



New World Screwworm: Current Situation and Our Response

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Kansas Department of Agriculture
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New World Screwworm



NWS – Key Takeaways

- There are no active cases in Kansas.
- Not a food safety issue.
- NWS is treatable.
- Get your eyes on your animals!

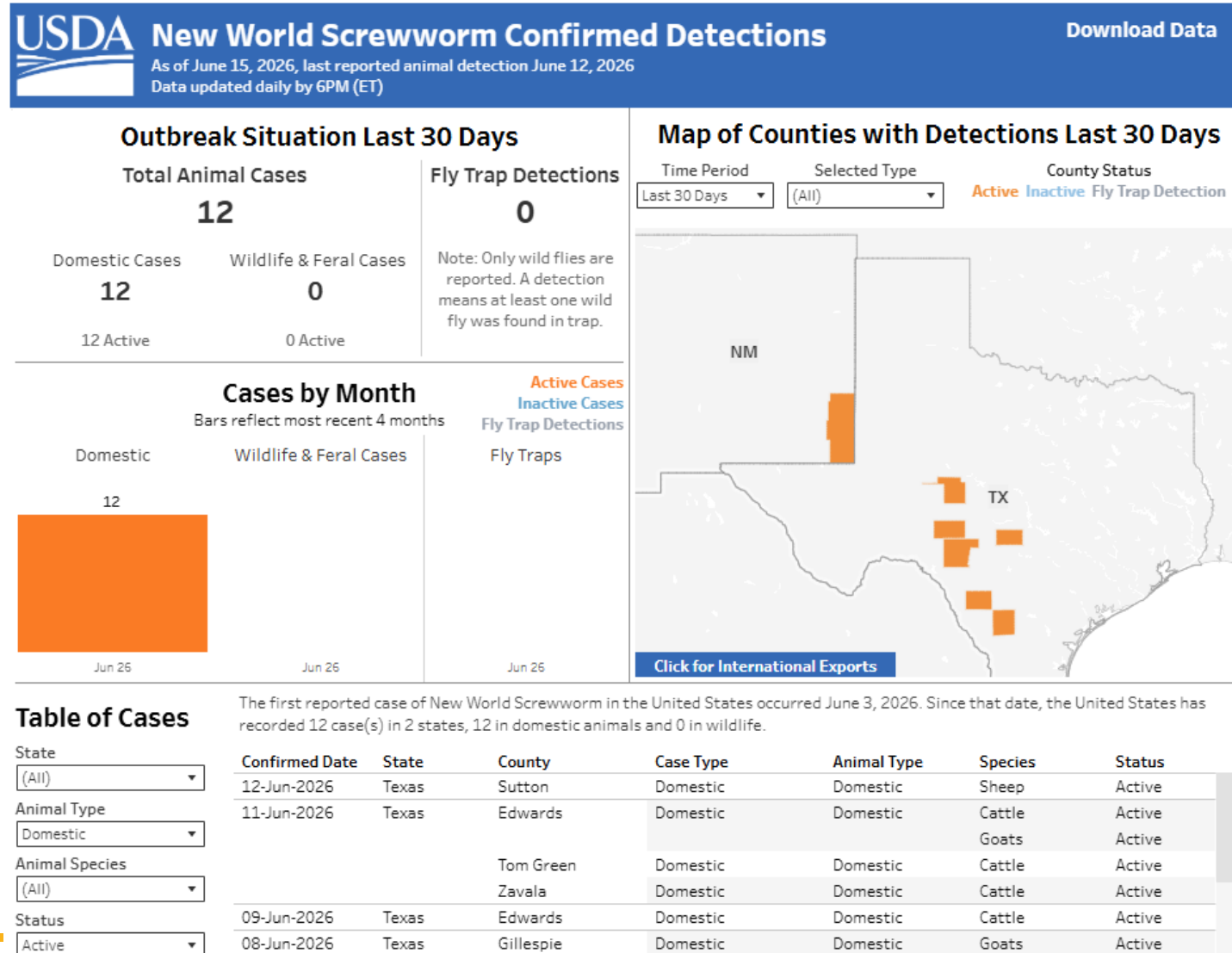
NWS – Response



- “3–legged stool approach”
 - Surveillance
 - Treatment
 - Movement control
- Outreach and education
- Response plans developed with the realization that they will be dynamic based on the extent of the outbreak

Confirmed Detections of New World Screwworm as of 6/15/26

- June 3 – confirmed case in a calf in Zavala County, Texas
- June 7 – confirmed case in a dog in Lea County, New Mexico





New World Screwworms

- Current Background
- Pest Information
- NWS Certified Inspector Program
- Texas Current Situation
- News & Updates
- Reporting
- Producer Information

NOTICE: There is currently a quarantine in place due to an established New World Screwworm Infested Zone in parts of the following Texas counties: Coke, Edwards, Gillespie, Kerr, Kimble, La Salle, Schleicher, Sutton, Tom Green, Uvalde, Val Verde, Webb, Zavala.

