

Protect yourself and your family.



Anything that will hold water for more than a few days can breed mosquitoes!

Fight the Bite! Target the source.

Eliminate all sources of standing water!

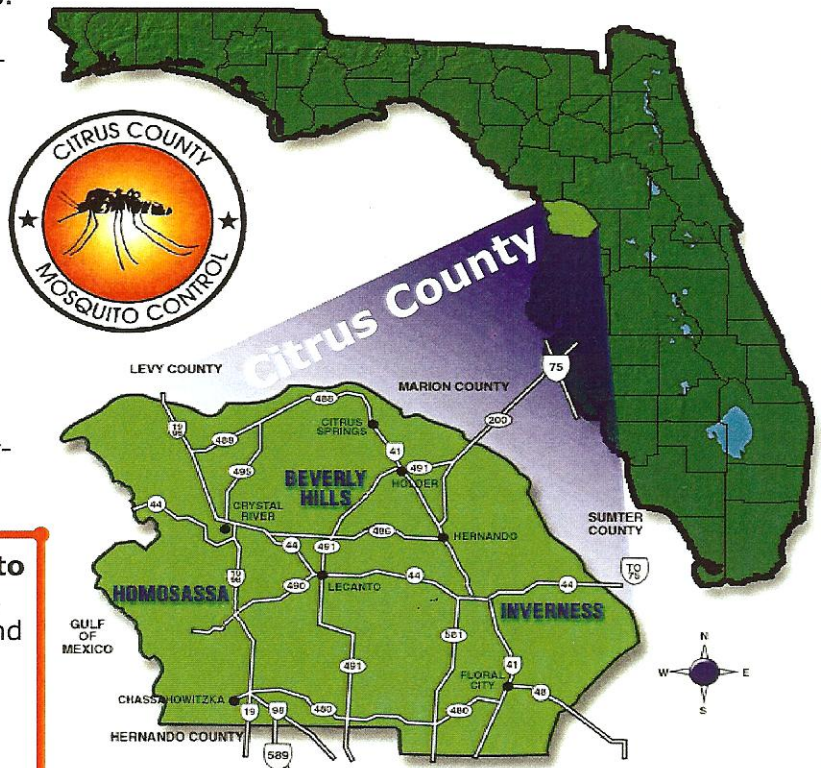
For help and advice on all mosquito-related subjects, contact:

Citrus County Mosquito Control District

(352) 527-7478

www.ccmosquitoes.org

Citrus County consists of 423,040 acres. 70,000 to more than 100,000 acres are classified as wetlands, depending on seasonal rainfall and are considered potential mosquito breeding habitat. The west side of the county supports a wide variety of wetland habitats including salt marsh, hardwood hammocks, cypress swamps, fresh water marshes and pools. The central part of the county is primarily sand hill habitat, dotted with seasonal ponds. The east side consists of lakes, freshwater marshes and river flood plain. All areas of the county also contain ditches, storm water retention areas, and catch basins, which are man-made sources of mosquito breeding.



Our mission at Citrus County Mosquito Control is to promote the health, safety, and welfare of Citrus County residents and visitors through a program of integrated pest management practices to control populations of infected mosquitoes that may become a nuisance or a threat to public health.

Surveillance



Surveillance monitors adult populations through the use of light traps, used to capture adults. The trap samples are collected three times weekly. The specimens are identified, providing a statistical sample of adults, giving us a better understanding of the species hatching throughout the county. This information is used to determine what chemicals are used to adulticide and where to apply them.

Larvacide



An efficient way to control mosquitoes is to find and eliminate their breeding sites. Eliminating large breeding areas (**source reduction**) such as; used tires, containers, septic tanks, sluggishly moving streams or ditches may require community-wide effort. **Larvaciding**, utilizes the application of insecticides targeted at the immature mosquitoes - the larvae or pupae. These are applied to bodies of water harboring the larvae.

Adulticide



Ground adult mosquito control using truck's are often the most visual aspects of an organized mosquito control program. This method of control is called **adulticiding**. Although it is often expensive in terms of manpower, equipment and inventory, sometimes difficult to accomplish and more likely to affect non-target organisms if mis-handled, it is the only method to rapidly reduce infected and nuisance mosquitoes from the population.

Aquatics



Our primary efforts include the control of two exotic floating plant species: Water Hyacinth (*Eichornia crassipes*) and Water Lettuce (*Pistia stratioides*). These plants support the development of the pest mosquitoes *Mansonia dyari* and *Mansonia titillans*. A third pest mosquito, *Coquilletidia perturbans*, is also associated with aquatic weeds. It is found on a number of types of rooted plants along the edges of lakes, ponds, canals, and ditches.

Aviation



The aerial application of larvicides or adulticides allows the district to treat areas that are either inaccessible or too large to be treated effectively from the ground. Aerial application of adulticides treats mosquitoes while they are in flight and vulnerable to the application. This allows mosquito control operations to treat large populations of mosquitoes at once.