

STABLE Fly

Scientific name: *Stomoxys calcitrans* (L.)

Family: Muscidae

Order: Diptera

Introduction

Stomoxys calcitrans (L.), the stable fly (**Figure 1**), is a filth fly of worldwide medical and veterinary importance. Stable flies are obligate blood feeders, and primarily attack cattle and horses for a blood meal. In the absence of these animal hosts, they will bite people and dogs. Filth flies, including stable flies, are synanthropic, meaning that they exploit habitats and food sources created by human activities such as farming. Stable fly is the most universally accepted common name but there are many others used to refer to this pest, including dog fly because of their preference for biting, and house fly because of their similarity in appearance to house flies.



Figure 1. Stable fly, *Stomoxys calcitrans* (L.). Note the mouthparts projecting forward. Photograph by [Lyle Buss](#), University of Florida.

Distribution

There are 18 known species in the genus *Stomoxys*. Of these 18 species *Stomoxys calcitrans* is the only species that is present worldwide and the only species that is synanthropic.

The stable fly is a globally recognized pest of livestock. In its normal agronomic environment, livestock facilities, the stable fly does not usually bother human beings.

Description

Eggs: Eggs are small, approximately 1 mm in length, white, and sausage-shaped (**Figure 2**). They are smooth and curved on one side and straight with a longitudinal groove on the other side.



Figure 2. Stable fly, *Stomoxys calcitrans* (L.), eggs. Photograph by [Lyle Buss](#), University of Florida.

Larvae: Immatures are typical maggot-shaped (vermiform) fly larvae (**Figure 3**). A larva grows from the translucent first instar of about 1.25 mm to an 11-12 mm third instar larva that is pale yellow to creamy white with a mouthhook and two posterior spiracles.



Figure 3. Stable fly, *Stomoxys calcitrans* (L.), maggot (larva). Photograph by [Lyle Buss](#), University of Florida.

Pupae: The third instar larval skin hardens to form a puparium that is reddish-brown and capsule-like. The larva then forms a pupa inside the puparium (**Figure 4**). The puparium is 4.5-6 mm in length and wider at the head end.



Figure 4. Stable fly, *Stomoxys calcitrans* (L.), pupae. Photograph by [Lyle Buss](#), University of Florida.

Adults: Stable fly adults are similar to the house fly in size and coloration. The length of an adult stable fly is typically 5–7 mm. The two species can be differentiated by examination of the abdomens and the mouthparts. Adult stable flies have seven circular spots in a checkerboard pattern on their abdomens and house flies have an unpatterned abdomen (**Figure 5**). Stable flies have long, bayonet-like mouthparts for piercing skin and feeding on blood, whereas house flies have sponging mouthparts for feeding on liquids (**Figure 1**).



Figure 5. Stable fly, *Stomoxys calcitrans* (L.), adult abdomen, showing the characteristic spots. Photograph by [Lyle Buss](#), University of Florida.

Life Cycle

Stable flies breed in moist, decaying organic matter. The adult female lives for four to six weeks in the laboratory but around seven to ten days in the field, and during this time she lays multiple clutches of eggs. Each clutch may contain 60-130 eggs, which are laid in small groups within a suitable substrate. Each female fly may lay up to 800 eggs in her lifetime, with each clutch requiring a separate blood meal. Eggs hatch in 12 to 24 hours into first instar larvae, which feed and mature through three instars in 12 to 13 days at the optimum breeding site temperature of 27°C. Third instar larvae transform to pupae within the puparia. The adults develop inside and then emerge from the puparia. The average stable fly life cycle in the field ranges from 12–20 days depending on the environmental conditions, but is usually around 28 days. Adults can fly within one hour post-emergence, and will be ready to mate three to five days later. Once mated, the female will start to lay eggs five to eight days post-emergence.

Biology

Stable flies are unlike many other blood feeding fly species, in that both sexes feed on blood. In most other cases, the female feeds on blood to obtain protein for egg production and the male survives on sugar alone. Stable flies are diurnal, feeding on their hosts during the early morning and late afternoon in warm weather and in the middle of the day in cooler weather. When feeding, stable flies can fully engorge in five minutes if left undisturbed. After feeding and during hot periods of the day, they rest on the underside of vegetation, fences and other structures near their hosts.

Hosts

Stable flies feed mainly on large ungulates such as cattle and horses. However, they are known to feed on goats, sheep, swine, donkeys, cats, dogs and humans. On large animals, such as cattle and horses, the flies congregate on the legs, moving to other areas such as the belly and lower sides when populations are large (>25 flies per leg). On smaller animals, such as dogs, they feed around the ears due to the superficial blood vessels, and on the head and legs. Humans usually get bitten on the legs, behind the knees, and on the elbows.

Stable flies have great capacity for flight and can fly at speeds of 5 mph without wind. Studies have demonstrated their ability to disperse locally, particularly on farms or between farms, from their breeding sites to feeding sites and vice versa.

Economic Importance

Stable flies attack people, pets, and agricultural animals to feed on their blood. Stable fly bites are extremely painful and the flies are very persistent; they often ignore swatting, stamping and other tactics used by animals trying to avoid bites.

Unlike many other blood feeding insect bites, on humans the bite site does not appear to get irritated and bites rarely results in allergic reactions. Stable flies feeding on the ears of dogs and big cats in zoos can be a severe problem. The flies feed relentlessly, especially when the animals

are confined, and the ears become bloody open sores and are slow to heal leaving disfiguring scars. Livestock are weakened from continual irritation due to blood feeding flies. As a result of stable fly annoyance, animals exhibit avoidance behaviors such as stamping feet and switching tails. Animals in severely affected areas have been known to enter water bodies and stand with only their necks and heads exposed to escape the biting flies. Consequently, the animals become stressed and spend less time feeding. Stable flies feed on the blood of animals and are therefore potential vectors of blood-borne zoonotic diseases. Their ability to transmit the pathogens that cause diseases such as anthrax, equine infectious anemia (EIA), and anaplasmosis to animals has been documented.

