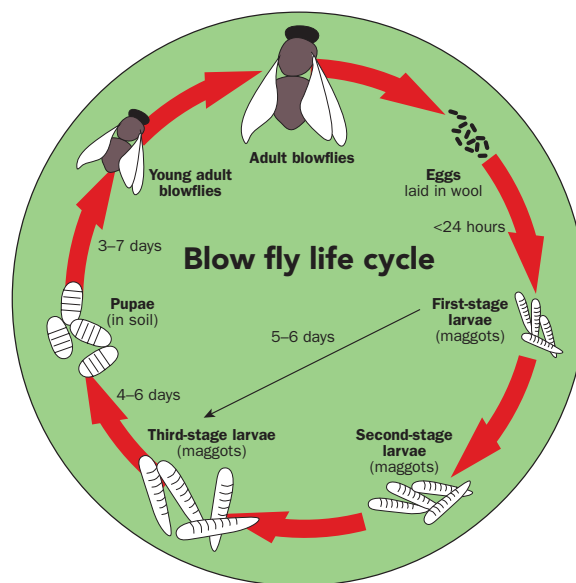
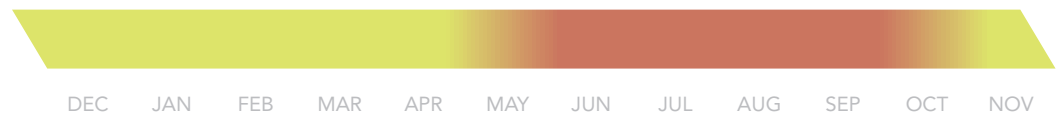


# FLIES

Flies cause major economic production losses in livestock.

They attack, irritate and feed on cattle and other animals. Flies can be involved in the transmission of diseases and blowflies are important due to the damage caused by their maggot stages.

Their life cycles are completed very quickly, giving rise to very rapid population expansions, highlighting the need to apply fly control medicines early in the season.

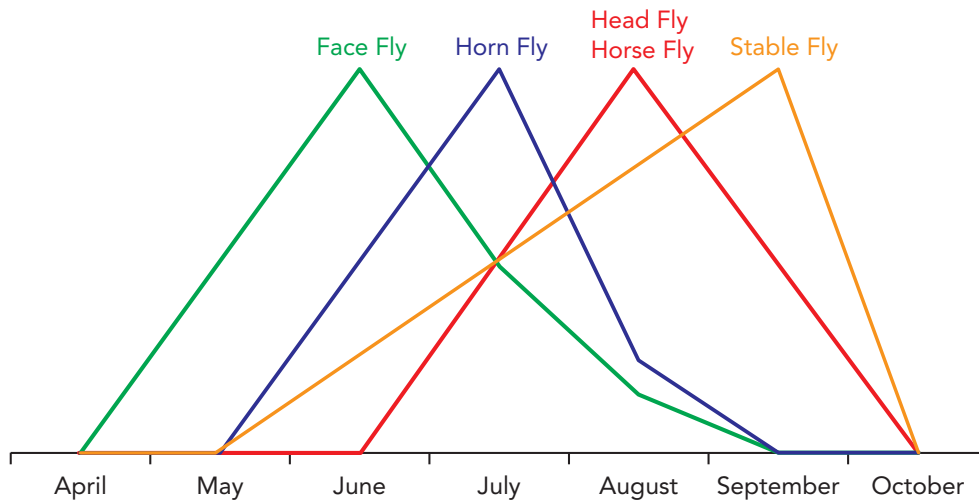


During feeding, the headfly *Hydrotaea irritans* causes considerable irritation which may result in self trauma. This fly has also been implicated in the transmission of bacteria responsible for summer mastitis, a potentially serious disease leading to the loss of milk production and, in severe cases, the life of the animal.

Face flies such as *Musca autumnalis* feed on lachrymal secretions and have been implicated in the transmission of the causative bacteria for New Forest Eye.

# FLY EMERGENCE AND POPULATION GROWTHS

- Fly populations vary from season to season
- Different species emerge at differing times of the year



## Head flies

Scientific name	<i>Hydrotaea irritans</i>
Problems caused	Cause 'black cap' or 'broken head' in horned sheep. Transmit summer mastitis in cattle
Feeding	Feed on sweat and secretions from the nose, eyes, udder and wounds
Season	June to October. Mainly wooded uplands of Scotland and Northern England
Breeding sites	Damp shaded areas in decaying vegetation
No. of breeding cycles	One. Large swarms mid-summer

## Horse flies

Scientific name	<i>Tabanus</i> spp.
Problems caused	Painful bites and mechanical transmission of diseases
Feeding	Females only bite and feed on blood
Season	May to September
Breeding sites	Lay eggs in mud and damp or wet sites
No. of breeding cycles	One

### Face flies

Scientific name	<i>Musca autumnalis</i>
Problems caused	Fly worry; attack eyes. Transmit 'New Forest Eye'
Feeding	Feeds on nose, eye and body secretions and moist manure
Season	Active from late spring to early autumn
Breeding sites	Eggs laid in fresh dung
No. of breeding cycles	Several. Flies emerge 7-20 days after eggs are laid

### Horn flies

Scientific name	<i>Haematobia irritans</i>
Problems caused	Painful, irritating bites
Feeding	Feed up to 30 times a day on blood
Season	May to September
Breeding sites	Lay eggs in fresh dung on pasture
No. of breeding cycles	Several cycles per year

### Stable flies

Scientific name	<i>Stomoxys calcitrans</i>
Problems caused	Annoyance, irritation, painful bites, blood loss
Feeding	Bites and sucks blood feeding on abdomen, udder and legs
Season	June to September
Breeding sites	Damp, decaying vegetation, feed, bedding and manure
No. of breeding cycles	Three or more. Life cycle 12-60 days depending on temperature



# TREATMENT OPTIONS

## FLY & LICE SPOT ON



### Fly & Lice Spot On

- Controls both biting and nuisance flies
- No vet assessment required
- Up to 8 weeks protection from flies
- Low-volume single dose – 10ml for all sizes of cattle
- Active against culicoides
- Zero day milk withdrawal

## Zoetis Cattle & Sheep 10ml Pour-on Applicator



- 10ml pour-on applicator
- Selectable dosing
- Tubing with anti-kink springs

## Dysect Cattle Pour-On



### Dysect Cattle Pour-On

- Low 10ml flat-rate dose
- Lasts up to 4–5 weeks against nuisance flies
- Lasts up to 8 weeks against biting horn fly

## Zoetis Cattle 10ml Pour-on Applicator



- 10ml pour-on applicator
- Tubing with anti-kink springs

## flectron



### Flectron Fly Tags

- Season-long fly control from a single tag
- Easy to use with no need to re-treat
- Zero day milk and meat withhold

## Electron Fly Tag Gun

