

THERE'S A NEW MOSQUITO IN TOWN



What makes
Aedes aegypti
so bad?

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Aedes aegypti
hide?

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A DETERMINED HUNTER

The Aedes aegypti

LITTLE NINJA

Aedes aegypti will follow their target around and then bite them, but not in just one place. They will bite, suck, then quickly move to a new spot on the same person — while avoiding being squashed.

DAY BITERS

Aedes aegypti feeds during the day, all day, inside or outside.

ADAPTABLE

The larva is able to survive and grow in just a capful of water, both inside and outside the house. The mosquito also stays active during the winter. Its eggs can survive several months on a dry surface.

BOTTLE CAP

It takes as little as a bottle cap of water to give Aedes aegypti a place to go through its lifecycle.

KEEPING EGGS OUT OF ONE BASKET

The Aedes aegypti is a sly egg layer. It lays single eggs along the water line of almost anything that can hold water; when submerged, those eggs hatch. With females laying up to 1,000 eggs in their two-week life span, there will be plenty of survivors.

DISEASE CARRIER

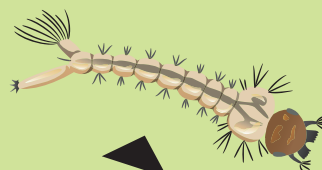
The Aedes aegypti can be a carrier of the yellow fever, Zika and dengue fever viruses. Currently, none of the mosquitoes caught by the districts have been carrying those viruses.



LIFE CYCLE OF THE AEDES AEGYPTI

EGG

After feeding on blood, the female Aedes aegypti lays its eggs on the inner walls of a container that can hold water. Larvae hatch when water covers the eggs.



LARVA

The larva goes through four growth stages over three to four days before it transforms into a pupae. It feeds on algae, fungi and other organic material in the water.

PUPAE

While in the water, the pupae are mobile but do not feed during this time. They take about two days to develop into an adult mosquito.



ADULT

The life span of an adult is about two to four weeks. This mosquito enjoys an urban environment, indoors and outdoors, and likes biting people.

NOT AT MY HOUSE

OUTSIDE



BIRD BATHS OR FOUNTAINS

Flush out completely once a week and refill



RAIN GUTTERS

Remove leaves, dirt and debris. Keep clean to maximize water flow and prevent standing water



UNCOVERED BOATS

Clear out standing water. Cover with a tarp



PET DISHES

Rinse and replace water twice a week



SPRINKLERS

Don't over-irrigate landscaping — excess water can provide breeding habitat



TRASH BINS

Dump any standing water, keep lids tight



TREEHOLES

Inspect for water during the rainy season. If water is present, consult an arborist to determine the best method of eliminating water. You can also contact your mosquito control district for help



