

## House fly and Fruit fly classification details

### (Classification of House fly only)

<b>Scientific classification</b>	Common name: House fly
Kingdom: Animalia	Scientific Name: <i>Musca domestica</i>
Phylum: Arthropoda	Length: 3-6mm
Class: Insecta	Colour: Grey with yellowish abdomen
Order: Diptera	
Section: Schizophora	
Family: Muscidae	
Genus: Musca	
Species: <i>M. domestica</i>	

### **Binomial name**

*Musca domestica*



(A) Fruit fly

(B) House fly

### **General descriptions of house fly**

House flies are not the neatest of insects. They visit such places as dumps, sewers, and garbage heaps. They feed on fecal matter, discharges from wounds and sores, sputum, and all sorts of moist decaying matter such as spoiled fish, eggs and meat.

### **Economic Importance**

The house flies feeds on liquid materials and will regurgitate the semi-digested material of its last meal (vomitus) onto the intended food source. This action allows the mouth parts to taste the intended food source and also soften it to a semi-liquid state. This action of leaving vomitus on food source is the major reason the house fly is an efficient transmitter of over 65 different diseases.

House flies are strongly suspected of transmitting at least 65 diseases to humans, including typhoid fever, dysentery, cholera, poliomyelitis, yaws, anthrax, tularemia, leprosy and tuberculosis. Flies regurgitate and excrete wherever they come to rest and thereby mechanically transmit disease organisms.

### **Management**

There are four basic principles of pest management important in controlling house flies: sanitation, exclusion, non-chemical measures, and chemical methods. These are listed in order of lasting effectiveness.

## **Sanitation**

Flies cannot breed in large numbers if their food sources are limited. Do not allow such materials as manure, garbage, grass clippings, weed piles or other decaying organic matter to accumulate. Keep trash cans clean and tightly covered. Be careful not to wash garbage cans where the rinse water might drain into the soil; flies can breed in soil full of organic matter. Dry out maggoty garbage or dispose of it in fly proof containers or landfills.

## **Exclusion**

Flies can be kept outside of homes by the use of window and door screens. Make sure screens are tight-fitting without holes. Keep doors closed with no openings at the top or bottom. There should be no openings around water or gas pipes or electrical conduits that feed into the building. Caulk or plug any openings. Ventilation holes can be a way for flies to enter a building. Ventilation is important to maintaining adequate air circulation within the building, but screening must be used to exclude flies.

## **Non-chemical Measures**

The use of such devices as ultraviolet light traps, sticky fly traps, fly swatters, baited fly traps, etc. can eliminate many flies from inside a home. A fly swatter is an economical control method for the occasional fly.

## **Chemical Control**

Exterior applications of insecticides may offer some relief from infestations where the task of completely sealing the exterior is difficult or impossible.

## **SPC Fly control program**

Our company have professional product such as double tube ultra-violet light traps which is effective in controlling flies inside homes, restaurants etc. We also have specialized fly-proof products, and vacuuming devices.

We also do chemical treatment to control these flies.

Superior Pest Control Pros Inc. (SPCP) has Exterminators and Technicians to help in the elimination of all types of flies. We guarantee complete extermination or money back

## **Preparation Guidelines**

SPC will send preparation guideline sheet to client/customer upon request.

Please call SPC professional exterminators for control, we will be happy to help you!



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