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# New World Screwworm Photo Gallery

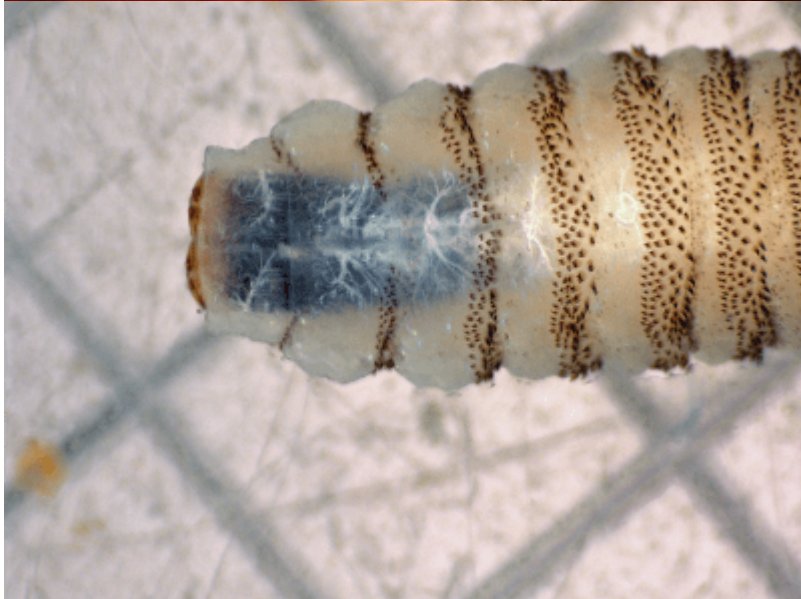
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## Warning: Graphic Images!

The following galleries contain graphic images of New World screwworm infestations in animals.

