

A Mosquito's Life Cycle:

The mosquito goes through four separate and distinct stages of its life cycle: egg, larva, pupa, and adult. Each of these stages can be easily recognized by its special appearance.

- The female mosquito deposits eggs on or above suitable water after a blood meal.
- The eggs hatch into larvae that live in the water through four instars.
- After the fourth instar the larvae develop into a pupal stage.
- The pupae emerge into adult mosquitos that begin feeding and mating.

The amount of time it takes for a mosquito to complete its life cycle depends on the species characteristics, environmental temperature, and environmental conditions, but it can take as little as four and up to thirty days for a mosquito to grow from egg to adult.

For more information or to file a complaint, please call the main office listed below.

Clark County Health Dept.

1320 Duncan Ave
Jeffersonville, IN 47130

Phone: 812-282-7521
Fax: 812-288-2711

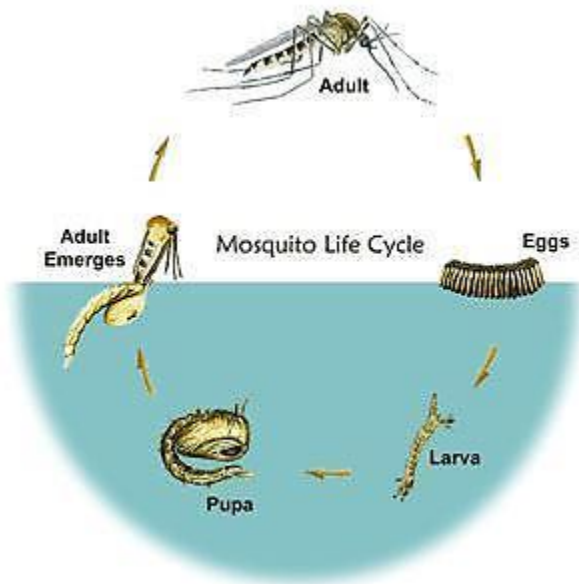
www.clarkhealth.net



Clark County Health Department

Drainage Boards:

Clark County	812-282-6281
Jeffersonville	812-285-6476
Clarksville	812-283-8233
Charlestown	812-256-3422
Sellersburg	812-246-3821
Borden	812-967-2234
Utica	812-288-5110



Public Health
Prevent. Promote. Protect.

Rev. 02/18/2016



Mosquito Control

Why Mosquitoes Bite & How Diseases are Transmitted:

Mosquitoes are flying biting insects that are capable of transmitting diseases to humans. A mosquito's diet is mainly made up of nectar and plant juices, but females use their elongated piercing-sucking mouth parts to penetrate skin and ingest blood from the host. The sole purpose of the blood meal is to provide the female with nutrients necessary for egg development. Male mosquitoes do not take blood meals. While biting, the mosquito injects saliva into the host. The saliva prevents blood clotting and causes the swelling and itching associated with the bite. The saliva is also what introduces diseases into the host.

Clark County Health Dept.'s Role:

The Clark County Health Department implements integrated pest management strategies into a community wide mosquito control program to help reduce the mosquito population within the jurisdiction.

- Trap and identify mosquito species to survey the population in a given area.
- Send trapped mosquitos to Indiana State Dept. of Health lab where tests for mosquito borne diseases are performed.
- Educate the public about mosquitoes and disease transmission.
- Notify the public when certain mosquito borne diseases are found in their area.
- Respond to complaints of possible breeding sites.
- Work with property owners to abate any potential breeding sites.
- Certified applicators apply larvicide to breeding sites to prevent mosquitoes from maturing.

What you can do:

The best way to protect yourself from mosquito borne diseases is to reduce breeding sites, reduce harborage sites, and keep mosquitoes from biting. These guidelines should be followed:

Prevent mosquito breeding sites:

- Remove or dispose of containers holding water on the property; bottles, caps, cans, barrels, buckets, tarps, toys, etc.
- Dispose of tires that are off of the rim
- Drill holes in the bottom of recycling bins and garbage cans so they may drain
- Clean roof gutters; remove organic matter that prevents rain water drainage
- Replace water in bird baths once a week
- Keep pools treated and circulating
- Keep fish ponds stocked
- Cover or turnover boats and canoes
- Screen any openings in rain barrels
- Empty pet water dishes as needed
- Repair leaky outdoor faucets
- Fill tree holes
- Repair failed septic systems
- Keep shrubs near home trimmed

Protect yourself from bites:

- Stay indoors when mosquitoes are most active around sunrise and sunset
- When practical wear long sleeves and pants
- Wear loose fitting light colored clothing
- Use EPA registered mosquito repellants when necessary; follow all label directions
- Electronic "bug zappers" do not effectively control mosquitoes. They can attract mosquitoes and typically kill more beneficial insects than pests.

These steps will help protect you from mosquitoes, disease, and risks associated with pesticides. With greater public participation (i.e., you!), mosquito numbers can be reduced.

Mosquito Borne Diseases:

There is a relationship between different mosquito species and the diseases they may transmit. Only certain species are of primary concern to transmit a specific disease. Also, mosquito species prefer a specific habitat and breeding site that will differ from other species. Following are some mosquito borne diseases, the primary mosquito of concern, and its typical breeding site:

West Nile virus:

Mosquito: *Culex pipiens* (Northern House Mosquito)

Breeding site: Cesspools, clogged roof gutters, storm drains, highly organic water

St. Louis encephalitis virus:

Mosquito: *Culex pipiens* (Northern House Mosquito)

Breeding site: Cesspools, clogged roof gutters, storm drains, highly organic water

Eastern Equine encephalitis virus:

Mosquito: *Culiseta melanura* (feeds almost exclusively on birds)

Breeding site: Freshwater hardwood swamps

LaCrosse encephalitis:

Mosquito: *Aedes triseriatus*

Breeding site: Tree holes, wooded or park-like areas

Dog Heartworm:

Multiple mosquitoes

Diseases in other areas of the world:

Chikungunya, Dengue, Japanese encephalitis, Malaria, Rift Valley fever, Western Equine encephalitis, Yellow Fever, Zika virus