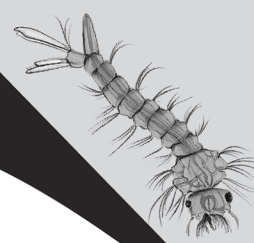
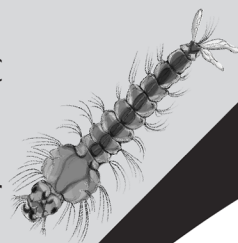


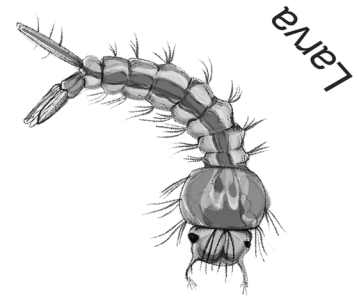


Adult

Anopheles (3)



Aedes albopictus (8)



Larva

Mosquitoes are attracted to light-colored clothing.

Carbon dioxide attracts mosquitoes.

Culex (1)



Bed nets are a good way to prevent Zika, dengue or chikungunya.

FALSE

Aedes aegypti and A. albopictus are day biters, so bed nets don't help. But Anopheles are night biters, so bed nets can protect from this vector for malaria. **6 POINTS**

FALSE

Dark clothing holds heat and is more attractive to mosquitoes. **8 POINTS**

TRUE

Exhaling carbon dioxide provides chemical pathways for biting mosquitoes to find you. **7 POINTS**

FALSE

Mosquitoes find their prey by using chemical, visual and heat sensors. You emit more attractive chemicals when you are moving. **4 POINTS**

Anopheles (3)



You will get more mosquito bites if you stand still.

Protect your pets by spraying a DEET-based insecticide on them.

FALSE

DEET can be ingested by pets when licking their coats, making them seriously ill. **3 POINTS**

TRUE

Insect repellents containing DEET or picaridin are among the most effective. **2 POINTS**

TRUE

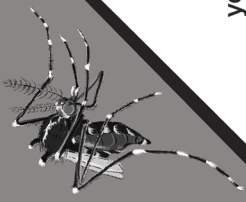
Mosquitoes are attracted to sweat, which contains compounds like lactic acid, which they locate using chemical sensors. **1 POINT**

TRUE

Dumping out water reduces the number of breeding habitats and the number of mosquitoes that mature into biting adults. **5 POINTS**

Emptying water containers reduces the number of mosquitoes.

Aedes albopictus (7)

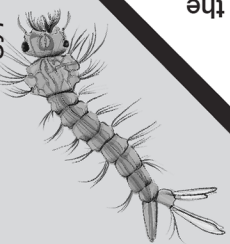


Aedes aegypti (5)



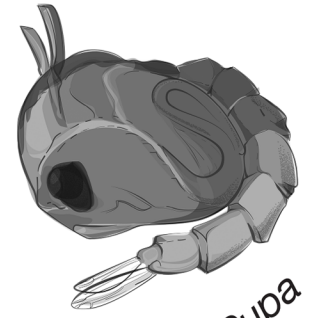
Some of the most effective mosquito repellents contain DEET or picaridin. **6 POINTS**

Aedes aegypti (6)



Smelly socks and undershirts send a powerful "bite me" message to mosquitoes.

Culex (2)



Pupa



Eggs



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Adult

Anopheles (3)

Mosquitoes have two wings and six legs.

Aedes albopictus (8)

Mosquitoes bite using their sharp teeth.

Larva

Culex (1)

Female mosquitoes find their blood meal by sight, heat, and chemical signals.

TRUE

Mosquitoes are classified as Diptera, an order of insects containing the two-winged or so-called true flies. They have six legs.

3 POINTS

FALSE

Female mosquitoes have a six-part proboscis that drills into skin and sucks blood.

7 POINTS

FALSE

All mosquitoes eat sugary substances such as plant nectar for energy. But females also need a blood meal for their eggs to develop.

5 POINTS

Anopheles (3)

Blood is the primary food source for adult mosquitoes.

TRUE

Mosquitoes have sensors that detect movement, infrared radiation from warm bodies and chemicals like carbon dioxide and lactic acid.

2 POINTS

FALSE

Not all mosquitoes eat sugary substances such as plant nectar for energy. Some mosquitoes such as *Aedes aegypti* lay eggs on dry surfaces where they expect water will rise and submerge the eggs. All eggs need water to develop into adults.

1 POINT

Mosquito eggs must be laid in water.

