Habits of the *Aedes aegypti* Mosquito.
• Characteristic black and white stripes on its body and legs

• Transmits dengue fever, yellow fever and Chikungunya.
• She lays approximately eighty (80) eggs every three (3) days in clean, stagnant water (Gonotrophic cycle).
• Eggs viable for up to three (3) years.
• Dengue virus is also transmitted transovarially
• Chikungunya is not transmitted transovarially
Stagnant Water

(Complete Metamorphosis)

Eggs

1-2 days

Larvae

4-5 days

Pupae

2-3 days
• The female mosquito bites during the day (Only the female bites. The male feeds on plant juices).

• This mosquito lives for approximately two (2) to three (3) weeks.
Feeding Habits of the Aedes aegypti Mosquito
• She feeds from 7am–6 pm.
• Primarily from 7am – 10am and once she has obtained a full blood meal she will hide away in the dark.
• She then returns to bite between 4pm & 6pm
• This is called the Crepuscular stage (7am–10am & 4pm–6pm)
Other Mosquitoes of Importance
Culex Mosquito

- They are brownish grey in colour

- Bites between 6:30 pm to 7:00 am.

- They can transmit West Nile Virus, Elephantiasis, and Equine Encephalitis

- They lay their eggs in rafts while the Aedes lay hers singularly
Anopheles

- They are blackish in colour

- Bite between 5pm – 7pm & 10pm – 12 midnight

- Found at the Graeme Hall Swamp in brackish water (mixture of fresh & salt water)

- Transmit Malaria
Controlling and Eradicating Mosquitoes
• Biological
  • Larvivorus fish (eats the larvae)
  • Mosquito dunks (contains bacteria that kills the larvae)

• Chemical
  • Insecticide
  • Fogging (combination of malathion and diesel that destroys the adult mosquito only)
  • Chlorine bleach
  • Oil (kerosene, diesel, etc.)
  • Insect repellent
• Physical
  • Mosquito nets
  • Clear blockage in drains
• Source Reduction
  • Change water in vases
  • Remove water from plantpot plates
  • Place pails in a dry location
• Health Education
  • Behavioral and attitudinal change
Mosquito surveillance

- Ovitrapping
  - This activity is done at the three (3) ports of entry and Charnocks, Christ Church.
  - The use of the jar and the cardboard strip
  - Design to monitor mosquito activity through the collection of mosquito eggs

- Tyre surveillance
  - Vector Control Officers are responsible for inspecting all vehicle tyres entering Barbados
  - Monitor and prevent the entry of different species of mosquitoes in Barbados
Health Services (Control of Mosquitoes) Regulations 1970

States the all premises shall be kept free of

(4) 1. (a) stagnant water and
       (b) all appliances, trees, plants or other things which are capable of breeding mosquitoes.

2. Any bush or undergrowth on any premises likely to harbour mosquitoes shall be cut down and removed.
(5) 1. Cess-pits on premises shall be disinfected and covered with a film of oil at least once per month or as often as the Public Health Inspector may require.

(6) Roof gutters, eaves gutters and down-pipes attached to any premises shall be maintained in good repair and free from obstruction so as to allow the ready passage of water from the roof.

(8) Barrels, tubs, drums, wells, tanks and other receptacles for containing water shall be effectively protected from mosquitoes by screening or by such other methods as the Chief Medical Officer may approve.
(26) 1. A person who contravenes any of the provisions of these regulations is guilty of an offence and on summary conviction is liable to a fine of five thousand dollars ($5000) or to imprisonment for three (3) months or to both such fine and imprisonment, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further fine of two hundred dollars ($200) for each day or part thereof during which the offence continues after a conviction first obtained.
Fogging is a method of killing adult mosquitoes. 
(Chemical Control)