

Elector™ PSP **Animal Premise Spray**

Now indicated for Suppression of Poultry Red Mite *(Dermanyssus gallinae)*

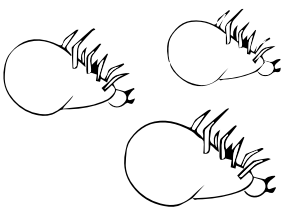


Elanco

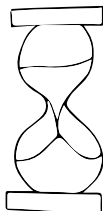
Elector™ PSP

A spray that knocks them down and keeps them down

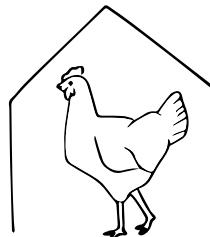
**EXCELLENT
EFFICACY**



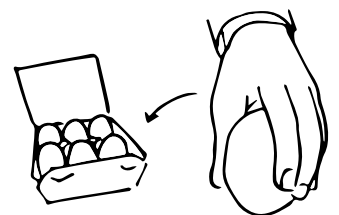
**LONG
LASTING**



**CAN BE USED WITH
LAYERS PRESENT**



**NO NEED TO
DISCARD EGGS**



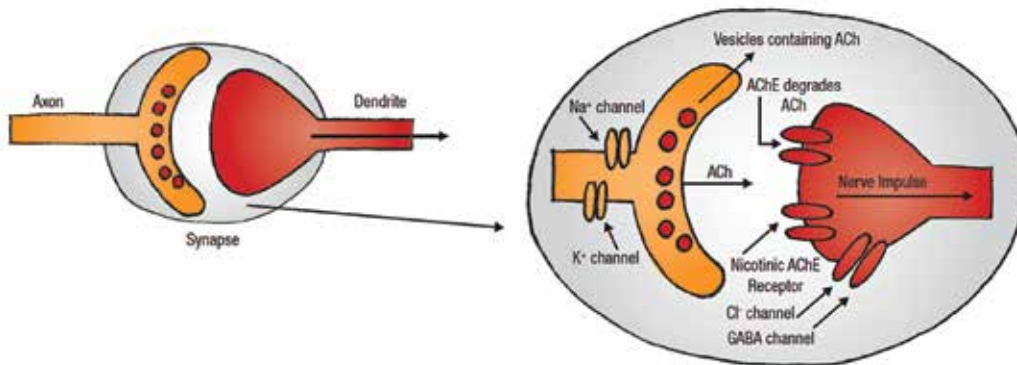
ACTIVE INGREDIENT: SPINOSAD (Group 5 insecticide)

EXCELLENT EFFICACY THROUGH NOVEL MODE OF ACTION

- HAS SHOWN NO CROSS-RESISTANCE WITH EXISTING CLASSES OF ACTIVE INGREDIENTS. ⁽¹⁾
- THE FULL EFFECT ON THE POULTRY RED MITE IS APPARENT AFTER 3 TO 5 DAYS. ^(2,3)

NOVEL MODE OF ACTION ^(1,2)

The active component known as spinosad in Elector PSP, does not interact with the known binding sites for other nicotinic or GABAergic insecticides.



Spinosad uniquely alters the function of a specific nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (AChE) and, in addition, blocks the chloride channel of the GABA receptor.

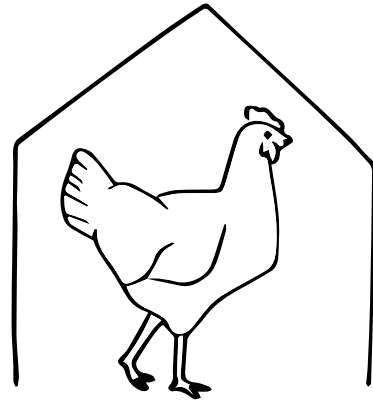
This effect results in progressive paralysis due to loss of body fluid and eventually kills the red mite. So while the onset of the paralysis is rapid, the death of the mites is delayed.

Therefore Elector PSP also has a delayed mode of action. The full effect on the poultry red mite is apparent after 3 to 5 days.

