

CALLIPHORIDS

**Morphology, bionomics, life cycle,
vector potentiality, pathogenesis &
control.**

CALLIPHORIDS

Common name : Blow flies .

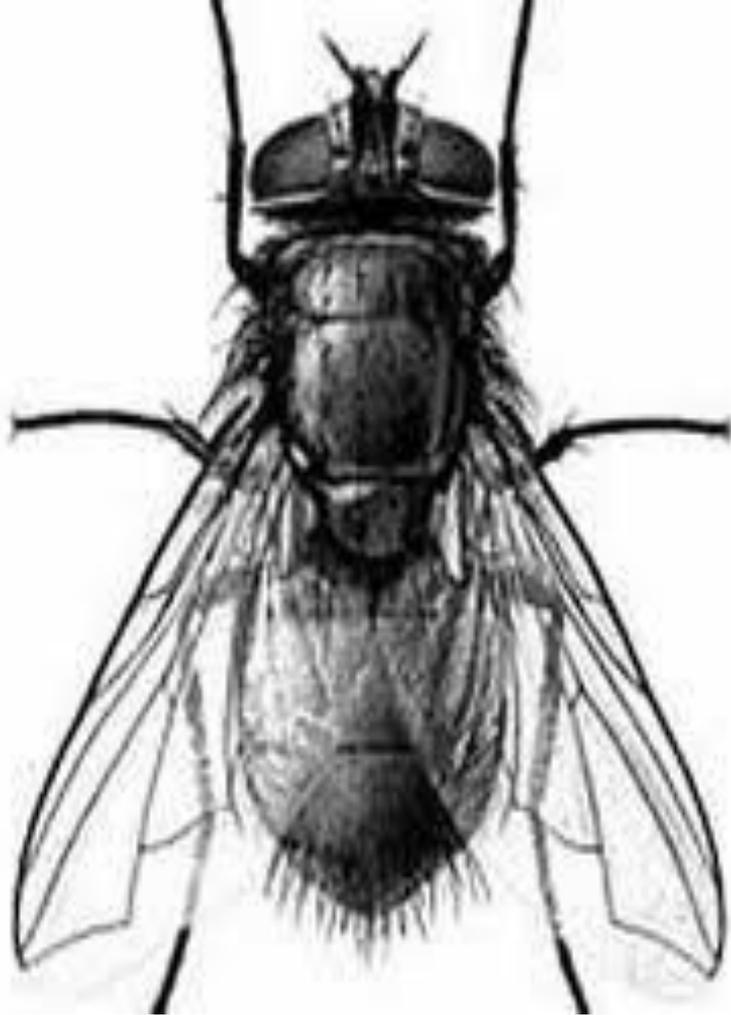
Host : Mainly Sheep, rarely other animals .

Species : *Lucillia sericata*, *Phormia terrae-novae* .

Calliphora erythrocephala , *Calliphora vomitoria*

Morphology :

- ❑ They are metallic blue or green in colour.
- ❖ **Myiasis**-Myiasis is infestation of living animals with larva of dipteran flies , These are-
 - ❑ Obligatory myiasis.
 - ❑ Facultative myiasis.
 - ❑ Cutaneous myiasis.
 - ❑ Somatic myiasis.



