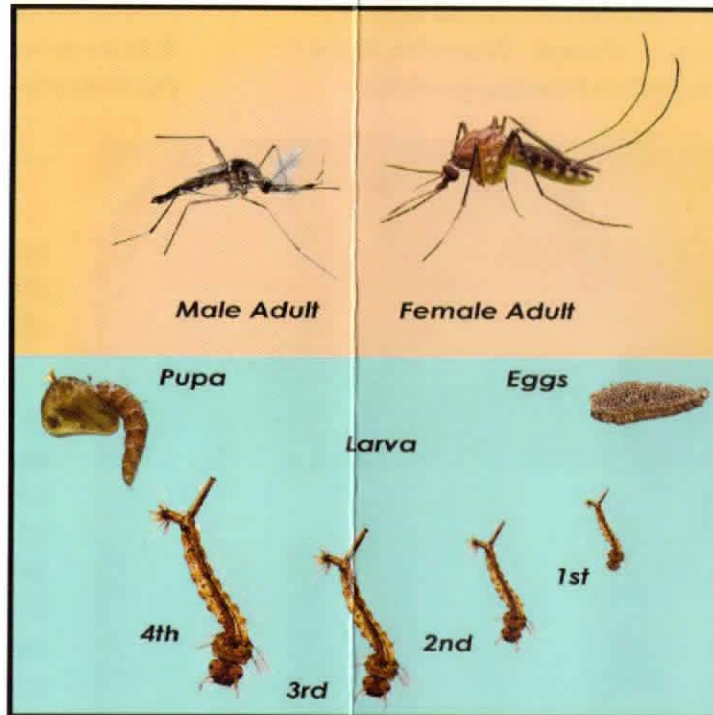


Mosquito Life Cycle

While all mosquitoes need standing water to develop, different mosquito species can be found in different habitats and all go through the same four-stage life cycle known as complete metamorphosis.

Male mosquitoes typically emerge first and while both males and females feed on nectar, it is only the females who take a blood meal.

Pupa: The mosquito is in a non-feeding stage of the life cycle, but still has the ability to move in response to light changes and water movement. During this stage the mosquito changes into an adult. Mosquitoes may be in this stage for 1-2 days.



Larva: Larvae feed on bacteria, algae, and other microscopic organisms. As they eat and grow, they must shed, or molt, their exoskeleton. Mosquito larvae go through four stages, called instars. Larvae can often be seen hanging near the surface of the water as most have a siphon, or breathing tube, used to obtain oxygen.

Eggs: Eggs can be laid one at a time or attached together to form a floating 'raft' with as many as 300 laid in one brood. Conditions permitting, most eggs hatch within 48 hours, while some can overwinter through dry spells.

MOSQUITO AWARENESS



2308 Marathon Rd.
Odessa, FL 33556

727-376-4568

www.PascoMosquito.org



STOP GROWING YOUR OWN MOSQUITOES

Aedes aegypti and *Aedes albopictus* are often found in containers collecting water around the yard and are capable of transmitting Zika, Dengue, and Chikungunya virus to humans.

Rain Barrels & Buckets: Fresh rain water is good for drinking and watering house plants, but mosquitoes like it, too. Cover rain barrels with lids or screening to prevent mosquitoes from laying eggs.

Roof Gutters plugged with leaves hold water and are another source for mosquito larvae to develop. By removing the leaves the water will be allowed to drain.

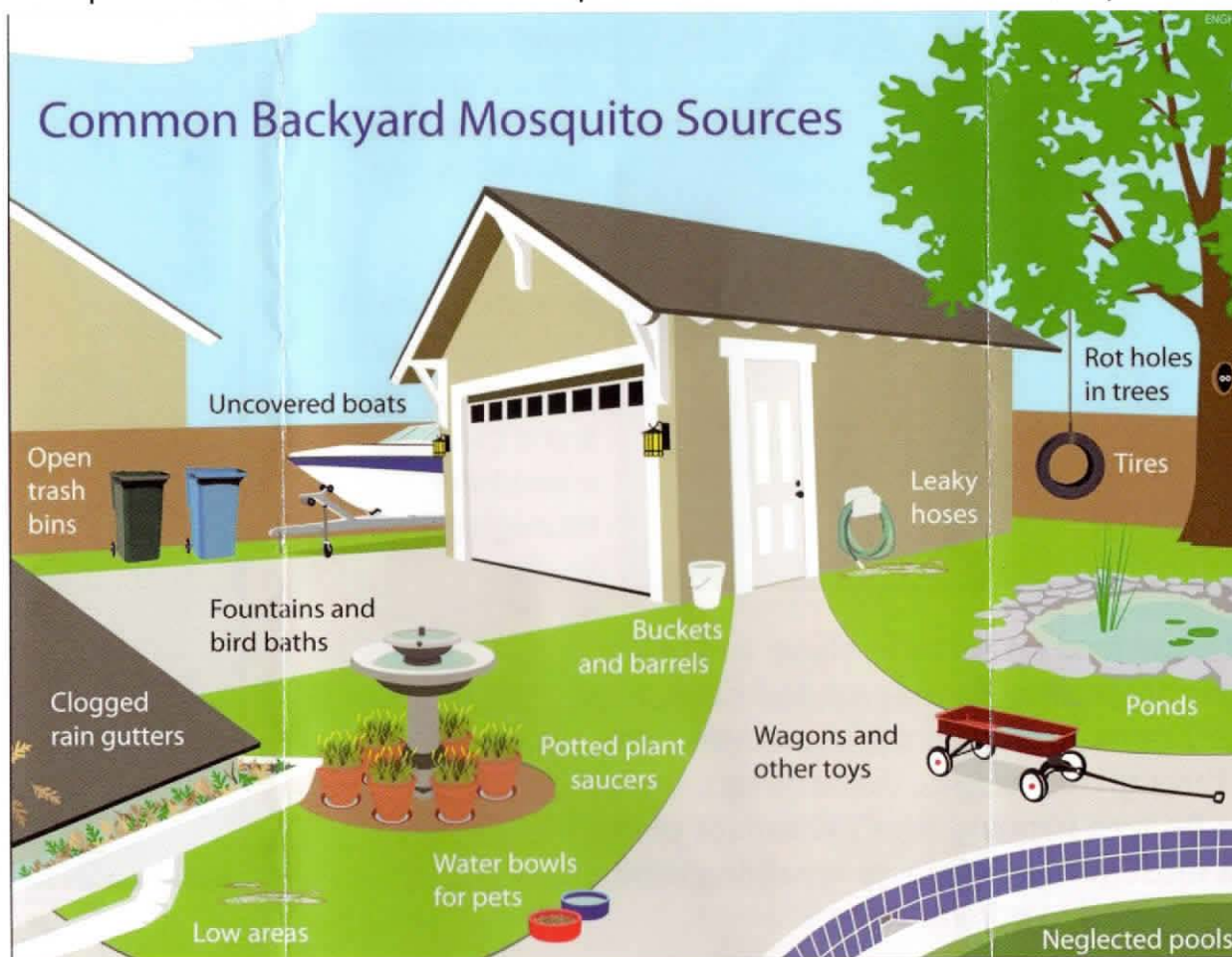
Trash Cans, sheets of plastic, and other items can collect enough water for mosquitoes to develop. Tip these items over to remove the water.

