

Do Your Part

You can help reduce mosquitoes in your neighborhood by getting rid of places where they develop/grow.

- Empty stagnant/standing water from buckets, tarps and other objects around the yard
- Change water in wading pools every 5 days
- Maintain swimming pools with proper chlorination and equipment
- Clear debris from rain gutters
- Thin vegetation in and around ornamental ponds
- Consider adding a water feature to your pond—immature mosquitoes cannot survive in moving water.
- Use rain barrels designed to keep mosquitoes out or cover rain barrels with window screens to prevent adult mosquitoes from laying eggs in this water source

Share these mosquito prevention tips with your neighbors!

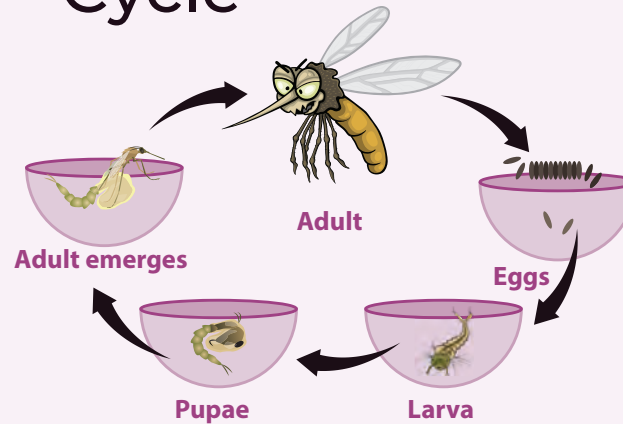
Vector Control and Code Enforcement protects health and enhances livability. We serve as a resource to address public health vector issues through education. Programs include:

- Rodent Control
- Mosquito Control
- Code Enforcement of some specific county and city municipal codes.

Facts About Mosquitoes

- All mosquitoes must have water to complete their life cycle.
- Adult mosquitoes frequently rest in shrubbery or grass during daylight hours
- Only female mosquitoes bite. They feed off blood in order to produce eggs.
- Male mosquitoes feed on nectar.

Mosquito Life Cycle



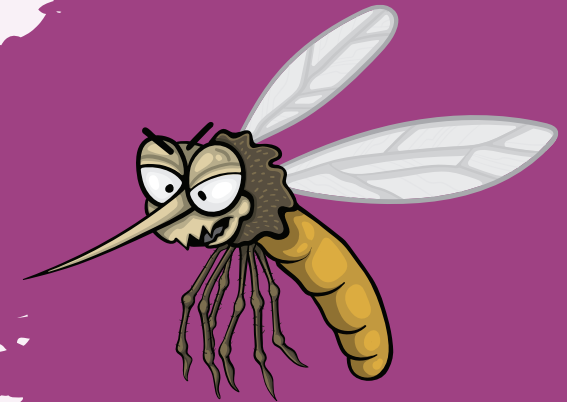
Please call **(503) 988-3464**, scan the code, or visit our website multco.us/health/mosquitoes for more information.



Multnomah County Vector Control & Code Enforcement
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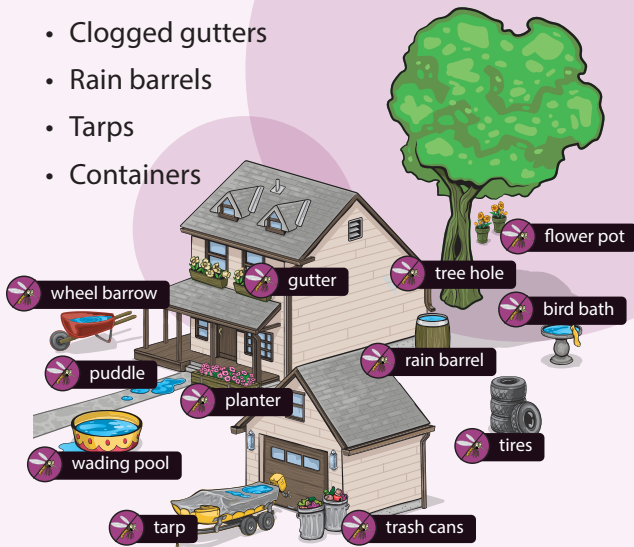
Protect Yourself from Mosquitoes



Where to Look

Mosquitoes reproduce by laying eggs on water, and they can develop in any standing water that lasts more than 4 days. Even a small bucket can become home to up to 1,000 mosquitoes! Common sources of standing water include:

- Ornamental ponds
- Swimming pools/wading pools
- Boats
- Clogged gutters
- Rain barrels
- Tarps
- Containers



For standing water that cannot be drained, such as ponds, you can use *Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis* (B.t.i.) which is a natural bacteria that kills larvae. You can buy this online, or at garden and home stores, or feed and supply stores. You can also use mosquitofish (pictured right), which eat immature mosquitoes. Contact your local vector control agency for more information.



Visit npic.orst.edu for more information about mosquito products.

Fight the Bite

- Limit time spent outdoors at dawn and dusk when mosquitoes are most active.
- Wear long sleeved shirts and long pants when you go outside.
- Make sure your window screens are secure and repair if needed
- Use mosquito repellent. Make sure to follow all instructions on the package. For more information on types of repellent and uses, visit cdc.gov/mosquitoes/mosquito-bites/prevent-mosquito-bites.html.



Mosquito prevention isn't just for the summer. Some types of mosquitoes can be found from early spring into late fall, so it's important to drain standing water year round.



West Nile Virus

What is West Nile Virus?

West Nile Virus is an illness that people can get from mosquito bites. The general risk of getting this virus is very low, but it's still important to protect yourself and your family. While most cases are not severe, some can present a significant health risk. If you suspect you or a loved one has WNV, please seek medical attention for diagnosis.

What are the symptoms of West Nile Virus?

Symptoms can include:

- Fever, headache, body aches, skin rashes and swollen lymph nodes.
- Possible serious illness including encephalitis (swelling of the brain) and meningitis (swelling of the brain's lining).
- In severe cases, permanent brain damage and death can occur.

How does the virus spread?

The virus can be carried long distances by birds that have been infected by the virus, and then can be spread to mosquitoes. Those infected mosquitoes can then spread the virus to humans, uninfected birds, and other animals.

What can I do to protect myself from West Nile Virus?

- Drain standing water on your property where mosquitoes can develop.
- Use effective mosquito repellent.
- Report dead birds to your local vector control district, especially corvids such as crows and jays.