

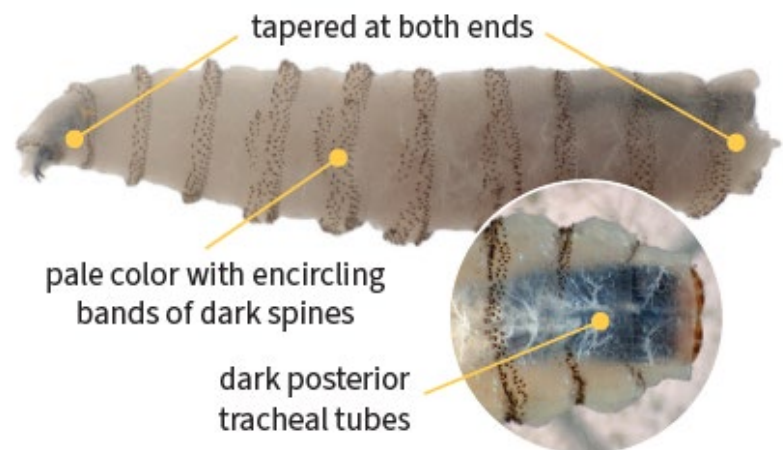
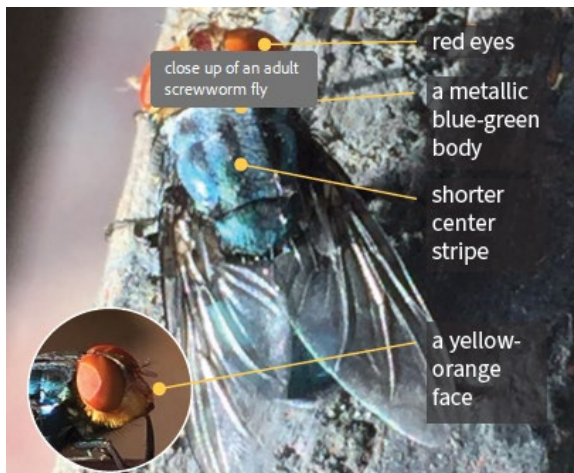
## Stay Current with Accurate Information on New World Screwworm (NWS)

- The USDA website is the best resource for CURRENT and ACCURATE information
  - Current map of confirmed NWS detections in the U.S.
  - NWS emergency response and latest news
  - Resources for producers and veterinarians, including how to report a suspected case of NWS

[USDA Dashboard](#)



## Know What to Look For



## Know Where to Find the Information You Need

The AVMA website is an excellent comprehensive resource for NWS information for veterinarians. It covers topics including:

- Signs of NWS
- What to do if you suspect a case of NWS
- How to treat and control NWS
- How to prevent NWS

[AVMA NWS Website](#)



# New World Screwworm: What Every Producer Needs to Do Now

From Drovers, Source: USDA APHIS NWS Response Playbook

## Prevent

- **Minimize wounds before they happen.** When possible, castrate, dehorn, brand and tag outside of peak fly season. Any open wound is a potential infestation site.
- **Immediately treat all wounds with approved insecticides.** Newborn navels, fresh brands, tagging nicks and foot lesions are the highest-risk sites. Apply treatment the moment any wound occurs.
- **Tighten your breeding season.** Compressed birthing windows reduce the number of vulnerable newborns on the ground at any one time, so there are fewer animals to monitor and a narrower risk window.
- **Update your parasite control program now.** Sit down with your veterinarian to identify which products are currently available and labeled under Emergency Use Authorization.
- **Build your response plan now.** Know which veterinarian you'll call, how herd health checks might need to evolve, which products you'll use and what your movement plan is if a quarantine zone is established near you.

## Detect

- **"Eyes on animals" is your most powerful tool.** USDA officials are clear: fly traps help, but animal inspections are more sensitive. Nothing replaces a producer who knows their herd and checks it regularly.
- **Know the signs — sight, smell and behavior.** Look for unusual irritation or head-shaking; wounds that swell overnight or ooze cloudy fluid; and the unmistakable smell of decay. If you peel back skin edges and see rice-grain-sized maggots with dark spines — act immediately.
- **Know what the fly looks like.** Adult NWS flies have orange eyes, a metallic blue-green body and three dark stripes along their backs — the center stripe is shorter than the outer two. Larvae burrow into living tissue and spiral deeper like a screw driving into wood.
- **Prioritize high-risk sites every check.** Navels on newborns, vulvas on fresh cows, sheaths on bulls and recent wound or surgical sites. These are NWS entry points — inspect them first, every time.
- **Use technology to add "eyeballs" when labor is short.** Game cameras, virtual fencing and behavior tracking tags can help flag problems sooner. NWS is an infestation of individual animals — finding one early means the rest of the herd might be clear.
- **Watch wildlife, too.** Deer, wild pigs and other warm-blooded wildlife are all susceptible. In past outbreaks, wildlife were a significant driver of spread. Hunters, wildlife managers and taxidermists should all be watching for signs of myiasis.

## Report

- **NWS is a federally reportable foreign animal disease.** If you suspect an infestation, you are legally required to immediately report. Officials would rather investigate 1,000 false alarms than miss a single real case.
- **Call your veterinarian or USDA APHIS immediately.** Contact your USDA area veterinarian in charge or your state animal health official. Do not wait. Every generation of unreported flies dramatically expands the population and risk to your neighbors.
- **Hold the animal — don't move it.** Premises with a suspected infestation will be placed on a hold order while under investigation. Restricting movement until inspection is completed is required and the right call for the industry.
- **A quarantine is not a shutdown.** A structured process of inspection, treatment and health certification allows animal movement to continue. You will need an animal health certificate (iCVI for interstate, state-issued for intrastate) to move animals out of an infested zone — but movement is not halted.
- **NWS is not a food safety issue.** Animals presented to slaughter are processed under FSIS regulations. There are no movement requirements for animal products. This is an animal welfare and trade concern, not a meat safety concern.
- **Think about your neighbors.** Failure to report results in multiple generations of additional flies, expanding the risk for every operation around you. Reporting fast protects the whole community, not just your ranch.

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# WYOMING NWS REPORTING INFORMATION

Wyoming Livestock Board

Business Hours: 307-777-7515

After Hours: 307-840-1389

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## Resources

- [USDA NWS Brochure](#)



- [USDA NWS Pest Card](#)



- [USDA NWS What to Look For](#)



- [USDA NWS Mythbuster Factsheet](#)



- [USDA NWS Best Practices for Evaluating Animals](#)



- [USDA Pre-Movement Inspection Guide](#)



- [USDA NWS Playbook Snapshot](#)

