



COMMAND PEST CONTROL

Information sheet number 38 - The Filter Fly



Appearance:

Adults are about (1.5-5 mm) long, delicate and fuzzy. They are pale yellowish to brownish grey to blackish in colour, depending on the species. Their wings are broadly oval, pointed and held roof like over body at rest. The mature larvae about 4-10 mm long with a breathing tube and are pale in colour.

Breeding:

Eggs are laid in batches of around 200 on wet, decaying matter and particularly on the filters of sewage beds. Larvae are legless and slow moving, living partially submerged in the sewage sludge on which they feed. Fast breeding, as many as 8 generations are possible within one year.

Food:

Decaying matter and particularly on the filters of sewage beds. Sometimes in drains or in gullies, also attracted to stagnant water beneath floors or in ducts. These flies do not bite

Where do Filter flies live?

Widely distributed, filter flies take their name from one of their preferred habitats of sewage filter beds.

Diseases and damage:

No disease is attributed to these flies but they are likely to carry pathogens because of where they live and the medium they breed in. They are probably mechanical carriers of disease organisms.

For more advice and control recommendations contact us on 01787 248049