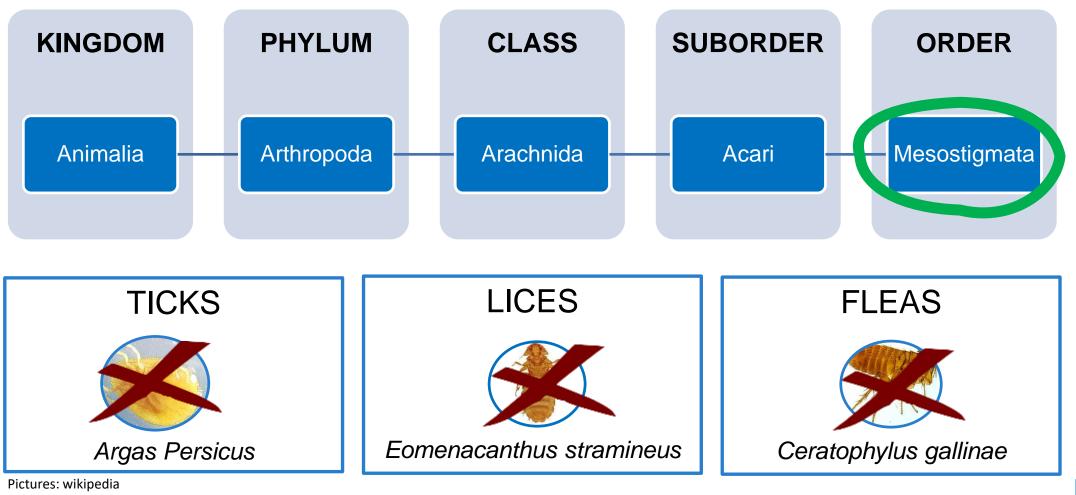




## Approach for controlling mites Fernando Carrasquer DVM CEAV

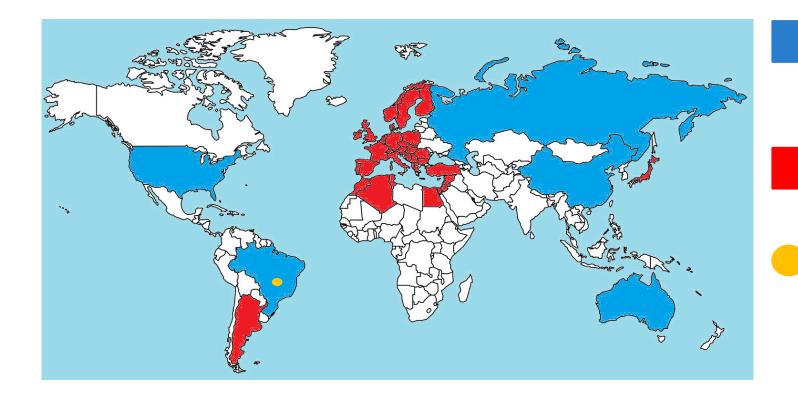
Global technical service – H&N International GmbH

#### What do you mean when you say mites?





#### Reported mites in poultry industry by country



Northern Fowl Mite Ornithonisus sylvarum

#### Poultry Red Mite Dermanyssus gallinae

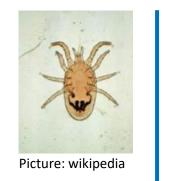
New feather mite Allopsoroptoides galli

Tropical poultry Mite Ornithonisus bursa



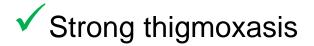
## **Similarities NFM / PRM**

Northern Fowl Mite Ornithonisus sylvarum



✓ Gray to black; red after feeding

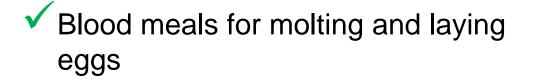
- Infest poultry and wild bird, can infest mammals and humans
- Blood meals for molting and laying eggs





Pictures: wikipedia

- ✓ Gray to black; red after feeding
- Infest poultry and wild bird, can infest mammals and humans



