

About West Nile Virus:

- WNV is spread to humans and horses by the bite of a mosquito
- Mosquitoes become infected when they feed on infected birds
- In 2006, Idaho had the highest WNV infection rate in the nation
- There is no human WNV vaccination
- Horses should be vaccinated (contact a veterinarian)

Who is at risk?

- Anyone can become ill from WNV
- 4 out of 5 people who contract the virus will experience no symptoms
- A small percentage, approximately 1 out of 150 people who are infected, will experience serious illness which requires hospitalization and could be fatal
- People over the age of 50 are most likely to experience these severe symptoms

How can WNV be prevented?

The best prevention measures are those discussed in this pamphlet:

- Avoid bites
- Prevent mosquito breeding
- Help your community

WNV Symptoms

Symptoms will appear 3-14 days after being bitten

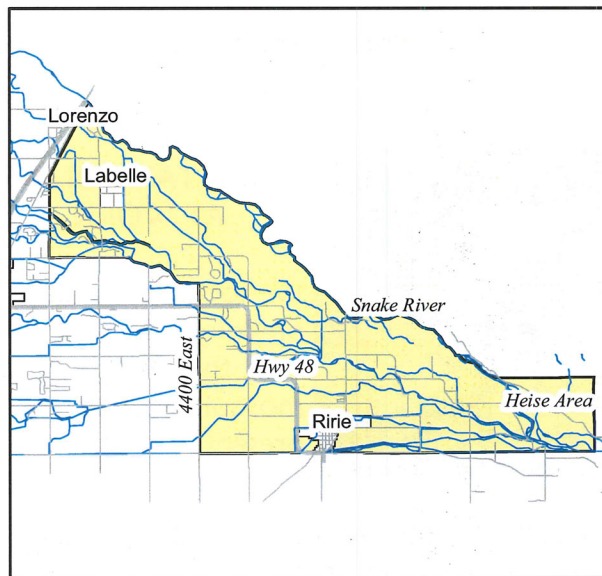
WNV fever:

Fever
Headache
Body aches
Skin Rashes
Weakness

Serious illness:

High Fever
Neck Stiffness
Disorientation
Coma
Tremors
Convulsions

Jefferson County Mosquito Abatement District



Jefferson County Mosquito Abatement District

281 N. 4570 E.
Rigby, ID 83442
(208) 589-7830

Questions about West Nile Virus?

www.cdc.gov/westnile
www.westnile.idaho.gov

For information on prevention of West Nile Virus:

www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvbid/westnile/qa/prevention.htm

For information about repellent use and safety:

www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvbid/westnile/qa/insect_repellent.htm

For information about the use of pesticides:

<http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/health/mosquitoes>

For information about West Nile Virus and Horses:

www.agri.state.id.us

Jefferson County Mosquito Abatement District

**PROTECT
YOURSELF AND
YOUR FAMILY**

JOIN FORCES WITH US TO

1. Avoid mosquito bites
2. Clean up breeding sites
3. Help your community



FIGHT THE BITE

Your Tax Dollars At Work

Our mission: Protect public health and comfort

We locate and map potential mosquito breeding sites. We inspect sites throughout the mosquito breeding season of May- September

If mosquito larvae are present, we treat the sites with granular larvicide to kill larvae (This is our most effective way to kill mosquitoes).

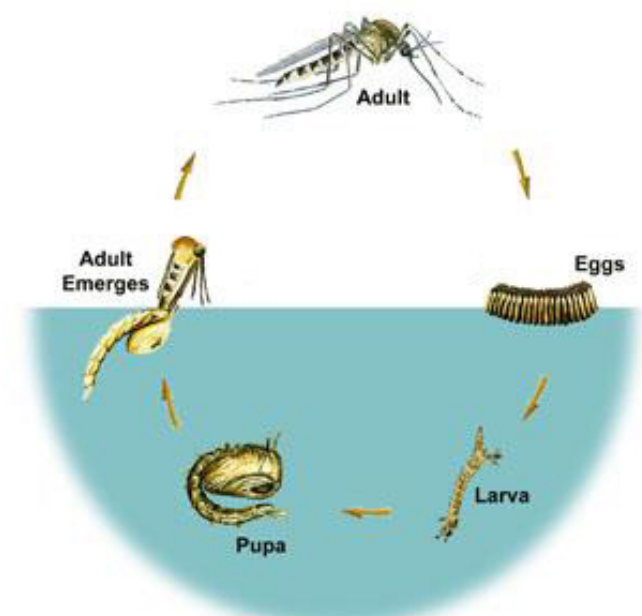
Larvicide kills only mosquito and black fly larvae, is not harmful to human beings and animals, and the amount used is equivalent to one golf ball in a football field.

We treat small and easily accessible breeding sites using backpack sprayers

We treat large and difficult to access breeding sites using unmanned aircraft (Drone) Not used in residential or populated areas

We spray to kill adult mosquitoes

(This is our least effective defense against mosquitoes) We apply ultra low volume products using truck mounted sprayers in the evening when honeybees are not active, when wind is less than 10 mph and temperatures are above 55 degrees. Therefore, spraying frequency is affected by weather conditions. We concentrate on areas where mosquito traps show higher counts of adult mosquitoes. The products used have very low human toxicity, the same products used in army clothing, bed nets, horse fly sprays, animal flea collars, lice control and similar applications, and is 5 times less toxic than caffeine.



**Life Cycle of a Mosquito
(3-10 Days)**

Adult mosquitoes can lay 30-50 eggs which can become adults in 3-10 days. Adult mosquitoes can live up to weeks and lay more eggs after each blood meal. If 1000 larvae become adults, they can produce 10,000 mosquitoes over a short period. Maximum effort (primary goal) is to prevent mosquito larvae from becoming adults

Help us by draining standing water in old tires, buckets, toys, dog dishes, wheelbarrows, leaky faucets or pipes or anything that can hold water. Minimize standing irrigation water, and fill low areas. If you know of an area of standing water within the district boundaries not marked by a sign, or if you have any questions or concerns,

please call us at

208-589-7830