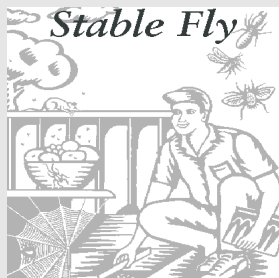


# *Stable Fly*





# Manure management is an essential part of fly control



## What you can do!

**KEEP** animal enclosures clean on a daily basis.  
**COLLECT** manures including soiled straw or litter bedding from enclosures such as horse stables and chicken runs.

### Then either

**KEEP** manures in a fly proof bin/container or  
**COVER** it completely with a tarpaulin or heavy duty plastic sheet to keep dry.

### Or

**BURY** manure under at least 50mm (2 inches) of soil or  
**DISPOSE** of it in sealed bags/containers and take to your local tip.

## Other common stable fly breeding sites:

Rotting vegetable matter



Compost heaps



Grass clippings



Spilt animal feed and silage



Household rubbish



'Open' worm farms



## What you can do!

**WRAP** food scraps in newspaper before placing in bin.

**CLEAN** up any spilt feed, decaying hay and silage.

**MAKE** compost in fly proof containers.

**COVER** open compost.

**SPREAD** grass clippings thinly over your garden.

Don't leave them in a heap.

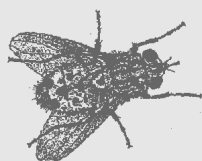
**KEEP** rubbish bin clean and the lid tightly closed

**DON'T** leave uneaten pet food lying around outside.

Wrap it in newspaper and place in bin

Registered pesticides may be used to control both larvae (maggots) and adult flies.  
 However, the main objective is to eliminate breeding sites.

See table overleaf for a list of fly control products available to the public.



## *Facts about the stable fly*



*Stomoxys calcitrans (L)*

- \* The stable fly has several common names including 'the biting house fly' and the 'dog fly'. It is about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch long, is dark grey and the abdomen has a series of dark irregular spots on it.
- \* Stable flies are bloodsucking insects which cause considerable irritation and injury to animals and people from their painful bite. Horses and cattle are particularly vulnerable to fly attack and become very distressed and lose condition rapidly. In some cases, this can result in death of the animal.
- \* The fly has a sharp mouth part (proboscis) for piercing the skin and drawing blood.
- \* Both male and female flies will bite. The female fly needs multiple blood meals before laying her eggs.
- \* Stable flies can breed in animal and poultry manures (particularly when mixed with organic matter), horse stables, decaying vegetable matter, open compost heaps and grass clippings.
- \* Breeding mainly occurs during the spring and summer months.

*For some simple steps to prevent stable flies breeding, see inside.*

## *Fly control products*

Product Names	Active Ingredient
<i>Residual - Adult flies:</i>	
Ficam W	800g/L Bendiocarb
Dyfly Plus	10g/kg Methomyl
Cooper R.I.	250g/kg Permethrin
Cislin	10g/L Deltamethrin
Responsar professional	50g/L Cyfluthrin
Demon	400g/kg Cypermethrin
<i>Knockdown - Adult flies:</i>	
Reslin	50g/L Bioresmethrin
	400g/L Piperonyl Butoxide
Baytex 550	550g/L Fenthion
<i>Larvae in manure:</i>	
Dipterex 500SL	500g/L Trichlorfon
Dipterex SP 800	800g/L Trichlorfon
<i>Stockpiled manure:</i>	
Vapona	500g/L Dichlorovos
Neocid 200P	200g/L Diazinon

## *Other leaflets available*

Agriculture Western Australia:

Flies and Manure 6/96

Stable Fly Farmnote 101/94

Best Horticulture Practices for Fly Breeding 11/96

Environmental Health Guides:

Fly Control

Facts on Rats

Fleas

Mosquitoes

Termite Prevention for Your Home

## *Further information*

For further information contact your local government

Environmental Health Officer

or

Applied Environmental Health

Environmental Health Service

PO Box 8172, Stirling Street

PERTH WA 6849

Telephone:(09) 388 4999

Facsimile:(09) 388 4955

<http://www.public.health.wa.gov.au>



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