

ELIMINATING MOSQUITO BREEDING SITES

- Dispose of old tires, tin cans, plastic buckets, ceramic pots, or other artificial water containers.
- Keep rain gutters unclogged and flat roofs clean and dry.
- Eliminate water collecting in pool or boat covers.
- Drill holes in the bottom of recycling containers left outdoors to prevent them from collecting rainwater.
- Turn over plastic wading pools and wheelbarrows when not in use.
- Drain stagnant pools, puddles, ditches, or swampy areas around the home and property. Fill low areas to prevent pooling.
- Remove old tree stumps that may hold water.
- Change or freshen water in flower pots and planters two or three times per week.
- Change or freshen animal water bowls and dishes regularly.
- Check mulch around shrubs and bushes for signs of mosquito activity. Change mulch to prevent wet and moldy conditions where mosquitoes can live.

REDUCING MOSQUITO ANNOYANCE

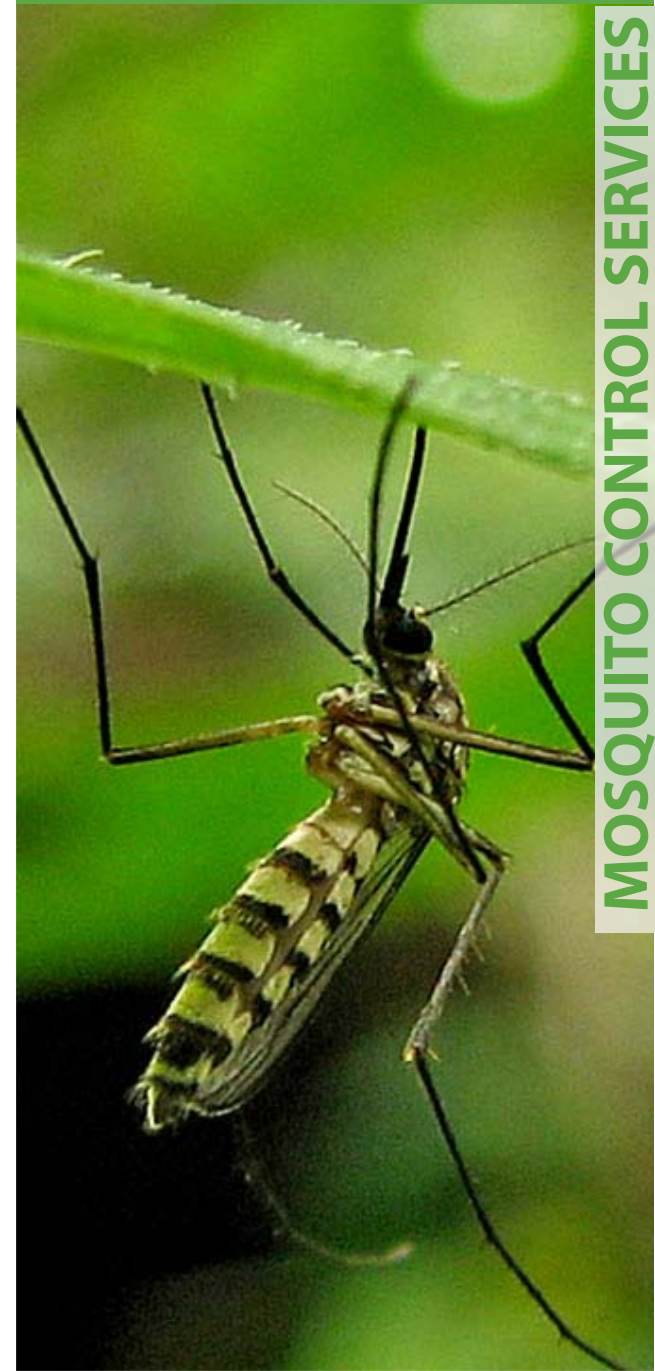
- Stay indoors at dawn, dusk and in the early evening if possible.
- Wear light colors that refract heat and are generally less attractive to mosquitoes.
- Wear long sleeved shirts and pants when you are outdoors during peak mosquito activity periods.
- Apply insect repellent sparingly to exposed skin, 10% DEET repellent will typically last 90 minutes, 30% product will last 5-6 hours. Avoid applying high concentrations (more than 50% DEET) to the skin.
- American Academy of Pediatrics says that it is safe to use up to 30% DEET-based repellents on anyone over the age of two months.
- Keep weeds cut back and mow the lawn regularly to reduce mosquito-friendly habitats.
- Avoid the use of "bug zappers" as they have been shown to be mostly ineffective, and they harm beneficial insect populations.
- Use candles, torches and coils containing citronella oil outdoors and in windless conditions, allowing the odor to remain in the immediate vicinity.

CONTRACT OPERATOR

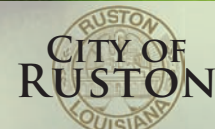
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MOSQUITO CONTROL SERVICES



MOSQUITO LIFE CYCLE

There are over 3,000 species of mosquitoes worldwide, with 150 known to exist in North America. In their immature stages, the mosquitoes require water to survive. Ideal breeding areas for mosquitoes include old tires, clogged rain gutters, bird baths, wading pools and stagnant water. Mosquitoes go through 4 stages in their life cycle: egg, larva, pupa and adult. The eggs are laid in or near water and hatch into larvae within a few days. The larvae feed on microscopic plant life, molt several times as they grow and become pupae that turn into adult mosquitoes. The entire process can take place in as little as seven days in mid-summer. The life span of adult mosquitoes varies from two weeks to several months, and depending on the species, will feed in the early morning, early evening or even during daytime hours.



Mosquitoes require a blood meal to develop fertile eggs. Males, because they do not lay eggs, do not bite. Throughout a season, females can lay several batches of eggs, requiring a blood meal for each batch. Each batch can contain as many as 200 eggs. Other than for reproduction, mosquitoes normally feed on nectar from plants or flowers.

MOSQUITO-BORNE DISEASE

Mosquitoes cause more human suffering than any other organism with over one million people dying from mosquito-borne diseases every year. Mosquito vectored diseases include malaria, yellow fever, dengue, filariasis, and encephalitis to humans and animals. Yellow fever, dengue and malaria were once prevalent in the United States, but now are rare.



In the summer of 1999, West Nile Virus was first reported in the United States. As of September 1, 2010 there have been 29,858 West Nile Virus infections and 1,166 deaths reported in the US. While the number of people affected by West Nile Virus changes each season, it appears that West Nile Virus will remain a threat to the US in the future.

SYMPTOMS OF MOSQUITO-BORNE VIRUSES

- Most people infected with mosquito-borne viruses show no symptoms.
- Some people infected with a mosquito-borne virus have a mild fever, headache and muscle aches that will last up to a week
- A small number of infected people will develop severe illness requiring hospitalization. These people may have body aches, fever, confusion, weakness, stiff neck, tremors, convulsions and may die.
- People over 50 years old who become infected with West Nile Virus or St. Louis encephalitis are more likely to develop severe illness and may die from the disease.
- Children under the age of 16 who contract LaCross encephalitis or Eastern Equine encephalitis are more likely than adults to develop severe illness.
- People with existing health problems who become infected with a mosquito-borne disease are at increased risk for severe illness.

