

**Mosquitoes are annoying biting nuisances and a public health concern for many in Louisiana and across the world.**

Jefferson Parish currently contracts with Mosquito Control Services, Inc. (MCS) to provide a fully integrated mosquito management program.

MCS performs routine inspection and surveillance for mosquito larvae and adult mosquitoes, chemical, biological, and physical control of disease vector and nuisance mosquitoes, public education, complaint intake and resolution, efficacy testing, encephalitis surveillance and suppression services, and special event and disaster emergency mosquito control services.

The mosquito control program uses a combination of strategically placed *New Jersey* light traps, gravid traps, ovitraps, sentinel chicken flocks and citizen complaints to obtain data on mosquito populations.

**It is important for residents to understand the health concerns associated with mosquitoes and the best methods of controlling mosquito breeding and preventing mosquito bites.**

The bite of a mosquito can transmit various pathogens including West Nile Virus (WNV), Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE), St. Louis Encephalitis (SLE), LaCrosse Encephalitis (LAC), Chikungunya, Dengue, Zika, and Dog Heartworm, among others.

Different mosquito species are capable of transmitting different disease pathogens as summarized below.

Common Name <i>mosquito species</i>	Preferred Breeding Site	Most Active	Associated Diseases
Southern House Mosquito ( <i>Culex quinquefasciatus</i> )	Standing water with organic matter, tires	Evening Dusk to Dawn	WNV, SLE, Dog Heartworm
Asian Tiger Mosquito ( <i>Aedes albopictus</i> )	Containers, tires	Daytime Dusk Dawn	Chikungunya Dengue, Zika, EEE, LAC, Dog Heartworm
Yellow Fever Mosquito ( <i>Aedes aegypti</i> )	Containers, tires	DAY Dusk Dawn	Chikungunya, Dengue, Zika

## Mosquito Life Cycle

Knowing the different stages of the mosquito's life will help you prevent mosquitoes around your home and also help you choose the right pesticides for your needs, if you decide to use them. All mosquito species go through four distinct stages during their life cycle:

- ◆ **egg** - hatches when exposed to water
- ◆ **larva** - (plural: larvae) "wiggler" lives in water; molts several times; most species surface to breathe air
- ◆ **pupa** - (plural: pupae) "tumbler" does not feed; stage just before emerging as adult
- ◆ **adult** - flies short time after emerging and after its body parts have hardened.

The first three stages occur in water, but the adult is an active flying insect. Only the female mosquito bites and feeds on the blood of humans or other animals.

After she obtains a blood meal, the female mosquito lays the eggs directly on or near water, soil and at the base of some plants in places that may fill with water. The eggs can survive dry conditions for a few months.

The eggs hatch in water and a mosquito larva or "wiggler" emerges. The length of time to hatch depends on water temperature, food and type of mosquito.

The larva lives in the water, feeds and develops into the third stage of the life cycle called, a pupa or "tumbler." The pupa also lives in the water but no longer feeds.

Finally, the mosquito emerges from the pupal case after two days to a week in the pupal stage.

The life cycle typically takes up two weeks, but depending on conditions, it can range from 4 days to as long as a month.

The adult mosquito emerges onto the water's surface and flies away, ready to begin its lifecycle.



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# Mosquito Control

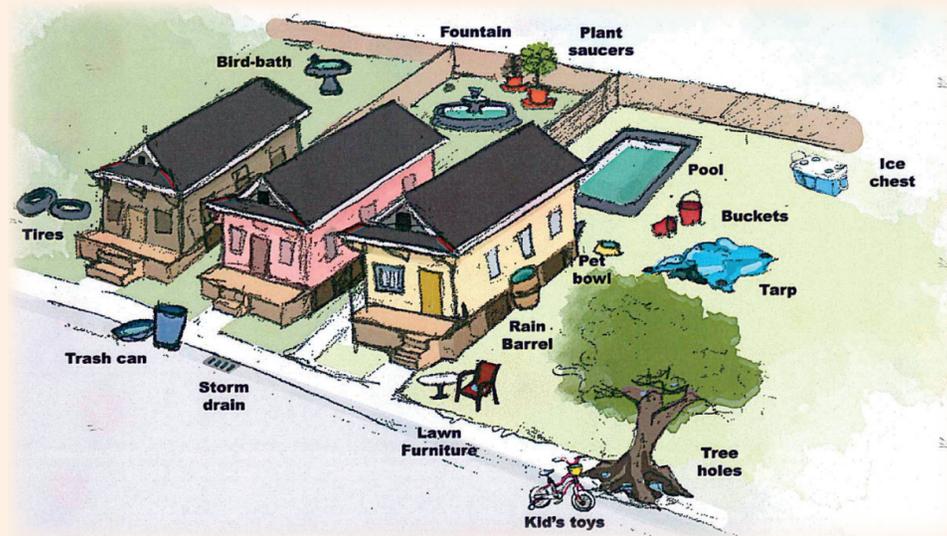


**For more information or to report standing water or mosquito problems, please contact:  
The Jefferson Parish Department of Environmental Affairs  
at 504-731-4612  
[www.jeffparish.net](http://www.jeffparish.net)**

# How to Protect Against Mosquito Bites

## DON'T GIVE MOSQUITOES A PLACE TO GROW

Mosquitoes need water to breed:  
DUMP, DRAIN, TURN OVER  
CONTAINERS



## USE INSECT REPELLENT

Use Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)–registered insect repellents with one of the following active ingredients:

DEET, picaridin, IR3535, oil of lemon eucalyptus, or para-methane-diol.

Always follow the product label directions.



## Perform weekly inspections of your property to eliminate common mosquito breeding sites:

- ◆ **flowerpots** – remove saucers under pots or flush and scrub once per week
- ◆ **wheelbarrows** – turn over or store inside shed
- ◆ **tires** – 4 waste tires can be placed out with your trash on your bulk-waste collection day
- ◆ **kids toys** – dump over or store inside
- ◆ **pet dishes** – should be replenished with fresh water every day
- ◆ **buckets** – store upside down or inside shed
- ◆ **coolers, ice chest** – check out those cup holders!
- ◆ **pond, fountain** – always keep pump running, mosquitoes won't breed in moving water
- ◆ **gutters** – keep them flowing and free of debris
- ◆ **swimming pool** – must be maintained in swimmable condition
- ◆ **junk!** – get rid of it !

## Wear LONG SLEEVES, PANTS + SOCKS



## Control MOSQUITOES INSIDE YOUR HOME

- ◆ Keep windows and doors shut
- ◆ Use, repair, install window screens
- ◆ Once a week, empty vases and flowerpot saucers

For more information:

CDC

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