

MIDDLESEX COUNTY MOSQUITO EXTERMINATION COMMISSION

200 PARSONAGE ROAD
EDISON, N.J. 08837-2118



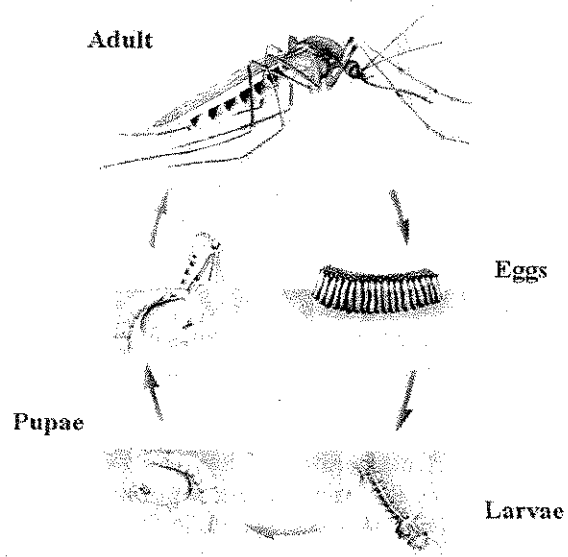
TELEPHONE: (732) 549-0665
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John Kranz
Assistant Superintendent

MOSQUITOES....WHAT EVERYONE SHOULD KNOW Questions & Answers

What is the life cycle of mosquito?

Mosquitoes have four stages of development - egg, larva, pupa and adult. They spend their larval and pupal stages in water. Female mosquitoes of most species deposit eggs on moist surfaces such as mud or fallen leaves. Rain re-floods these surfaces and stimulates the hatching of the eggs, starting the life cycle. Other mosquito species lay their eggs on permanent water surfaces. Since the water source is constant, egg hatching and larval development is an on-going process. Mosquitoes take approximately one week to develop from egg to adult. After emerging from the aquatic stages, adult mosquitoes mate and females seek a blood meal to obtain nutrients necessary for egg development. Only the female mosquitoes bite. Adult male mosquitoes feed on plant nectar and die shortly after mating. The average life span for adult mosquitoes is 2 – 3 weeks.



How many kinds of mosquitoes are there?

In Middlesex County, there are more than 40 different mosquito species, with more than 63 species found in New Jersey.

Fortunately, most mosquitoes either do not prefer to feed on humans or do not occur in high enough numbers to cause a problem.

What human diseases do mosquitoes transmit?

West Nile virus (WNV), St. Louis (SLE) and Eastern Equine encephalitis (EEE) are several diseases that can be transmitted by mosquitoes found in Middlesex County. WNV was first identified in the United States in New York City and surrounding areas in the fall of 1999. The primary transmitter of WNV and SLE are mosquitoes commonly found around homes. They are mosquitoes that will readily utilize tires or any container holding water. Both of these diseases can pose a significant threat to the very young and old, as well as individuals with compromised immune systems. EEE, while rare in Middlesex County, is a more dangerous disease and is transmitted by mosquitoes that are produced in permanent swamps and saltwater marshes.

What animal diseases do mosquitoes transmit?

Dogs and horses are also susceptible to mosquito-transmitted diseases. Dog heartworm is a serious threat to your pet's life and is costly to treat once it is contracted through the bite of an infected mosquito. Fortunately, a preventative medicine to protect your dog from contracting heartworm is available. WNV



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activities at all larval production sources continues beyond the active mosquito season. The inspection routes are reviewed and revised as necessary to record new larval sources and remove sources that no longer exist. Larval production sources that were difficult to access due to the presence of dense vegetation are inspected after the foliage falls for a clearer view of the areas. These sources then may have paths cleared to allow easier access during the next mosquito production season. Debris dams are cleared from drainage structures. Site evaluation is conducted on potential areas for fish stocking or for water management. Beehives are located to avoid accidental pesticide exposure to honey bees in the event adult mosquito spraying (adulticiding) is required. Presentations are made at schools, civic organizations and interested groups on mosquitoes and mosquito control. Commission employees attend training classes to maintain their NJDEP-issued Certified Pesticide Applicators license.

What can homeowners do?

- Homeowners can control mosquitoes by eliminating standing water on their property. Any container holding water is a potential mosquito-production source and is likely to cause problems around your home. Of particular concern are clogged gutters, scattered tires and unopened swimming pools. All tend to collect leaves and water and provide very attractive larval sources for mosquitoes. These containers dry out very slowly. Keep gutters clean and free flowing. Remove or overturn containers that may collect water.
- Remove water from swimming pool covers. If pools are not covered, make sure the water is clean so it is not attractive to mosquitoes. Natural depressions in your yard can hold water. They will not be a problem, however, if the water disappears within 4 to 5 days. Artificial containers will remain wet for a much longer period of time. If you wish to collect rainwater, tightly screen the tops of the containers to prevent mosquitoes from depositing their eggs on the waters surface. Items such as pet water bowls and birdbaths should be emptied and refilled at least once a week.
- Small depressions in your yard can be filled to prevent the collection of water. If larger wet areas exist on your property, bring them to the attention of Commission personnel.
- Make sure windows and door screens are properly fitted and holes are patched to prevent mosquitoes from entering the house.
- A wide variety of repellents are available to provide relief from mosquitoes and other insects. Always **read and follow the label** before using any repellent.

What can I do if there are adult mosquitoes around my home?