PRODUCT ROTATION⁽¹⁾

A further advantage of Elector PSP lies in the fact that it hasn't shown any cross-resistance with existing classes of active ingredients. Use Elector PSP in rotation with insecticide products belonging to different classes.

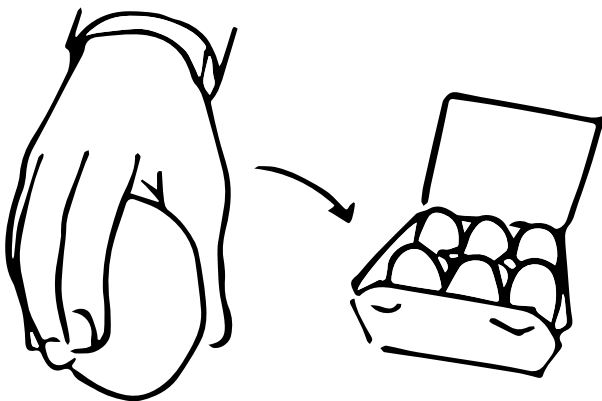
USE WITH LAYERS PRESENT



Avoid contaminating feedstuffs or water used for drinking and cooling with premise treatment. Poultry may be exposed to incidental spray and do not need to be removed prior to application.

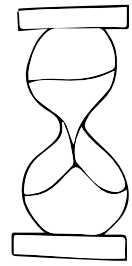
NO NEED TO DISCARD EGGS ⁽⁹⁾

An additional bonus is that the eggs produced while spraying can be marketed, because applying Elector PSP does not result in any harmful residue levels. However, according to good agricultural practice, it is recommended to remove the eggs before spraying with Elector PSP and thus avoid any unnecessary exposure.



NO NEED TO DISCARD THE EGGS

LONG LASTING



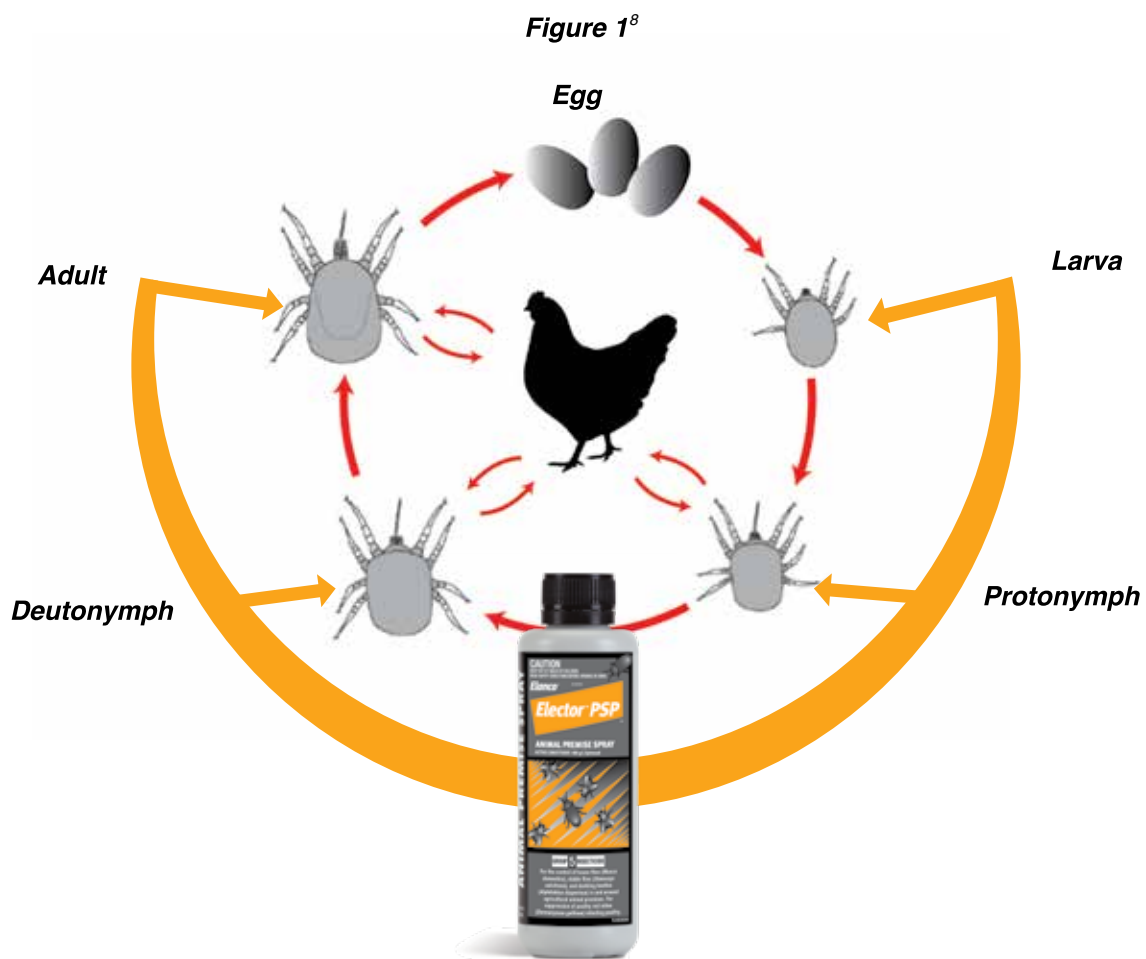
- A RESIDUAL EFFECT MEANS ONE APPLICATION CAN SUPPRESS RED MITE FOR AN EXTENDED PERIOD.^(3,4,5)
- EFFECTIVE AGAINST ALL MOBILE STAGES (ADULT, NYMPH, LARVAE) OF THE RED MITE.⁽⁶⁾

