

During recent years, Dylox was extensively studied at the Fish Farming Experimental Station, Stuttgart, Arkansas. Some of the uses indicated by this work have already been reported (Meyer, 1966b; Hornbeck, White, and Meyer, 1965). Further studies have revealed additional uses for this compound. This paper will discuss how Dylox may prove helpful in treating ectoparasites of fish without serious adverse effects on the pond biota.

The reader is reminded that Dylox has not been approved by the FDA and it should not be used on fish intended for human consumption.

Materials

Dylox is an organophosphate insecticide Dimethyl (2,2,2-trichloro-1-hydroxyethyl) phosphonate produced by Chemagro Corporation, Kansas City, Missouri. It is widely used as an agricultural insecticide for controlling pests on vegetables, fruits, and field crops.

Dylox is readily soluble in water and decomposes rapidly at ^{27-32°C} high temperatures (80 - 90°F) under alkaline conditions. Mammalian toxicity is in the range of 450-500 mg/kg expressed as oral LD/50 for rats. Workers should maintain normal safety precautions when handling the compound since absorption may occur through the skin.

Toxicity to fish is low (See Table 1). The compound has been used in ponds containing bluegills, bass, buffalo, and carp in addition to those species listed in the table.

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