

WAYS TO REDUCE MOSQUITO NUISANCES

- Insect repellents containing DEET can be very effective when properly applied.



- Wear long-sleeved shirts and long pants when outdoors.



- Place mosquito netting over infant carriers when you are outdoors with infants.



- Consider staying indoors at dawn, dusk, and at night (peak mosquito-biting times).



- Install or repair window and door screens.



- At least weekly, change water from flower pots, pet watering dishes, birdbaths, buckets, cans, barrels, and children's toys.



- Have rain gutters inspected and cleaned regularly.



- Check for containers in places that may be hard to see, such as behind bushes or under a deck.



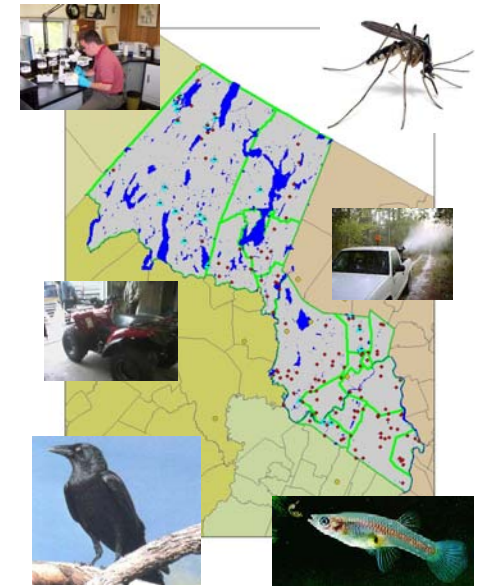
- Get rid of discarded items, such as tires, that could collect water.



MOSQUITO CONTROL

IN PASSAIC COUNTY

Mosquito Control



PASSAIC COUNTY MOSQUITO CONTROL

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A Division of Passaic County Department of Health

PASSAIC COUNTY MOSQUITO CONTROL

Passaic County Department of Health

Mission Statement



The mission of the Passaic County Department of Health is to serve our community through the delivery and promotion of services focused on improving and protecting the health of our residents and the environment.

We are committed to assuring the preservation, protection, and promotion of the health, well-being, and quality-of-life for Passaic County through partnerships that strengthen the public and environmental health infrastructure.

We believe in providing competent and caring leadership to diverse populations for the enhancement of Passaic County.



To contact the Health Educator, or for information on mosquito adulticiding, please contact:

Passaic County Department of Health
317 Pennsylvania Avenue
Paterson, NJ 07503
(973) 881-4396

Or, visit our website:

<http://www.pcdh.org>

ABOUT US

Passaic County Mosquito Control aims to reduce the number of nuisance and disease-transmitting mosquitoes in Passaic County. In providing this service to residents, we employ a number of methods collectively known as Integrated Pest Management (IPM).

WATER MANAGEMENT



Passaic County Mosquito Control carries out extensive efforts to remove blockages from Passaic County waterways and maintains drainage systems as needed. Water management is done carefully, while recognizing the potential environmental impact of such work.

LARVAL CONTROL



The mosquito life cycle begins in water as larvae. In areas where water management is not feasible, larval control is necessary. One example of larval control employed by Passaic County Mosquito Control is the stocking of mosquitofish (*Gambusia affinis*), which provides continuous biological control of larvae. In areas where mosquitofish cannot be stocked, larvacide may be used to eliminate mosquitoes. Larvacides are applied by licensed operators using light ground equipment in areas showing large numbers of mosquitoes which pose a threat to populated regions. Aerial larvaciding may also occur in select areas.

ADULT CONTROL



As a secondary means of controlling mosquitoes, Passaic County Mosquito Control employs the technique of adulticiding. When adult control is needed because of a severe mosquito infestation, or based on findings of West Nile virus, a truck-mounted or ATV-mounted ultra-low volume sprayer is used.

MOSQUITO-BORNE DISEASES



West Nile virus (WNV) - First found in North America in 1999; it successfully overwinters in northeastern U.S. In people, 4 out of 5 infections produce no symptoms. Mild symptoms include: fever, headache, and body aches, often with skin rash and swollen lymph glands. Less than 1% of cases show more severe infections with symptoms of: headache, high fever, neck stiffness, stupor, disorientation, convulsions, paralysis, coma, and rarely, death.

Eastern Equine encephalitis (EEE) - A rare but serious disease; more likely to effect young children and persons over the age of 55. Generally more common in coastal, salt marsh areas. Most people infected with the virus show no symptoms, while others get a flu-like, mild illness with fever, headache, and a sore throat. In rare cases, infection of the central nervous system occurs, causing sudden fever, muscle pains, and a headache of increasing severity, often followed quickly by seizures and coma; and in these rare instances, about 1/3 of patients die, while the survivors likely suffer permanent brain damage.

St. Louis encephalitis (SLE) - First recognized in St. Louis in 1933; most people who are infected show no symptoms, or experience a fever or headache. The elderly are at greatest risk of showing symptoms and succumbing to the disease.

La Crosse encephalitis (LAC) - First found in La Crosse, Wisconsin in 1963; it is a rare disease, generally affecting children. It can cause severe complications, and even death.

Some other important mosquito related diseases are: Malaria, Yellow Fever, Chikungunya, Dengue, and Dog Heartworm.