According to the Executive Director Orders issued, all warm-blooded animals in a zone may not move out of the zone without prior authorization from the Texas Animal Health Commission (TAHC).

[View the zone map.](#)

Warm-blooded animals moving outside of an infested zone must contact the TAHC to set up an inspection. During this inspection, an animal health official will fill out an animal movement certificate listing the product used for prevention or treatment and the animals' official ID. This certificate will need to accompany the animal movement. Additional guidance can be provided during an initial inspection request call to TAHC and general guidance can be referenced in the [Livestock Movement from a NWS-Infested Zone](#) handout.

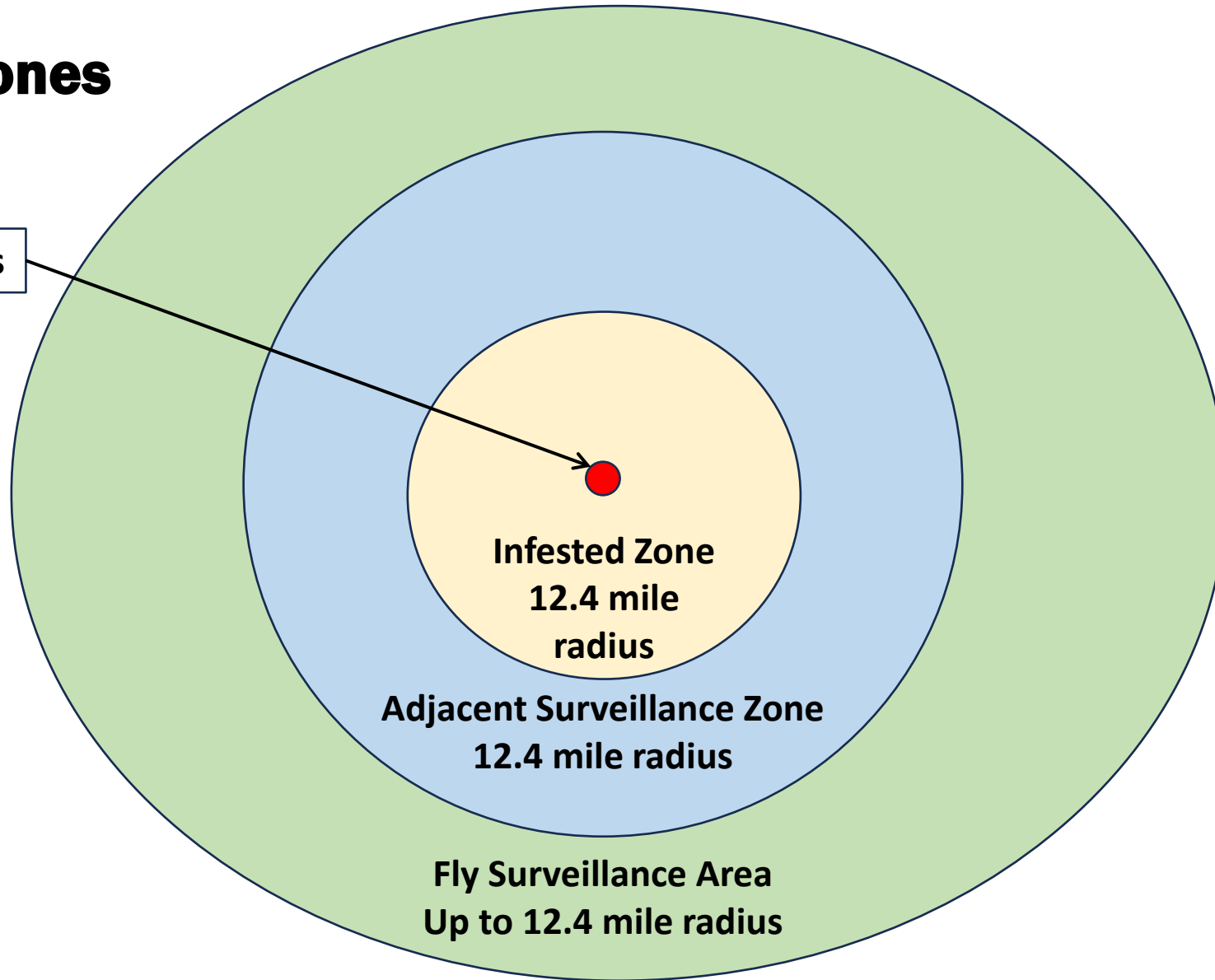
[NWS International and National Outbreak Information](#)