DUAL EXPOSURE⁽⁵⁾

The red mites are exposed twice; by direct and indirect uptake. During premise spraying, the red mite comes into contact with the active ingredient directly, but at the same time it is exposed to Elector PSP during its migration across the surfaces that have already been treated. This dual exposure gives Elector PSP a very high efficacy.

RESIDUAL EFFECT^(3,4,5,7)

Red mites have a cycle of approximately 7 to 14 days, running from the egg stage to the adult mite. Thanks to the duration of the residual effect, mites newly hatched from the eggs are very likely to encounter the active ingredient of Elector PSP. One application of Elector PSP can suppress poultry red mite for an extended period of time. Duration depends on: concentration, accuracy of application, red mite challenge and the type of surfaces present in the shed.



APPLICATION IS KEY TO SUCCESS

1

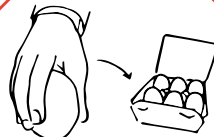
Always read and follow the label directions.

2



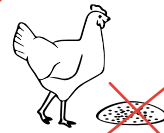
Check for mites in cracks and crevices, bent surfaces, places where dust accumulates etc.

3



Apply in accordance with good agricultural practice: collect eggs prior to treatment.

4



Remove or cover all feeders, waterers and feed carts to prevent contamination.

5



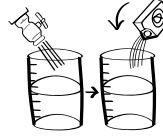
Remove dust from surfaces to be treated prior to application.

6



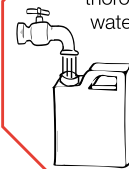
Shake container thoroughly before use.

7



Fill the spraying tank halfway, add the required amount of Elector PSP, and add the remaining water.

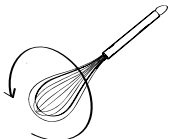
8



Rinse out empty Elector PSP bottle thoroughly with clean water at least twice.

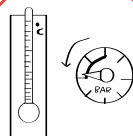
Do not use water pre-treated with sanitizing agents (especially Peroxides).

9



Maintain agitation throughout the spraying operation (use agitator).

10



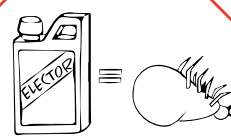
Apply as a low-pressure coarse spray, but with enough pressure to be able to penetrate cracks and crevices. Apply to exposed and unexposed areas.

11



Spray until run-off. Remember to treat mite migratory route surfaces

12



Assess efficacy after 3-5 days due to delayed mode of action.