TRUE

You can recognize larvae and pupae by their distinctive patterns of motion.

9 POINTS

FALSE

No! Some mosquitoes such as *Aedes aegypti* lay eggs on dry surfaces where they expect water will rise and submerge the eggs. All eggs need water to develop into adults.

1 POINT

Larvae wiggle and pupae tumble through the water.

TRUE

You can recognize larvae and pupae by their distinctive patterns of motion.

9 POINTS

FALSE

There are more than 3,500 species of mosquitoes, but most are harmless to humans.

4 POINTS

Aedes albopictus (7)

There are more than 3,500 species of mosquitoes, but most are harmless to humans.

4 POINTS

Aedes aegypti (5)

TRUE

Aedes and *Culex* larvae breathe through a siphon on their abdomen. *Anopheles* larvae breathe through spiracles (holes in their abdomen).

8 POINTS

FALSE

There are more than 3,500 species of mosquitoes, but most are harmless to humans.

4 POINTS

Eggs

Aedes aegypti (6)

An *Aedes* larva breathes through a siphon.

TRUE

There are more than 3,500 species of mosquitoes, but most are harmless to humans.

4 POINTS

Culex (2)

Pupa

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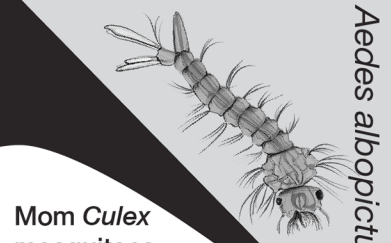
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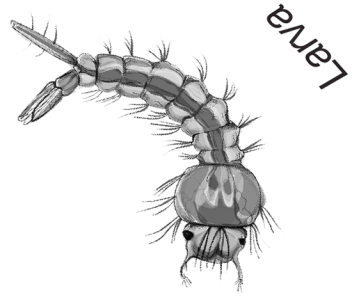
Adult



Anopheles (3)



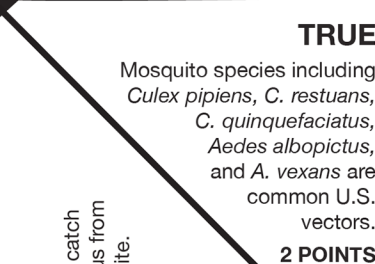
Aedes albopictus (8)



Larva



Culex (1)



Anopheles (3)

You can catch West Nile virus from other people.

FALSE
You can only catch West Nile virus from a mosquito bite.
1 POINT

TRUE
Mosquito species including *Culex pipiens*, *C. restuans*, *C. quinquefasciatus*, *Aedes albopictus*, and *A. vexans* are common U.S. vectors.
2 POINTS

TRUE
This is true for *Culex*, but *Aedes* lay eggs on dry surfaces next to water. *Anopheles* mosquitoes lay individual eggs with floats on water surface.
5 POINTS

TRUE
Culex mosquitoes prefer to lay eggs in nutrient-rich water. But *Culex* will also lay eggs in clear water if murky water is not available.
7 POINTS

Culex larvae are found mostly in nutrient-rich or murky water.

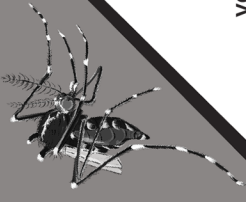
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FALSE
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3 POINTS

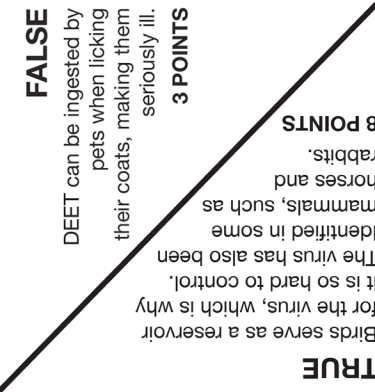
TRUE
Birds serve as a reservoir for the virus, which is why it is so hard to control. The virus has also been identified in some mammals, such as horses and rabbits.
8 POINTS

FALSE
West Nile virus is now a potential health threat in all 50 states. The disease is transmitted by a mosquito vector.
4 POINTS

All mosquitoes that transmit disease live in the tropics.



