MOSQUITO LIFE CYCLE

1. **Eggs** - eggs must be in water in order to hatch. This is why you always find mosquitoes near water.

2. **Larvae** - larvae remain in the water throughout this cycle. The larvae will grow into pupae in five to nine days.

3. **Pupae** - pupae also live in the water. During this cycle, the pupae do not feed and will evolve into an adult mosquito in about one to two days.

4. **Adults** - once the adult has hatched, their skin will harden and they will begin to feed on plants for a sugar source, such as nectar. Only the female mosquito bites. The female mosquito will need a blood meal from a human or animal in order to make eggs. They use the protein and iron found in the blood to help produce their eggs. The females also feed on nectar and water, just like the males do.

PROTECT YOURSELF FROM MOSQUITOES

- Apply a mosquito repellent that contains 30% DEET to your skin or clothing. Mosquitoes are attracted to the carbon dioxide we exhale and other natural body odors. DEET helps cover the carbon dioxide and other natural odors.

- When outside, wear loose fitting, long-sleeved shirts and pants to cover exposed skin.

- When sleeping outside, use a bed net or sleep inside a screened room.

- Wear light colored clothing during the day. Many insects are attracted to dark colors.

- Avoid using perfumes/cologne or other scented products while outdoors. The scent can attract mosquitoes.

- Avoid shady spots and areas close to the water. Mosquitoes breed and lay their eggs near standing water.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

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"Bite back against mosquitoes"

www.orangeburgcounty.org/mosquito/mosquito.html
There are over 3,000 different types of mosquitoes throughout the world. A female mosquitoes’ mouth forms a long piercing-sucking proboscis. They use this to draw blood from humans and animals to gain protein and iron that helps them produce eggs for reproduction. Female mosquitoes are the only ones that bite. Although females feed on blood for egg production, they also feed on plants for nectar or other similar sugars sources, just like the male mosquitoes.

Some mosquitoes are capable of transmitting diseases such as malaria, yellow fever, dengue, filariasis and encephalitis [St. Louis encephalitis (SLE), Western Equine encephalitis (WEE), LaCrosse encephalitis (LAC), Japanese encephalitis (JE), Eastern Equine encephalitis (EEE) and West Nile virus (WNV)] to humans and animals. Mosquitoes do not transmit HIV/AIDS.

Mosquitoes are attracted to humans by our exhalation of carbon dioxide, odors such as perfume, deodorant, etc., and dark colored clothing. All mosquitoes need water to survive their early life stages. Adult mosquitoes gather in grass and other vegetation but do not develop there.

Remember to check these areas for any standing water that can promote mosquito breeding.

- Dispose of any tires. Tires can hold water which can lead to thousands of mosquitoes.
- Clear roof gutters of debris
- Clean pet water dishes regularly
- Repair leaky outdoor faucets
- Change the water in birdbaths or fountains at least twice per week
- Canoes and other boats should be turned over to prevent the collection of water
- Avoid the collection of water on pool covers
- Empty all water in your surrounding area that is collected on tarps or on wood piles
- Cover or plug any tree holes

Mosquitoes do not transmit HIV/AIDS.

All mosquitoes require water so that their eggs can mature and hatch. Standing water can be found in many places around your area. By removing any standing water around your home, you can help prevent mosquito reproduction.

Adult mosquitoes prefer to rest on weeds and other types of vegetation. You can reduce the number of areas where adult mosquitoes can find rest by cutting down weeds around your home, and mowing the lawn regularly. To further reduce the number of adult mosquitoes resting in your surrounding vegetation, insecticides may be applied to the lower limbs of shade trees, shrubs and other vegetation. Paying particular attention to shaded areas, apply the insecticides onto the vegetation, walls and other potential mosquito resting areas using a compressed air sprayer.