Management

Stable flies observed on their animal host are usually feeding, but they leave the host immediately after feeding is completed. Consequently, infestations in the early stages may not be noticed until the situation is well above the threshold where economic damage is inevitable. Monitoring is important for determining when management is necessary to prevent an outbreak situation. In the field, monitoring of stable fly numbers is done by counting flies on cattle (**Figure 6**). Counts should be done on both front legs of at least 15 animals. The threshold is 10 flies per animal. If stable fly numbers are greater than the threshold, then reductions in fitness that are considered economically damaging are likely to occur. Stable fly numbers greater than the threshold suggests the presence of a productive local developmental site. Counts on horses are not as reliable as horses are more sensitive to the bites than cattle and tend to disturb the flies more frequently. On horse farms sticky traps can be used for effective monitoring.



Figure 6. Stable flies, *Stomoxys calcitrans* (L.), feed mainly on the legs of cattle and horses. Counts of flies on front legs of cattle is a reliable monitoring tool. Photograph by [Phillip Kaufman](#), University of Florida.

If monitoring reveals that the local stable fly population is greater than the threshold of 10 flies per animal then management of potential breeding sites should be implemented (**Figure 7**). The preferred habitat of stable flies is hay ring feeding sites, the residues of feeding hay in fields provides a highly productive breeding site. However, breeding may occur in any type of moist, decaying organic matter such as: silage, crop residue, hay, grain, manure and soiled animal bedding. To reduce fly breeding, spread crop residues and animal manures thinly so they dry quickly, clean up spilled food, and rotate hay feeding areas in fields. For animals housed in stalls, carefully choose bedding material and remove waste daily. Wood shavings are better than straw or hay because they do not decompose or become compacted as quickly once soiled. Decomposing bedding provides prime stable fly developmental habitat. Reducing decomposing organic matter around animal facilities also will reduce the presence of other localized fly problems for the health and safety of your animals, your neighbors' animals, and the local community.

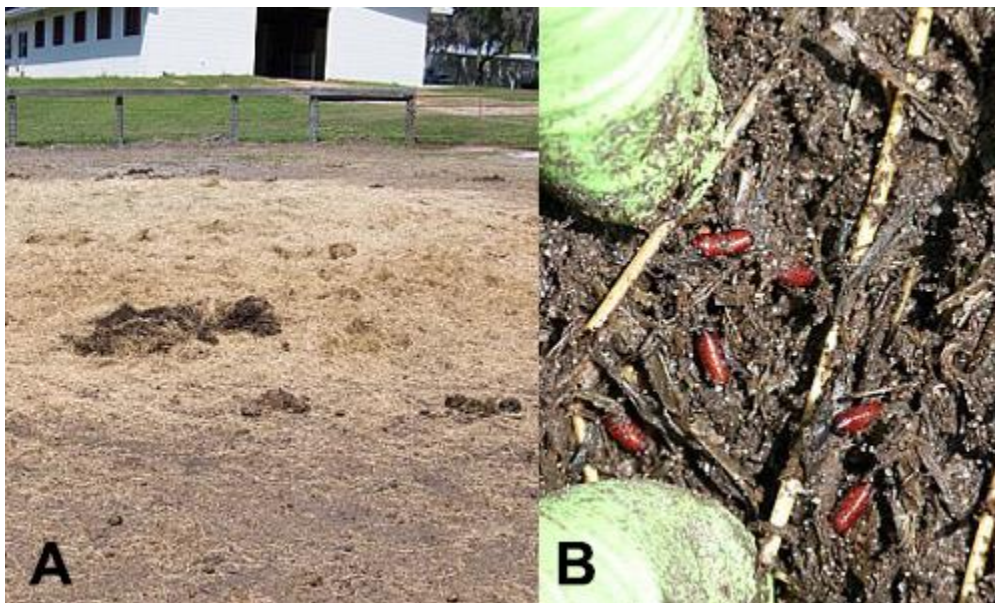


Figure 7. Rolled hay feeding sites are potential stable fly, *Stomoxys calcitrans* (L.), breeding sites (A). Close up of pupae in organic material (B). Photographs by [Phillip Kaufman](#), University of Florida.

There may be instances where removal of breeding sites is not enough to control stable fly numbers below the threshold (ten flies per animal). In these situations, an integrated pest management approach should be adopted by selecting suitable tools from the biological, mechanical and chemical control options available. Biological control, in the form of commercially available parasitoid wasps can be used to target stable fly pupae and thus increase natural parasitism levels (**Figure 8**). Alternative control measures include the use of traps (e.g., Alsynite traps; **Figure 9**), insecticide treated targets, and insecticide treatment of stable fly resting sites or cattle. Insect repellents may also be used to provide some relief to humans and other animals. For example, natural repellents containing citronella are often used on horses.



Figure 8. The parasitoid wasp, *Spalangia cameroni* Perkins (Hymenoptera: Pteromalidae) that targets stable fly, *Stomoxys calcitrans* (L.), pupae, shown with a fly pupa. Photograph by [Lyle Buss](#), University of Florida.



Figure 9. Alsynite traps for monitoring and control of stable flies, *Stomoxys calcitrans* (L.). Photograph by [Phillip Kaufman](#), University of Florida.