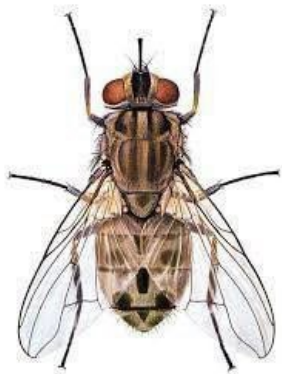


Frequently Asked Questions – Stable fly and its management in Declared Areas on and near the Swan Coastal Plain

August 2026

What is a stable fly?

- Stable fly (*Stomoxys calcitrans*) is a blood feeding parasitic nuisance fly that can travel up to 20 km in search of a host animal.
- It is also known as biting house fly, dog fly, power mower fly, and barn fly.
- Its only food source is fresh blood from host animals – usually mammals (grazing animals, people and pets) but sometimes birds.
- To draw blood, this fly painfully shreds the skin of its host with its proboscis.



The view of stable fly from above – note its distinctive proboscis



Stable fly proboscis penetrating human skin

Why is stable fly a problem?

- To draw blood, it painfully shreds the host's skin to create a pool of blood from which it drinks.
- Stable flies can occur in very high numbers. As few as 20 stable flies feeding on a cow or horse at the same time can reduce the animal's ability to feed and care for itself with measurable reductions in weight and condition.
- If the animal is covered with more than 50 flies, its weight can be reduced by 25% and milk production reduced by 40%–60% (for example, a dairy cow or a mother feeding its offspring)
- In extreme cases, this can result in the death of the adult animal and/or its offspring.
- Stable fly has the potential to transmit a range of diseases.



As few as 20 flies can prevent an animal from eating, drinking or caring for its young

What makes stable fly a significant issue on the Swan Coastal Plain (SCP)?

- Prior to the mid 1990's, the SCP was predominantly used for grazing animals (host animals for stable fly).
- Land use changes now include vegetable and poultry industries that produce high amounts of rotting organic matter (plant waste and poultry manure combined with plant waste).
- Environmental factors (natural - sandy soil, temperate climate) combined with a constant source of organic waste material create perfect conditions for stable fly to breed in high numbers throughout warmer weather.
- Failure to manage organic waste causes significant harm to nearby host animals, and communities resulting in unrest between affected landholders and producers of the organic waste material.
- Outbreaks of stable fly have forced members of the community to relocate themselves and/or their animals away from affected areas.

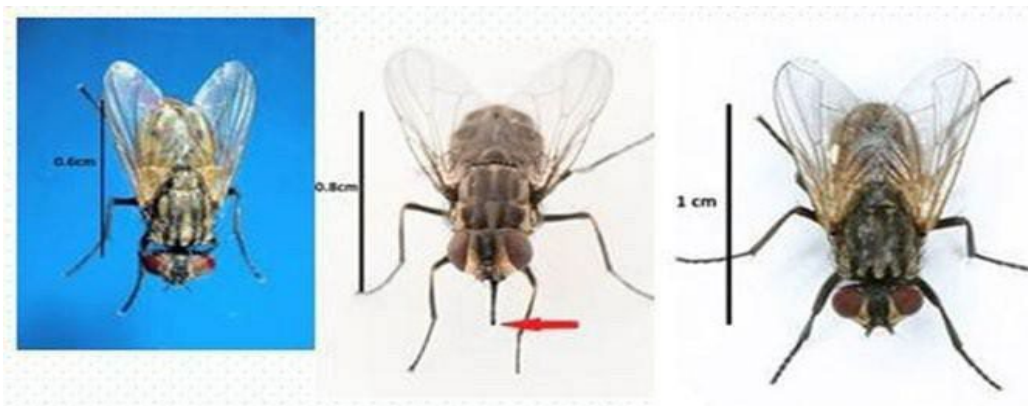
Stable fly is a declared pest – what does this mean for you?

- Stable fly is a declared pest under section 22(2) of the Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007 (BAM Act) for the following 15 designated local government areas:
 - Cities of Armadale, Cockburn, Kwinana, Rockingham, Swan, Kalamunda and Wanneroo.
 - Shires of Capel, Chittering, Dandaragan, Gingin, Harvey and Serpentine–Jarrahdale and Victoria Plains.
 - The portion of the Shire of Murray described as the Peel-Harvey Coastal Plain Catchment - State Planning Policy No. 2.1.

- The amended Stable Fly Management Plan provides specific prescribed control measures that land owners or occupiers must use to effectively control the stable fly populations in the declared areas.
- This is a requirement under section 30 (2) & (3) of the BAM Act.
- **Failure to effectively control stable fly breeding may result in a fine of \$20 000 or \$50,000 if a Pest Control Notice is issued.**

How do I identify a stable fly?

