

Fly Facts



There are over 100,000 types of fly. Flies living in close association with man are generally dirty insects with distasteful habits.

Common and Lesser House Fly

Very common and are active fliers, able to travel several miles. They breed in rotting vegetation or animal faeces.

They transmit disease and can spoil food, as well as being a nuisance. They can be a severe problem at refuse tips and in animal breeding units.

Cluster Fly

Adults live harmlessly outside in summer, but may enter buildings (especially roof spaces) in autumn to hibernate in clusters, sometimes in vast numbers. They also cluster in nooks and crannies, and may emerge during warmer days. They do not present a health risk, but their large numbers can be a nuisance.

Stable Fly

The blood sucking Stable fly is a relative of the house fly. They give an unpleasant bite which can lead to secondary infections, though animals are more prone to being bitten than humans. They are more common in rural areas around stables, cattle sheds, etc.

Blowfly (Blue and Greenbottles)

They readily enter buildings to find breeding sites. They breed on dead and decaying animal carcasses and offal. They have an uncanny ability to search out meat based food in human establishments and are known to spread disease. They present a significant risk in kitchens, food processing factories and canteens.

Fruit Fly

Very common outdoors. Often breed on rotting vegetation, fruit, sour milk, etc. Very rapid breeders and can cause vast clouds of flies. Some species prefer feeding on faeces, before settling on food preparation areas, etc therefore have the potential to spread disease as well as being a nuisance.

Horsefly

Large flies that will bite humans and other animals to feed on blood. The larvae are aquatic so the flies are generally found in the countryside with ponds and marshland.

For more detailed information and a free telephone consultation call 0845 838 0634.

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