## New World Screwworm Life Stages















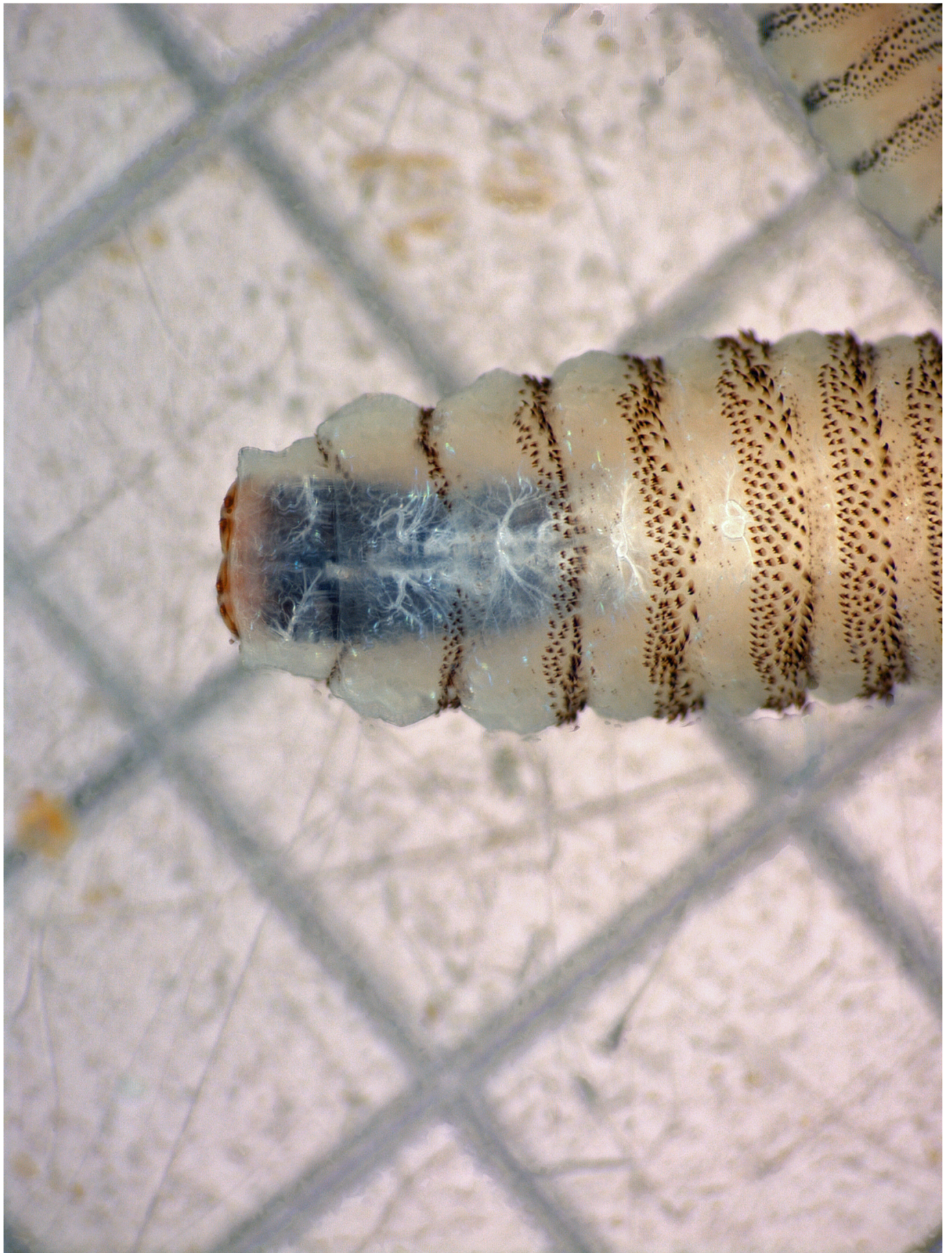






























Show Info

Closeup of an adult New World screwworm fly



New World screwworm flies are about the size of a common housefly (or slightly larger), with orange eyes, a metallic blue or green body, and three dark stripes along its back.

*Photo by USDA*

### New World screwworm fly and eggs

Screwworm infestations begin when a female fly lays eggs on a wound or orifice of a live warm-blooded animal. Female flies are attracted to the odor of a wound or opening such as the nasal or eye openings, umbilicus of a newborn, or genitalia.

*Photo by USDA*

### Closeup of New World screwworm fly and egg mass on a wound

Wounds as small as a tick bite may attract a female New World screwworm fly to feed. One female New World screwworm fly can lay up to 3,000 eggs in her lifespan.

*Photo by USDA*

### Mature New World screwworm larvae (maggots)

Larvae hatch from New World screwworm eggs within about 24 hours. The larvae will then burrow into the infested animal's wound to feed on the living flesh.

*Photo by COPEG*

### Closeup of New World screwworm larva, showing mouth hooks

New World screwworm larvae (maggots) cause extensive damage by tearing at the hosts' tissue with sharp mouth hooks. The wound can quickly become enlarged and deeper as more maggots hatch and feed on living tissue.

*Photo by USDA*

### Closeup of New World screwworm larva (maggot)

*Photo by USDA*



Closeup of New World screwworm larva (maggot)

*Photo by USDA*

Closeup of two New World screwworm larvae (maggots)

*Photo by USDA*

Closeup of three New World screwworm larvae (maggots)

*Photo by Sohath Yousseff-Vanegas, USDA Agricultural Research Service*

Closeup of three New World screwworm larvae (maggots)

*Photo by Sohath Yousseff-Vanegas, USDA Agricultural Research Service*

New World screwworm pupae

After about 7 days of feeding on the infested animal's wound, New World screwworm larvae drop to the ground, burrow into the soil, and pupate.