Strong thigmoxasis

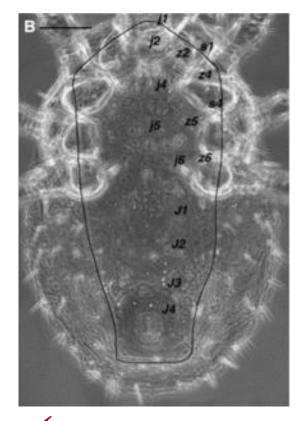


## Morphological differences NFM / PRM

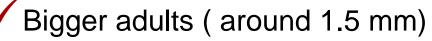
Northern Fowl Mite Ornithonisus sylvarum



Poultry Red Mite Dermanyssus gallinae



Smaller adults ( around 0.6 mm) Di Palma, 2012

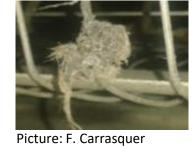




## Physiological differences NFM / PRM

Northern Fowl Mite Ornithonisus sylvarum





#### Poultry Red Mite Dermanyssus gallinae

#### ✓ ECTO PARASITE

- On the chicken full time, mostly the vent area
- Warm weather affects negatively to its micro habitats in the bird
- Can only survive 3 weeks out of host

#### ✓ MICRO PREDATOR

- ✓ Hide in crevices and cracks during the day, feeds on chickens at night
- Warm weather enhance its reproductive capacity
- Can survive for at least 8 months outside of the host





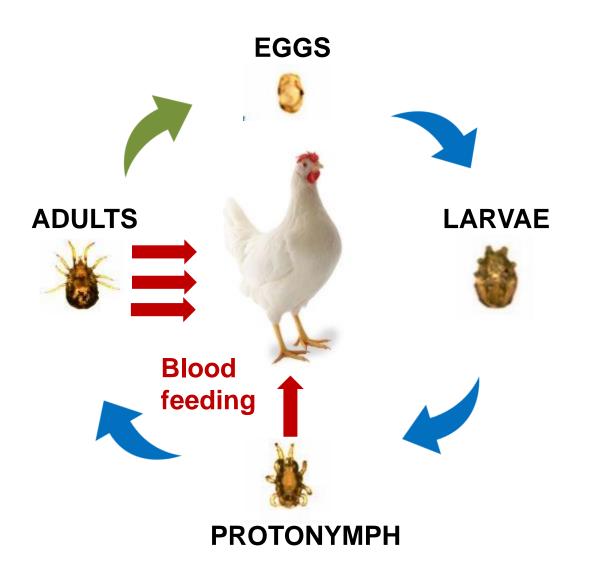


#### H&N LAYER ACADEMY

# INTERACT WITH US!

Make use of our multiplechoice poll tool and pick what you think is correct.

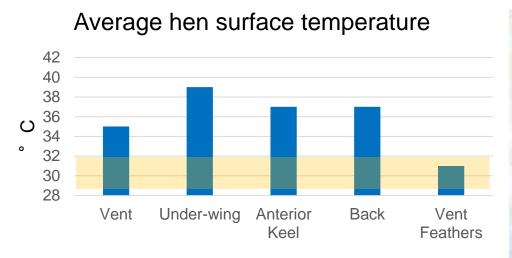
#### **NFM Biological cycle**



- The complete life cycle requires about 5-12 days to complete
- Completely takes place in the hen
- NFM migrates to parts of the hen's plumage where temperature and humidity are more favorable.

