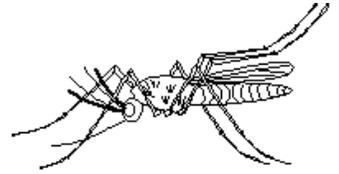


MOSQUITOES



Mosquito bites are only regarded as irritants in Hawaii, but elsewhere, they are the cause of serious diseases and deaths. Diseases transmitted by infected bites of mosquitoes are West Nile Virus, encephalitis, yellow fever, dengue, malaria, and filariasis. Although Hawaii has none of these human diseases at present, our dogs acquire heartworms from infected mosquito bites, and native birds often die from bird malaria and bird pox in forest areas where infected mosquitoes are prevalent.

Mosquitoes in Hawaii

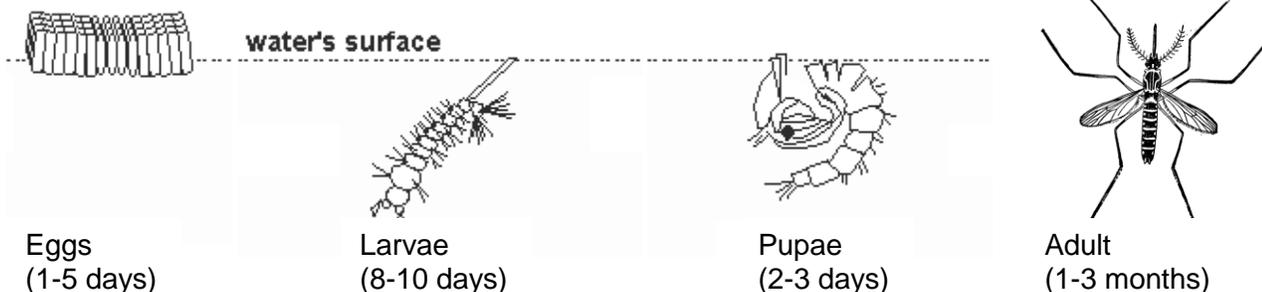
The five pest species of mosquitoes can be divided into two types based on their biting habits:

Day-biting Mosquitoes

The three species, *Aedes albopictus* (Asian Tiger Mosquito), *Aedes aegypti* (Yellow Fever Mosquito), and *Wyeomyia mitchelli* (Bromeliad Mosquito), are active only during the daylight. Because of a short migratory range of only 100-150 yards, their presence at your home usually indicates a nearby breeding source. Day-biting mosquitoes breed in relatively clean water found in tree holes, plants, rock holes, and all types of manmade containers. They do not breed in ground pools or in water that contains soil. *Wyeomyia mitchelli* breeds almost exclusively in leaf axils of bromeliads (pineapple lilies). *Aedes albopictus* and *Aedes aegypti* are black mosquitoes with white markings. *Wyeomyia mitchelli* is brown with an abdomen that is white on the lower half. *Aedes albopictus* is the most common day-biting mosquito. *Aedes aegypti* is found only on the Big Island and Molokai.

Night-biting Mosquitoes

The two species, *Culex quinquefasciatus* (Southern House Mosquito) and *Aedes vexans* are active only at night. Their presence at your home may not indicate a nearby breeding site. They have a migratory range of several miles. *Culex quinquefasciatus* will breed in all types of manmade containers, but prefers ground water containing rotting organic matter. *Aedes vexans* breeds exclusively in flood waters. Its eggs, laid in dry, lowland soil, remain dormant until flooding causes them to hatch. Both *Culex quinquefasciatus* and *Aedes vexans* are brown mosquitoes, but only *Aedes vexans* has white stripes around its leg joints. *Culex quinquefasciatus* is found on all islands and is the most common night-biting mosquito in Hawaii.



Mosquito Life Cycle

The immature stages of all mosquitoes occur in water; only the adult mosquito lives out of water. Up to 250 are laid singly or in clusters, depending on the species. Those Laid on water hatch in 1-5 days, while eggs laid out of water can remain dormant for weeks or months until covered with water. Development stages from egg to adult takes 8-14 days or more depending on food quality and water temperature. Adult mosquitoes generally live for one to three months.

Mosquito Management

Find Breeding Sites

Intolerable mosquito nuisance usually indicates a nearby breeding source. Make a systematic and thorough inspection around your home. Common breeding sites are in water found in old tires, clogged roof gutters, cans, bottles, unused swimming pools, unused fish ponds, pineapple lilies (bromeliads), hollow bamboo stumps, hollow tree stumps, uncapped hollow tile walls, uncapped fence pipes, and overflow trays under house plants.

Prevention

1. Remove, repair, or empty everything that could breed mosquitoes on your premises.
2. Use mosquito-eating fish, such as guppies, in fish ponds, unused swimming pools, or other large containers that cannot be removed or emptied.
3. Install or repair window screens and doors to keep out mosquitoes. Screens are your best protection against mosquito nuisance in your home.

Temporary Control

1. Eliminate adult mosquitoes with aerosol insecticide labeled for flying insects.
2. Use insecticides specifically labeled for controlling mosquito larvae in breeding sites that cannot be emptied or removed. Consult your garden shop or a chemical company for available insecticides.

CAUTION: *Certain pesticides and their solvents may cause respiratory irritation. Persons with respiratory diseases should consult their physicians before using any pesticide. IT IS A VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAW IF PESTICIDES ARE NOT APPLIED EXACTLY AS THE LABEL DIRECTS.*

For further information and details, contact these Department of Health offices:

Oahu:
99-945 Halawa Valley Street
Aiea, HI 96701
Telephone: (808) 586-4708

Maui:
641 Mua Street
Kahului, HI 96732
Telephone: (808) 873-3560

Molokai:
Molokai State Office Building
65 Makaena Street
Kaunakakai, HI 96748
Telephone: (808) 873-3560



Kauai:
4398 B Pua Loke Street
Lihue, HI 96766
Telephone: (808) 241-3306

Big Island:
Environmental Health
Facility
1582 Kamehameha Avenue
Hilo, HI 96720
Telephone: (808) 974-4238
(808) 974-4241
(808) 974-4237

Kona:
Keakealani Building
79-1020 Haukapila Street, #115
Kealahou, HI 96750
Telephone: (808) 322-1509
(808) 322-1512
(808) 322-1515

