



UNIVERSITY STUDY FINDS NO EVIDENCE OF HORN FLY CONTROL WITH GARLIC

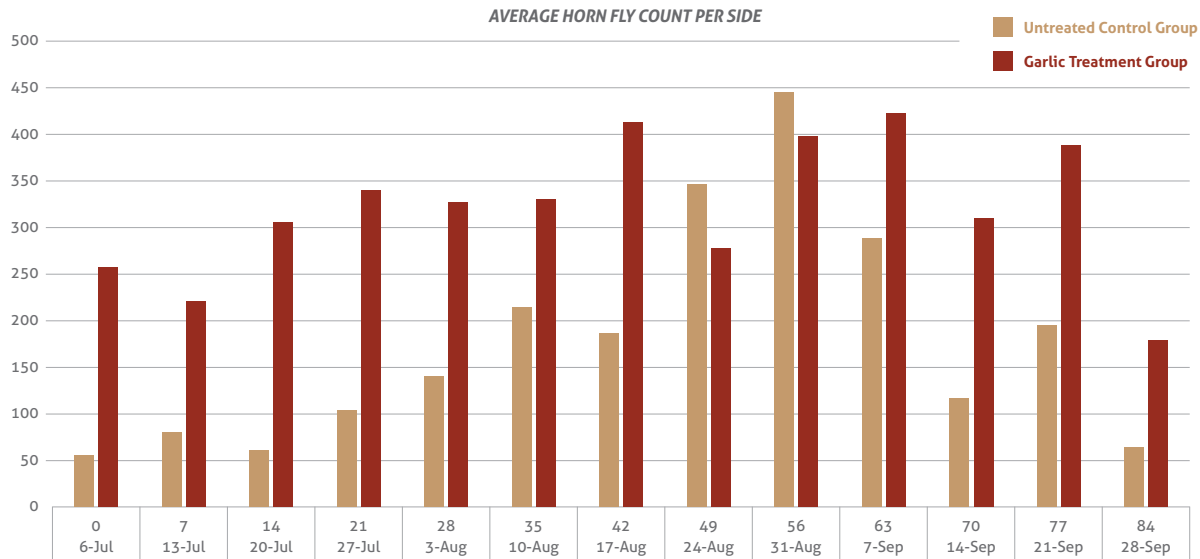
Over the course of several years, the livestock industry has explored the potential of garlic as a solution for managing horn flies. Evaluations conducted by Central Life Sciences in Louisiana revealed limited suppression of horn flies when garlic was utilized, in comparison to untreated cattle, during a 14-week study period. Since that study, Central Life Sciences has conducted further research and analysis around garlic to continue to show the inconsistencies garlic has presented in treating against horn flies, as seen in our newest study conducted at NC State University.

For several years, garlic has been discussed and evaluated as a potential method for controlling horn flies in the livestock industry. However, only select studies have demonstrated its effectiveness. Previous assessments in Louisiana by Central Life Sciences indicated minimal suppression of horn flies when using garlic compared to untreated cattle over a 14-week period.

To further investigate the efficacy of a garlic-containing feed-through formulation in controlling horn fly populations on pastured cattle provided with a garlic-treated mineral supplement, a 13-week study was conducted using two similarly managed black Angus herds in North Carolina. The cattle were divided into two groups: the "treated" group, comprised of thirty head of cattle with free-choice mineral containing garlic, and the "untreated" group, consisting of twenty-one head with the same free-choice mineral without garlic. Both groups received their respective minerals on day 0, targeting a consumption rate of 4 oz. per head per day. Horn fly populations and mineral consumption were documented weekly throughout the study.

DATA CHARTS

The treated group initially experienced horn fly populations exceeding the economic threshold of 200 flies per animal or 100 flies per side, remaining above the threshold until the study's final week. The untreated group displayed a typical population distribution, increasing throughout July, peaking at the end of August, and declining thereafter. The treated horn fly population consistently exceeded that of the untreated group, except during the last two weeks of August (refer to the chart below for details).



Both the treated and untreated cattle consistently consumed the mineral throughout the trial. The treated group averaged 4.13 oz. per head per day, while the untreated group averaged 3.98 oz. per head per day, closely aligning with the labeled rate.

The study's findings suggest that garlic proved ineffective in controlling horn flies in the treated herd. Notably, cattle receiving the garlic mineral had a higher number of horn flies than those receiving the untreated mineral supplement throughout most of the study. In the end, the cattle using garlic never fell below the horn fly economic threshold of 100 flies per side of the animal.