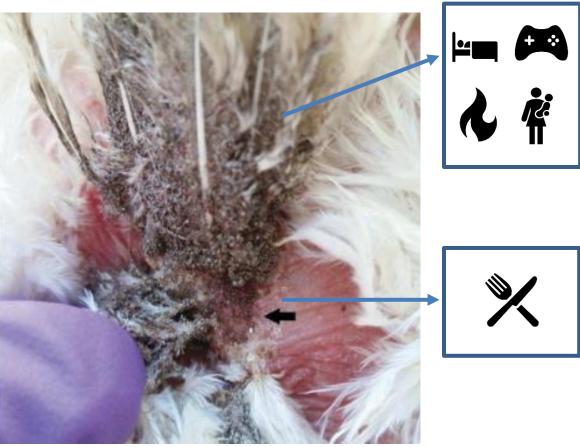


## **NFM Ecology**



#### Average hen surface relative humidity



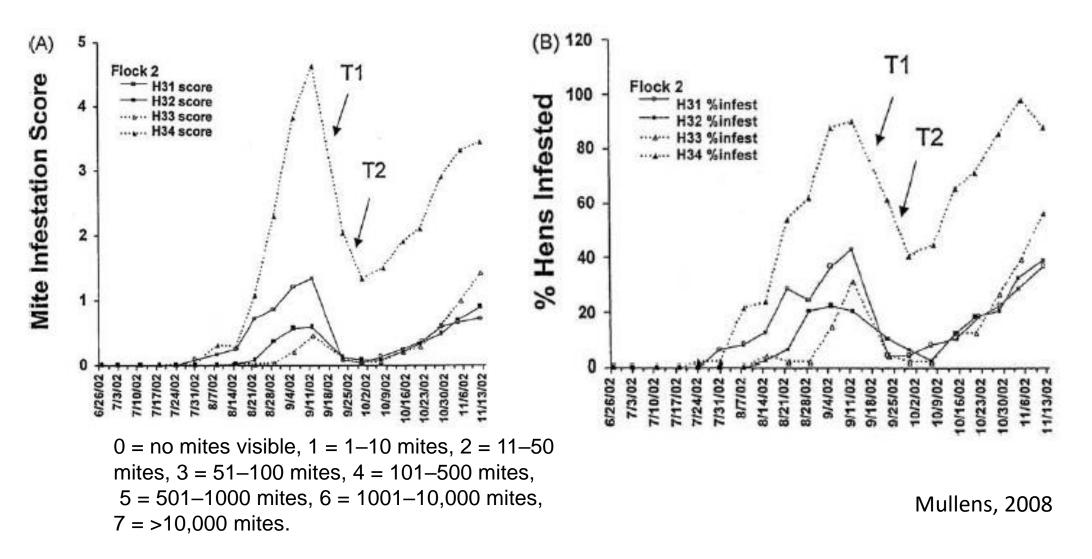


Picture: Murillo 2017



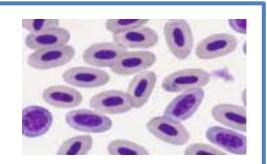
Halbritter 2011

### **NFM population dynamics**





#### **Issues related to NFM infestations**



Anemia (DeLoach, 1981)

Skin changes (Vezzoli, 2016)

Immune activation (Burg et al., 1988)

Behavior changes (Murillo,2020)



Decreased egg production (Arends,1984)

Decreased feed conversion (Axtell,1990)

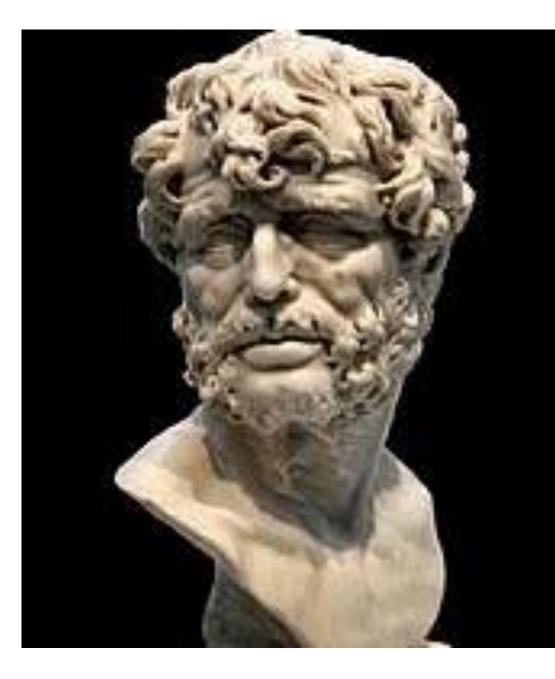
Decreased egg quality (Vezzoli, 2016)



\$0.07–0.10 per hen for 10-week peak-mite period infestations. (Mullens, 2009)

Animal welfare concerns (Murillo,2020)





"If one does not know to which port one is sailing, no wind is favorable."

