



Effective Control of Cluster Fly



For many people, signs of spring are crocus plants peeking out from underneath a thin layer of snow, robins singing in budding trees, or big, bumbling flies buzzing and banging up against windows. At first glance they resemble houseflies; however, they are larger, darker and slower in their movements. These flies are commonly referred to as cluster flies and can be abundant in houses with large lawns or those backing onto open parks. The name "cluster fly" is derived from their habit of entering a house in the fall and gathering in clusters that may emit a sickly, sweetish odour if disturbed.

Cluster flies hibernate in secluded areas of houses, such as in wall voids, attics, closets and empty rooms. They are a particular nuisance as they leave stains on the walls and curtains. If the flies die in the wall voids they may attract larder beetles, which will feed on the dead flies and then migrate to other areas of the house. In the spring, the sluggish cluster flies will migrate from their hibernating areas to living spaces and gather on windows as they are attracted to light.



Description

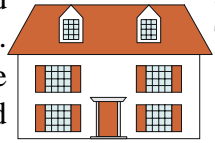
Cluster flies (*Pollenia rudis*) belong to the same order as fruit flies, houseflies and mosquitoes (*Diptera*). Adult cluster flies are approximately eight to ten millimetres long. They are dark grey with black and silver (non-metallic) checkered abdomens, with many golden hairs on their thorax (these may or may not be present on older flies). Their wings overlap when they are at rest.

Life Cycle

Cluster flies are parasites on our friendly earthworms. The eggs are deposited singly into cracks in the soil of lawns or open areas in late summer or early fall. The eggs hatch in approximately three to seven days and the larvae then enter the body cavities of earthworms to overwinter until spring when feeding activity resumes. The larvae feed for up to 19 days; they then moult and begin the final larval stage. The larvae finish feeding on what is left of the earthworm hosts and then enter the soil where they pupate for approximately 10 weeks. In mid-summer, adults emerge from the soil. These adults and the cluster flies that hibernated in households will mate and lay eggs in late summer or fall, repeating the cycle. Adult cluster flies can often be seen sunning themselves on stumps of trees and sides of houses in autumn before they hibernate.

Prevention

Cluster flies can enter the home through the tiniest crevices around window frames. To prevent infestation, ensure that all screens fit properly and that there are no cracks or holes which would allow them to enter into the house. Weatherstrip windows and doors, fill any cracks or crevices around door and window frames with caulking, and screen air vents in soffits.



Physical Control

Non-pesticidal means of controlling cluster flies include using a fly swatter (be aware that an unpleasant odour will be released when a fly is killed), releasing flies outdoors or vacuuming them up and then disposing of the bag.

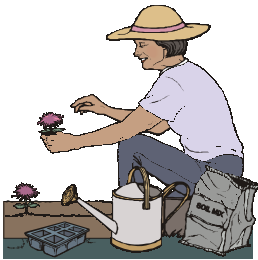


Chemical Control

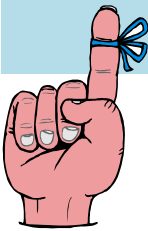
If the infestation is severe enough to warrant the use of pesticides, products containing the following chemicals are registered for controlling cluster flies: diazinon, piperonyl butoxide, pyrethrin, permethrin, d-trans allethrin, n-octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide. These products can be purchased in hardware or grocery stores and garden centres. These can be sprayed or painted around the exterior surfaces of window and door frames to prevent entry. It is best to apply in the fall, ensuring that the upper third of the house, including the overhang and the eavestrough, is sprayed. Particular attention

should be paid to the south and west sides of the house. There are also products that can be sprayed or painted on interior window and door frames, baseboards, floors, floor coverings, underneath furniture, and in closets and crevices. It is important to read the label carefully and use the product according to label directions.

It is not advisable to control cluster flies by attempting to control the earthworm population because earthworms are the most natural means of producing fertile soil and the cheapest lawn aerators.



Earthworms are our friends!



Remember

Before Purchasing a Pesticide Product

- Identify the pest correctly.
- Use physical control methods and alternatives to pesticides.
- Read the label directions and safety precautions before buying the product. The label must include the name of the pest to be controlled and the treatment location (e.g., indoor, outdoor, garden uses, pet treatment).
- Purchase only the quantity of product needed for the treatment.
- Alternatively, you may choose to hire a licensed pest control operator.

When Using a Pesticide

- Carefully read all label instructions and precautions before using pesticides.
- Do not drink, eat or smoke while applying pesticides.
- Persons and pets should vacate the area during treatment. Cover or remove aquaria.
- If kitchen area is to be treated, cover or remove food, dishes and utensils.

After Handling a Pesticide

- Always wash your hands thoroughly after handling any pesticide product.
- Do not permit persons or pets to contact treated surfaces until residue has dried completely.
- Provide adequate ventilation of treated areas after use.
- Wipe clean all surfaces that comes in direct contact with food, such as counters, tables and stovetops, including indoor and outdoor surfaces.
- Always store pesticides out of reach of children and pets and away from food and beverages.

In Case of Accidental Poisoning

- Call a poison control centre immediately and seek medical attention.
- Take the pesticide container or label with you to the emergency facility or physician.
- Follow first aid statements on the label.
- In case of accidental poisoning of pets seek veterinary attention immediately.



When Disposing of Pesticides

Do not reuse empty pesticide containers. Wrap and dispose of in household garbage.

Unused or partially used pesticide products should be disposed of at provincially or municipally designated household hazardous waste disposal sites.

Use Common Sense

- These are general recommendations.
- Consult the label for specific instructions.
- When in doubt, contact a professional.

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