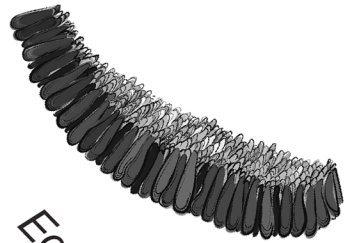
Aedes albopictus (7)



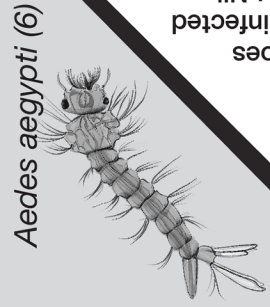
Aedes aegypti (5)

TRUE
Mosquitoes become infected with West Nile virus by biting infected birds.

FALSE
You can protect yourself from West Nile virus by getting vaccinated.



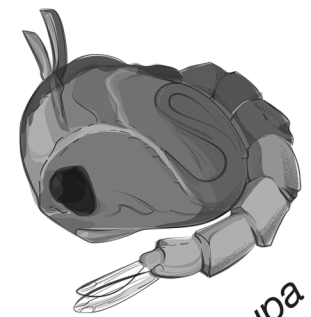
Eggs



Aedes aegypti (6)



Culex (2)



Pupa

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Adult

Larva

Eggs

Pupa

Anopheles (3)

Aedes albopictus (8)

Culex (1)

Anopheles (3)

Aedes albopictus
mosquitoes only bite humans.

TRUE
The Zika virus, transmitted by *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus*, can cause microcephaly (smaller than normal head) in unborn children.
2 POINTS

FALSE
These symptoms are similar for three diseases: Zika, dengue, and chikungunya. Only a doctor can determine which one.
1 POINT

TRUE
The vaccine is about 99 percent effective and appears to provide lifelong protection.
5 POINTS

Aedes aegypti
mosquitoes are usually found in and around human dwellings.

TRUE
Aedes aegypti mosquitoes prefer breeding sites in and around houses.
4 POINTS

FALSE
Anopheles mosquitoes are responsible for most cases of Zika and yellow fever.

TRUE
Aedes aegypti mosquitoes are transmitted by *Aedes* mosquitoes.
6 POINTS

FALSE
Anopheles mosquitoes are vectors for malaria. Zika and yellow fever are transmitted by *Aedes* mosquitoes.
6 POINTS

Aedes albopictus (7)

Aedes aegypti (5)

FALSE
Aedes aegypti mosquitoes that are vectors for these diseases bite during the day - not at night, so bed nets are not good for protection.
3 POINTS

TRUE
Aedes aegypti mosquitoes live and breed in a relatively small area, so eliminating mosquito habitats in your neighborhood can reduce the risk of infection.
7 POINTS

Aedes aegypti (6)

Culex (2)

FALSE
Bed nets offer good protection from Zika, dengue, and yellow fever and chikungunya.
6 POINTS

TRUE
Mosquito vectors for Zika, dengue, and yellow fever fly a range of 10 to 100 m in their lifetime.
2 POINTS

TRUE
There is a vaccine for yellow fever.
5 POINTS

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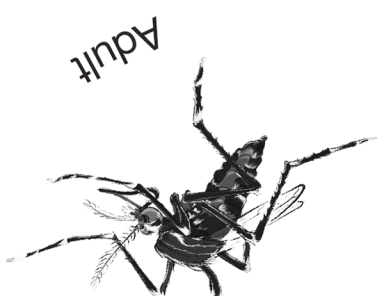


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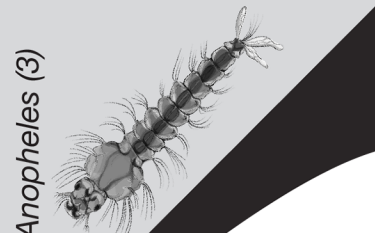
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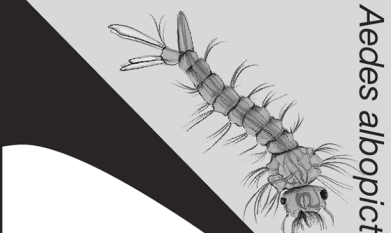
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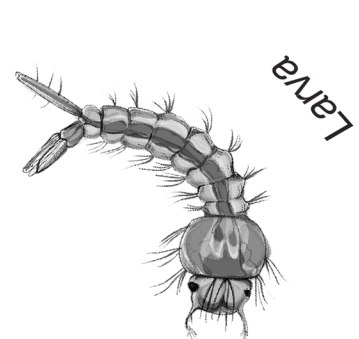
Adult



