

CITIZEN ACTION THROUGH SCIENCE: COMMUNITY-DRIVEN MOSQUITO CONTROL

What You Need to Know:

- The two most common mosquitoes in urban areas are the Asian Tiger Mosquito (daytime biter) and the Northern House Mosquito (evening and night biter).
- The life-cycles of these mosquitoes are on the order of 7-10 days (less when the weather is hot).
- These mosquitoes require small pockets of standing water for larval habitat. Sources include:



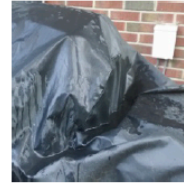
Containers



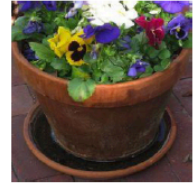
Wheel Barrows



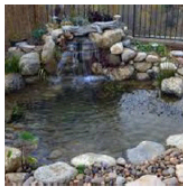
Pools/Toys



Folds in Tarps



Planter Saucers



Ponds



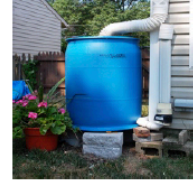
Birdbaths



Gutters



Downspout Outfalls



Rain barrels

What You Can Do:

1. Eliminate Containers

- a. The day-biting invasive Asian tiger mosquitoes have short flight ranges (less than 200 meters) so if you and your neighbors can eliminate larval habitat in your yards, you can significantly reduce local nuisance.



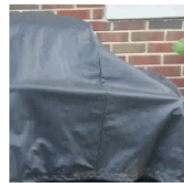
Upend or cover open containers



Store wheel barrows upside down



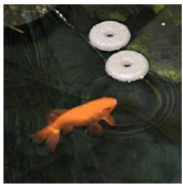
Drain and store upended or under cover



Eliminate folds in tarps or store under cover



Drain planter saucers every few days



Stock ponds with fish or use mosquito dunks



Drain birdbaths every few days.



Clean gutters before mosquito season



Cover hoses with screening/stockings



Close all openings and add Mosquito Dunks

2. TRAP MOSQUITOES WITH YOUR NEIGHBORS!!

- Participate in a community-wide mosquito trapping program using environmentally friendly, non-toxic methods to complement and enhance the impact of container removal to maximize local mosquito control!

(see other side for more details)

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- Research has shown that deployment of traps that kill females looking for places to lay their eggs in a very large proportion of yards in a community can reduce the number of urban *Aedes* mosquitoes by over 75% (**Figure 1**).
- The mass deployment of oviposition traps also reduces the risk of exposure to mosquito-borne pathogens.
- Success relies on neighbor cooperation and participation: Your neighbors' mosquito problem is also your mosquito problem, and vice versa, and you can work together to fix it!
- Getting as many of your neighbors to participate as possible (>80% is best) will maximize reductions in the number of female mosquitoes, those most likely to bite people, in your yards= **Neighbors helping neighbors to control a shared problem!**

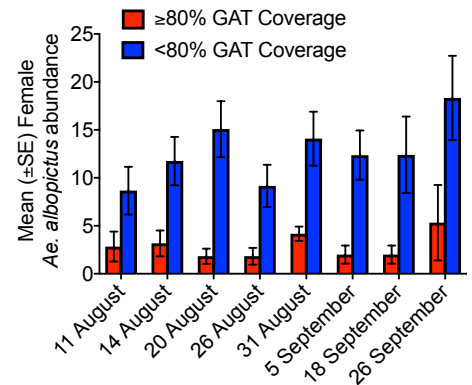


Figure 1. Results from a community-driven mass-trapping intervention to reduce *Aedes albopictus* populations using the Gravid *Aedes* Trap in Maryland. City blocks were divided into “High” (>80% yards with traps) and “Low” (<80%) trap coverage areas. Blocks with high trap coverage significantly reduced female populations.

Instructions for deployment of a GAT = Gravid *Aedes* Trap

- To deploy a GAT, follow these easy steps:** 1. Add ~1/2 gallon water to the black bucket (A) and a few blades of grass (**only a couple is needed!**) to the water. 2. Then add ¼ Bti dunk (F) to kill any larvae hatched from eggs that may fall in the water). 3. Hang the sticky (G) card in the trap with provided hook (E) inside the upper (clear) dome (B). 4. Place the net (D) around the bottom of the upper chamber, secure by pulling on the string. 5. Place the covered upper chamber inside the bucket net side down and attach entrance funnel (C). 6. Lastly, place the assembled trap in the front or backyard in a shaded area protected from rainfall and near vegetation. It is recommended that the sticky card and water be changed monthly, or whenever the sticky card is full of mosquitoes.