[Federal Government Resources](#)

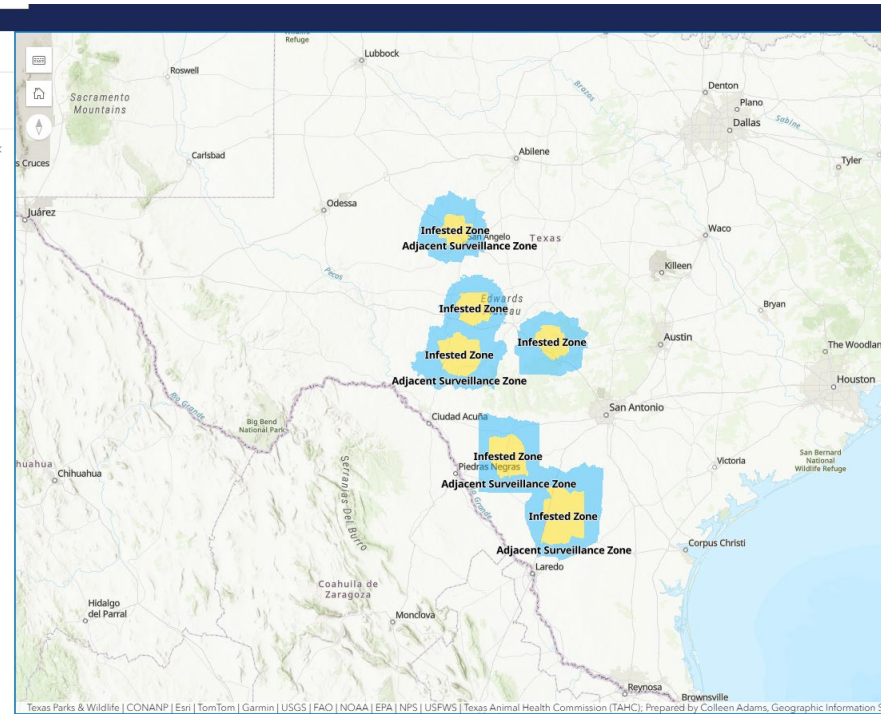
[USDA NWS Best Practices for Evaluation of Animals](#)

Response Zones

Infested Premises



NWS – Movement Controls

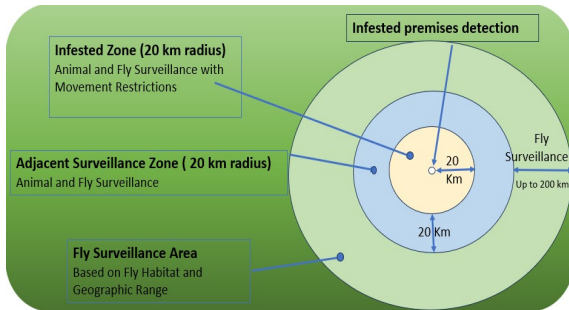


- Premises not located in an infested zone (IZ) can move within normal channels of commerce.
- Not a food safety issue – no movement requirements for animal products.
- Quarantine and movement restrictions established on infested premises.
 - Establish surveillance protocols.
 - Establish treatment and prevention protocols.
 - Establish processes for any carcass disposal.