Seneca 4 a.C – 65 d. C

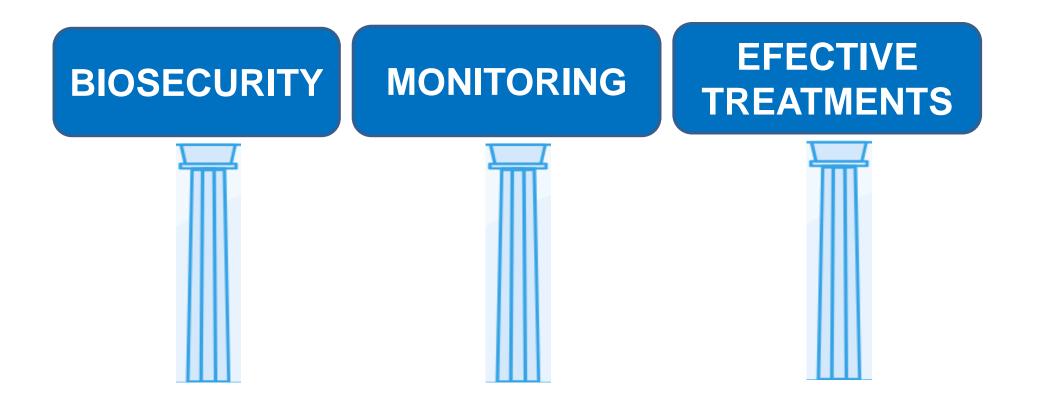
#### 1) Prevention

2) Eradication



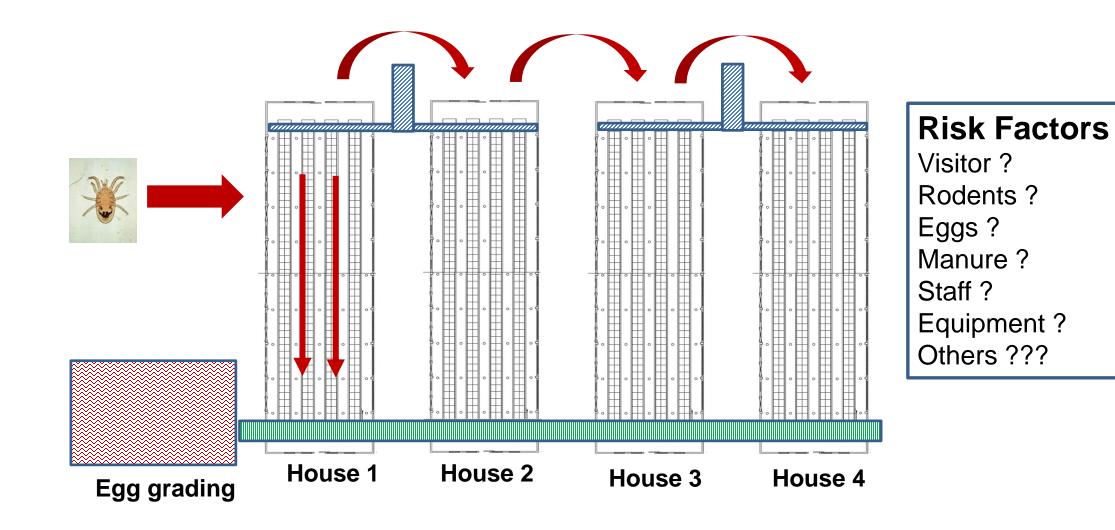


#### **NFM control program**





#### NFM introduction and spread in a farm





## **Using HACCP-based method for NFM control**

**Hazard Categories** 

Manure

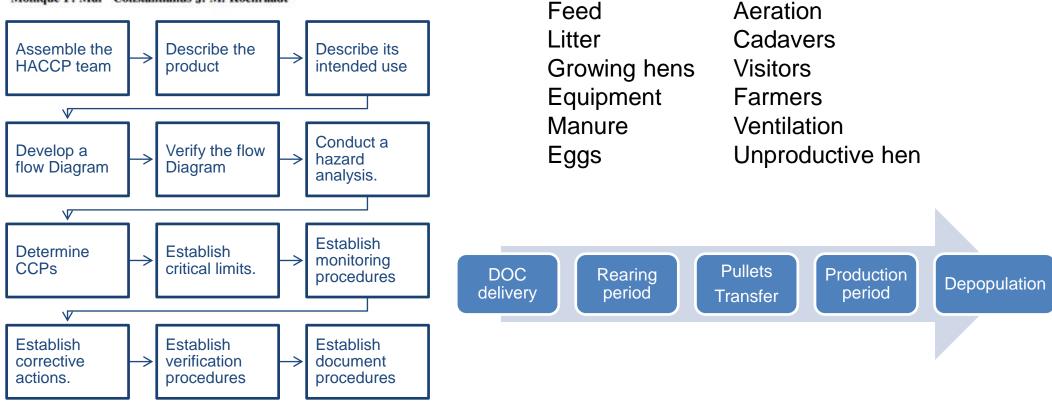
INTERNATIONAL

**Fnvironment** 

Exp Appl Acarol (2009) 48:167-181 DOI 10.1007/s10493-009-9250-6

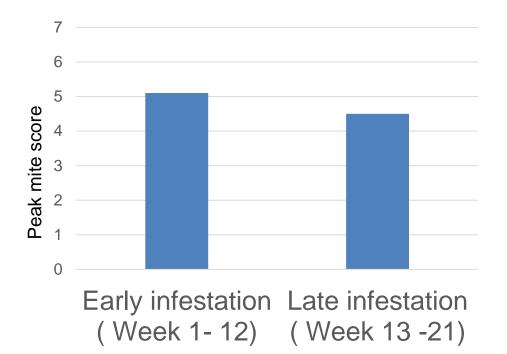
#### Preventing introduction and spread of *Dermanyssus* gallinae in poultry facilities using the HACCP method



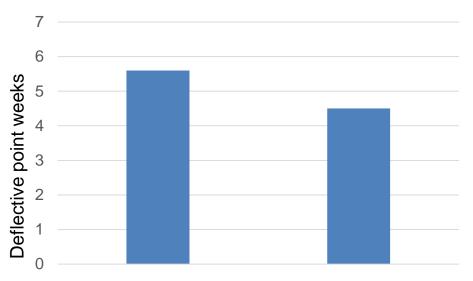


