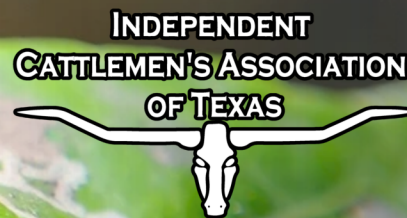


NEW WORLD SCREWWORM



HOW DOES THE NEW WORLD SCREWWORM SPREAD & TRAVEL?

Female flies lay eggs on living animals at the edge of wounds or mucous membranes. Eggs hatch and the larvae burrow into tissue, continuing to feed and grow. Larvae fall from the wound, bury in the ground to pupate, then emerge as new flies to breed and infect new hosts. Flies are able to travel up to 10-12 miles to find a suitable host.

HOW WILL AFFECTED ANIMALS CHANGE THEIR BEHAVIOR?

New World Screwworm infestations are painful. Affected animals will generally stop eating and separate themselves from other animals and humans.

WHAT TO LOOK FOR IN YOUR ANIMALS:

- Draining or enlarging wounds
- Maggots or egg masses
- Signs of discomfort or irritability
- Lesions around body openings (ears, nose, genital area, umbilicus)

INSPECT. REPORT. STAY INFORMED.

- Monitor livestock and wildlife closely, especially wounds and vulnerable animals. Keep pens, facilities, chutes and fences in good repair to prevent cuts and injuries.
- For livestock or domestic animal reports, contact your local veterinarian or the Texas Animal Health Commission. For wildlife reports, contact Texas Parks & Wildlife. Early detection improves the effectiveness of the response.
- Education and awareness matter. Trusted resources for livestock producers are available now, including the Screwworm Coalition of Texas, Texas A&M AgriLife, Texas Animal Health Commission, Texas Parks & Wildlife, and USDA APHIS.

WHAT TO LOOK FOR



INFESTATION SITES

Any open wound or blood source can become an infestation site.

Common sites include:

- Umbilical Regions
- Castration Wounds
- Branding Locations
- Ear Tags
- Genitalia
- Dehorning Wounds
- Cuts or Scrapes