

Species Common Name: Mosquito

Species Scientific Name: *Culex* sp. *Aedes* sp. *Anopheles* sp.

Description: *Aedes* primarily overwinters as an egg usually in places that randomly hold water after rains such as old tires, bird baths, or livestock tanks. *Anopheles* primarily overwinter as an adult, usually on the edges of ponds and lakes in vegetation. *Culex* primarily overwinters as an adult in places of shelter. *Culex tarsalis* is the species we are most concerned with because it is a vector of West Nile Virus.

Control Options: Early development control (larvae) is key to success.

Mechanical: A zapper and a quick hand can get some of them. This isn't a feasible option for large scale control.

Chemical: We implement a larvicide program, which we treat standing water with briquettes that will dissolve in the water to kill the larvae. This is a great option for areas that can't be drained. Also, some insecticides (Malathion) can be sprayed to control adults, but these are contact insecticides must make contact with the mosquito to kill it.

Cultural: Draining water out of any areas that have standing water will help prevent mosquito eggs from growing to adults.

Biological: Some insect species will prey of larvae that is developing in water. Some bat and avian species prey on adults.

Integrated Pest Management: If you drain any standing water on your property, and apply briquettes to any water that cannot be drained, this should do lead to good control of your local mosquito populations.

Other: Wyoming is not home to either species of mosquito, *Aedes aegyptia* or *Aedes albopictus*, which carry the Zika Virus.

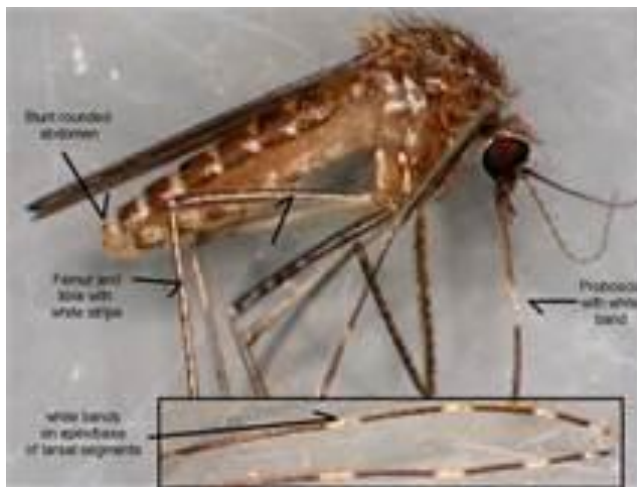


Figure 1-*Culex tarsalis* Mosquito-Note the banded legs/"nose"



Figure 2-Mosquito larvae