

Solitude IGR

Feed Through Fly Preventative For Horses

- Solitude IGR (Solitude) is labeled for use against house and stable flies which are the two principal fly pests of confined horses. Solitude passes through the horse's intestinal system and is present in manure. This product works on the house and stable fly because they lay their eggs in manure and not on horse or deer fly because their eggs are not.
- All horses on the premise must be fed Solitude in order to achieve optimal fly control.
- The dosage for each horse is ½ ounce daily with feed.
- Adult house and stable flies can live an average of 4 weeks and in some cases up to 8 weeks. The adult female house fly can lay six batches of 75-200 eggs over her life span. And the adult female stable fly can lay 200-400 eggs in her lifetime.
- If flies are already active at your facility, expect to use the product for up to five weeks before noticing any real reduction in the fly population.
- The feed through product will keep new fly larvae from hatching but the existing adult fly population will have to die off, as the Solitude has no effect on adult flies. Therefore, it is important to continue the use of whatever premise control you are currently using, i.e., fly bait, on animal, and/or area treatments.
- The fly life cycle requires that immature flies (eggs, larvae, pupae) live in manure, moist hay, spilled silage, wet grain, etc. from 10 to 21 days. Removing and spreading these fly breeding materials daily or at least weekly helps to break the life cycle. Waste management is therefore the first line of defense in developing an effective fly management program. It is much easier and less costly to prevent a heavy fly buildup versus controlling large fly populations once they have established themselves. A 1000 pound horse will produce about 50 pounds of manure a day or 9 tons a year.
- Following are suggestions for successful waste management:
 - Stalls should be cleaned out daily, if possible.
 - Stalls should have proper drainage.
 - Turn-outs, corrals, and/or paddocks should have manure removed regularly.
 - Left over feed and grain should be cleaned up daily.
 - Spreading manure and bedding as thin as possible will insure that it dries quickly.
 - In pastures where manure removal is not possible, dragging the pasture will expose the manure and aid in drying manure particles which will destroy parasite eggs.
- Manure Storage:
 - Locate the storage area away from creeks, ponds, and wells.
 - Storage facilities may be covered bins, sheds, dumpsters or covered garbage cans depending on how much manure is being stored.