

11556-23

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U.S. LABEL

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Reason to Issue: To revise grub treatment timing statement.

Date of Draft: 1/28/72 (Pre-Reg.) (J)

EPA Reg. No. 11556-23

CO-RAL
(counaphos)

EMULSIFIABLE LIVESTOCK INSECTICIDE
FOR CONTROL OF CATTLE GRUBS, HORN FLIES, FACE FLIES, LICE, AND TICKS

AMENDMENT
To Previously Registered Label

AMEND "Directions For Use" as Follows:

Timing of Applications for Cattle Grub Control:

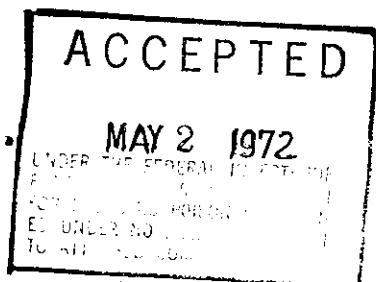
Proper timing of treatment is important. For most effective results, cattle should be treated as soon as possible after heelfly activity ceases. Host parasite reactions such as bloat, salivation, staggering and paralysis may sometimes occur when cattle are treated while the common cattle grub (Hypoderma lineatum) is in the gullet, or while the northern cattle grub (H. bovis) is in the area of the spinal cord. Cattle should be treated either before or after these stages of grub development. Consult your veterinarian, extension livestock specialist, or extension entomologist regarding the timing of treatment.

NOTE: If it is impossible to determine the origin of the cattle, and thus the exact stage of the grubs is unknown, it is recommended that the cattle receive only a maintenance ration of low energy feed during the treatment period. This lessens the likelihood of severe bloat which may occur in cattle on full feed when the common grub is killed while in the gullet.

For the most effective reduction of carcass damage and trim loss in cattle to be slaughtered, treatment should be applied at least 6 weeks before the expected appearance of grubs in the back.

NOTICE TO VETERINARIAN: If the proper dosage of CO-RAL Emulsifiable Livestock Insecticide has been applied and adverse reactions, such as bloat, excessive salivation, and posterior paralysis occur, it is highly probably that a host parasite reaction exists. Administer symptomatic treatment. Anti-inflammatory agents may be helpful. If necessary, relieve bloat by trocarization, as a stomach tube may traumatize a severely swollen esophagus. Do not administer atropine, as it is contraindicated in host parasite reactions. If toxicity should occur as a result of gross overdosage, atropine is antidotal.

(Text continues unchanged with "Recommended Application".)



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