

University of Nebraska - Lincoln

DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln

---

Historical Materials from University of  
Nebraska-Lincoln Extension

Extension

---

1993

## G93-1153 Stable Fly Control on Cattle

John B. Campbell

University of Nebraska - Lincoln, [jcampbell1@unl.edu](mailto:jcampbell1@unl.edu)

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist>



Part of the [Agriculture Commons](#), and the [Curriculum and Instruction Commons](#)

---

Campbell, John B., "G93-1153 Stable Fly Control on Cattle" (1993). *Historical Materials from University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension*. 1156.

<https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist/1156>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Extension at DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln. It has been accepted for inclusion in Historical Materials from University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln.



# Stable Fly Control on Cattle

Control of stable flies in feedlots and dairy operations is covered here.

---

*John B. Campbell, Extension Entomologist*

---

- [Description](#)
- [Life History](#)
- [Economic Importance](#)
- [Control](#)
  - [Sanitation](#)
  - [Residual Sprays](#)
  - [Area Sprays](#)
  - [Animal or wet sprays](#)
  - [Larvicides](#)
  - [Biological Control](#)

## Description

The stable fly is about the size of a house fly but is dark gray and has dark irregular spots on its abdomen. The proboscis (mouthpart) protrudes bayonet-like in front of the head. The larvae are typical whitish fly maggots. The pupae are chestnut brown and about 1/4 inch long.

## Life History

The complete life cycle of the fly from egg to adult can take 14-24 days in Nebraska during hot weather. The overwintering part of the stable fly life cycle may not be completely known. We do know that some overwinter below the frost line as slowly developing larvae. As temperatures rise, the larvae move toward the soil surface and pupate, and these pupae give rise to at least some of the adults of the first generation of the season. There is some speculation that part of the first generation migrates from the south each spring. Stable flies are capable of moving considerable distances, but there is no documentation that a migration occurs.

The female fly deposits eggs in spoiled or fermenting organic matter mixed with animal manure and dirt. The most common breeding sites are in feedlots or dairy lots. These breeding sites are common around feedbunks, along the edges of feeding aprons, under fences and along stacks of hay, alfalfa and straw.

The most common breeding areas outside of the lots are the drainage areas which lead to holding ponds. The drainage channels should have a slope of at least 3°. This slope allows rapid drainage and prevents wet areas within the drainage channel from becoming a fly breeding area. The ponds themselves, if properly designed and maintained, do not provide a fly breeding area. Slopes should be steep, they should not fill with solids, and they must be kept clean of weeds. If fly breeding is occurring at the edge of the drainage channels and irrigation water is available, the channel can be flooded to drown the flies.

Each female fly lives about 10 to 30 days and lays 100 to 400 eggs during her lifetime. In warmer areas the stable fly may breed all year.

### **Economic Importance**

Stable flies are the most important insect pests on feeder and dairy cattle during the summer in Nebraska. They feed by piercing the skin and sucking blood. Stable flies stay on the animal long enough to obtain a blood meal, and then seek a shaded place on a fence, barn wall, feed bunk or vegetation to digest it.

The bite of the fly is painful and cattle attempt to dislodge flies by foot stamping, tail switching and by throwing their heads down toward their front legs. When flies are abundant, cattle bunch (each animal trying to get to the center of the group) or seek water to stand in to avoid the fly harassment. Heavy fly populations during hot days may cause cattle to go off feed and add to the danger when the weather safety index is critical. Weight gain depressions of 0.48 pounds per day and milk production decreases of 30 to 40 percent have been recorded.

Our research indicates that stable fly population levels of five flies per front leg (counted on the outside of one leg and inside of the other) is the economic injury threshold. This is the point at which weight gains are depressed. It is indicated by the change in cattle behavior as indicated above.

## **Control**

### **Sanitation**

Sanitation is the first step in a stable fly control program. In a feedlot or dairy operation, manure should be removed or mounded and packed. Clean around feedbunks and feed aprons, under fences and gates, around water systems and at the edges of the mounds. Clean sick pens and feed storage areas regularly. Even small breeding areas support very high numbers of flies. If sanitation is not practiced, chemical control may be unsuccessful.

There are several methods of reducing stable fly numbers with insecticides. The method of choice depends to some extent on the type of livestock operation.