- Stable fly is often confused with the common housefly (*Musca domestica*) and bush fly (*Musca vetustissima*). However, the stable fly has a broader abdomen, a grey body and can be identified by 4 characteristic longitudinal stripes across the thorax, as well as several dark spots on top.
- The main difference from house flies is that stable flies have a biting mouthpart (proboscis) that sticks out.



From left, bushfly, stable fly and house fly – note the biting mouth part of the stable fly (red arrow) and the differences in the eyes

When does stable fly occur?

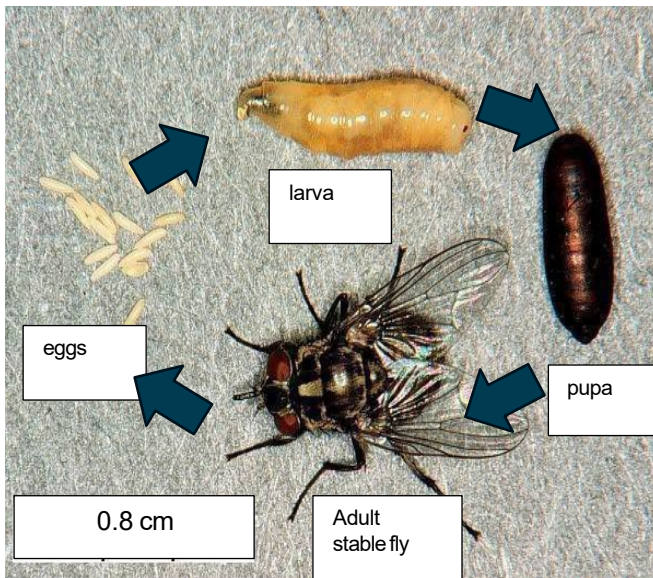
- Stable flies typically occur from late spring through to late autumn, however, if conditions are warm throughout winter, they can occur throughout the entire year.

Where does stable fly breed and how do I know if it is breeding on my property?

- Stable fly lay their eggs in soil containing rotting organic matter such as piled lawn clippings, olive pomace, decomposing hay, remnants or waste vegetable produce and aged manure.
- You can check for stable fly breeding on your property by looking in moist, decaying organic matter.

What do the eggs, larvae and pupae look like and where in the soil are they?

- Stable fly eggs are small, white, and sausage-shaped, while larvae are maggot-shaped and pale yellow to creamy-white. The pupae are reddish-brown and capsule-like, developing in decaying organic matter in soil.
- The female lays up to 90 eggs in aging organic matter, or on the soil where the organic material is rotting.



**Four stages of stable fly development
eggs, larva, pupa and adult fly**



The final wandering phase of fly larvae (top left), progressing to the first light coloured pupal phase. As the pupa continues to mature, the pupal case hardens and darkens

How do I search for stable fly larvae and pupae?

- Expose soil and organic material to sunlight in successive layers looking for eggs and larvae.
- Larvae may initially stop moving but wait up to 30 seconds because they will begin to move away from the light.
- Look down and inside rotting vegetable root stumps (stem base) such as celery, broccoli or cauliflower for eggs and larvae.
- To search for pupae, scrape through the soil down to a depth of 5 to 10 cm and sideways to the same distance. Pupae are often found in drier parts of the soil. Note the colour change from light to dark as the pupae ages.



Stable fly larvae can be found under rotting organic matter such as hay if left to decay on the soil



Bales of hay exposed to the weather causes them to rot and harbour moisture



Stable fly larvae found in waste celery



Large accumulations of cattle manure in pens attract flies. The white items in the middle are stable fly larvae

How does reducing decaying organic matter help control stable flies?

- Stable flies breed in the rotting organic material. By reducing decaying organic matter in and on the soil, you are reducing the number of breeding sites available to stable flies.

Should I turn off irrigation after the crop has been harvested or reached maturity?

- Yes, the water creates a moist environment, which provides an ideal breeding ground for stable flies.

How long can I delay harvesting my crop once it matures?

- All crops must be harvested as required by the SFMP even if the crop is considered as a waste crop.
- Refer to the SFMP for the prescribed control measures regarding waste management.

Does plant waste left after harvesting contribute to stable fly breeding?

- Yes, the waste will decay into the soil and create breeding environment for stable fly.

What should I do with fruit and vegetables left behind after harvest?

- Practice good hygiene and refer to the SFMP for the prescribed control measures.

What should I do if stable fly are breeding on my property?

- Refer to the SFMP for the prescribed control measures and contact your Local Government Authority for advice.

More information



dpird.wa.gov.au/stablefly

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