

## **WHERE TO LOOK AND WHAT TO DO**

**ORNAMENTAL PONDS** – Add goldfish for looks and mosquito control. Avoid spraying with garden insect sprays. 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 pond is no longer desired, break holes in bottom and fill with dirt or sand.

**CONCRETE OR PLASTIC SWIMMING POOLS** – Operate filter and skimmer every day to remove egg rafts and larvae. Provide drainage filter and pump sumps. Chlorine will not kill mosquito larvae. If pool cover is used, keep it tightly sealed. Remove rainwater from top of pool cover.

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

**OTHER KINDS OF CONTAINERS** – Remove and dispose all unused containers that collect rain or water from sprinklers:

Cans	Jars
Buckets	Tubs
Old Tires	Barrels, etc..

## 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 the 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 larva comes to the surface to breathe through a tube called a siphon. It sheds its skin four times during the next several days. Mosquitoes are called instars between these molts (1-4 instars). On the fourth 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.

