

## PROTECT YOURSELF FROM MOSQUITOES

- Always report any unusual number of mosquitoes especially if they are aggressive daytime biting mosquitoes.
- Drain and dump any unnecessary items that could hold water around your home and property.
- Cover empty containers with a lid or place under a roof that does not allow them to fill with water.
- Clean and scrub bird baths and pet bowls weekly.
- Dump the water from plant saucers regularly.
- Check that gutters are not holding water and cover rain barrels with tight screen so that mosquitoes cannot enter.
- The best way to protect yourself from mosquito transmitted diseases is to avoid mosquito bites when going outdoors. Apply EPA registered insect repellents such as those containing DEET, picaridin, oil of lemon eucalyptus, and IR3535. These will provide effective protection against mosquito bites when used properly.

## COMMON MOSQUITO BREEDING SOURCES



Plant saucers



Buckets



Bird baths



Rain barrels



Septic tanks



Tires



Toys left outside



Pet bowls outside



Wheelbarrow



Cemetery vases



Treeholes



Plant axils are where leaf meets stem

SACRAMENTO-YOLO  
MOSQUITO  
& VECTOR  
CONTROL  
DISTRICT

FIGHT THE  
**BITE**

## OFFICE LOCATIONS AND HOURS OF OPERATION

### Sacramento County

8631 Bond Road  
Elk Grove, CA 95624  
Phone: 1-800-429-1022  
Fax: 916-685-5464  
Web site: [FIGHTtheBITE.net](http://FIGHTtheBITE.net)  
Hours: 7:00 am to 3:30 pm

### Yolo County

1234 Fortna Avenue  
Woodland, CA 95695  
Phone: 1-800-429-1022  
Fax: 530-668-3403  
Web site: [FIGHTtheBITE.net](http://FIGHTtheBITE.net)  
Hours: 7:00 am to 3:30 pm

# INVASIVE MOSQUITO SPECIES OF CALIFORNIA

SACRAMENTO-YOLO  
MOSQUITO  
& VECTOR  
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DISTRICT



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**BITE**



## SACRAMENTO-YOLO MOSQUITO & VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT

### HELP US DETECT INVASIVE MOSQUITO SPECIES

Help us protect public health by learning how to identify invasive mosquito species. Early detection of these invasive mosquitoes will help us control them. We can't do this alone. **We need your help.**

**Always report mosquito problems**, especially aggressive daytime biting mosquitoes, to the Sacramento-Yolo Mosquito & Vector Control District by calling us at 800-429-1022 or online at [www.FIGHTtheBITE.net](http://www.FIGHTtheBITE.net).

### AEDES AEGYPTI



Photo by Jim Gathany

Commonly referred to as the **Yellow Fever mosquito**, the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito has a worldwide distribution in tropic and subtropical areas and has recently been found in different locations throughout California.

#### General Information:

- *Aedes aegypti* is a small, dark mosquito with a white violin shaped marking on its back and banded legs.
- *Aedes aegypti* has the ability to transmit dengue fever, chikungunya, yellow fever, and other viruses.

### AEDES ALBOPICTUS



Photo by Susan Ellis, Bugwood.org

Commonly referred to as the **Asian Tiger mosquito**, this mosquito is native to Asia, was recently re-introduced to Los Angeles County in 2011 and has spread throughout neighboring areas.

#### General Information:

- *Aedes albopictus* is a small, dark mosquito with a white dorsal stripe and banded legs.
- Has the ability to transmit dengue, chikungunya, and yellow fever viruses but it has also been found infected in nature with the following viruses: West Nile, Eastern equine encephalitis, and Japanese encephalitis. It can also transmit dog heartworm parasites.

### COMMON CHARACTERISTICS OF BOTH MOSQUITO SPECIES

- These mosquitoes are aggressive daytime biters that feed mostly during the day both indoors and outdoors.
- They are approximately  $\frac{1}{8}$  –  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch in size.
- Their peak feeding times are during the early morning and late afternoon.
- They prefer biting people but also feed on other domestic animals, mostly mammals.
- The entire aquatic cycle (i.e. from egg to adult) can occur in as little as 7–9 days. The life span for adult mosquitoes is around three weeks.
- They have a short flight range, so egg production sites are likely to be close to where the mosquitoes are found.
- Eggs are laid over a period of several days, are resistant to drying out, and can survive for periods of six or more months. These mosquitoes remain alive through the winter in the egg stage and when the eggs are covered with water in warm weather, the larvae hatch.

### COMMON PLACES WHERE THESE INVASIVE MOSQUITO SPECIES LAY THEIR EGGS

These mosquitoes are commonly found in urban, suburban, and rural areas, as well as edges of forested areas.

Backyards are the #1 source for mosquito production. Anything that can hold water for more than a few days has the ability to produce mosquitoes. Common sources include:

- flower pots
- tree holes
- discarded tires
- water bowls for pets
- plant saucers
- hollow bamboo stumps
- buckets
- ponds
- tin cans
- plants' leaf axils
- bird baths
- rain barrels
- clogged rain gutters
- ornamental fountains

**Maintain, manage or eliminate all types of standing water on a regular basis.** Keep in mind that mosquitoes need very little water to complete their life cycle; therefore some areas may not be as obvious as others. For example, discarded bottle caps, empty cans, bottles, sprinkler heads, etc.