

Managing Flies Associated with Livestock

Keeping horses and other livestock can cause odor and flies to infest the area. Keeping these areas clean is an important step to take to help keep both away. Good sanitation practices employed in keeping animals are key in significantly preventing fly growth and keeping odors at a minimum.



How to Eliminate Flies Associated with Livestock

- **Remove manure and other materials that attract flies from the area often.**
 - Clean and remove wet bedding and manure (poop) from stalls, beneath fences, mangers, water troughs, and in corral corners.
 - Collected manure can be stored in fly-tight containers until removed from the livestock area at least once a week.
 - Remove damp or spilled feeds from beneath feed bins.
- **Keep livestock areas dry and use the manure to fertilize the soil.**
 - If enough land is available, the collected manure and bedding may be immediately spread in a thin layer to dry quickly. It must then be tilled into the soil.
 - Cover and stack hay in dry areas or locations with good drainage.
- **Reduce the fly growth by using traps and other control methods.**
 - Different traps and fly baits can be used to reduce the number of adult flies in the direct area. Check all traps frequently and replace as necessary.
 - Soil additives such as food-grade diatomaceous earth, hydrated lime, or Sweet PDZ can be sprinkled on top of soil to help manage fly breeding by altering the composition of the soil as well as accelerating moisture absorption and ammonia removal.
 - Nematode formulations, which also help control larvae, can be purchased at nurseries and garden supply stores.
 - Extremely small wasps which kill fly pupae can also be purchased from suppliers and laboratories which specialize in biological control measures.
 - There are no chemical pesticide products which are labeled or formulated for the control of fly larvae.

Remember: The key to effective fly management is to identify and eliminate all breeding sources.

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