



Insects Commonly Mistaken for Mosquitoes

Mosquito (Culicidae)



- Uses a biting needle (or proboscis) to bite.
- May transmit diseases.
- Always develop in water.
- Wings are the same length or slightly longer than body.

Midges (Chironomidae)



- Most Commonly mistaken with mosquitoes.
- Lack of a biting needle (or proboscis).
- Cannot bite or transmit diseases.
- Two feathery antennae on the head.
- Commonly observed flying in swarms or “clouds”.
- Develop in water, in the mud of the ponds or lakes.
- Wings shorter than body.

Crane Flies (Tipulidae)



- Lack of a biting needle or proboscis (or if present, unable to penetrate skin).
- Cannot bite or transmit diseases.
- Adult crane flies do not feed at all or consume only some nectar.
- Develop in moist soil or water.
- Wings are longer than the body.
- Flies very poorly, usually making “buzzing” sound.
- Vary in size, mostly larger than mosquitoes.

Fungus Gnats (Sciaridae)



- Common name for a number of tiny dark non-biting flies.
- Lack of a biting needle (or proboscis). Weak flyers.
- Adults remain near to breeding sites: damp, decaying vegetation, algae, and fungi.
- Abundant in spring. Attracted to light: porch lights and lighted windows.
- Same size as mosquito.

Mosquito prevention starts with you.

For more information visit:
www.EPHealth.com



Eliminate standing water inside and outside your home.



Wear long-sleeved shirts and pants and treat clothing with permethrin.



Use screens on the exterior of your home to keep mosquitoes outside.



Repair and seal your septic system.



Use an EPA-registered insect repellent.
www.epa.gov/insect-repellents



Work together to eliminate standing water and reduce mosquito populations.



Protect yourself, your family, and your community,
which will...protect her pregnancy.



Where Health Knows No Borders

SOURCE: www.cdc.gov/zika/prevention/index.html