BLOW FLY

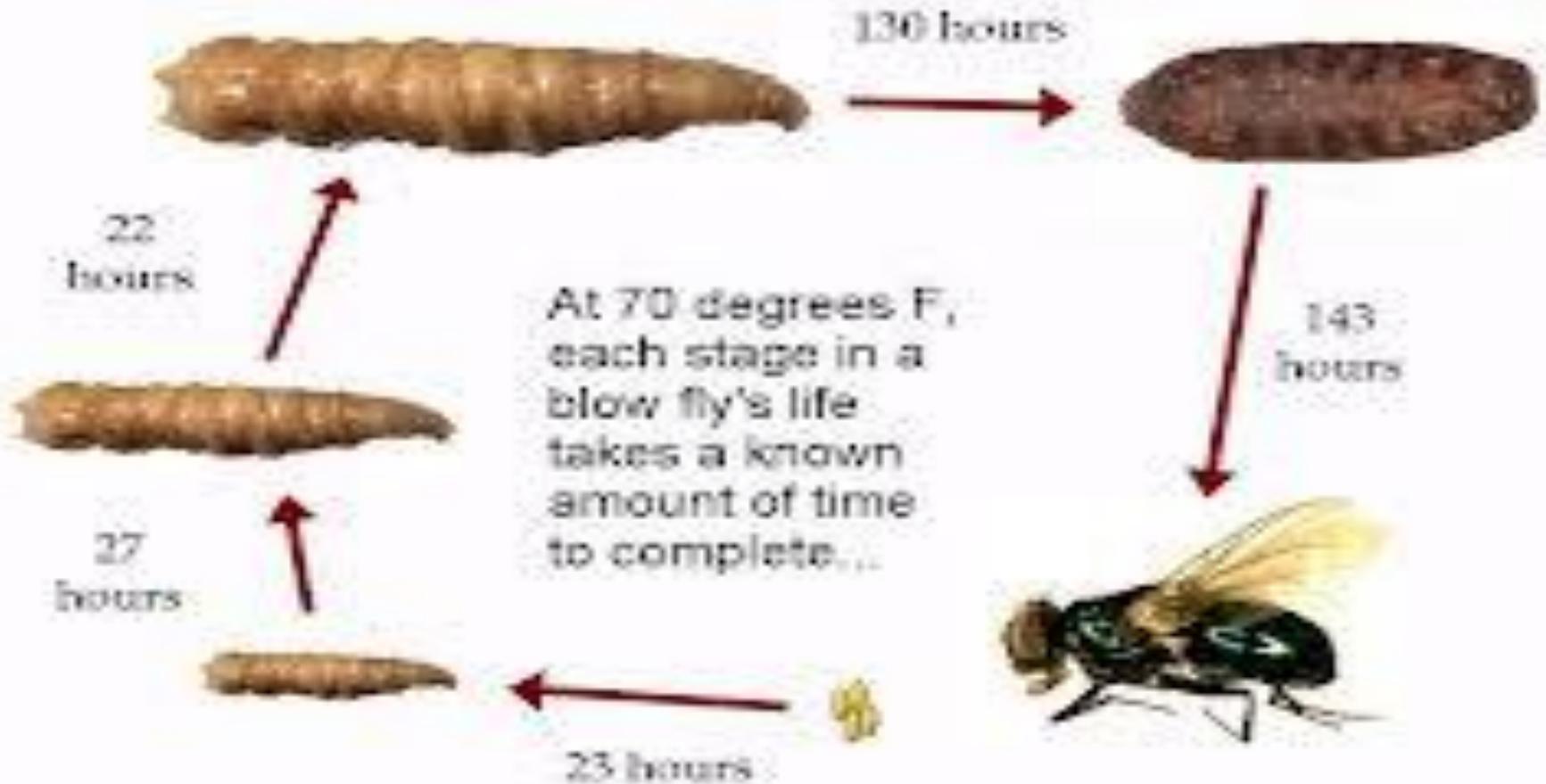
DR. R.K.SHARMA

SOURCE-GOOGLE

LIFE CYCLE OF BLOW FLY

- ❑ The mature female lays their eggs on wound or dead animals.
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- ❑ Hatching occurs in favourable environmental condition ,larva come out.
 - ❑ After two moulting larva transformed to maggots.
 - ❑ Then they fall on the ground ,where pupation occurs.
 - ❑ Development occurs then after 3-7 days adult fly emerges.

The blow fly life cycle has six parts: the egg, three larval stages, the pupa, and adult.



LIFE CYCLE OF BLOW FLY

PATHOGENESIS

- ❑ After hatching larva come out ,then the larva crawl on the hairs or wool and secrete proteolytic enzyme, which digest and liquefy the tissue .
- ❑ Decomposed tissue attract the secondary flies .
- ❑ Due to irritation and distress there rapid loss of body weight .
- ❑ Sometime in severe case death occurs due to septicaemia .

PREVENTION & CONTROL

- ❑ separation of affected sheep from the flock.
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- ❑ Removal of larva from the wound.
 - ❑ Application of dieldrin or other chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides
 - ❑ Dressing of the lesion .