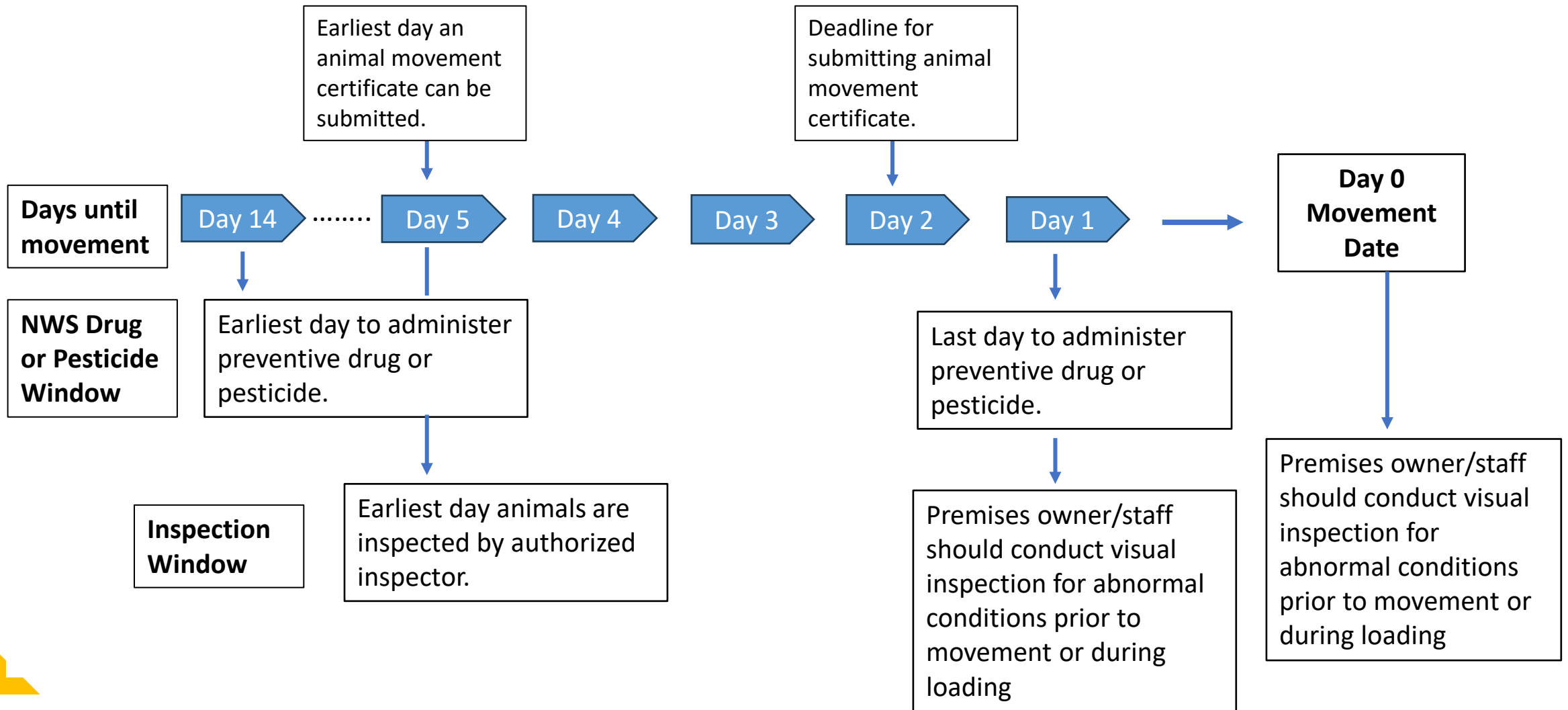


NWS – Infested Zone

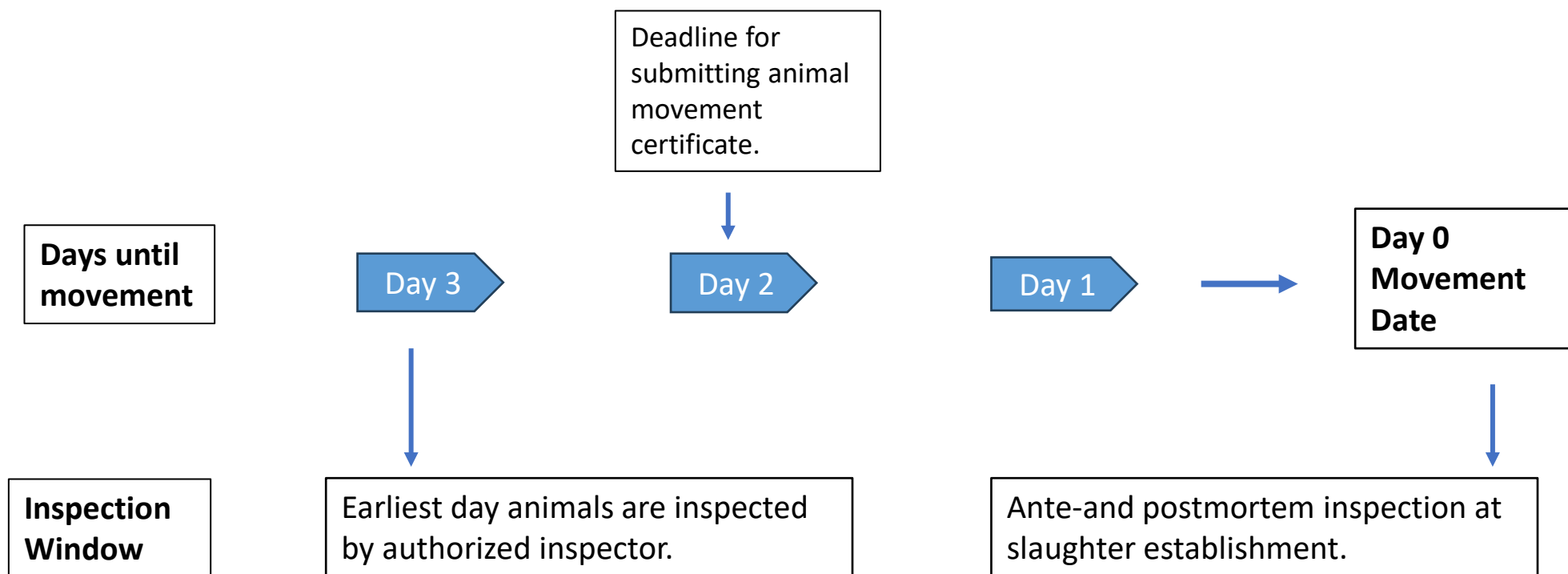
- Minimum 20 km (12.4 miles) radius of infested premises.
- Zone wide quarantine and movement restrictions.
- Movements require visual inspection and systemic treatment.
 - Documented on Certificate of Veterinary Inspection.
- Routine surveillance (thorough exams) every 5-7 days.
- Exceptions for treatment protocols:
 - Direct to slaughter movements – no treatment required.
 - Newborn dairy calves – treatment hold period not required.
 - Navels must show evidence of treatment.



