

Health Risks Associated with Common Insects and Animals Found in the San Gabriel Valley

Vectors of Concern	Potential Health Risks
Mosquitoes	- Saint Louis encephalitis - Malaria - Western equine encephalitis - Canine heartworm - West Nile virus - Allergic reactions
Africanized honey bees	- Multiple stinging incidents - Allergic reactions
Rats <i>(and rat fleas)</i>	- Salmonella - Murine typhus - Leptospirosis - Rat-bite fever - Plague
Black Flies	- Allergic reaction to saliva - Painful bites
Midges	- Allergic reaction to inhaled scales
Yellow Jackets	- Multiple stings - Allergic reactions
Urban Wildlife <i>(and their fleas)</i>	- Murine typhus - Plague
Ticks	- Lyme disease - Babesiosis - Erlichiosis
Wild Rodents	- Arenavirus - Hantavirus

Protecting Public Health



in the San Gabriel Valley

San Gabriel Valley Mosquito & Vector Control District

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The San Gabriel Valley Mosquito & Vector Control District is a special district formed in 1989 to protect the residents of the San Gabriel Valley from vector-borne disease through public education, vector control, and disease surveillance.

A VECTOR is defined in the Health & Safety code as: “any animal capable of transmitting the causative agent of human disease or capable of producing human discomfort or injury, including but not limited to, mosquitoes, flies, other insects, ticks, mites, and rodents.

Our services are funded by an annual benefit assessment that spreads the cost of our activities equally among the parcels in our district based on land use and property size.

In an ongoing effort to provide sound and effective services, our District incorporates an *Integrated Pest Management* (IPM) program comprised of four key elements:

Disease Surveillance



Ongoing monitoring for vector-borne disease allows our District to stay ahead of disease transmission. Testing for the presence of virus/pathogens in mosquitoes, sentinel chickens, wild birds and rodents helps us identify the transmission cycle before human cases can occur.

Prevention

Our primary goal is to prevent vectors from becoming a problem by reducing or eliminating their breeding sites. Although more time consuming and costly over the short term, they are inherently superior to reactionary approaches to disease outbreaks.



Control



Although we attempt to eliminate sources of vectors, biological and chemical control is sometimes necessary. Highly selective, environmentally safe control products reduce or eliminate adverse affects on non-target organisms while protecting the public health.

Public Education

Community outreach is a critical function of an effective IPM. The District reaches residents and community leaders through ongoing programs designed to inform, educate, and foster cooperation.

