective equipment required

Economic Impact

- Reduce profits 7–10 cents per hen (for 10-week period)³
- Reduce egg production by 10%–15%¹
- Reduce egg weights up to 2.2%³
- Reduce feed efficiency up to 5.7%³
- Reduce weight gain¹
- Cause irritation and stress to birds¹ and workers



Increasing mite populations often result in telltale soiling around the vent area, caused by mite eggs, dried blood and excrement.

Confidence raised.

For more information, visit elanco.us/poultry

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Treating Your Birds

Examination

- Examine the vent area under bright light with feathers parted.¹
- Look for soiled feathers in the vent area.¹
- Watch for birds exhibiting a pale pink comb.³
- Consider time of year (mite populations tend to increase in cooler months) and flock age (infestation is more likely in younger flocks).¹

Integrated Pest Management

- Use as part of an integrated pest management program.
- Use in rotation with different classes of insecticides, such as an organophosphate or pyrethroid.

Mixing Procedure

- Thoroughly rinse and clean sprayer before preparing dilutions of Elector PSP.
- Use 3 ounces of Elector PSP per 10 gallons of water.

Application Process

- For non-caged birds, ensure adequate coverage of the bird's vent area with a direct saturation spray to achieve optimum efficiency.
- For caged birds, spray birds with a coarse spray to penetrate vent area.
- Reapply every 14 days as needed.
- Use a sprayer of appropriate design that is equipped to effectively apply the spray.

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

Directions for Use:

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

- Dilute 3 fl. oz. of product to 10 gallons of water. Apply no more than 1 gallon 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 effectively 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, areas where surface water is present or 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.

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.

¹Murillo A, Mullens B. Northern fowl mite (*Ornithonyssus sylviarum* [Canestrini and Fanzago]). *Veterinary Entomology*. 2013. Available at: <https://www.veterinaryentomology.org/northern-fowl-mite>

²Dow AgroSciences, LLC. Spinosad Technical Bulletin. 2001.

³Mullens B, Owen J, et al. Temporal changes in distribution, prevalence and intensity of northern fowl mite (*Ornithonyssus sylviarum*) parasitism in commercial caged laying hens, with a comprehensive economic analysis of parasite impact. *Vet Parasit*. 2009;160(1-2):116-33.

⁴Kaufman P, Koehler P, et al. Northern fowl mite. Entomology and Nematology Department, Florida Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida. 2006. Available at: <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ig141>.

⁵Elanco Animal Health. Data on file.