

What You Can Do Around the House

There are many steps residents can take to protect themselves from mosquitoes and control the mosquito population.

- Install or repair window and door screens.
- Reduce the amount of standing water around your home. Remove old tires, tin cans and buckets and change the water in birdbaths at least once a week. *Any container holding water for more than four days can become a breeding ground for thousands of mosquitoes.*
- Keep gutters clear of debris.
- Keep grass cut short and shrubbery well trimmed around your home.
- Eliminate yard ruts and puddles.
- Aerate ornamental ponds or stock with larvae eating fish.
- Use Bti, available in hardware stores, in any standing water around your home.



Stagnant water is the number one enemy!

What should I do if I find a dead bird?

The city does not collect dead birds. If you find a dead bird that has been dead less than 24 hours, notify the county where you reside. The counties collect and send dead birds to the state for testing, though not all birds are suitable for testing. Dead birds not collected by your county may be bagged and discarded in normal trash. Use a barrier such as gloves or a shovel when handling the bird.

DuPage County (630) 682-7979, ext. 7046
DuPage County Environmental Health Services

Will County (815) 740-7631
Will County Health Department and Community Health Center

It's the Law

Naperville's ordinance defines the collection of untreated water where mosquitoes breed, or are likely to breed, as a nuisance and a danger to the public health.

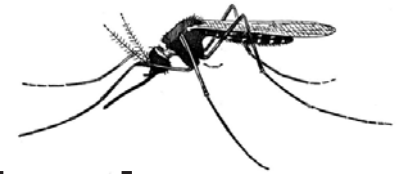
City mosquito control ordinance is contained in Title 4, Chapter 8 of the Naperville Municipal Code. The city codebook can be accessed at the following Web site:

www.sterlingcodifiers.com/IL/Naperville/index.htm.

For More Information

www.naperville.il.us
www.dupagehealth.org
www.willcountyhealth.org
www.idph.state.il.us
www.cdc.gov
www.mosquito.org

Mosquito Abatement Program



Control and Protection Strategies



Naperville

Department of Public Works

414 E. 5th Avenue
Naperville, IL 60563
(630) 420-6095

www.naperville.il.us



Naperville residents are encouraged to protect themselves and their families from mosquitoes and the diseases they carry by reducing the potential breeding sites around their home.

Mosquitoes

Mosquitoes generally fall into two main categories, nuisance and disease carrying. The most abundant are nuisance mosquitoes that breed in clean floodwater. They are fierce biters and are usually present in large numbers.

Disease-carrying mosquitoes breed in polluted water and artificial containers. They can carry West Nile Virus, St. Louis Encephalitis, dog heartworm and other diseases.

All mosquitoes go through egg, larvae, pupae and adult stages, a process that usually takes five to 14 days. Mosquito eggs may lie dormant for up to seven years if conditions are not favorable to their development. Once favorable conditions exist, the eggs will hatch into larvae. Larvae live for a few days in different aquatic environments and feed on animal and plant matter. The larvae develop into pupae then grow into adults. Only the female mosquitoes take blood to provide protein for the development of their eggs.

The city's Department of Public Works remains committed to controlling the populations of both nuisance and disease-carrying mosquitoes. Public health and safety remains our number one concern as we use environmentally friendly methods to control the mosquito population.

Control Methods

The city employs several strategies to control the mosquito population. Even the most proactive mosquito control programs cannot totally eliminate all mosquitoes. The four strategies we employ are listed below:

- Source reduction is the practice of permanently eliminating breeding sites. City crews inspect for and remove old tires, water filled containers and fill in tire ruts when found on city property.
- Larviciding targets the mosquito in the larval stage. This is the most ecologically sound and effective means of control. There are two main chemicals applied. *Bacillus Thuringiensis Israelensis* (Bti) is used to treat ponds and marsh areas. Bti can be purchased at most local hardware stores. Methoprene briquettes are also used to treat catch basins twice a season by city workers holding Pesticide Application Licenses.
- Monitoring is performed with Centers for Disease Control (CDC) traps. The traps are used to monitor the effectiveness of our larval control and to provide an early warning when adult populations are rising. The city tests mosquitoes caught in the traps for the presence of West Nile Virus. The outcome of the test and the number of mosquitoes caught in the traps indicate when spraying is needed.
- Spraying is the method most familiar to the public. Although the majority of our program consists of larviciding, controlling the population of adult mosquitoes with chemicals

is sometimes necessary. The city uses the safest chemicals available in very low volumes and sprays only as needed.



What You Can Do To Protect Yourself

- Consider staying indoors at dusk and at dawn, which is peak mosquito biting time. Avoid activities in areas where mosquitoes are plentiful.
- Whenever possible, wear protective clothing such as long sleeves, long pants and socks while outdoors.
- Apply insect repellent to exposed skin when outdoors. The most effective repellents contain DEET. Use caution when applying repellent to children. Products containing 10 percent or less DEET are the most appropriate for children from the ages of 2-12 years. Use repellents as directed by the manufacturer.