

Controlling mosquito breeding after floods, storms and cyclones

Mosquito numbers can increase after floods, storms and cyclones as standing water from heavy rainfall and flooding provides the perfect conditions for mosquito breeding. Increased numbers of mosquitoes lead to an increased risk of being bitten and mosquito-borne diseases.



Photograph by Paul Zborowski

Protecting you and your family

You can reduce the number of potential breeding sites around your home by:

- cleaning up around your house and yard following a cyclone or flood and getting rid of potential mosquito breeding sites
- removing any pools of water around your house and yard—this may involve clearing debris from ditches, cutting small channels to help pooling water drain, or filling in holes and vehicle wheel ruts
- cleaning up debris deposited on your property by flood waters or cyclone. While a lot of this debris may be half-buried, it often contains enough water to breed large numbers of mosquitoes.

Rain or floodwater may have also collected in containers around your yard, so make sure you tip the water out of the containers and store them in a dry place, or throw them away. Common mosquito breeding sites include:

- pot plant bases (inside and outside)
- tyres
- tarpaulins

- palm fronds
- buckets
- tin cans and plastic containers
 - boats
 - coconutshells
- roof gutters (if blocked by leaf debris).

Rainwater tanks can also be a potential breeding site for mosquitoes. You can reduce risk by:

- checking the mosquito screens and flap valves on rainwater tanks—particularly in-ground tanks—to ensure that the screens and flap valves are still in place
- making any necessary repairs.



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Avoid being bitten

There are several simple steps you can take to reduce your risk of being bitten by mosquitoes:

- wear insect repellent whenever mosquitoes are present
- wear long, loose, light-coloured clothing
- use flying insect spray to kill any mosquitoes in rooms
- use mosquito coils or plug-in insecticide mats in rooms
- repair defective insect screens.

See a doctor immediately if you become unwell with fever, headache, skin rash, joint or muscle pain.



Further information:

- Department of Health
www.health.qld.gov.au/disaster
www.health.qld.gov.au/mozziediseases/default.asp
www.health.qld.gov.au/ph/documents/ehu/32922.pdf
- Emergency Management Queensland
www.emergency.qld.gov.au/emq/css/beprepared.asp
- Workplace Health and Safety Queensland
www.deir.qld.gov.au/workplace/index.htm
- 13 HEALTH (13 43 25 84)
- Contact your doctor, hospital or health clinic
- Contact your nearest Public Health Unit.

For general information, contact your local Public Health Unit.

Brisbane South Tel: 3176 4000
Bundaberg Tel: 4303 7500
Cairns Tel: 4226 5555
Darling Downs Tel: 4699 8240
Gold Coast Tel: 5687 9000

Hervey Bay Tel: 4184 1800
Mackay Tel: 4885 5800
Metro North
Brisbane Office Tel: 3624 1111
Moreton Bay Tel: 3624 1111

Rockhampton Tel: 4920 6989
Sunshine Coast Tel: 5409 6600
Toowoomba Tel: 4699 8240
Townsville Tel: 44336900
West Moreton Tel: 3818 4700