

Mistaken Identities

No-See-Ums (Biting Midges): Small greyish flies about the size of a pin-head. They feed



Photo: diptera.info

on blood and produce a very painful bite.

Most abundant mid to late summer, no-see-ums are most active during dawn

and dusk hours. Large broods can make them a serious pest problem, but not a health threat. Adults can live for 2-7 weeks.

Non-biting Midges: Small flies, up to 1/8



Photo: diptera.info

inch in length, that cannot bite. Their larvae live in ponds and lakes and adults emerge en masse.

Adults can swarm

buildings that are near their larval habitat and create a nuisance. However, they only live for 3-5 days.



Photo: diptera.info

Crane Fly: Often mistaken for giant mosquitoes, these large, clumsy flies have a body size of 1 to 2 inches. They are physically unable to bite and have no economic or medical importance.

Deer Fly/Horse Fly (Tabanids): Reaching up to an inch in size, these flies are very persistent daytime feeders. Their bite is extremely painful, as they lacerate skin with blade-like mouth parts.



Photo: diptera.info

Moth Fly: Typically gray to black in color, these flies are about 1/8 inch in length. Commonly called drain flies, they do not bite, but can be a serious nuisance in homes and restaurants.



Photo: diptera.info

Stable Fly: Perhaps the most vicious insect attacking horses, it prefers to bite animals and people on the legs. Large numbers of these flies breed in masses of straw, hay, weeds and other materials that become water-soaked or contaminated with manure.



Photo: diptera.info

Fungus Gnat: While harmless to people and animals, they can be a nuisance when they emerge en masse from their larval habitat of decaying plant matter. Adults are about 1/8 inch in length and live 7-10 days.



Photo: diptera.info

What you need to know about MOSQUITOES



A program of the
Monmouth County Board of Chosen Freeholders
Freeholder Serena DiMaso, Liaison



**MONMOUTH COUNTY
MOSQUITO CONTROL DIVISION**

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Don't give mosquito larvae a place to live and grow.

Did you know providing habitat for larval mosquitoes is illegal in the state of New Jersey? When you allow standing water on your property, you put yourself, your family and community at risk for mosquito-borne disease and make outdoor activity miserable.

Mosquitoes are very resourceful. Larvae can live in almost any water that lies stagnant for 7 days or more. Only you can prevent mosquitoes in your yard by eliminating standing water.

Get rid of mosquitoes by:

Disposing of items that may collect water. Containers that you need, like buckets or watering cans,

should be turned over so they don't collect water.

Drilling drainage holes in the bottom of garage bins.

Keeping roof gutters clean of debris and properly pitching downspout extensions so they don't hold water.

Don't forget: check for containers under your porch or deck, under bushes and behind sheds.



Why is mosquito control & protection important?

In addition to being a nuisance, mosquitoes can transmit diseases to humans and other animals. These



diseases can leave people permanently disabled or can be fatal. Mosquito-borne infections in New Jersey include dog heartworm, Eastern Equine Encephalitis and West Nile Virus. Other diseases can be

imported to our area by infected travelers.

Protecting Yourself

Use mosquito repellents registered with the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for use on skin and clothing. The US Centers for Disease Control recommends the active ingredients DEET, picaridin, IR3535 or oil of lemon

eucalyptus as most effective.

When using repellents, always follow the directions on the product's label.



Avoid outdoor activity at dawn and dusk when mosquitoes are most active.

Wear long sleeves and pants to discourage mosquitoes from biting.

A simple fan pointed at outdoor seating areas can help to keep mosquitoes away as they are weak flyers.

Take steps to keep larval mosquito habitat out of your yard.



The Mosquito Life Cycle & Habitat

The mosquito life cycle requires stagnant water.

Adult female mosquitoes take a blood meal to get protein to produce their eggs. They lay their eggs either on the water's surface or an area that will flood. Eggs hatch and the immature mosquitoes, or larvae, emerge. Over a period of days, a larva will feed, grow



where the adult stage of life

emerges from the pupa body onto the surface of the water. This whole process takes about 7 days.

Mosquito larvae can be found in a vast number of habitats including salt and fresh-water marshes, woodlands

and fresh-water pools, freshwater ponds, flooded grasslands, ditches, tree holes and artificial containers.



Need help? Have questions?

Want more information?

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