## Why is delaying infestation so important?

#### Max. level of infestation



## Time before infestation decline



Early infestation Late infestation (Week 1- 12) (Week 13 - 21)



Mullens, 2008

## **NFM** monitoring techniques

#### Egg



Picture: Murillo 2017

Low infestation level won't be detected Individual hens (vent)



Pictures: Murilio 2020

#### No. of sampled birds:

- 0.1-03% of the flock
- Sentinels' birds
- Sequential sampling

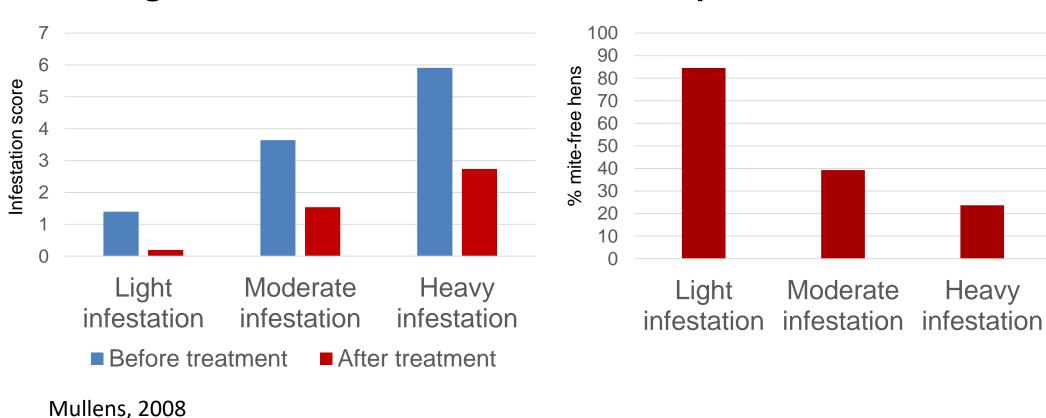
Mites counts:

