

Prevent Treehole Mosquitoes Around Your Home

Residents should:

- Examine trees on property for holes, cavities or crotches that can hold water.
- Contact a tree specialist or a local nursery if holes are found to determine the best way to correct the problem.
- Prune, drain or fill holes with sand/dirt or spray foam to eliminate sources.
- Check and clean out gutters that collect plant debris and trap water.
- Empty, turn upside down or throw away containers that collect water such as cans, buckets and old tires.
- Use insect repellents to protect from mosquito bites.

Remember... eliminating standing water is the best method to prevent and control treehole mosquitoes

The cooperation of every resident will help reduce the problem of treehole mosquitoes

It is not possible for your mosquito abatement or vector control district to eliminate all treehole mosquitoes because of the many potential sources and the difficulty in locating them.

Shasta Mosquito & Vector Control District



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For more information about heartworm contact
your veterinarian or visit the American
Heartworm Society:
<http://www.heartwormsociety.org>

Western Treehole Mosquitoes

Aedes sierrensis

and Dog Heartworm

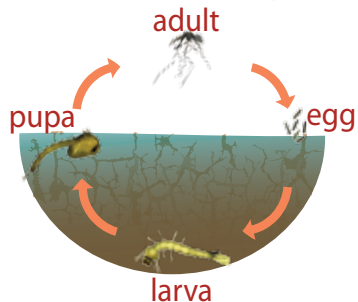


Treehole Mosquito Life cycle

The treehole mosquito received its name because the immature stages are frequently found in water contained in rot holes of trees such as oak, olive, madrone, eucalyptus and other local species.



Mosquito Life Cycle



Aedes sierrensis is widespread throughout California.

Aedes sierrensis has a limited flight range. They are generally found close to breeding sites.

Biting peaks around dusk, but they will also bite during the day or night.

Aedes sierrensis first appear in early spring and can persist through summer.

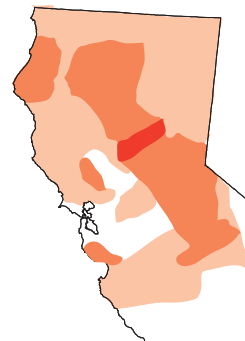
Treehole mosquitoes are frequent pests in residential and recreational areas where large numbers of trees are present. As vicious biters, they are a severe nuisance and transmit dog heartworm in California. Adult mosquitoes of this species are very small, dark insects with brilliant white bands on their legs.

Dog Heart•worm *noun*: Canine heartworm disease is a clinical condition in dogs caused by the round worm *Dirofilaria immitis* which resides within the dog's heart and lungs. This disease is a **serious, possibly fatal** veterinary problem associated with dogs, coyotes and foxes.

Ae. sierrensis is a major vector of dog heartworm. In Northern California, it has been implicated as the most important vector of this disease.

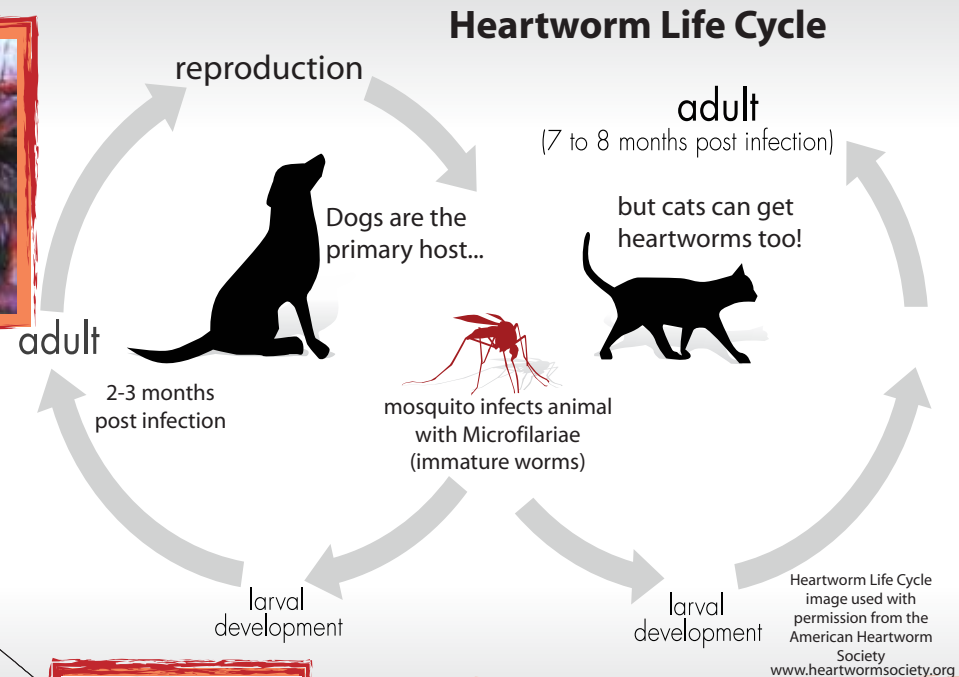


Heartworm



Average number of cases per reporting clinic

	< 1 case/clinic
	1-5 cases/clinic
	6-25 cases/clinic
	26-50 cases/clinic



Treehole Mosquito

The outward symptoms of the disease are not noticeable in most cases until reduced blood flow caused by adult worms damages the heart, lungs, liver and kidneys. Advanced symptoms of heartworm may include:

- rapid tiring
- shortness of breath
- chronic soft dry cough
- listlessness
- weight loss

Agonizing to Treat ! Easy to Prevent !

Heartworm infection is curable if it is diagnosed in the early stages. The treatment, however, can be expensive for owners and painful for pets.

If you live in or travel to areas where treehole mosquitoes occur, check with your veterinarian regarding treatment and prevention. Several medications are available to prevent heartworm infection.

Heartworm Life Cycle image used with permission from the American Heartworm Society
www.heartwormsociety.org