

# Glossary

<b>Adulticide</b>	a pesticide used to kill adult mosquitoes or black flies.
<b><u>Aedes</u></b>	a genus of mosquitoes that uses temporary water areas to complete its life cycle. There are both spring and summer species in this genus that attack humans. They are a biological vector for dog heartworm.
<b><u>Anopheles</u></b>	a genus of mosquitoes rare in Ontario, that may overwinter as either eggs or adults depending on the species. They are rarely a significant problem in Ontario, however, on a world-wide scale they are biological vectors of malaria.
<b>Biological Vector</b>	an insect in whose body the infective agent develops or multiplies and is then transmitted.
<b>Catch basin</b>	a shallow shelf basin covered by a storm grate which receives run-off water from roadways. It is connected by pipes to a larger network of sewer pipes and is often clogged with debris, organic matter and a small amount of entrapped water which cannot flow freely into the system. This is an ideal breeding site for mosquito larvae, particularly <u>Culex</u> mosquitoes.
<b><u>Culex</u></b>	a genus of mosquitoes that typically completes its larval development in permanent water sites such as catch basins. There are several generations each year. They may carry Saint Louis encephalitis.
<b>Encephalitis</b>	an inflammation of the brain. The symptoms are headache and drowsiness, feverishness and frequently nausea. There are several kinds of encephalitis, one of which is the St. Louis strain.
<b>Larvicide</b>	a pesticide which is used to kill the larval stage of an insect.
<b>Mechanical Vector</b>	an insect which transmits an infective organism from its contaminated parts, e.g. from contaminated mouth parts.
<b>Percolation</b>	action by which water penetrates through ground or soil to the underground water table.

<b>Permanent water</b>	water in a land depression or containment collected from melted snow or rainfall which usually lasts for longer than three weeks and often never dries up. Bird baths, sewage lagoons, rain barrels and marshes are considered to contain permanent water, and to be common breeding sites for <u>Culex</u> , <u>Culiseta</u> and <u>Anopheles</u> mosquitoes.
<b>Pupicide</b>	a pesticide which is used to kill the pupal stage of an insect. At the current time no pupicides are available for mosquito or black fly control.
<b>Self-contained water</b>	in reference to types of breeding sites – these areas do not have drainage. Loss of water occurs solely through ground percolation or evaporation.
<b>Siphon</b>	the tube through which mosquito larvae breathe.
<b>Temperature inversion</b>	where warm light air overrides cool dense air and smoke or fog discharged at ground level will not rise significantly from where it is discharged.
<b>Temporary water</b>	water which remains long enough to be a breeding site for flood water mosquitoes (e.g. <u>Aedes</u> spp.) (three days to three weeks, depending on time of year); but will eventually dry up and cause the drying of mosquito eggs laid there.
<b>Vector</b>	a carrier of disease which transfers an infective agent from one person or animal to another.
<b>Woodland pool</b>	depressions in mixed deciduous woodland areas where melted snow in the spring will provide a suitable breeding site for spring <u>Aedes</u> mosquito larvae.