

# DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CATTLE SCREWORM (SW) AND TORSALO

The SW fly produces maggots (myiasis). Most fly larvae feed on dead tissue as the larvae of the torsalo; unlike the SW does, which feed on living tissue.

## SW



Adult: They are bright blue-green (metallic), their eyes are reddish-orange. In the case of the male the eyes are united (holoptic), while in the female there is a separation between both eyes (dichoptic), they are approximately twice the size of a house fly measuring 8 to 10 mm.

Reproduction: Males are sexually active and may copulate several times over the course of their adult life. While females reach sexual maturity 72 hours after emergence and copulate only once during their lifetime, when ovipositing they may lay between 10 and 1,600 eggs in three or four groups of 10 - 400 each. Some cases up to 3,000 eggs.

Life cycle: from egg to larva it takes 12-24 hours, then it will have 3 larval stages (L1-L3), between 5 days to 7 days, then it will pass to the pupae stage from 7 to 14 days, and finally the adult stage from 10 to 13 days, this cycle depends on the environmental conditions, but normally the complete cycle lasts up to 21 days.

## VS

## TORSALO

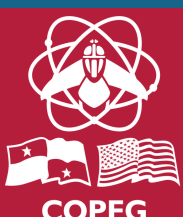


Adult: they are large flies and reach a size of up to 17 mm.

They have a yellowish coloration on their head, large protruding eyes and bright red color; their mouth is atrophied; the small proboscis is hidden in the mouth cavity.

Reproduction: Females lay eggs on other insects, on the abdominal area (other species of flies, mosquitoes, etc.) which act as vectors that transport them to the final host, it can be cattle, but sometimes it can also be observed in sheep, swine, canines and even humans.

Life cycle: from egg to larva it takes from 7 to 30 days, it also has 3 larval stages (L1-L3), up to 45 days, then it passes to the pupae stage from 35 to 60 days, and finally the adult, which has a short life span of up to 7 days. They normally leave the host through the hole made in the skin, fall to the ground and bury themselves at a depth of 2 to 10 cm, to transform to the pupal stage. Adults emerge from the pupae 1 to 3 months later. The life cycle lasts between 90 and 110 days.



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