Pest Management Policy - Flies

Life cycle
Flies progress through 4 life stages: egg, larva (maggots), pupa, and adult. For some species, these stages can take less than 2 weeks to occur in warm weather. Pig housing provides attractive conditions for flies, with plentiful food, breeding sites and warm temperatures all year round.

Monitoring of adult and larval flies during April to October using appropriate monitoring methods. If trended fly activity is high, then monitoring will be all year round.

High Risk times for fly infestation are prolonged periods of warm weather.

Potential fly breeding areas:

- Corners and edges of pens
- Under and around feeders, water drinkers and any other fixtures and fittings
- Accumulated manure
- Feed spillages
- Deadstock bins/storage
- Areas under overgrown vegetation around sheds with degrading plant material

Preventing and controlling fly infestations:

- Clean up spilt feed regularly from under troughs, augers, and feed bins.
- Keep the area around the sheds clear of vegetation.
- Deadstock bins are regularly emptied by the designated company.
- Ensure all equipment is well maintained.
- Regularly clean out pens, removing manure. Paying attention to areas where dirty material may collect, such as corners and edges of pens and under feeders.
- If an infestation is identified, suitable products, such as TwentyOne, will be used to control the flies.

Additional Management Practices

- The company owning the pigs will share knowledge, experiences and discuss issues in relation to pest control in order to ensure best practice.

All members of staff must adhere to the pest management policy, those that do not will face disciplinary action.