Boats left uncovered will collect rainfall and breed mosquitoes. Either turn the boat over or cover with a tarp to prevent water from entering.

Bird baths and other small containers that hold water can produce mosquitoes. Overturn or flush with water at least once a week to disrupt the cycle.

Ornamental ponds and fountains must be maintained to prevent mosquito development. Ponds can be stocked with fish that feed on mosquito larvae. Otherwise, these are perfect breeding grounds.

Neglected swimming pools and spas will collect organic matter and eventually become a source for mosquitoes. Add chlorine as required to prevent this from occurring.



Leaking spigots will provide a continuous source of water and can breed mosquitoes if allowed to go unnoticed.

Old tires, wheelbarrows, wagons, and other garden items can collect rainwater and are perfect breeding grounds for mosquito larvae. Overturn the wheelbarrow and cover the tires so no rain can get inside.

Bromeliads, other plants, and their saucers, that hold water need to be flushed with water to remove larvae that may be developing. You can remove a small amount of water with a turkey baster to look for the larvae.

Keep mosquitoes **outside**



Stop mosquitoes from **breeding**



At your house or business:
Put away items that are outside and not being used because they could hold standing water.



In your garden:
Keep flower pots and saucers free of standing water. Some plants, such as bromeliads, hold water in their leaves—flush out water-holding plants with your hose once a week.



- Around all buildings:
At least once a week, empty, turn over or cover anything that could hold water:
- tires
 - buckets
 - toys
 - pools & pool covers
 - birdbaths
 - trash, trash containers and recycling bins
 - boat or car covers
 - roof gutters
 - coolers
 - pet dishes





Mosquito Bite Protection in Florida

FloridaHealth.gov • Florida Department of Health

Not all mosquitoes are the same. Different mosquitoes spread different diseases and bite at different times of the day. Some mosquito species bite during the day, such as those mosquitoes that can spread chikungunya, dengue and Zika viruses. Other species of mosquitoes bite most often at dawn and dusk, including those that can transmit West Nile virus.

Mosquitoes can live indoors and will bite at any time, day or night.



Use Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-registered insect repellents

Wear repellent when you are outdoors. Use products with active ingredients that are safe and effective.

- Always follow the product label instructions.
- Do not spray repellent on skin under clothing.
- If you use sunscreen, put sunscreen on first and insect repellent second.
- It is safe for pregnant or nursing women to use EPA-approved repellents if applied according to package label instructions.
- Learn more: www2.epa.gov/insect-repellents.



USE INSECT REPELLENT WITH ONE OF THESE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS



BRAND EXAMPLES*
Overseas brand names may vary.

DEET →→

Off!, Cutter, Sawyer, Ultrathon

Picaridin (KBR 3023),
Bayrepel and icaridin →→

Skin So Soft Bug Guard Plus

Oil of lemon eucalyptus (OLE) or para-menthane-diol (PMD) →→

Repel

IR3535 →→

Skin So Soft Bug Guard Plus Expedition, Skin Smart

Higher percentages of active ingredient=longer protection

If you have a baby or child:

- Always follow product instructions when applying insect repellent to children.
- Spray insect repellent onto your hands and then apply to a child's face.
- Do not apply insect repellent to a child's hands, mouth, cut or irritated skin.
- Do not use insect repellent on babies younger than 2 months.
- Dress babies or small children in clothing that covers arms and legs.
- Cover cribs, strollers or baby carriers with mosquito netting.



Cover up with clothing

- Wear long-sleeved shirts and long pants.
- Mosquitoes can bite through thin clothing. Treat clothes with permethrin or another EPA-registered insecticide for extra protection.



Use permethrin-treated clothing and gear.

- Permethrin is an insecticide that kills mosquitoes and other insects.
- Buy permethrin-treated clothing and gear (boots, pants, socks, tents), or use permethrin to treat clothing and gear—follow product instructions closely.
- Read product information to find out how long the permethrin will last.
- Do not use permethrin products directly on skin.

www.cdc.gov/features/StopMosquitoes

* The use of commercial names is to provide information about products; it does not represent an endorsement of these products by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention or the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.