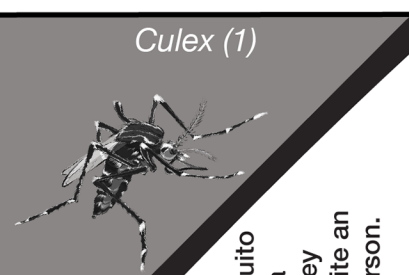
Anopheles (3)



Aedes albopictus (8)



Larva

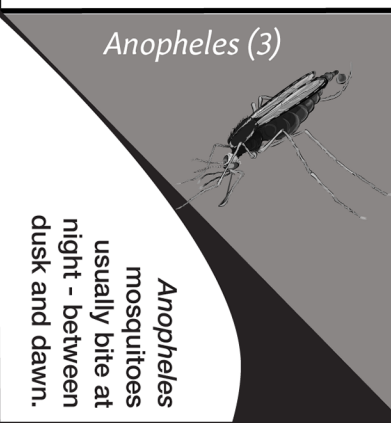


Culex (1)

For a mosquito to acquire a parasite, they must first bite an infected person.

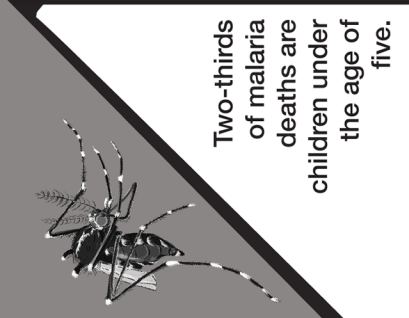
TRUE
Parasites multiply in the infected person's liver before infecting and destroying red blood cells. When the female ingests an infected person's blood, she also ingests the parasites.
8 POINTS

TRUE
Because the malaria parasite is found in red blood cells in infected people, it can be transmitted through a blood transfusion.
6 POINTS



Anopheles (3)

Anopheles mosquitoes usually bite at night - between dusk and dawn.



Two-thirds of malaria deaths are children under the age of five.

TRUE
Pregnant women and children are at highest risk of the disease.
1 POINT

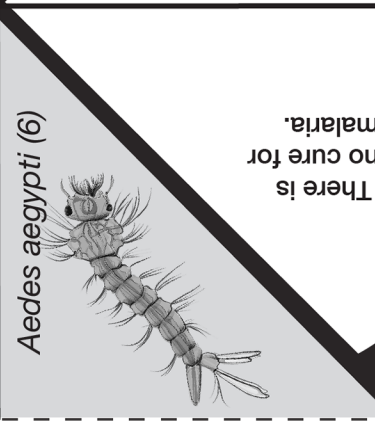
FALSE
Malaria is caused by a parasite (*Plasmodium*) spread by infected Anopheles mosquitoes.
3 POINTS



Aedes aegypti (5)

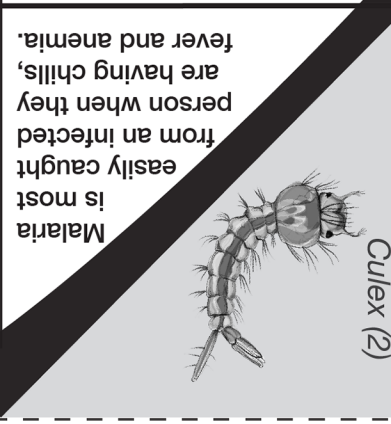
Malaria is caused by a virus.

Aedes albopictus (7)



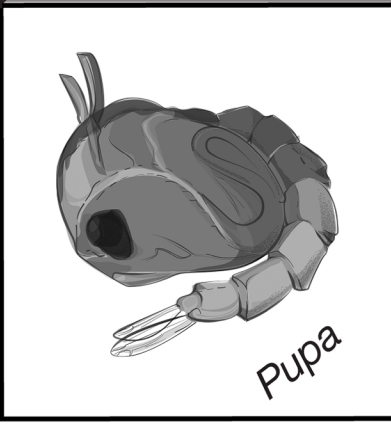
Aedes aegypti (6)

There is no cure for malaria.

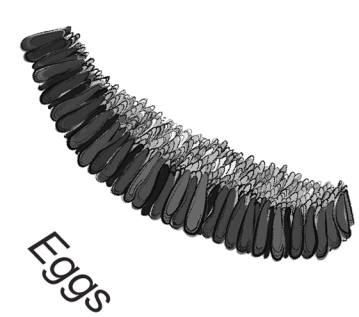


Culex (2)

Malaria is most easily caught from an infected person when they are having chills, fever and anemia.



Pupa



Eggs



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