*Photo by COPEG*

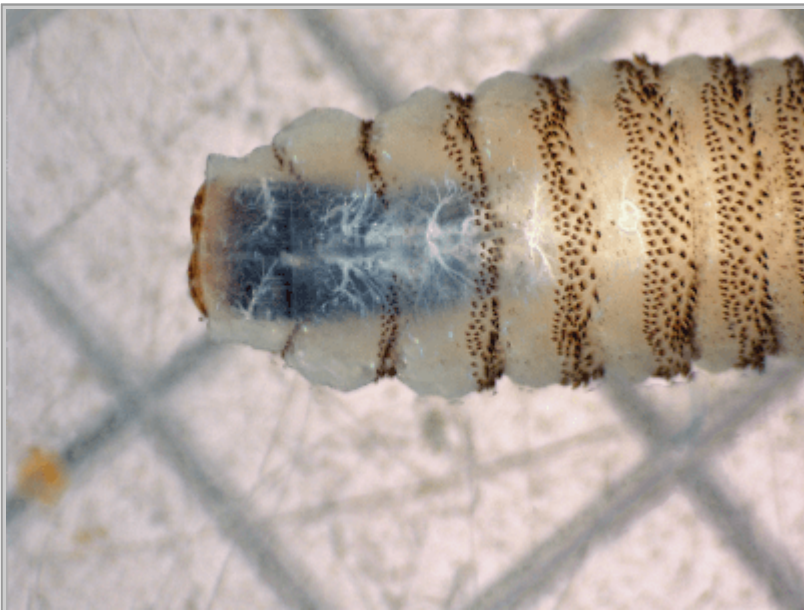
Closeup an adult New World screwworm fly

Adult New World screwworm flies will emerge from the soil after 7–54 days of pupation, depending on temperature and humidity. Female flies mate after 3 days, and males can mate within 24 hours of maturation.

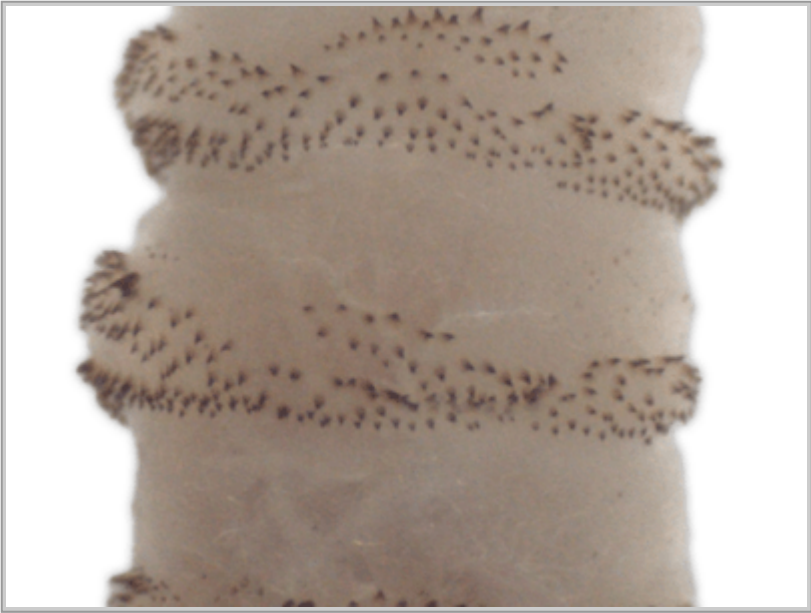
*Photo by USDA*















# New World Screwworm Myiasis (Infestation) and Treatment













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Pig mouth with New World screwworm myiasis, side view, USDA ARS







































































