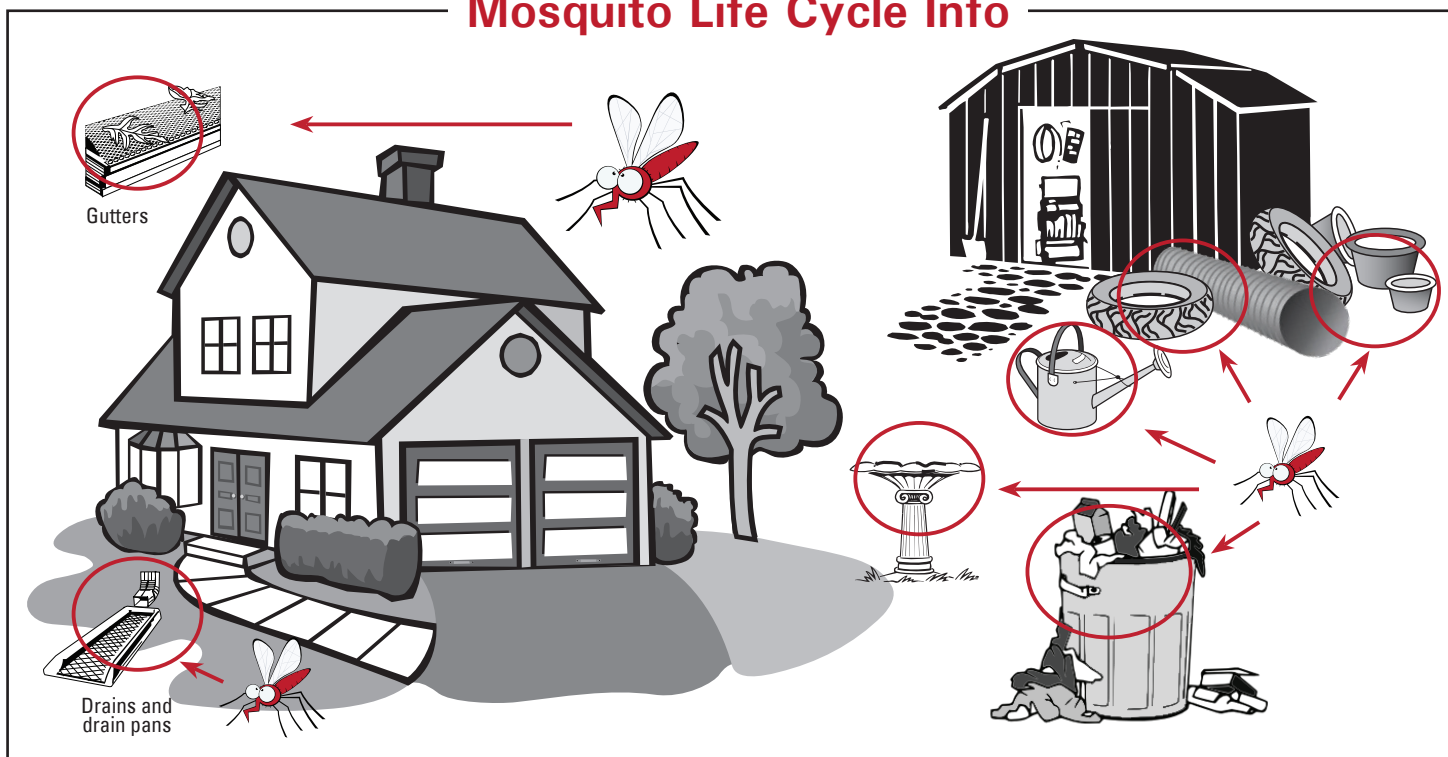


tip & trash

Mosquitoes breed in standing water—let's empty it!

Mosquitoes can develop from egg to biting adult in less than two weeks! Most mosquitoes in your neighborhood are breeding in peoples' yards, not in marshes or puddles.

Mosquito Life Cycle Info



Don't forget to check **Under the Porch, Behind Your Shed, or In the Bushes** for hidden containers. Even upside-down containers can accumulate water and mosquitoes in the rim.

And Remember...Empty Everything Once A Week!

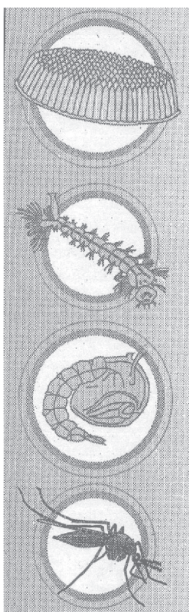
Check out the back of this flyer for Top Mosquito Larvae Hotspots.

www.enst.umd.edu/tipntrash



On The Hunt! Top Mosquito Larvae Hotspots

1. **Garbage Cans, Recycling Bins, Garbage Can Lids,** and **Garbage Bags** are the number one source of mosquitoes in D.C. Tip them over and empty water out of them at least once a week!
2. **Corrugated Gutter Drains** have grooves where small amounts of water accumulate and mosquitoes breed. Use straight PVC pipes for gutter drains, and check gutters for debris and standing water.
3. **Tip Buckets** once a week. Even upside-down buckets can breed mosquitoes in the rim.
4. Potting benches with empty **Plant Pots** are a major source of mosquitoes. **Saucers** under flowerpots often have enough water in them to breed mosquitoes.
5. **Clogged Basement Drains, Birdbaths, Rain Barrels,** and **Ponds** are great sources for mosquitoes. Use mosquito “dunks” in these and other sources you can’t drain. Mosquito dunks contain a type of bacteria which only kills insects.
6. Keep **Tarps** taut or shake them out once a week, to keep pools of water from forming.
7. **Tires** trap water easily, providing large shady habitats for mosquitoes. Keep tires inside a shed, or use mosquito dunks.
8. Mosquitoes can breed in something as small as a bottle cap! Throw away old plastic cups, chips bags, soda bottles, and other **Trash** that accumulates or blows into your yard.
9. If you don’t empty all the water out of your **Watering Can** each time you use it, mosquitoes can survive in the bottom!



Egg:

Needs water to hatch; females lay up to 450 at a time, usually in swamps or standing water in gutters, old tires.

Larva:

Lives in water, called “wiggler”; sheds skin four times in 4 to 10 days; eats one-celled organisms.

Pupa:

Can move away from water surface by flipping tail; grows into adult in two to four days.

Adult:

Pupa’s skin splits, adult struggle free; females live 30 days more, feed on blood; males live 7 to 10 days, feed on plant juices.