

WHERE TO LOOK AND WHAT TO DO!

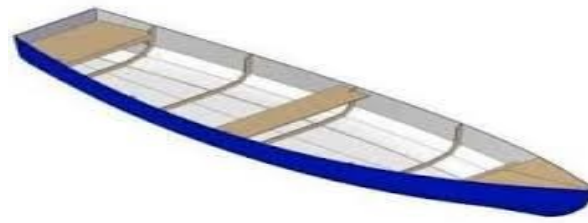
ORNAMENTAL PONDS:

Add goldfish for looks and mosquito control. Remove leaves and thin out lilies. Keep water level up. Screen inlet of recirculation pump. Chlorine kills fish –transfer fish to glass bowl when cleaning pond. If the pond is no longer desired, break holes in the bottom and fill in with dirt or sand.



CONCRETE OR PLASTIC SWIMMING POOLS:

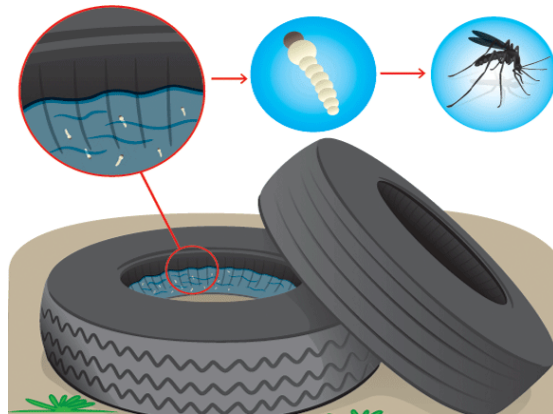
Operate filter and skimmer every day to remove egg rafts and larvae. Provide drainage for filter and pump sumps. Chlorine will NOT kill mosquito larvae. If pool cover is used, keep it tightly sealed. Remove rain water from top of pool cover.



BOATS:

Prevent accumulation of bilge water and store small boats upside down or cover to keep out of the rain and water from sprinklers.

Remember: Nantucket's most voracious mosquitoes are salt water bred!



OTHER KINDS OF CONTAINERS:

Remove and dispose of all unused containers that collect rain or water from sprinklers:

Cans, old tires, jars, buckets, barrels, tubs etc.

Useable containers should be stored upside down

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE VISIT:

WWW.MASS.GOV/DPH/MOSQUITO OR

WWW.MASS.GOV/EEA/AGENCIES/AGR/PESTICIDES/MOSQUITO/



ARE YOU RAISING MOSQUITOES IN YOUR BACKYARD?



Nantucket Board of Health

Roberto J. Santamaría,

Health Director

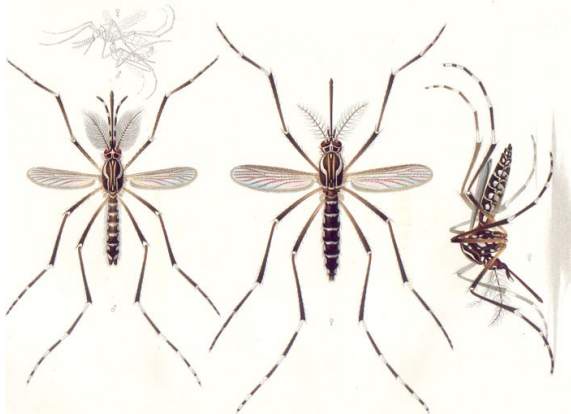
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Health@Nantucket-MA.Gov

SOME SIMPLE FACTS CONCERNING MOSQUITOES

1. All mosquitoes must have water in which to complete their lifecycle.
2. During warm weather, mosquitoes can complete their life cycle in as little as seven days.
3. Mosquitoes do not develop in grass or shrubbery, although flying adults frequently rest in these areas during daylight hours.
4. Only the female mosquito bites to obtain a blood meal. The male mosquito feeds only on plant juices.
5. The female mosquito may live as long as three weeks during the summer, though ones that emerge late in the season can survive the winter to lay eggs the following spring.



INSECTS THAT RESEMBLE MOSQUITOES

MOSQUITO

Characteristics:

- Bites using proboscis
- Wings as long or longer than body
- Develops in water
- May carry disease



CHIRONOMID MIDGE

Characteristics:

- Cannot bite
- Develops in the mud on the bottom of lakes and ponds
- Body longer than wings
- About same size as mosquito



CRANE FLY

Characteristics:

- Cannot bite
- Develops in moist soil or water
- Flies very poorly
- Usually larger than a mosquito



THE MOSQUITO LIFE CYCLE

EGGS: Different species of mosquitoes deposit their eggs in specific habitats. Those eggs are deposited either singly in moist soil or in the form of rafts on a water surface. These eggs are usually laid in groups ranging between 100 and 400 eggs. Within a few days the eggs hatch into larvae.

LARVA: The larval stage of the mosquito is aquatic. Larvae come to the water's surface to breathe through tubes (siphons). As a larva grows, it goes through four stages or "instars". After each instar, it sheds its skin. After the final molt, it changes into a pupa.

PUPA: The pupa of the mosquito is similar to the cocoon or chrysalis of a butterfly. The pupa cannot eat. It breathes through two tubes on its back. The adult mosquito develops inside the pupal case. In two days or so, when it is fully developed, it splits the pupal skin and emerges as an adult.

ADULT: The newly emerged adult rests on the water surface until it is strong enough to fly away and feed.