

About the Division

The Morris County Mosquito Commission, organized in 1928 became the Division of Mosquito Control with the County of Morris Department of Planning and Public Works on January 1, 2014. The Division of Mosquito Control carries on a program of Integrated Pest Management including inspections, biological controls, water management, disease surveillance, public education and coordinated efforts with the public health agencies and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.



A gravid trap is used in our West Nile Virus Surveillance Program.

Quick Tips for Around the Home

1. Dump all standing water from containers including kiddie pools, flower pots, garbage cans and tarps.
2. Clean out bird baths once a week.
3. Eliminate standing water and low areas on your property.
4. Clean the gutters on your house.
5. Use screens to prevent mosquitoes from entering the home.
6. Keep ditches and stormwater facilities free of debris.
7. Use fountains or fish in ornamental ponds.
8. Call your local mosquito control agency for more information.

Mosquito Control Around The Home

Mosquito Control Starts Here



Visit our website: www.morrismosquito.org
and our Facebook page
[facebook.com/morrismosquito](https://www.facebook.com/morrismosquito)
for all the current happenings

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Department of Public Works
Division of Mosquito Control

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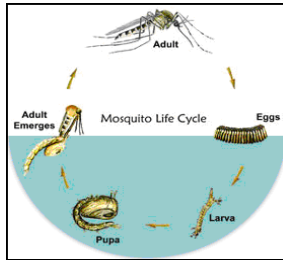
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Mosquito Biology

About 2600 species of mosquitoes exist throughout the world, with 160 species found in North America and 63 species in New Jersey. Here in Morris County we have over 40 species. Most of these species pose more of a nuisance problem than a disease threat.

Despite the many different species of mosquitoes, they all have a life cycle that requires water. To complete their life cycle, they pass through 4 developmental stages: egg, larva, pupa, and adult.



Eggs are laid on the water surface or where flooding will occur and allow the emergence of larvae which grow rapidly to pupae in which wings, legs and other appendages needed by the adult develop. The female adult, after a blood meal, returns to the water to start the cycle again.

What Homeowners Can Do

Homeowners play an important role in reducing mosquito populations in their own backyard by eliminating common mosquito breeding sites. Since the immature stages of mosquitoes are aquatic and require standing water to develop, working to eliminate standing water sites on residential properties can reduce mosquito populations. Traditional residential sites include: roof gutters, rain barrels, boats, birdbaths, cans, bottles, flower pots, unused swimming/wading pools, wheelbarrows, ornamental pools/fountains, old tires and tire ruts.

Residents can also protect themselves by making sure their window and door screening is in good repair. When outside with mosquitoes during times when they are most likely feeding (dawn or dusk), wear protective clothing such as long sleeved shirts and pants. Mosquito repellents can be effective however always read and follow the manufacturer's directions carefully.



Division of Mosquito Control staff remove tire piles for recycling. Tires are an excellent mosquito habitat.



Division of Mosquito Control staff use equipment to remove sediment from a ditch. This increases flow and reduces flooding.

Help us, Help You

Eliminate All Standing Water
from your Property

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