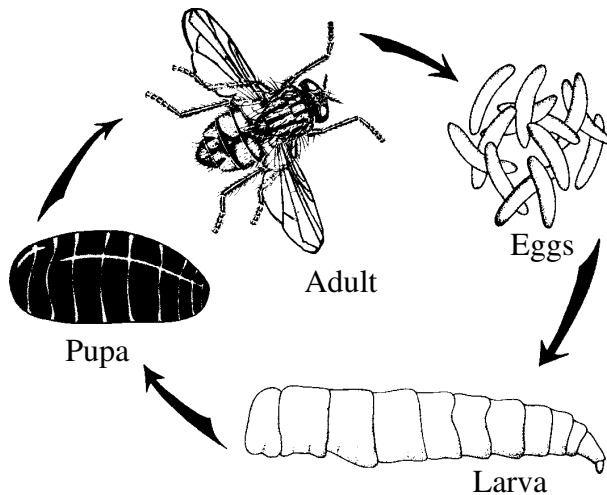


FLY CONTROL

STAGES IN LIFE CYCLE OF FLIES



TYPES OF FLIES

House Fly



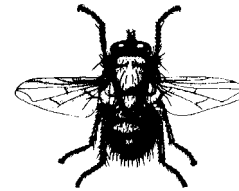
The common house fly (*Musca domestica*) is a nuisance as well as a carrier of diseases to man and domestic animals.

In two weeks, one fly may lay more than 1,000 eggs in animal excrement, garbage, kitchen refuse, piled lawn clippings, and other decomposing plant and animal matter. In warm weather, the life cycle (egg to adult) usually takes eight days. Warm or protected environments may permit fly production year-round.

In urban areas, the larval (maggot) sources of house flies can usually be found within the distance of a city block, although the adult flies may sometimes travel several miles from the source.

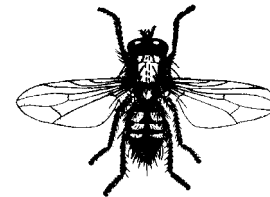
Besides the grayish-black house fly, several other kinds of flies are found in the home. Control of these is the same as for the house fly, although the elimination of larval sources varies between species.

Blow Fly



Blow flies are larger than common house flies. Several species are characterized by shiny, metallic colors: black, *Phormia*; blue, *Calliphora*; and green or copper, *Phaenicia*. They make a loud droning buzz and will lay eggs on exposed meat ("flyblown flesh"). The larval development of green or copper blow flies, most commonly found in garbage wastes and pet droppings, is completed in less than a week, while that of black or blue blow flies requires 10 to 15 days.

Little House Fly



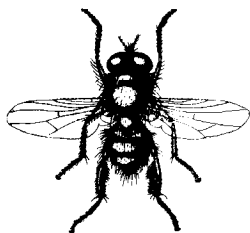
The little house fly (*Fannia canicularis*) characteristically flies to-and-fro in the middle of a room. Seldom landing on human food, it is less apt to contaminate food than the true house fly. Maggots develop from eggs laid in well-decayed vegetable matter or in animal excrement such as rabbits and poultry. The life cycle requires about 24 days.

False Stable Fly



The false stable fly (*Muscina stabulans*) is slightly larger and stouter than the common house fly and generally dark gray in appearance. It cannot bite like the true stable fly but may enter houses and lay its eggs on slightly spoiled foods. Maggots are frequently seen in animal excrement and decaying vegetable matter. The life cycle is normally 14 days.

Black Garbage Fly



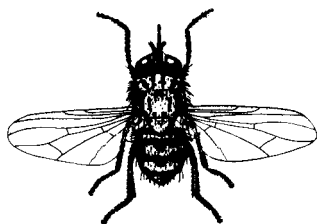
Black garbage flies (*Ophyra* species) are small, slender, black, shiny flies about 1/5" long. They develop in great numbers in garbage wastes but are not usually found around homes in large cities. They are abundant around rural premises, particularly those not having routine garbage collection. The life cycle requires about 10 days.

deposit living maggots rather than eggs in decaying flesh and excrement, especially dog droppings. The flesh fly needs only eight days for the life cycle. Other common sources may include animal carcasses and dead snails.

CONTROL

There are effective methods and specific chemical products available for controlling flies. When purchasing a pesticide, it is important that the product label specifically includes "for the control of flies" on the label. Also, be sure to note the active ingredient in the product being purchased and follow all instructions *to the letter!*

Stable Fly



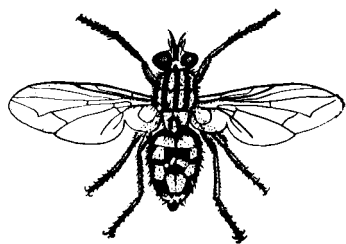
The stable fly (*Stomoxys calcitrans*) resembles the house fly but has a slender, pointed beak with which it pierces skin and sucks blood. It is normally an outdoor fly, feeding on domesticated animals, but may enter houses in rainy weather.

During warm weather, the life cycle of some domestic flies may be completed in a week to 10 days, so removal of fly breeding sources is important. Remove all sources responsible for fly breeding such as:

To control stable fly maggots, each week dispose of stable manure, urine-soaked straw, moist spilled feed, and moist decaying vegetation like lawn clippings or decaying seaweed washed up on shores and beaches.

- animal manure
- decaying organic matter
- empty snail shells
- moist straw or hay
- grass clippings
- decaying fruits and vegetables
- uncovered garbage

Flesh Fly



Flesh flies (*Sarcophagidae* species) look like overgrown house flies. The more common ones have a checkerboard pattern on the abdomen. They

Trash containers and large trash bins should be periodically rinsed out and cleaned with a soap solution. Areas where trash cans are stored should also be checked and kept clean.



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