

FLIES : Facts and Notes | Control | Prevention

Facts and notes

Several kinds of flies can be found in and around our homes and offices. These flies can be harmful to health, causing annoyance and discomfort. All flies have an egg, larva (maggot), pupa, and adult stage in their life cycle. The adult fly has 2 wings.

Flies are usually scavengers in nature and many are capable of transmitting diseases to Humans. Flies can usually be grouped according to their habits and appearance as: houseflies and their relatives; blow flies and bottle flies, filter flies, fruit flies.

Among these group, the House fly (*Musca domestica*) is one of the most common of all insects. It is worldwide in distribution and is a pest to all buildings and recreation areas. It has a tremendous breeding potential and during the warm months can produce a generation in less than two weeks. They lay eggs in almost any type of warm organic material, which may hatch within 24 hours into tiny larvae or maggots, and within 10 days, adults may emerge and ready to migrate up 2 miles.



House fly



Fruit fly

Pest Control procedures in managing pests

1. Assess and survey the area. Look for breeding spot and food source.
2. Implement control following the applicable IPM principles, starting with;
 - **Cultural control** – cleaning of surface to remove food source is first step. Use all purpose cleaner for better result.
 - **Biological control** – reptiles like house gecko are natural predator of flies. Keeping them alive is highly encourage.
 - **Mechanical control** - non-chemical traps are some of the options.
 - For indoor if permitted, hang fly ribbon or sticky trap.
 - At outdoor, disposable fly trap and fish baits are some of the options. But keep those away from common human dwellings to avoid the irritating smell.
 - UV light traps are also good option, but best for indoor only and should be installed away from other light source.
 - **Chemical control** - at high infestation, pesticide is needed. Use the approved KG4 Liquebac *Bacterial Culture Enzymes* to get rid of breeding at drain and least-toxic granular bait AGITA 10WG - *Thiamethoxam 10% WG* (WHO Class: II, Local Reg.: 204-104-1314) or Zyrox – *Cyrantraniliprole 0.05% W/W* (WHO Class: U, Local Reg.: 207-12-1284) in a secured bait station. While for target spraying, use highly diluted D-Tetra Super EC - *D-Tetramethrin 10% EC* (WHO Class: II, Local Reg.: 211-143-1383) solution. Apply the above pesticides as per product label claims.
3. Monitor the condition after applying the control and keep record for tracking. Fly traps are also useful tool in monitoring.

What you can do to prevent flies at home

- Clean up food waste immediately. Don't leave used plates at your table.
- Disposed of food waste in a sealed container daily and keep your bins closed at all time. Washing bins regularly to remove food residue is highly recommended.
- Clean up after your pet, animal feces is highly attractable to flies.
- Keep your window screen close at all time, that keeps flies and other unwanted insects outside.