DO

- Do use working equipment exclusively for each house in order to minimize entry of new red mites.
- Do treat the entire house.
- Do thoroughly clean the application tank to avoid contact between Elector PSP and other products.
- Take time to do a complete treatment, and make sure all targeted surfaces are reached.
- Clean the entire house before treatment in order to minimize the amount of dust on surfaces.
- Try to apply the product around dusk, just prior to mite migration across treated surfaces.

DO NOT

- Do not apply as a fog or space spray.
- Do not apply with a high pressure cleaner (this will not allow drops to remain on the surface).
- Do not apply directly onto exposed feed or water.
- Try not to modify the Elector PSP-treated surfaces at least for a 10-day period (disconnect blowers and brushes; do not apply any other product).

Note that the effectivity of Elector against red mite, and the period of residual effect is influenced by a number of factors, including the following:

1. Concentration: make sure the dilution is correct and that the product is applied until run-off.
2. The type of surface (e.g. porous surfaces such as wood will tend to absorb product and the residual effect will be reduced).
3. Maximum coverage: mites need to come into contact with the active whilst migrating across surfaces.
4. Application is key! Take time to do a complete treatment the first time round, and seek out all potential cracks, crevices, joints etc.
5. The post-application period: e.g. dust collection after application will prevent the mites from contacting the active; or washing surfaces will physically remove the active from surfaces.
6. The level of mite infestation
7. Seasonal effects: warm weather and high humidity shortens the life cycle of the mite, and the population grows rapidly.

SITUATION	PEST	MIXING RATE	APPLICATION RATE
Poultry, beef, dairy and horse premises	House flies <i>(Musca domestica)</i>	250 mL/ 150 L water [1 L/ 600 L water] (16.7 mL/ 10L)	1 litre/ 12 sq. m
	Stable flies <i>(Stomoxys calcitrans)</i>		
Poultry premises	Darkling beetles <i>(Alphitobius diaperinus)</i>	250 mL/ 36 L water [1 L/ 144 L water] (70 mL/ 10L)	1 litre/ 30 sq. m
	Suppression of Poultry Red Mite* <i>(Dermanyssus gallinae)</i>	60 mL/ 16 L water [1 L/ 267 L water] (37.5 mL/ 10L)	1 litre/ 15 sq. m

* Monitor mite numbers after treatment. The minimum re-treatment interval for this product in poultry sheds is 14 days. If re-treatment is required within 28 days please contact Elanco for technical assistance on application methods.

ALWAYS READ AND FOLLOW THE LABEL DIRECTIONS

For full product details, contact Elanco Customer Service on 1800 226 324 8am–5pm EST Monday to Friday or www.elanco.com.au.

References:

1. Spinosad Technical Bulletin. Dow AgroSciences (2001). 2. Salgado VL. Studies on the Mode of Action of Spinosad: Insect Symptoms and Physiological Correlates. Pest. Biochem. & Physiol 60:91-102(1998). 3. Elector Technical Manual. Elanco (2012). 4. Liebisch G. Field Study to Evaluate Elector against Poultry Red Mites (*Dermanyssus gallinae*) Labor Zecklab. Data on file: T9CDE090011 (2009). 5. The residual toxicity of spinosad as measured by in vitro efficacy against poultry red mites (*Dermanyssus gallinae*). Data on file: T9CGB09001 (2009). 6. Liebisch G. Spinosad as measured by in vitro efficacy against Poultry Red Mites Field Study to Evaluate Elector against Poultry Red Mites (*Dermanyssus gallinae*) Labor Zecklab. Data on file: T9CDE090010 (2009). 7. Sparagano OAE. Significance and Control of Poultry Red Mite, *Dermanyssus gallinae*. Annu. Rev. Entomol. 59:447-66(2014). 8. Mul M. et al. Control methods for *Dermanyssus gallinae* in systems for laying hens: results of an international seminar. World's Poult Sci J. 65:589-600 (2009). 9. Pesticide development study (GLP): Magnitude of spinosad residues in poultry tissues and eggs resulting from applications of spinosad directly to chickens for control of northern fowl mites along with premise sprays for control of certain poultry house insects. Data on file: T9C180534 (2008).
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