

Protect your home against MOSQUITOES

Mosquitoes can develop in any standing water that is present for more than five days. To reduce the mosquito population around your home and property, eliminate all standing water and debris. Here are some spots where water can collect or where poor maintenance can cause problems.



Pool cover that collects water, neglected swimming pool, hot tub or child's wading pool



Birdbath (clean weekly) and ornamental pond (stock with fish)



Any toy, garden equipment or container that can hold water



Flat roof without adequate drainage



Clogged rain gutter (home and street)



Trash and discarded tires (drill drain holes in bottom of tire swings)



Tree rot hole or hollow stump



Missing, damaged or improperly installed screens



Uncovered boat or boat cover that collects water



Leaky faucet or pet bowl (change water daily)

**Illinois Department of
Public Health**

Help Control Mosquitoes that Spread Dengue, Chikungunya, and Zika Viruses

BZZZZ.



Aside from being itchy and annoying, the bite of an infected female mosquito (*Aedes aegypti* or *Aedes albopictus*) can spread dengue, chikungunya, or Zika viruses. People become infected with dengue, chikungunya, or Zika after being bitten by an infected mosquito.

- Female mosquitoes lay several hundred eggs on the walls of water-filled containers. Eggs stick to containers like glue and remain attached until they are scrubbed off. When water covers the eggs, they hatch and become adults in about a week.
- Adult mosquitoes live inside and outside.
- They prefer to bite during the day.
- A few infected mosquitoes can produce large outbreaks in a community and put your family at risk of becoming sick.

Protect Yourself, Your Family, and Community from Mosquitoes

1.

Eliminate standing water in and around your home:

- **Once a week**, empty and scrub, turn over, cover, or throw out items that hold water, such as tires, buckets, planters, toys, pools, birdbaths, flowerpots, or trash containers. Check inside and outside your home.
- Tightly cover water storage containers (buckets, cisterns, rain barrels) so that mosquitoes cannot get inside to lay eggs.
- For containers without lids, use wire mesh with holes smaller than an adult mosquito.

2.

If you have a septic tank, follow these steps:

- Repair cracks or gaps.
- Cover open vent or plumbing pipes. Use wire mesh with holes smaller than an adult mosquito.

3.

Keep mosquitoes out of your home:

- Use screens on windows and doors.
- Repair holes in screens.
- Use air conditioning when available.



Put plants in soil, not in water.



Drain water from pools when not in use.



Recycle used tires or keep them protected from rain.



Drain & dump any standing water.



Weekly, scrub vases & containers to remove mosquito eggs.

4.

Prevent mosquito bites:

- Use an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-registered insect repellent with one of the following active ingredients. All EPA-registered insect repellents are evaluated to make sure they are safe and effective.

Active ingredient Higher percentages of active ingredient provide longer protection	Some brand name examples*
DEET	Off!, Cutter, Sawyer, Ultrathon
Picaridin , also known as KBR 3023 , Bayrepel , and icaridin	Cutter Advanced, Skin So Soft Bug Guard Plus, Autan (outside the United States)
IR3535	Skin So Soft Bug Guard Plus Expedition, SkinSmart
Oil of lemon eucalyptus (OLE) or para-menthane-diol (PMD)	Repel

* Insect repellent brand names are provided for your information only. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services cannot recommend or endorse any name brand products.

- Always follow the product label instructions.
- Reapply insect repellent every few hours, depending on which product and strength you choose.
- Do not spray repellent on the skin under clothing.
- If you are also using sunscreen, apply sunscreen first and insect repellent second.
- Treat clothing and gear (such as boots, pants, socks, and tents) with permethrin or purchase permethrin-treated clothing and gear.
 - Treated clothing remains protective after multiple washings. See product information to find out how long the protection will last.
 - If treating items yourself, follow the product instructions carefully.
 - Do **not** use permethrin products, intended to treat clothing, directly on skin.
- Wear long-sleeved shirts and long pants.



Keep rain barrels covered tightly.



Weekly, empty standing water from fountains and bird baths.



Keep septic tanks sealed.



Install or repair window & door screens.

For more information, visit:
www.cdc.gov/dengue, www.cdc.gov/chikungunya, www.cdc.gov/zika

RECENTLY IN THE AMERICAN TROPICS?

MOSQUITOES spread **DENGUE, CHIKUNGUNYA, ZIKA,** and other diseases



2 WEEKS						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	1	2	3	4



Watch for fever with joint, muscle, or eye pain, or a rash in the next 2 weeks.



If you get sick, see a doctor.
Tell the doctor where you traveled.



For more information, visit www.cdc.gov/travel.



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Mosquito Bite Prevention (United States)



Not all mosquitoes are the same. Different mosquitoes spread different viruses and bite at different times of the day.

Type of Mosquito	Viruses spread	Biting habits
 <p><i>Aedes aegypti</i>, <i>Aedes albopictus</i></p>	<p>Chikungunya, Dengue, Zika</p>	<p>Primarily daytime, but can also bite at night</p>
 <p><i>Culex</i> species</p>	<p>West Nile</p>	<p>Evening to morning — do not bite at night</p>

Protect yourself and your family from mosquito bites

Use insect repellent

Use an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-registered insect repellent with one of the following active ingredients. All EPA-registered insect repellents are evaluated for safety and effectiveness.

Active ingredient	Some brand name examples*
Higher percentages of active ingredient provide longer protection	
DEET	Off!, Cutter, Sawyer, Ultrathon
Picaridin , also known as KBR 3023 , Bayrepel , and icaridin	Cutter Advanced, Skin So Soft Bug Guard Plus, Autan (outside the United States)
Oil of lemon eucalyptus (OLE) or para-menthane-diol (PMD)	Repel
IR3535	Skin So Soft Bug Guard Plus Expedition, SkinSmart



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Protect yourself and your family from mosquito bites *(continued)*



- ◆ Always follow the product label instructions.
- ◆ Reapply insect repellent every few hours, depending on which product and strength you choose.
 - » Do not spray repellent on the skin under clothing.
 - » If you are also using sunscreen, apply sunscreen first and insect repellent second.

Natural insect repellents (repellents not registered with EPA)

- ◆ EPA has not evaluated natural insect repellents for effectiveness.
 - » Examples of ingredients used in unregistered insect repellents include: citronella oil, cedar oil, geranium oil, peppermint oil, or soybean oil.

If you have a baby or child



- ◆ Always follow instructions when applying insect repellent to children.
- ◆ Do not use insect repellent on babies younger than 2 months of age.
- ◆ Dress your child in clothing that covers arms and legs, or
- ◆ Cover crib, stroller, and baby carrier with mosquito netting.
- ◆ Do not apply insect repellent onto a child's hands, eyes, mouth, and cut or irritated skin.
 - » Adults: Spray insect repellent onto your hands and then apply to a child's face.

Treat clothing and gear



- ◆ Treat items such as boots, pants, socks, and tents with permethrin or purchase permethrin-treated clothing and gear.
 - » Permethrin-treated clothing will protect you after multiple washings. See product information to find out how long the protection will last.
 - » If treating items yourself, follow the product instructions.
 - » Do not use permethrin products directly on skin.

Mosquito-proof your home



- ◆ Use screens on windows and doors. Repair holes in screens to keep mosquitoes outside.
- ◆ Use air conditioning when available.
- ◆ Keep mosquitoes from laying eggs in and near standing water.
 - » Once a week, empty and scrub, turn over, cover, or throw out items that hold water, such as tires, buckets, planters, toys, pools, birdbaths, flowerpots, or trash containers. Check inside and outside your home.