NWS – Movement Controls (originating from NWS infested zone)

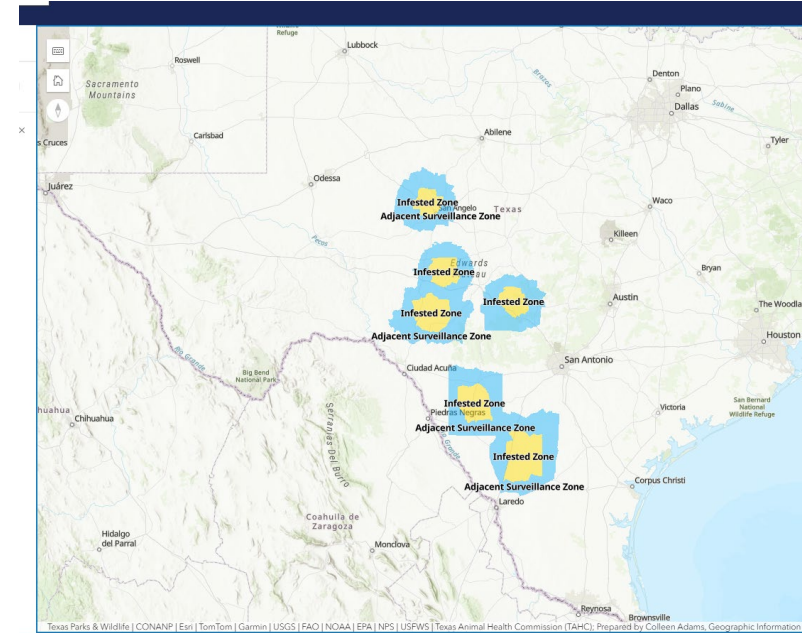


NWS – Movement Controls (animals moving to slaughter)



NWS – Current Response

- Infested Zones — checkpoints on roads
 - Boots on the ground — education and outreach.
 - Inspections and treatment are required.
 - <https://www.tahc.texas.gov/emergency/nws.html>
- Sterile fly release:
 - Ground chambers in infested zones (4 million flies/week).
 - Aerial release around infested zones – 30 million/week.
 - Continue to release flies near border with Mexico.
- Investigations — Texas reporting 10-20 investigations daily across the state
 - USDA deployed an entomologist to the Texas USDA ARS facility.
- Fly Traps:
 - Traps in areas around infested zones and 94 traps across southern Texas.





NWS – Current Response – Texas Parks & Wildlife Department



- Leading collaborative outreach efforts among hunters, landowners, and local game wardens.
- Mapping and monitoring of game cameras and mortalities.
- Educational materials for the public.
- Routine visual inspection of livestock, bison, and study animals.



NWS – Surveillance

- Critical to understand where NWS infestations are and the extent of the infestation.
- “Eyes on animals” — Routinely monitor pets and livestock for wounds and signs of infestation.
- Inspection process will require a more individual animal exam — “pinch point.”
- Reporting is crucial to slowing the spread and eradication.
- NWS is considered a foreign animal disease — must contact KDA Animal Health or USDA if suspected.



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