

found by the Food and Drug Administration, the commodity may be seized and destroyed. Legal action may also be taken against persons and businesses responsible for the illegal residues.

To prevent illegal residues observe the following precautions:

1. Use only approved pesticides in the recommended dosage.
2. Follow the prescribed number of days to elapse between the pesticide application and the slaughter of the animal or use of edible products such as milk or eggs. The interval will permit the animal to eliminate the pesticide from its tissues before processing of edible commodities.
3. When preparing backrubbers, use only recommended materials and carriers. Don't use waste motor oil since it may contain materials which produce residues.
4. Pastures, forages and feeds should only be treated with chemicals that will not contaminate the crop. The prescribed number of days should elapse between pesticide application and crop harvest or use.
5. Clean application equipment thoroughly so residues of previous sprayings are not applied to animals.
6. Don't feed animals feed or food of unknown origin unless you are sure it won't cause illegal residue problems.
7. Do not allow pesticides being applied to nearby areas to drift onto animals or areas frequented by animals.
8. Do not allow feed or water to become contaminated with pesticides.
9. Do not repeat applications unless the label specifies that you can.

### Problems With Pesticides

Applicators should be aware that certain breeds of animals may react adversely to certain pesticides or materials contained in pesticide formulations. Sensitive animals should not be treated or should be treated only with extreme care. For instance, Brahman cattle may be sensitive to organophosphate pesticides. If a pesticide label states "Do not treat Brahman cattle," the pesticide should not be applied to those animals. Also the skin of some horses and dogs is sensitive to some pesticide formulations. If there is uncertainty about an animal's sensitivity, treat a small area of skin and observe the area for 24 hours before treating the entire animal.

Individual animals may also react adversely to a pesticide or pesticide formulation. Sensitive animals should be identified and treated only with acceptable chemicals. If an animal does react adversely to an application, efforts should be made to remove the pesticide formulation from the animal.

The age, size and condition of an animal is also important when applying pesticides. Young animals are generally smaller and consequently more susceptible to pesticides. Care should be taken when treating young animals, and precautions on the label should be checked to determine whether it prevents application to young animals. Many insecticides should be applied according to the size of the animal. Less pesticide should be applied to smaller animals to prevent toxicity problems. Dusts and wettable powder formulations are generally less toxic than emulsifiable formulations. Stressed or diseased animals are also sensitive to pesticides. Often the additional stress of a pesticide application is enough to kill stressed or diseased animals.

Certain precautions can be taken during routine applications to prevent pesticide problems. These are:

1. Do not apply pesticides on extremely hot still days.
2. Do not wet animals with spray or dip during cold or freezing weather.
3. Use dust formulations whenever possible since they are generally less toxic dermally and do not add excessive moisture to the animal. For sensitive animals use dust or wettable powders.
4. Whenever possible, apply small amounts of pesticides to specific sites on the animal to control pests.
5. Frequent treatments with small amounts of pesticide are preferable to infrequent treatments with larger dosages.
6. Do not treat stressed or diseased stock, young animals or small animals without consulting the pesticide label.

### Key to Abbreviations

- |                |                     |
|----------------|---------------------|
| BR= backrubber | MM= mineral mix     |
| D= dust        | PM= premix          |
| DB= dust bag   | PO= pour on         |
| DP= dip        | S= spray            |
| M= mist        | SM= smear           |
|                | WP= wettable powder |