

COMMON MOSQUITOES OF NORTHERN NEW JERSEY



AEDES ALBOPICTUS- (Asian Tiger) LIFESPAN 1-3 weeks

ARRIVAL: June and remains in area until October (**PUBLIC ENEMY # 1**)
MARKINGS: Strip of white (thorax) – black and white striped legs
HABITS: Clean container breeders/ Stays close 100 yards/ Drought resistant
EGG LAYING: Just above water line one by one- can stay dormant years
DISEASES: Encephalitis, West Nile virus, Dengue Fever, Chikungunya, ZIKA



CULEX PIPENS- (Bird Biting Mosquito) LIFESPAN- 1 week

ARRIVAL: Late June and remains in area until October
MARKINGS: Golden brown with a bronze color reflection
HABITS: Stagnant water, containers, gutters (dirty) needing organics
EGG LAYING: Floodwater or standing stagnant water on rafts (150-300)
DISEASES: West Nile, St. Louis Encephalitis, Avian Malaria, filarial worm



AEDES CANADENSIS (Woodland Pool) LIFESPAN- 2-4 weeks

ARRIVAL: Early arrival in late spring (May) until October
MARKINGS: Light brown with stripes on legs
HABITS: Woodland & snow pools, puddles- bites in day and aggressive
Targets turtles, reptiles, small mammals & birds
EGG LAYING: Early spring hatching from areas surrounding pools
DISEASES: Dog heartworm, occasional human vector in California



AEDES VEXANS (Floodwater Mosquito) LIFESPAN- 3-6 weeks

ARRIVAL: One of first to hatch in the spring – late fall (range 15 miles)
MARKINGS: Narrow white bands at leg joints, white bands on belly
HABITS: Prefer areas along flood plain, rising and falling water levels
EGG LAYING: Individually at water line, damp leaf litter (dormant for years)
DISEASES: EEE, West Nile virus and dog heartworm



AEDES TRIVITTATUS (Woodland Streams) LIFESPAN- 1 week

ARRIVAL: Late June after heavy rains on hot days until late September
MARKINGS: Dark brown stripe on thorax flanked by outer white markings
HABITS: Occupy streams & woodland pools of North West NJ
Aggressive painful biter which can swarm humans
EGG LAYING: Along wetland wooded areas where rising waters hit eggs
DISEASES: Although an aggressive biter, may carry West Nile Virus



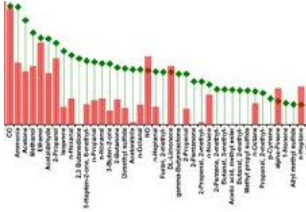
PSOROPHORA FEROX (White Footed) LIFESPAN 4-9 DAYS

ARRIVAL: Late summer June through September
MARKINGS: White sections at the end of legs, dark wings
HABITS: Dark wooded areas ***Ferocious biters/bite through clothing**
EGG LAYING: Rim of puddles and streams, wet areas awaiting water rise
DISEASES: Not typically known to transmit diseases- but a biter

MOSQUITO FACTS AND MYTHS:

Blood type and sex is a key attractant to female blood-feeding mosquitoes.

MYTH: The human skin holds an individual's "chemical signature" and may excrete up to 350 different smells which can attract different mosquitoes.



In the summertime we often find these large mosquitoes flying inside our home.



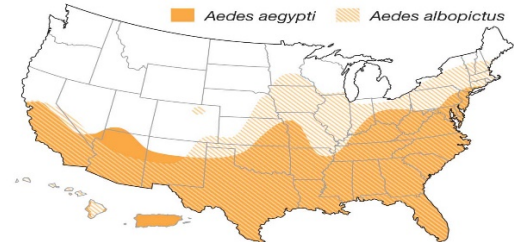
MYTH: The illustration of the large flying insect is called a "Crane Fly" and is harmless. It does not sting, bite or draw blood.

The *Aedes aegypti* (Yellow Fever) mosquito which was responsible for transmitting the ZIKA virus is considered a tropical climate species and cannot tolerate cold climates.

MYTH: The *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes' territory has been expanding into the northern hemisphere because of global warming. The CDC range map indicates advancement into New Jersey, although it has only been captured in *limited* numbers.

Mosquito range update

The mosquito *Aedes aegypti* spreads the Zika virus. A related mosquito, *Aedes albopictus*, may have the potential to carry the virus. A look at an updated estimate of their possible U.S. distributions:



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention R.L. REBACH/STAFF ARTIST

FACTS-

Certain mosquito eggs may lay dormant for years, then hatch when contact is made with water.

Mosquitos target reptiles (turtles, snakes), amphibians, birds and mammals

Mosquito females prefer the following environmental conditions for egg development:

- 1) Cool
- 2) Shaded
- 3) Moist
- 4) Out of the wind

Birds are the reservoir for West Nile and Eastern Equine Encephalitis. Mosquito transmission to humans requires a "bridge" between infected birds and uninfected mammals. The short life cycle of the adult mosquito and the necessary sequence order of (bird first, then human) bloodmeals, greatly reduces the likelihood of widespread transmission

Some types of mosquitoes are drought resistant (*Aedes aegypti*)

ZIKA virus can be transmitted from human to human, sexually and by contact with tears

The World Health Organization (WHO) has named the mosquito "World's Deadliest Animal"