### **Residual Sprays**

Stable flies rest on shady surfaces such as fences, feedbunks, buildings and vegetation surrounding cattle lots after the temperature reaches 80°F. These surfaces can be treated with residual sprays. Flies rest on the treated surfaces and absorb the insecticide. Residual insecticides should be effective for 10 days unless washed off by rain or broken down by high temperatures or bright sunlight. Six applications during the fly season should be adequate. The residual spray method is best adapted to dairies or smaller feedlots where fly resting areas are not extensive. Apply residual sprays to the point of runoff, but do not allow puddles to form and do not contaminate feed or water. See *EC 1550, Nebraska Management*

*Guide for Arthropod Pests of Livestock and Horses*, for specific insecticide information.

## **Area Sprays**

Area sprays are applications of short residual knockdown insecticides. They are applied in areas where flies are concentrated because they kill only the flies they contact. The sprays are used as low concentrate fine mists. Area sprays are most efficient when fly activity is low and they are aggregated. These times are early morning, late evenings or during the hottest part of the day when flies are resting in shady areas. This method is probably best implemented where pens and resting areas are too extensive for the use of residual sprays. The area sprays may have to be applied two or three times a week.

The residual and area spray methods can be combined. An area spray can be used to knock down existing adult populations. After about a week (the time needed for newly emerging females to begin depositing eggs), a residual treatment can be applied. These methods can be alternated as needed throughout the fly season.

Foggers and hydraulic sprayers should deliver a fine mist that air currents move across the cattle lots. The insecticides and rates are the same as for mist blowers. Winds above five miles per hour move them too rapidly for effectiveness.

Aircraft can also be used. Fixed-wing aircraft should spray with at least 5 gallons of water plus the insecticide to be effective. Helicopters provide excellent fly knockdown with area sprays but are quite expensive to operate. Cattle tend to "spook" from aircraft that pass directly over them unless a few passes have been made off to the side of the lots to adapt them to the activity.

## **Animal or wet sprays**

Sprays applied directly to cattle for control of stable flies generally need to be applied at 4- to 7-day intervals (some products have longer treatment intervals) because vegetation that is wet due to rain or dew washes the insecticide off the legs of pasture cattle. This may be the only feasible method where cattle come to lots to water and then return to pasture. Stable flies breed around the lots, attack the cattle and then follow them back to the pastures. Sometimes pens that have served as winter feeding facilities will provide fly breeding areas. When the flies emerge they move to cattle in nearby pastures to feed and then back to the lots to deposit eggs. In either situation, a cleanup of the lots may be the best control. If wet sprays are to be used, spray the legs, flanks and underlines of the cattle (about 1/2 to 1 gallon of diluted spray per mature animal--less for calves).

If automatic treadle sprayers are used for daily applications, rates must be reduced according to label directions. Dust bags, oilers or feed additives are not generally satisfactory.

## **Larvicides**

Applying insecticides to breeding areas is generally not recommended. The acidity of the material in the breeding area breaks down the insecticides rapidly. There is a danger of animal or crop contamination, fly insecticide resistance tends to increase and sanitation (the primary method of fly control) tends to be ignored.

Feed additives are sold for control of stable flies. Feed additives are insecticides which are incorporated into cattle feeds. The insecticide passes through the digestive system of the animal which makes it

available in the manure to control flies. This method does reduce house fly populations to some extent, particularly in the drier high plains feedlot areas, because they breed in fresh manure. However, stable flies breed in manure after the insecticide is no longer effective as do many house flies. Thus, feed additives are not effective for stable fly control in Nebraska and do not provide adequate control of house flies except perhaps in the Panhandle counties during dry years.

### **Biological Control**

For the past several years, commercial insectaries have been selling pteromalid wasps for control of flies. These small wasps deposit an egg(s) within the pupal case of flies. The wasp larva feeds on the developing fly inside of the pupal case which usually results in the death of the fly. Under natural conditions in Nebraska, the wasps are parasitizing flies at a rate of 1 to 4 percent early in the season. This rate gradually increases to 20 to 30 percent by the end of the fly breeding season in the fall.

The biological control approach is to rear these parasites in commercial laboratories and deliver them weekly to feedlots and dairies. The concept of this system is that if you increase the number of parasites, you will see a corresponding increase in the degree of parasitism. Unfortunately, in research conducted by the APS Livestock Insect Laboratory, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, and our research at North Platte, we have failed to achieve reductions of either stable flies or house flies that approach control status despite wasp releases four times the recommended rates. We have not abandoned our research on these parasites but currently do not have confidence in them because they have not proven to be effective in our studies.

---

***File G1152 under: INSECTS AND PESTS***

***D-24, Livestock***

*Issued May 1993; 5,000 printed.*

*Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Elbert C. Dickey, Director of Cooperative Extension, University of Nebraska, Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources.*

*University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension educational programs abide with the non-discrimination policies of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and the United States Department of Agriculture.*