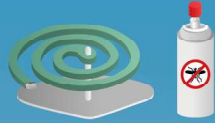


Vector Control

Adult Control

- Use mosquito trapping devices for trapping mosquitoes;
- Use mosquito coils or aerosol insect sprays to kill mosquitoes;
- Kill mosquitoes with an electrical device designed for the purpose that meets specifications.



Larval Control

- Eliminate mosquito breeding places;
- Carry out larviciding with appropriate larvicides in standing water which is inaccessible or cannot be eliminated;
- Keep mosquito-eating fish in appropriate water features (e.g. artificial scenery ponds).



Label instructions and safety measures must be strictly followed when using products for adult or larval control of mosquitoes, or appoint pest control companies for mosquito control or prevention.

Prevention of Mosquito Bites

- When engaging in outdoor activities,
 - ✓ wear light-coloured, long-sleeved clothes and trousers;
 - ✓ avoid applying odour-producing cosmetics such as perfume;
 - ✓ apply insect repellent containing DEET, Picaridin or IR3535 on clothes or skin according to label instruction;
 - ✓ always apply sun block before applying insect repellent if both are used;
 - ✓ avoid staying in places with mosquitoes.
- Install screens as necessary to prevent mosquitoes from entering indoor areas.



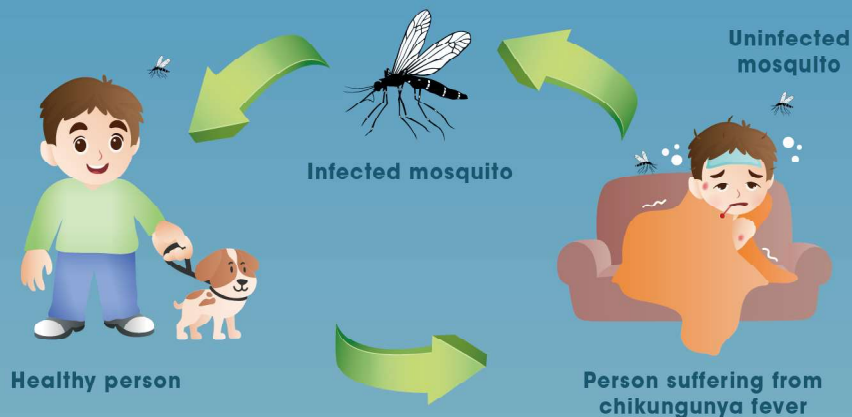
Advice on Prevention and Control of Chikungunya Fever Vector



Chikungunya Fever

Chikungunya fever is a mosquito-borne viral disease transmitted through bites of infected *Aedes* female mosquitoes. The name "chikungunya" derives from a word in Kimakonde language of southern Tanzania, meaning "to become contorted", and describes the contorted posture of infected people with severe joint pain.

An uninfected *Aedes* female mosquito may become infected when it bites a person suffering from chikungunya fever, and it may transmit the disease by biting other healthy individuals. Thus, it is important to eliminate the vector mosquitoes and prevent mosquito bites to stop disease transmission.



Local Mosquito Vector

In Hong Kong, the commonly found mosquito, *Aedes albopictus*, can transmit chikungunya fever, as well as dengue fever and Zika virus infection. Female *Aedes albopictus* are active during the day with peak activities in two hours after sunrise and two hours before sunset. *Aedes albopictus* breeds in water, and typically in small water bodies.



Vector Prevention and Control

Elimination of Breeding Places for Vector Mosquitoes

- 1 Tidy up premises and check regularly for any stagnant water, especially after rains.
- 2 Remove all unnecessary water collection and eliminate the sources.
- 3 Change the water in flower vases and scrub the interior of the vases at least once a week.
- 4 Clear the water in saucers of flower pots at least once a week, or avoid using flower pot saucers.
- 5 Regularly plough the soil of potted plants to avoid hardening of soil surface which can lead to water-logging.
- 6 Properly cover all containers that hold water to prevent mosquitoes from accessing the water.
- 7 Remove water accumulated on surface of overturned containers and on container covers.
- 8 Properly dispose of articles and refuse that are able to contain water, such as empty lunch boxes, cans and disused tyres.
- 9 Prohibit from storing water along morning walk trails or on Government land for irrigation.

