How horn flies could be affecting your beef herd's reproductive success?

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Introduction

- Horn Fly
 - Obligate Blood Feeder
 - 20-38 blood meals per day
 - 1.5 mg
- Large Geographical Range
- Most prevalent ectoparasite on pastured cattle
- Current Methods of Control



Over a billion dollars

of economic loss in the United States annually

Introduction – Impact on Cattle

Stress

- Increased heart and respiratory rates
- Infection
 - Skin
 - Mastitis
- Production
 - Growth Rate reduced by up to 0.5 lbs per day
 - Reduced Grazing Time
 - Weaning weights
 - Milk production

Reproduction

- Reproduction can be impacted by...
 - Stress (Lucy, 2019)
 - BCS (Pryce, Coffey, and Simm, 2001)
- Lower reproduction due to disease (American Cattleman, 2023)
- Similar Pregnancy Rates between control and treatment (DeRouen et al., 2003)

To assess the impact of horn flies on the reproductive performance of beef cattle heifers and cows

Success of first insemination

Calving success after two inseminations

Data Collection

- Historic Insemination and calving data (2015 2022)
 - Northwest Georgia Research and Education Center
 - 2088 records on 821 animals
- 2 insemination events and calving
 - All animals were placed on timed ai protocol prior to first insemination
 - Outcomes recorded as binary trait
 - Still births recorded as success
- 2019 and 2022 (No Fly Control was used)
 - Images at 2 time points were used to estimate fly abundance
- 2015-2018 and 2020-2021 (Pyrethrin Spray)
 - Not evaluated for fly abundance

Horn fly treatment timeline

Results

| | Years with Horn Fly Control | | | Years without Horn Fly Control | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| | 1 st Breeding | 2 nd Breeding | Calving | 1 st Breeding | 2 nd Breeding | Calving |
| | Attempt | Attempt | | Attempt | Attempt | |
| Total # of Animals | 1536 | 753 | 1530 | 533 | 275 | 524 |
| # of Successes | 827 | 517 | 1297 | 259 | 191 | 426 |
| Success Rate | 0.538 | 0.703 | 0.848 | 0.486 | 0.695 | 0.814 |

Results- AI and NS

| | Years witl | n Horn Fly | Years without Horn Fly | | |
|--------------|--------------------|------------|------------------------|---------|--|
| | Con | trol | Control | | |
| | Artificial Natural | | Artificial | Natural | |
| | Insemination | Service | Insemination | Service | |
| Total # of | 1770 | | F90 | 222 | |
| Animals | 1//8 | 407 | 580 | | |
| # of | 075 | 201 | 205 | 155 | |
| Successes | 975 | 301 | 295 | 155 | |
| Success Rate | 0.55 | 0 772 | 0 500 | 0.683 | |
| | 0.55 | 0.775 | 0.303 | 0.005 | |

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Results – Fly Count Classes

| 2019 Conception and Calving R | ates |
|-------------------------------|------|
|-------------------------------|------|

| | Horn fly Control | | | No Horn Fly Control | | |
|------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|
| | 1₅ Breeding Event | 2 nd Breeding Event | Calving | 1₅ Breeding Event | 2 nd Breeding Event | Calving |
| Low | 0.571 | 0.939 | 0.952 | 0.453 | 0.841 | 0.751 |
| Med | 0.597 | 0.934 | 0.941 | 0.485 | 0.871 | 0.806 |
| High | 0.612 | 0.953 | 0.961 | 0.55 | 0.869 | 0.844 |
| All | 0.596 | 0.942 | 0.952 | 0.496 | 0.86 | 0.801 |

Results – Fly Count Classes

2022 Conception and Calving Rates

| | Horn Fly Control | | | No Horn Fly Control | | |
|------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|
| | 1₅t Breeding Event | 2 nd Breeding Event | Calving | 1₅t Breeding Event | 2 nd Breeding Event | Calving |
| Low | 0.63 | 0.988 | 0.993 | 0.588 | 0.946 | 0.886 |
| Med | 0.614 | 0.982 | 0.994 | 0.542 | 0.934 | 0.886 |
| High | 0.612 | 0.988 | 0.989 | 0.502 | 0.9 | 0.833 |
| All | 0.619 | 0.986 | 0.992 | 0.544 | 0.927 | 0.868 |

Effect of HF abundance on daughter pregnancy rate among sire families

Sire Family Avg Region Count

Conclusions

- Use of Horn Fly Control shows potential improvement on
 - Success of 1st breeding
 - Overall Calving Rates
 - Conception rates associate with AI and NS
- Every fly abundance class shows higher conception and calving rates when treated for horn flies
 - High horn fly count does not always indicate lower success rates
- Lower horn fly counts correlated with high daughter pregnancy rates
- Injury Thresholds should be evaluated on an individual basis to determine onset of decay of reproductive performance
- Further research should be conducted on possible reproductive impacts

Thank you!

