



# Mosquito Trapping and Mosquito

## Surveillance Information

Mosquito surveillance is an essential component of a comprehensive mosquito -borne disease prevention and control program. The objective of the mosquito surveillance is to determine the species composition, geographic distribution and abundance of potential

vectors of mosquito -borne pathogens within each county. This is done by collecting and identifying larval and adult mosquitoes. Up-to-date information on mosquito species and their location is essential to developing effective prevention and control programs. Samples of adult female mosquitoes can also be analyzed for the presence of arboviruses, (any one of the 300+ arthropod-borne viruses that cause infections) which helps determine the primary vector species in an area.



*Identification of mosquito species and their distribution is an essential part of surveillance.*



Mosquito Trap

Components of an effective program include: identifying and mapping breeding sites using ground-based and aerial surveillance methods; identifying and mapping the location of potential vector species within each county through the collection of adult or larval mosquitoes; and testing of potential vector species for arboviruses, when laboratory capacity permits. Mosquito surveillance should start early May (depending on weather) and continue through September and as late as October. Collections should be made in a variety of habitats throughout the season.

### FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

Date Received \_\_\_\_\_

Status of Request     Approved  
                                   Denied  
                                   Schedule meeting to determine if site is suitable for trap placement.

Trap Dates:

Set-Up: \_\_\_\_\_

Trap # \_\_\_\_\_

Remove: \_\_\_\_\_

Prepared By: \_\_\_\_\_

Name

Title

# West Nile Virus

## What can I do to reduce my risk of becoming infected with West Nile virus?

Here are a few preventive measures that you and your family can take:

Help reduce the number of mosquitoes in areas outdoors where you work or play, by draining sources of standing water. This reduces the number of places mosquitoes can lay their eggs and breed.

- At least twice a week, empty water from flower pots, pet food and water dishes, birdbaths, swimming pool covers, buckets, barrels, and cans.
- Check for clogged rain gutters and clean them out.
- Remove discarded tires, and other items that could collect water.
- Be sure to check for containers or trash in places that may be hard to see, such as under bushes or under your home.

Protect yourself from mosquito bites:

- Apply insect repellent sparingly to exposed skin. The more DEET a repellent contains the longer time it can protect you from mosquito bites. A higher percentage of DEET in a repellent does not mean that your protection is better—just that it will last longer. DEET concentrations higher than 50% do not increase the length of protection.
  - Repellents may irritate the eyes and mouth, so avoid applying repellent to the hands of children.
  - *Whenever you use an insecticide or insect repellent, be sure to read and follow the manufacturer's DIRECTIONS FOR USE, as printed on the product.*
- Spray clothing with repellents containing permethrin or DEET since mosquitoes may bite through thin clothing. Do not apply repellents containing permethrin directly to exposed skin. If you spray your clothing, there is no need to spray repellent containing DEET on the skin under your clothing.
- When possible, wear long-sleeved shirts and long pants whenever you are outdoors.
- Place mosquito netting over infant carriers when you are outdoors with infants.
- Consider staying indoors at dawn, dusk, and in the early evening, which are peak mosquito biting times.
- Install or repair window and door screens so that mosquitoes cannot get indoors.

*Note: Vitamin B and "ultrasonic" devices are NOT effective in preventing mosquito bites.*