

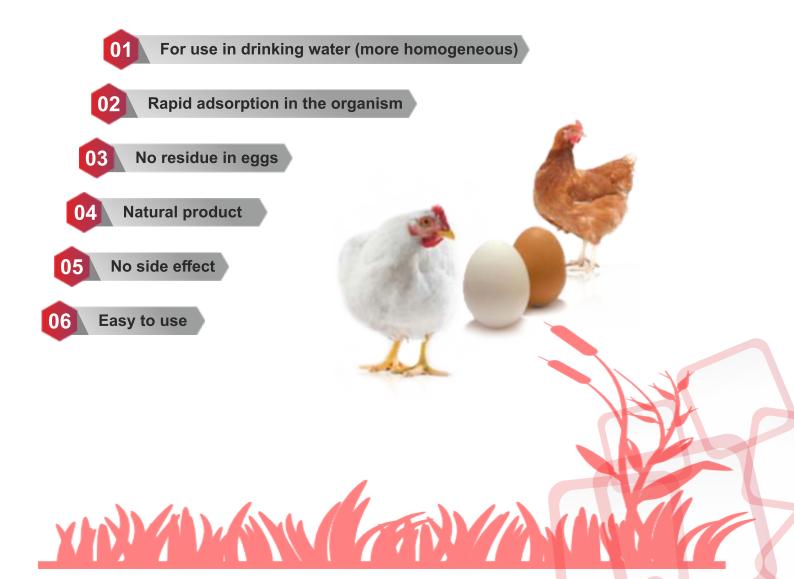


Complementry feed for Breeding, Rearing and Laying Hens

INTRODUCTION

The common red mite Dermanyssus gallinae are blood sucking ectoparasites that can infest chickens and turkeys. They can strike any hen house at anytime but especially during the warmer summer months. Compared to other poultry ectoparasites such as fowl ticks, lice and flies, mites are considered to be the most destructive ones. Particularly the poultry red mite (Dermanyssus Gallinae, also known as the Fowl Red Mite) has been identified as the most harmful one for laying hens. The title "Red" has been given to this mite as it turns from grey to red or dark red after being engorged with blood. The sucked blood is required for further development from a nymph into an adult and later for reproduction. Red mites are nocturnal (night-active) parasites which suck the birds' blood during periods of darkness and hide themselves in all kinds of gaps and cracks during the daytime. This behaviour makes the treatment of red mites harder and more complicated than other mite species.

ADVANTAGES



MODE OF ACTION

ConMite is a Natural product. Its plants composition restricts Mites access to hens, because of the flavor and the difficulty to digest the hen's blood, This is because of use of ConMite diluted in drinking water and mixed into hen's blood. Mites will be disgust by hen's blood. As mites can not digest the blood, they won't come on hens to eat so they won't bother Hens and will stop to bite them. Furthermore, it will break the red mite life cycle (Mites need blood to grow and to spread. After some weeks, this eco-struggle leads to the observation of a change on the mites behavior: Mites are fewer actives, stay visible even on lights and won't go back in clusters to breed.

INCLUSION RATE

To dilute in consumption drinking water

PREVENTION:

(15 days after Hen's arrival): 750 ml to 1000 ml per 1000 litres during 5 to 7 days in a row Repeat the dose once a month

DURING SEVERE CONDITION:

1000 ml to 1200 ml per 1000 litres of water during 5 to 7 days in a row Reduce the repeat dose to 750 ml per 1000 liters of water according to reduction in infestation.

PRESENTATION

1LTR, 5 LTR





