

COMMON INVASIVE MOSQUITO BREEDING SOURCES

Invasive mosquitoes are commonly found in urban, suburban, and rural areas, as well as edges of forested areas.

Backyards are the #1 source for mosquito production. Anything that can hold water for more than a few days has the ability to produce mosquitoes. Common sources include:

- Flower Pots
- Tree Holes
- Discarded Tires
- Water Bowls for Pets
- Plant Saucers
- Hollow Bamboo Stumps
- Buckets
- Ponds
- Tin Cans
- Plants' Leaf Axils
- Bird Baths
- Rain Barrels
- Clogged Rain Gutters
- Ornamental Fountains

MAINTAIN, MANAGE or ELIMINATE all types of standing water on a regular basis. Keep in mind that mosquitoes need very little water to complete their life cycle; therefore some areas may not be as obvious as others. For example, discarded bottle caps, empty cans, bottles, sprinkler heads, etc.



Plant saucers



Buckets



Rain barrels



Septic tanks



Toys



Pet bowls



Cemetery vases



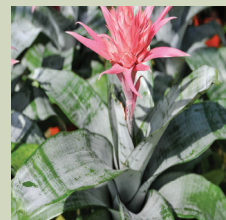
Treeholes



Bird baths



Wheelbarrows



Plant axils are where leaf meets stem



Tires

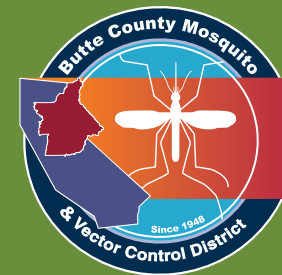
Butte County Mosquito & Vector Control District

Since 1948

The District covers over 1600 square miles, and includes all of Butte County, except the small areas served by the Durham and Oroville Mosquito Abatement Districts, which were formed earlier. The District also includes the Hamilton City area of Glenn County. In April of 1994, "Vector Control" was added to the District name to reflect the additional disease surveillance and information now provided.

OUR MISSION

The mission of BCMVCD is primarily to suppress mosquito-transmitted disease and to also reduce the annoyance levels of mosquitoes and diseases associated with ticks, fleas and other vectors through environmentally compatible control practices and public education.

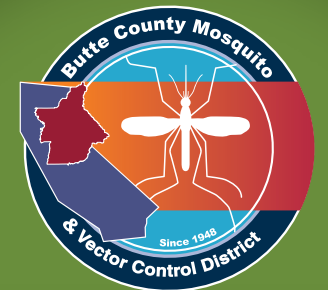


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INVASIVE MOSQUITO SPECIES OF CALIFORNIA





AEDES AEGYPTI

Commonly referred to as the **Yellow Fever mosquito**, the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito has a worldwide distribution in tropic and subtropic areas, has become established in Southern California, and has expanded its range northward.

GENERAL INFORMATION:

- *Aedes aegypti* is a small, dark mosquito with a white violin shaped marking on its back and banded legs.
- It has the ability to transmit Zika, dengue fever, chikungunya, yellow fever, and other viruses.



Photo by Jim Gathany

AEDES ALBOPICTUS

Commonly referred to as the **Asian Tiger mosquito**, this mosquito is native to Asia, was re-introduced to Los Angeles County in 2011 and has spread throughout neighboring areas.

GENERAL INFORMATION:

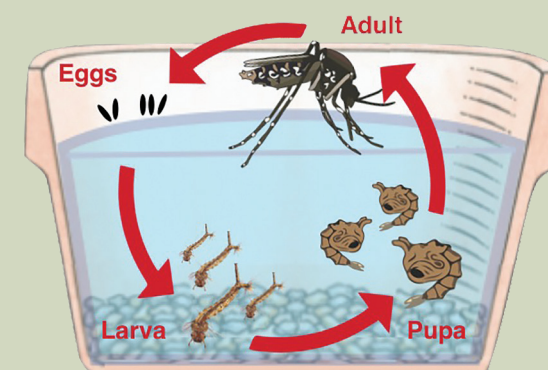
- *Aedes albopictus* is a small, dark mosquito with a white dorsal stripe and banded legs.
- It has the ability to transmit dengue, chikungunya, and yellow fever viruses but it has also been found infected in nature with the following viruses: Zika, West Nile, Eastern equine encephalitis, and Japanese encephalitis. It can also transmit dog heartworm parasites.



Photo by Susan Ellis, Bugwood.org

COMMON CHARACTERISTICS OF BOTH MOSQUITO SPECIES

- These mosquitoes are aggressive daytime biters that feed mostly during the day both indoors and outdoors.
- They are approximately 1/8 – 1/4 of an inch in size.
- Their peak feeding times are during the early morning and late afternoon.
- They prefer biting people but also feed on other domestic animals, mostly mammals.
- The entire aquatic cycle (i.e. from egg to adult) can occur in as little as 7–9 days. The life span for adult mosquitoes is around three weeks.
- They have a short flight range, so egg production sites are likely to be close to where the mosquitoes are found.
- Eggs are laid over a period of several days, are resistant to drying out, and can survive for periods of six or more months. These mosquitoes remain alive through the winter in the egg stage and when the eggs are covered with water in warm weather, the larvae hatch.



HELP US DETECT INVASIVE MOSQUITO SPECIES

Help us protect public health by learning how to identify invasive mosquito species. Early detection of these invasive mosquitoes will help us control them. We can't do this alone. **WE NEED YOUR HELP**

ALWAYS REPORT MOSQUITO PROBLEMS, especially aggressive daytime biting mosquitoes, to the Butte County Mosquito & Vector Control District by calling us at **(530) 533-6038** or visit us online at **WWW.BUTTEMOSQUITO.COM**.

PROTECT YOURSELF FROM MOSQUITOES

- Drain or dump any unnecessary items that hold water around your home and property.
- Cover empty containers, including plant saucers, or place them under shelter to prevent collection of rain or irrigation water.
- Clean and scrub bird baths and pet bowls weekly.
- Check that gutters are not holding water and cover rain barrels with tight screen so that mosquitoes cannot enter.

The best way to protect yourself from mosquito transmitted diseases is to avoid mosquito bites when going outdoors. Apply EPA registered insect repellents such as those containing DEET, picaridin, oil of lemon eucalyptus, and IR3535. These will provide effective protection