
Larviciding refers to the control of mosquitoes in the larval or aquatic stage. The Lee County Mosquito Control District efforts are focused toward controlling mosquitoes in this stage, because the insects are confined to the aquatic environment and can be efficiently targeted with minimal effect on other organisms. Mosquitoes remain in the larval stage for as little as 4 days, which requires an intense effort to locate and treat them before they become adults. Larval inspections are conducted by trained personnel capable of identifying mosquitoes to genera and larval stage. Aircraft are used to expedite locating and treating larval mosquitoes in remote areas and large acreages while ground inspections and treatments are performed in residential and small areas using vehicle-mounted spraying equipment. All larvicide applications are based on a demonstrated presence of mosquito larvae.

Controlling mosquitoes in their larval stage



Lee County citizens experiencing problems with mosquitoes should contact the Lee County Mosquito Control District at (239) 694-2174 or go to www.lcmcd.org and click on make a service request.

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Tracking Down Your Mosquito Problems



Mailing and Physical Address

15191 Homestead Road
Lehigh Acres, FL 33971

Phone: (239) 694-2174
Fax: (239) 694-6959

www.lcmcd.org

7. Check large animal water troughs weekly and flush to remove mosquito larvae, or train your animals to eat the larvae (just kidding). Minnows may help in shaded troughs.

8. Old tires are a favorite of the yellow fever and tiger mosquitoes. Discard tires or put in a building. If not possible, stack tires flat and cover the top of each stack.

9. Fresh rain water is great to drink and to water house plants. Mosquitoes like it, too. Cover rain barrels with house screening to prevent mosquitoes from laying eggs.

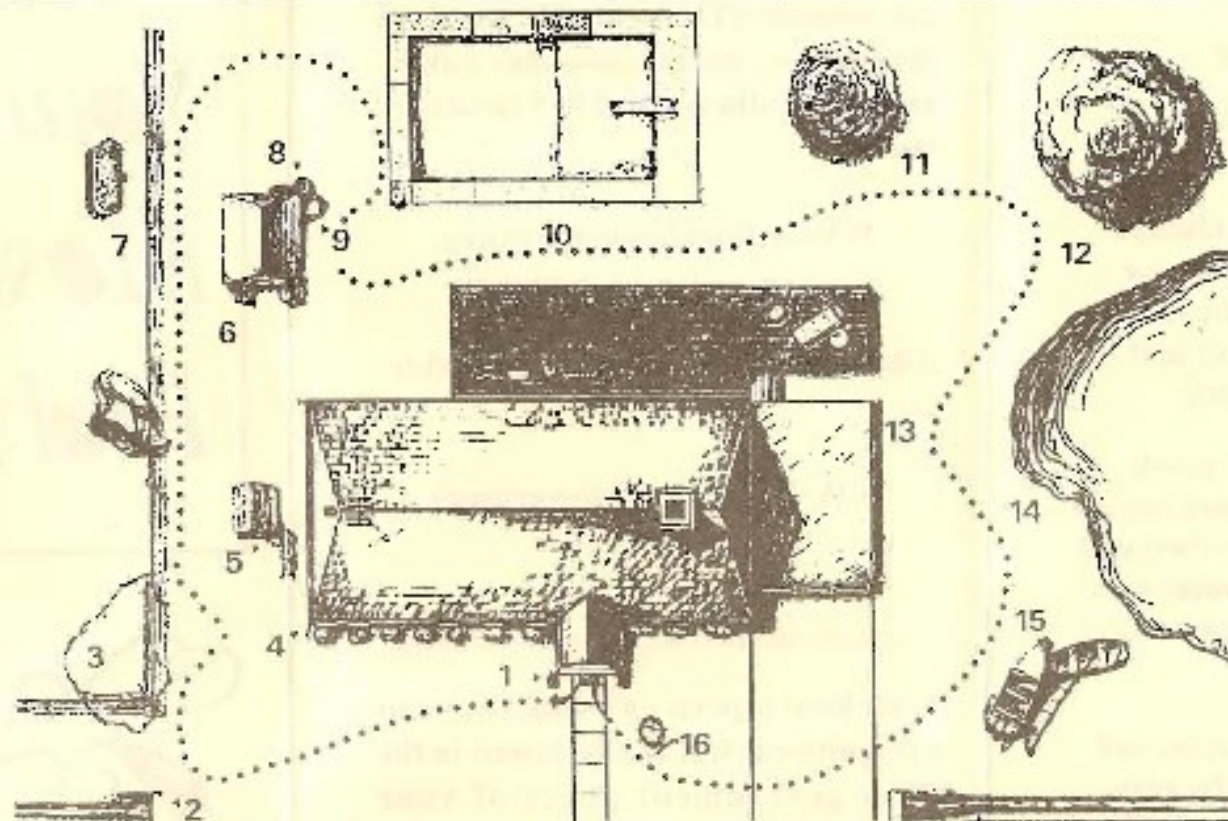
10. Unused or poorly maintained pools, particularly kiddie wading pools, will breed mosquitoes. Empty pools or flush weekly, or add chlorine as required.

11. Horticultural buffs who like bromeliads and other plants that hold water need to check them weekly and flush with water to remove larvae that are sometimes difficult to see among the debris in the leaf axils.

6. Trash or "spare parts" and the like have lots of breeding places. Remove items or cover what cannot be thrown away.

5. Replace the water in pet dishes every couple of days. Your pets will appreciate it, but the mosquitoes will not.

4. Roof gutters plugged with leaves hold water and mosquito larvae. This source is often missed. You will need a ladder.



12. Water-filled tree holes are favorite breeding sites. Check branches as well as the trunk for holes. Fill with sand or cement.

13. Flat roofs that get lots of leaf litter can harbor mosquitoes. Removing the debris should solve the problem.

14. Mosquitoes in natural or man-made ponds can be prevented by removing any vegetation or stocking with minnows.

3. Standing water in low grassy areas, tire tracks and swales can breed mosquitoes. Fill and regrade if possible and keep grass mowed. Check under faucets.

2. Drainage ditches with emergent vegetation are big producers. Remove the vegetation and any obstructions to water flow, or call your highway department.

1. Potted plants with pans underneath that hold water are good breeding sites. Don't overwater plants; remove the pan if possible or dump any unnecessary water.

16. Bird baths, barbecue grills, ash trays and other small containers that hold water can produce. Cover grills, overturn or remove container or flush with water at least once a week.

15. Boats on trailers, dry docked or unused will collect water and breed mosquitoes if not covered or turned upside down. Go fishing occasionally and bail out any water in your boat.