Show Info

Eartag wound infested with New World screwworm

*Photo by Dr. Feliciano Bravo, COPEG*

New World screwworm-infested navel on a sheep

*Photo by Sohath Yusseff-Vanegas, USDA Agricultural Research Service*

Deer infested with New World screwworm

*Photo by USDA*

Deer infested with New World screwworm

*Photo by USDA*

Inspecting New World screwworm larvae removed from an infested horse

*Photo by Dr. Feliciano Bravo, COPEG*

New World screwworm infestation in a horse's leg

*Photo by Dr. Feliciano Bravo, COPEG*

New World screwworm infestation in a goat's leg

*Photo by Dr. Feliciano Bravo, COPEG*

Goat infested with New World screwworm

*Photo by Dr. Feliciano Bravo, COPEG*

Closeup view of New World screwworm-infested wound on a goat

*Photo by Dr. Feliciano Bravo, COPEG*

Severe New World screwworm infestation in a goat

*Photo by Dr. Feliciano Bravo, COPEG*

Pig with New World screwworm infestation in its mouth

*Photo by Dr. Feliciano Bravo, COPEG*

Chicken infested with New World screwworm

*Photo by Dr. Feliciano Bravo, COPEG*



Closeup of a chicken infested with New World screwworm

*Photo by Dr. Feliciano Bravo, COPEG*

Dog infested with New World screwworm

*Photo by Dr. Feliciano Bravo, COPEG*

Severe New World screwworm infestation on a dog's neck

*Photo by Winthorpe Marsden, Jamaican Ministry of Agriculture*

Closeup of an animal's wound from New World screwworm infestation

*Photo by USDA*

Closeup of a New World screwworm female fly, eggs, and larvae on an animal's wound

*Photo by Samantha Gibbs, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service*

New World screwworm flies attracted to an animal's wound

*Photo by USDA*

Closeup of an animal's wound from New World screwworm infestation

*Photo by USDA*

New World screwworm infestation on an animal's hoof

*Photo by USDA*

Removing New World screwworm larvae from an infested animal

*Photo by USDA*

Cow treated for New World screwworm infestation

*Photo by Dr. Feliciano Bravo, COPEG*

Goat treated for New World screwworm infestation

*Photo by Dr. Feliciano Bravo, COPEG*

Goat treated for New World screwworm infestation

*Photo by Dr. Feliciano Bravo, COPEG*

Goat treated for New World screwworm infestation

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Goat treated for New World screwworm infestation

*Photo by Dr. Feliciano Bravo, COPEG*

Goat treated for New World screwworm infestation

*Photo by Dr. Feliciano Bravo, COPEG*

Closeup view of goat treated for New World screwworm infestation

*Photo by Dr. Feliciano Bravo, COPEG*

Dog treated for New World screwworm infestation



*Photo by Dr. Feliciano Bravo, COPEG*



















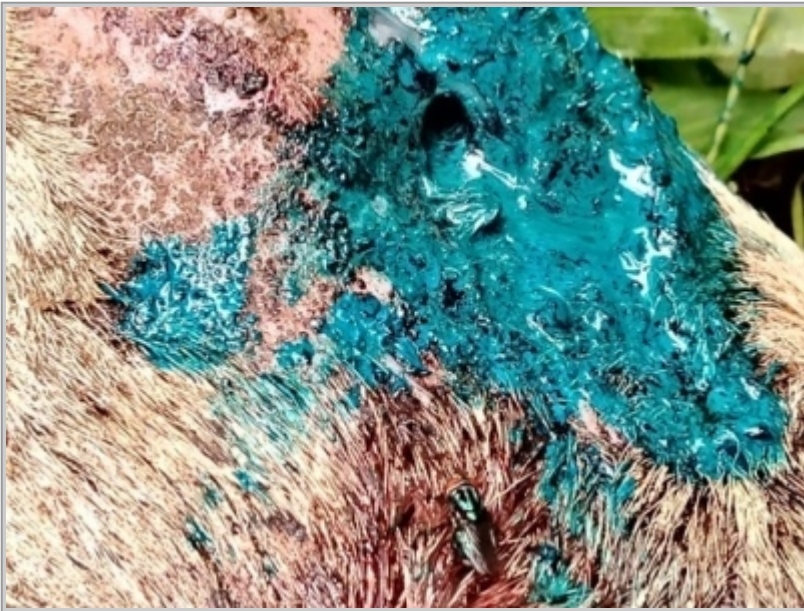
















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