WATER TROUGHS

Stock with mosquitofish or change the water weekly

INSIDE



WINDOWS

Use your air conditioning so you can keep the windows closed and bugs out



SCREENS

Fix any holes to keep mosquitoes outside



HOUSEPLANTS

Do not overwater plants and keep any plant saucers free from standing water



PET WATER DISHES

Change the water often



UNDER THE SINK

A leaky sink leads to standing water which equals prime mosquito hatching ground



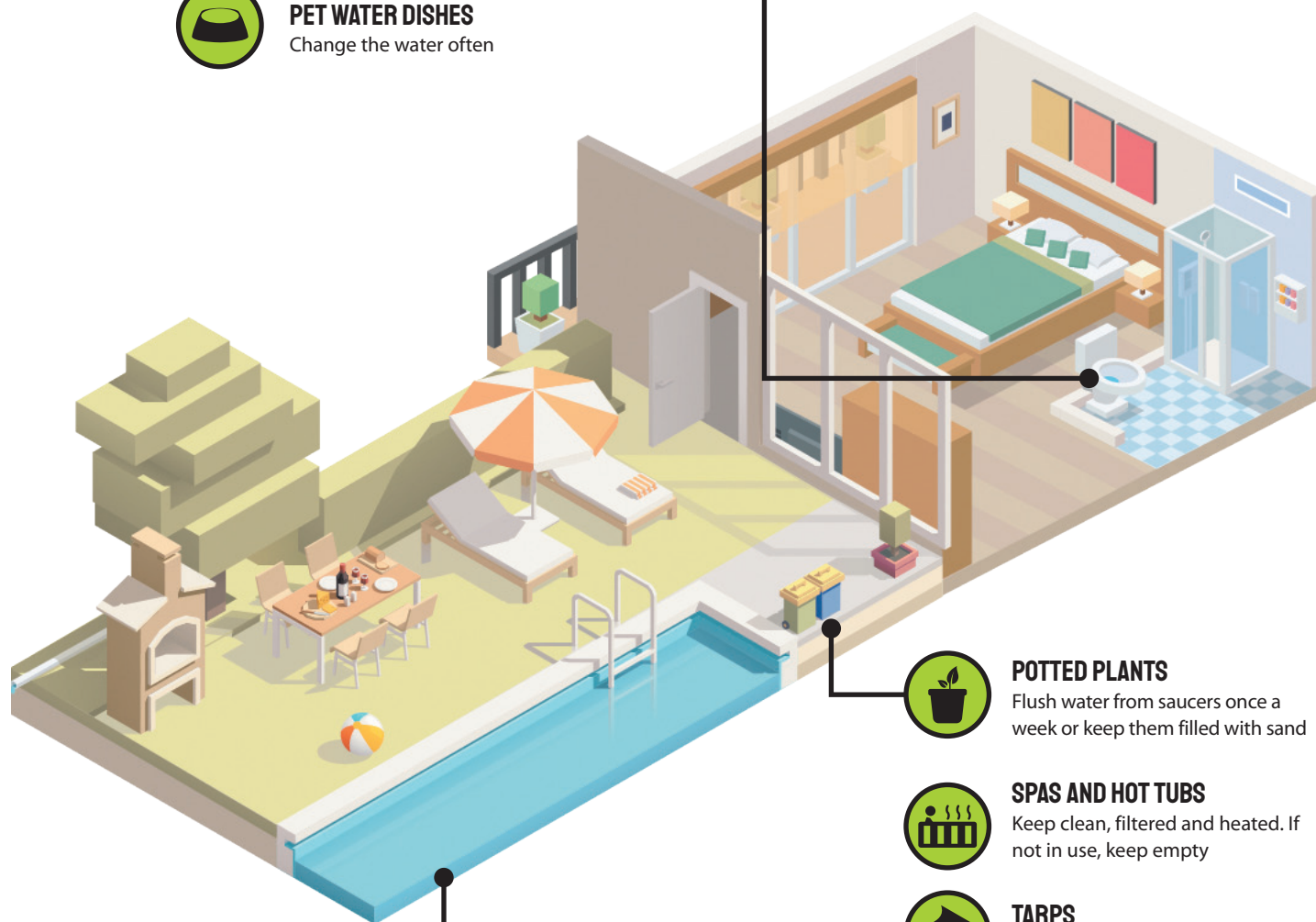
TOILETS

An un-used toilet, like one in a house whose residents are on vacation, is a great place for mosquitoes to lay eggs. Residents should drain toilets if they go on an extended vacation



COFFEE MAKERS (PODS OR POTS)

Keep free of water when not in regular use, and rinse and clean water storage tanks once a week



POTTED PLANTS

Flush water from saucers once a week or keep them filled with sand



SPAS AND HOT TUBS

Keep clean, filtered and heated. If not in use, keep empty



TARPS

Dry off water that collects after rain



TIRES

Dispose of properly or cover, so water does not collect inside. Drill drainage holes in tire swings



WHEELBARROWS

Dump standing water, store upside down



FISH PONDS

Stock with mosquitofish, clear excess vegetation



POOLS

Keep clean and filtered, keep water off the cover and stock with mosquitofish if no longer being maintained



BARBECUES

Keep covered so water does not collect inside of them



BUCKETS/ CONTAINERS

Keep water-free, store them upside down

What you can do about *Aedes aegypti*



Aedes aegypti, the Yellow Fever mosquito, has been found in at least 284 California cities.

"It now has been found in our District," said Monica Patterson, Turlock Mosquito Abatement District Vector Biologist. "Based on its continued spread in California, we expect it to become established in all of our cities." While other mosquito species prefer to bite animals or birds, *Aedes aegypti* likes to bite people. Instead of spending time near water or other habitat, *Aedes aegypti* lives mostly around people's homes.

"That makes it very difficult to access where it lives," Patterson said, "and makes it harder to detect."

This tiny mosquito can be hard to notice. The biggest clue that you may be living with *Aedes aegypti*: When and where it bites. "It bites in the daytime and goes for your ankles and elbows," Patterson explained. "It comes in from behind and the side. It's very sneaky."

Protect yourself and your family

1. Wear long sleeve shirts, long pants, socks and shoes when mosquitoes are most active.
2. Apply repellents such as DEET, picaridin, oil of lemon eucalyptus or IR3535 only to exposed skin and/or clothing (as directed on the product label). Do not use repellents under clothing.
3. Use mosquito netting over infant carriers, cribs and strollers.

Don't let *Aedes aegypti* multiply

1. Clean and scrub bird baths and pet-watering dishes weekly.
2. Remove items such as pot saucers or spare tires that hold water and can be breeding areas.
3. Check that gutters are not holding water.
4. Cover rain barrels with tight screening so that mosquitoes cannot enter.
4. Install or repair window and door screens to keep mosquitoes out.

Do you suspect *Aedes aegypti* in your home or neighborhood?



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