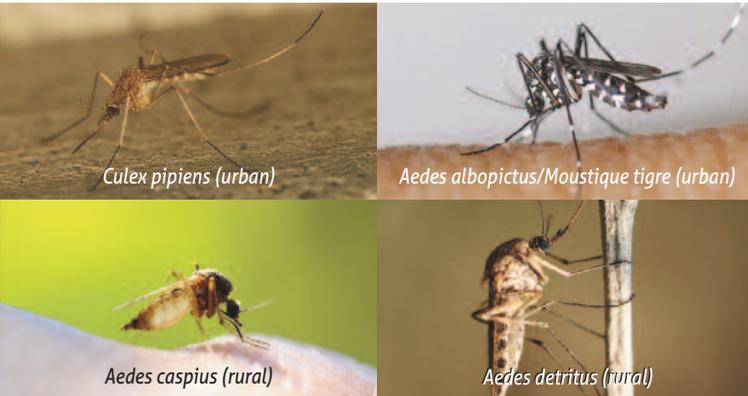


Everything you need to know

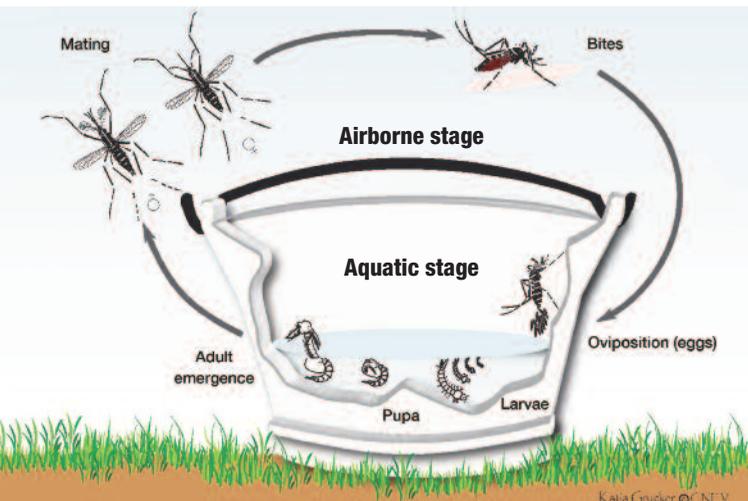
The mosquito is an insect which goes through **four stages of development** (see diagram). The eggs hatch into larvae in water and live under water for this exclusively aquatic stage. In the summer months, the mosquito matures to an adult in less than ten day



Some species of mosquito controlled by SID

The adults, male and female, feed on the nectar in flowers and thus contribute to plant pollination in the same way as bees and butterflies. However, only female mosquitoes bite humans - or even, depending on the species, other animals - because they need certain proteins found in blood to bring their eggs to maturity. **They lay up to 200 eggs.**

The life cycle of the mosquito



Var - Esterel - Mediterranean commitments



The local community has set up the SID as a way to improve your quality of life by reducing the degree in which mosquitoes can cause a nuisance and by preventing certain health risks associated with the arrival of the tiger mosquito in our region, a potential vector of Dengue, Chikungunya and Zika fever.

The role of the SID: preventative measures first

Mosquito control treatments

The SID team works all year round, with the peak of its activity being from March to October. It carries out treatments on identified breeding sites in public places and communal areas of private estates: marshland, streams, retention basins, ditches by the side of the road, drainage systems, cable vaults, etc.

More than 95 % of the treatments are preventative, using selective products (bacteria: *bacillus thuringiensis*) which are not harmful to the environment. Chemical products (*pyrethrius*) are only used in exceptional circumstances (5% of infestations).

Home visits and raising awareness

The nuisance caused by tiger mosquitoes in urban areas arises mainly from the innumerable breeding sites (spawning sites) around people's homes. Consequently, the SID organises home visits in order to inform people of prevention methods and to locate and eliminate breeding sites in gardens, on balconies and terraces.

The SID team is at your disposal to provide you with information and take action free of charge. Don't hesitate to inform us of any infestation or serious disturbances you may know of. Ask for advice and allow us to help you take preventative measures. Please call:

N° Vert 0 800 10 40 11

Call is free from a landline.

Service Environnement Développement Durable et Démoustication - E3D

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COMMUNAUTÉ D'AGGLOMÉRATION VAR-ESTÉREL-MÉDITERRANÉE



My community - my service for mosquito control



Service Intercommunal de Démoustication (SID)
A service for the prevention and control of mosquitoes.

We'll fight them together!

N° Vert 0 800 10 40 11

Call is free from a landline.

What preferred breeding sites of the tiger mosquito need eliminating?

Tiger mosquito and epidemic risk



Pockets of water on tarpaulins



Non-hermetically sealed water supplies



Non-maintained ground level drains



Abandoned swimming pools



Tyres stored outside



Ornamental ponds without fish



Terraces built on studs



Non-hermetically sealed wells



Plant pot saucers



Manhole with settling tank



Various containers



Base of the parasol

The most effective way to get rid of this insect is by eradicating its breeding sites. In this way, insecticide treatments aren't needed.

By removing stagnant water collected outside your home you can effectively eliminate the spawning sites where the tiger mosquito lays its eggs - the radius of which is limited to about 100 meters around the site.

IMPORTANT

Don't wait for the first mosquitoes to appear! From as early as April, be vigilant and remove all traces of stagnant water.

Simple measures you can take:

- Hermetically seal your water containers, wells and crawlspaces using mosquito nets or material.
- Put sand in the saucers under your flowerpots or plant containers or, failing that, empty them once or twice a week.
- Regularly maintain your swimming pool and put it into operation no later than 1st April each year
- Put larvae predators, such as fish (goldfish and mosquito fish *Gambusia Affinis*) in your ponds.
- Turn over the pots and other containers and put them in storage or pierce them to drain the water.
- For raised terraces, pump or treat stagnant water with certified anti - larvae products or failing that with chlorine.

The tiger mosquito can be a vector of diseases and a cause of epidemics in tropical and subtropical zones. Its presence in milder climates like ours poses a limited epidemic risk.

Departmental measures for monitoring and action.

In Metropolitan France, the State (Prefectures, Regional Health Agencies) and the General Councils are active in their fight against epidemics.

In the Var region, the EID Méditerranée (the Inter-regional Council for Mosquito Control on the Mediterranean Coast) is in charge of monitoring, prevention and vector control.

The protocol for dealing with an epidemic risk.

Anyone travelling in countries where Dengue Fever and Chikungunya Fever are present and who has been bitten by a mosquito, could contract one of these diseases.

On his/her return to France, if the person falls ill and medical staff diagnose the symptoms, and if the person 'presumed contaminated' finds him/herself in a region colonised by tiger mosquitoes, then the Health Authority will launch an epidemiological and environmental investigation followed by a precautionary insecticide treatment on all the areas visited by the patient.

TAKE CARE NOT TO CONFUSE THE TWO!

Tiger mosquitoes are potential disease vectors, but they are not naturally virus infected. Just because there is a VECTOR, it doesn't mean there is a DISEASE!

Gardens, terraces, balconies.... No stagnant water, no mosquitoes! The key to success is YOU.