- Just presence/absence
- Semi-quantitative (Score)
- Quantitative



#### Why is early treatment so important?

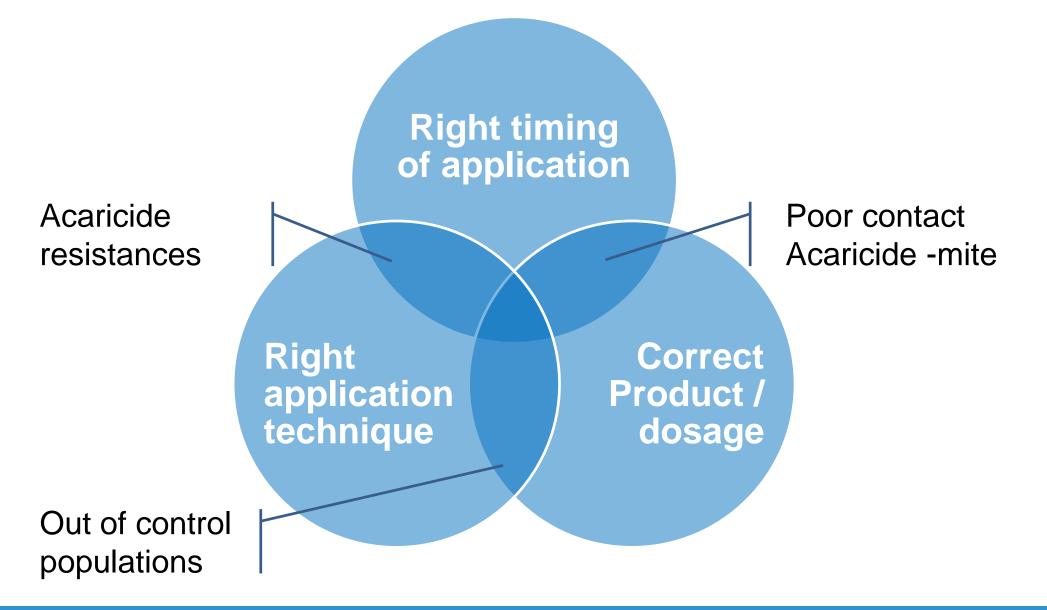
Average infestation score



#### % Complete treatment

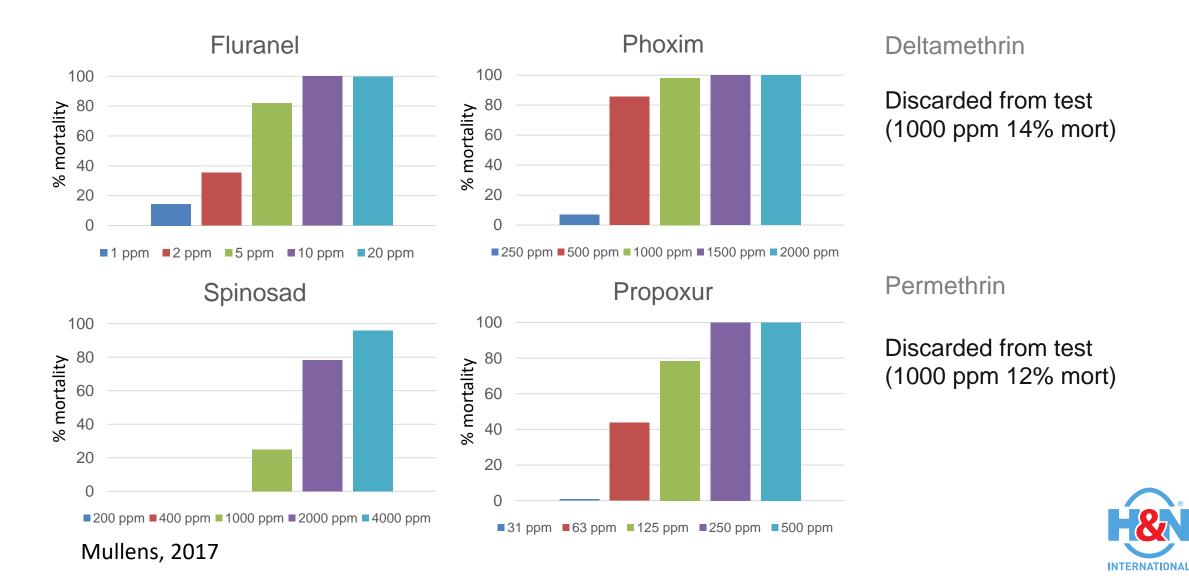
INTERNATIONA

#### **Characteristics of a correct NFM treatment**



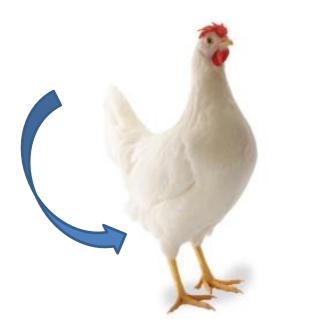


#### In vitro evaluation of chemical acaricides



#### Acaricide application technique

Ensure a sufficient coverage of the hen's vent area by direct spraying.



**1.**Use enough acaricide dissolution. (0.6 -1 gallons / 100 birds\*).

2.Use the correct sprayer equipment

25000 birds house = 150 gallons

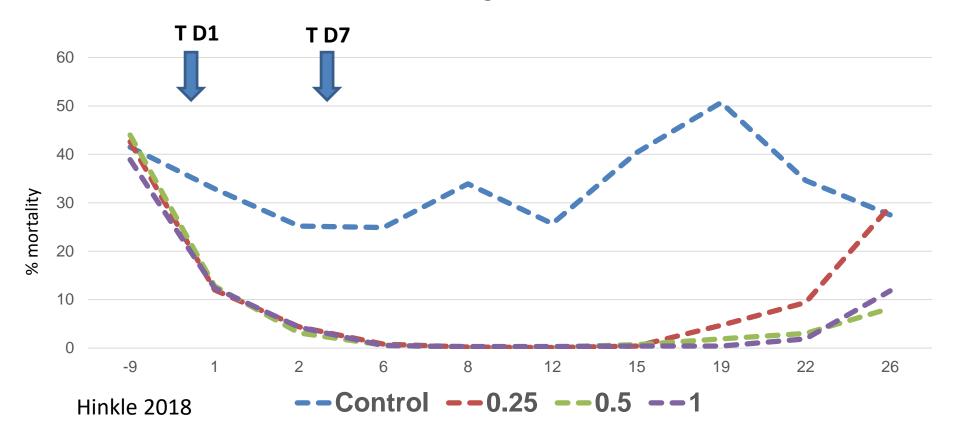




\* Ask to your acaricide provider

#### NFM treatment by drinking water?

Oral treatment with Fluranel against NFM





#### **Treating NFM in cage-free system**



Obviously, it is much more complicated in cage systems !!!!

Use the activity of the hens to combat NFM:

- Grooming (beak treatment) Murillo 2016
- Uust bath ( Diatomeus earth) Murillo 2016



#### **Alternative treatment for mites ??**

PLANT-BASED PRODUCTS



Plant derived products:Azadirachtin

**Essential oils:** thymol, carvacrol, eugenol, geraniol

**Repelents**: citronella, D-limonene, eucalyptol INORGANIC PRODUCTS

Silicates gel or dust

**Diatomea earth** 

Sulphur

**Sodium bicarbonate** 

**Mineral oils** 





Entonopathogenic fungi: Beuvaria

**Predator mite:** Hypoaspis acualeifer Androlaelaps casalis

Vaccines



#### Take home message

**1.** NFM causes extremely annoying and costly infestations. If you are free of it, work actively to remain so. 2. If your farm is infested, start by limiting the spread of mites within the farm and by monitoring mite populations in your houses.

**3.** Use treatments to hit the mites hard and early before they hit your hens.



#### Thank you for your attention! Follow us in our website and on LinkedIn

