

ANATIS

Bioprotection

Biological Solution

against

Red Poultry Mites



Introduce Natural Predators



The red poultry mite (*Dermanyssus gallinae*) is a parasite that feeds on the blood of birds. Red poultry mite feeds on the animal at night and, after feeding, hide in cracks and crevices away from light sources, where they mate and lay eggs.

Red poultry mites are usually found around the chests and legs of birds. The buildup of bites can cause irritation and reduced egg production. Once properly established, red mites are difficult to get rid of. They can even survive for up to 10 months in an empty chicken coop.

To prevent the apparition of red poultry mites or reduce their numbers, introduce the predatory mite *Stratiolaelaps scimitus* directly to the places where these parasites are the most present (on the ground, corners, nests, cracks, and the underside of perches).

This natural predator lives on the ground, in the soil, in cracks and crevices where it actively searches for new prey to eat. It hates the light and can attack all stages of the red poultry mites.

Treatment

The number of predators to introduce depends on the state of the chicken mites spread and the surface area of your chicken coop. Sprinkle your natural predators in corners, nests, cracks, and the underside of perches.

For prevention:

250 predatory mites per m²
Repeat the treatment in spring and fall.

Presence detected:

500 predatory mites per m²
Repeat after 2-3 weeks.

Infestation:

Consult your veterinarian*



Predators should be used upon receipt. They do not keep. Use the entire product.



Predators breed in the top layer of the litters. It is important not to stir the litters in the first days after their introduction.



Predators do not like cleansing with water and temperatures below 8 ° C. Please do not install your mites in a wet or cold environment.



Predators are also sensitive to chemical acaricides and silicate-based acaricides. These methods are incompatible with their introduction.

* In the event of an infestation, consult your veterinarian. The chicken mite reproduces much faster than the predatory mite *Stratiolaelaps scimitus* and that is why we do not recommend it in severe infestations.