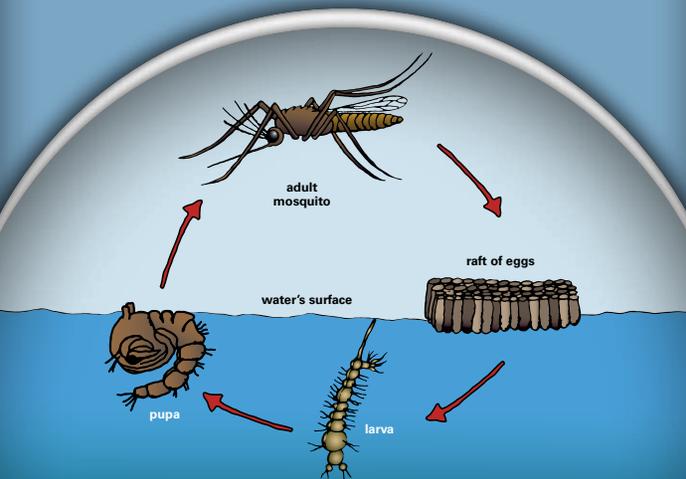


MOSQUITO LIFE CYCLE

Mosquitoes have complete metamorphosis going from egg, to larva, to pupa, and finally to adult. Mosquitoes need standing water to complete their lifecycle. You can reduce mosquitoes around your home by draining all standing water.

HOW CAN YOU PROTECT YOURSELF FROM MOSQUITOES?

- Minimize outdoor activities at dawn and dusk when mosquitoes are most active.
- Drain any standing water around your house.
- Wear long sleeves and pants at dusk and dawn.
- Use an insect repellent approved by the EPA and recommended by the CDC.



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.



5117 Larkin Road
Oroville, CA 95965

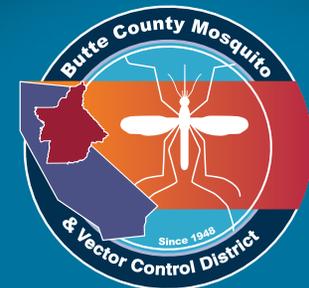
(530) 533-6038

or

(530) 342-7350

www.BCMVCD.com

MOSQUITOES OF CONCERN



MOSQUITOES OF CONCERN

There are over 3,000 mosquito species in the world, more than 50 reside in California, and 25 species are commonly found throughout Butte County.

Regardless of the size of the adult mosquito populations, several species in Butte County are of public health concern including *Culex tarsalis*, *Culex pipiens*, *Aedes melanimon*, *Aedes sierrensis*, and *Anopheles freeborni*.

Common Name:

Encephalitis Mosquito

Scientific Name: *Culex tarsalis*

Culex tarsalis is the primary vector of West Nile virus (WNV), Saint Louis encephalitis (SLE), and the western equine encephalomyelitis (WEE). *Culex tarsalis* breeds in a variety of aquatic habitats ranging from clean to polluted water sources including, but not limited to flooded agricultural lands, ditches, man-made containers, ponds, and urban sources.



In Butte County, this mosquito breeds year round and prefers to feed on birds, but does readily attack humans, horses, and cattle.

DID YOU KNOW...

Female mosquitoes find their victims through sight, smell, and warmth. They can sense carbon dioxide and lactic acid up to 100 feet away.

Common Name:

Northern House Mosquito

Scientific Name: *Culex pipiens*

Culex pipiens is a major vector of West Nile virus (WNV) and can vector Saint Louis encephalitis (SLE), and the western equine encephalomyelitis (WEE). Larvae prefer polluted or foul water high in organic content. Usually found in artificial containers, storm drains, wastewater ponds, sumps, septic tanks, fountains, birdbaths, and un-maintained swimming pools. Birds are the principal blood meal, but will attack humans and invade their homes. *Culex pipiens* usually breed in the early spring to late fall in Butte County.



Common Name: **None**

Scientific Name: *Aedes melanimon*

Aedes melanimon is not only a major pest in localized areas near its larval breeding sources, but is a vector of West Nile virus (WNV) and it has been implicated as a secondary vector of western equine encephalomyelitis (WEE) virus in the Central and Sacramento Valleys. This species is most commonly found in intermittently flooded areas such as duck clubs and wildlife refuges. *Aedes melanimon* are very aggressive mosquitoes that readily feed on mammals and humans and can emerge as soon as five days after eggs hatch.



Common Name:

Western Treehole Mosquito

Scientific Name: *Aedes sierrensis*

Aedes sierrensis is a major nuisance mosquito usually associated with the foothill regions in Butte County.



This mosquito is the primary vector of Dog Heartworm. Larvae are generally found in treeholes and containers that have a lot of leafy material. Eggs hatch with the initial fall rains and over winter as larvae. This species of mosquito is a very small aggressive mosquito that usually surfaces in early spring and will be active into the summer months. *Aedes sierrensis* is a vicious biter of humans and other large mammals.

Common Name:

Western Malaria Mosquito

Scientific Name: *Anopheles freeborni*

Anopheles freeborni is one of Butte County's most abundant pests and is the primary vector of Malaria. Larvae prefer clear, fresh water in sunlit or partially shaded pools. This mosquito is most commonly found in rice fields and roadside ditches with grass. An aggressive mosquito, most *Anopheles freeborni* commonly feed on mammals or humans and are most active at dawn and dusk.