If mosquitoes present a problem in your area, contact the Commission's office at (732) 549-0665. Our staff will investigate your call promptly. Each area is inspected to locate mosquito-production sources and to verify the presence of adult mosquitoes. If an adult mosquito problem is identified, spraying may be conducted.

What pesticides are used to control mosquitoes?

The majority of the pesticides used are insecticides to control immature mosquitoes in the water. These insecticides may be applied either by ground equipment or aircraft. If an adult mosquito problem is identified, an adulticide may be applied throughout the area of infestation. For more information regarding the pesticides used for adult mosquito control, which may be applied by Commission personnel, please refer to the accompanying NJDEP approved pesticide fact sheets. It should be noted that some of the insecticides used for the control of mosquitoes are used to control other pests. The dosage rates used for mosquito control are usually much less, as low as 5/8ths of an ounce per acre to control mosquito larvae.

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Municipalities are encouraged to share this information
with all residents in their community

Adult Mosquito Control Product

"Fyfanon"

This **fact sheet** answers some basic questions about a mosquito control product used in your county. The Middlesex County Mosquito Extermination Commission, along with several other resources (listed at the end of this sheet), can provide more detailed information.

What is Fyfanon and how is it used?

Fyfanon is an insecticide product that is recommended for mosquito control in New Jersey by Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey. It contains the pesticide malathion. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) "evaluates and registers (licenses) pesticides to ensure they can be used safely", and their current evaluation of products containing malathion shows them to be slightly toxic with minimal potential risk to people when used properly as part of a complete mosquito control program.

Malathion is used for the control of adult mosquitoes in an integrated pest management (IPM) approach to mosquito control. IPM strategy includes habitat management, source reduction, biological control and other measures to control immature mosquitoes, augmented by adult mosquito control when needed. The spraying of adult mosquitoes is called for when biting populations reach critical annoyance levels or when a disease organism is present in adult mosquitoes. A fine mist of malathion is applied during times of peak mosquito activity, since flying mosquitoes must directly contact the pesticide in order for it to be effective.

How can I avoid exposure to Fyfanon?

Risk to the public from the use of Fyfanon is minimal. Avoiding exposure is always the safest course of action, particularly for those that may be at higher risk such as pregnant women, children, the elderly, and those with



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For pesticide-specific information – 9:30am to 7:30pm EST:

National Pesticide Information Center 800-858-7378
<http://ace.orst.edu/info/nptn>

For pesticide health information and possible exposures – 24 hours:

New Jersey Poison Information and Education System
800-222-1222

For New Jersey pesticide regulations and misuse complaints:

NJDEP Pesticide Control Program 609-984-6507
<http://www.state.nj.us/dep/enforcement/pcp>

For Federal pesticide regulations:

USEPA Region 2 Office of Pesticide Programs 732-321-6759
<http://www.epa.gov/pesticides>

For state-wide mosquito control information:

NJDEP Office of Mosquito Control Coordination 609-292-3649

For local health information:

Your Municipal Health Department-Check your telephone book for the number.

For local mosquito control information:

The Middlesex County Mosquito Commission 732-549-0665
<http://www.co.middlesex.nj.us/mosquito>

For mosquito control recommendations:

Rutgers University, Department of Entomology 732-932-9437
<http://www.rci.rutgers.edu/~insects/njmos.htm>

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2013 Public Notice for Adult Mosquito Control Treatment

Mosquito control is everyone's responsibility; please do your part by preventing mosquito production on your property. For more information on mosquitoes and mosquito control, contact the Middlesex County Mosquito Extermination Commission (MCMEC) at 732-549-0665 and/or visit our website at www.co.Middlesex.nj.us/mosquito/index.asp. In compliance with section 9.10 and 9.15 of the New Jersey Pesticide Control Code (N.J.A.C. Title 7, Chapter 30) the MCMEC may be applying mosquito control products for the control of adult mosquito populations on an area-wide basis, as needed, throughout Middlesex County during the period of May 1st, 2013 through October 29th, 2013. The mosquito control products used will be those recommended by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station (NJAES) Rutgers University for the control of adult mosquitoes which include: Malathion (Fyfanon ULV[®], Atrapa[®], or MicroFloMalathion[®]); Resmethrin and piperonyl butoxide (Scourge[®]); and/or pyrethrin (Pyrethrum ULV Insecticide); Sumithrin and piperonyl butoxide (Anvil[®], AquaAnvil[®], or Duet[®]); Etofenprox (Zenivex[®] E20, requiring dilution or Zenivex[®] E4, ready to use). Products will be applied from the ground by truck or handheld equipment and/or by aircraft, all using low volume (LV) or ultra low volume (ULV) techniques. All applications will be according to product labeling. Contact the National Pesticide Information Center at 1-800-858-7378 for routine pesticide related health inquiries. Call the New Jersey Pesticide Control Program at 1-609-984-6507 for pesticide regulation information, pesticide complaints and health referrals. In the case of any pesticide emergency please contact the New Jersey Poison Information and Education System at 1-800-222-1222. "Upon request the MCMEC shall provide a resident with notification at least 12 hours prior to the application, except for Quarantine and Disease Vector Control only, when conditions necessitate pesticide applications sooner than that time". This phone number/website is for updated information on time and location of adult mosquito control application(s); 732-549-0665/www.co.middlesex.nj.us/mosquito/spray.asp. Those seeking further information regarding the MCMEC activities are requested to contact John Kranz, Assistant Superintendent, 732-549-0665, 200 Parsonage Road, Edison, NJ 08837.