

## City of Clewiston Public Notice

The Zika virus is a virus that has caught the attention of people all over the country. It is spread to people primarily through the bite of an infected *Aedes* mosquito; the only mosquito species known to carry the virus. **The Zika virus has not been confirmed in Clewiston.** Lee County has two of the nine confirmed cases in Florida. These cases are referred to as “travel cases” as the people with the virus came into the area from outside the country.

The *Aedes aegypti* or *Aedes albopictus* is known as a container breeding mosquito. Insuring items such as flower pot trays, toys, bird baths, feeders, boats or rain gutters are cleaned, emptied and/or covered to prevent standing water will aid in eliminating the mosquito habitat. Within the mosquito life cycle, it takes as little as five days for eggs to hatch and feed and requires only a small area of habitat to do so.

If you must go outside, cover up your body; wear light colored long sleeves and long pants. Spray exposed skin with an insect repellent containing deet.

The City of Clewiston’s mosquito program is actively trapping mosquitoes and spraying in areas where trap counts support spray missions. The staff has put out over one hundred “30 day larvicide bricks” in standing water along Okeechobee Blvd. We have been in contact with Lee County Mosquito District (the nation’s largest and leading mosquito program) and follow the same guide lines and operations as they do. The City’s mosquito control contractor, Clarke Environmental, who also treats Hendry County, is working on a strategy to combat this situation should the Health Department release a Public Warning about the Zika virus. If you have any questions regarding this notice, please contact the Clewiston Public Works Dept. at telephone no. (863) 983-1471, Monday-Friday from 7 a.m. - 4 p.m.

Feb. 2, 2016

## DEPARTMENT REPORTS SIX NEW TRAVEL-ASSOCIATED ZIKA CASES TO THE CDC



**Contact:**

Communications Office  
[NewsMedia@flhealth.gov](mailto:NewsMedia@flhealth.gov)  
850-245-4111

**Tallahassee, Fla.** – This week, the Florida Department of Health reported six new travel-associated cases of Zika in Florida to the [Center for Disease Control and Prevention](#) (CDC). Travel-related cases are defined as disease believed to be contracted outside of the state. Florida has reported a total of nine travel-related cases to the federal government.

While the CDC has not identified Florida as an area of local Zika risk, the Florida Department of Health is closely monitoring imported disease. None of the confirmed cases involve pregnant women. Yesterday, Governor Rick Scott and State Surgeon General and Secretary of Health Dr. John Armstrong were briefed by the CDC on the status of Zika virus.

The CDC has issued travel notices for Zika virus for several countries. More information about the CDC's notices can be found here: <http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/notices>.

"Florida has many years of success in containing other mosquito-borne diseases and emerging health threats," said State Surgeon General and Secretary of Health. "Through these experiences, the department remains ready to protect residents and visitors from the Zika virus."

### **More Information on CDC precautions and DOH monitoring of Zika:**

- According to the CDC, Zika fever illness is generally mild with a rash, fever and joint pain. CDC researchers are examining a possible link between the virus and unborn babies exposed during pregnancy.
- Florida's public health laboratory has a developed capacity to test for infections. The department works closely with health care providers in the state to offer testing to individuals that meet CDC testing criteria.
- DOH has a robust mosquito-borne illness surveillance system and is working with the CDC, the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and local county mosquito control boards to ensure that the proper precautions are being taken to protect Florida residents and visitors.
- DOH encourages Florida residents and visitors to protect themselves from all mosquito-borne illnesses by draining standing water; covering their skin with

repellent and clothing; covering windows with screens; and other basic precautions.

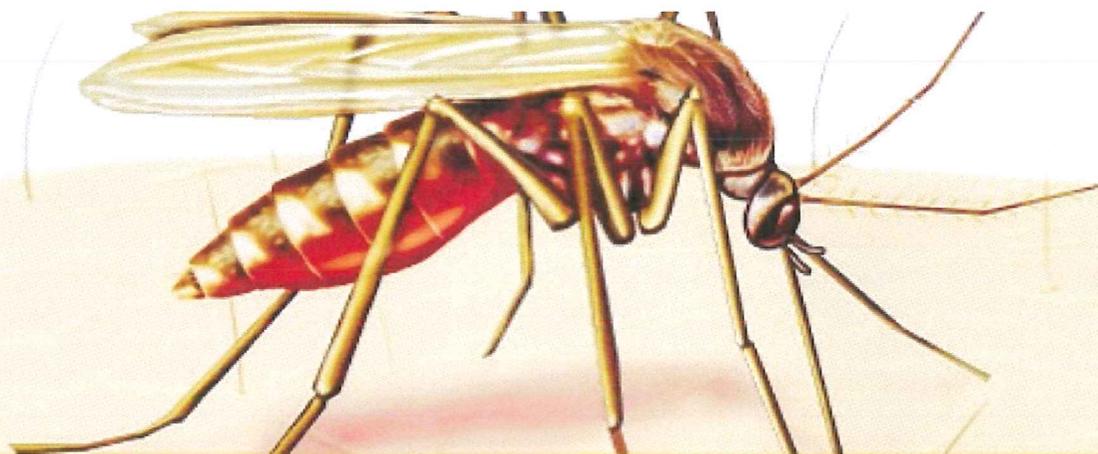
- To date, Florida has confirmed nine travel-associated cases, which involve residents from the following counties:
  - Miami-Dade – 4 cases
  - Hillsborough – 2 cases
  - Lee – 2 cases
  - Santa Rosa – 1 case
- The department has a PSA video that media partners are welcome to share regarding “Drain and Cover” and preventing mosquito bites. The video can be accessed here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AE6tkoWanXk>

For more information on Zika virus, click [here](#).

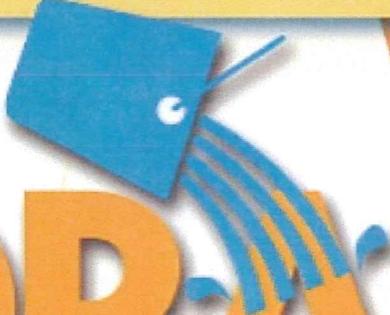
### **About the Florida Department of Health**

The department works to protect, promote and improve the health of all people in Florida through integrated state, county and community efforts.

Follow us on Twitter at [@HealthyFla](#) and on [Facebook](#). For more information about the Florida Department of Health please visit [www.FloridaHealth.gov](http://www.FloridaHealth.gov).



Then it's time to:



# DRAIN AND COVER



**Stop mosquitoes**  
from living and multiplying around your home or business.  
**Protect yourself**  
from mosquito bites and the diseases they carry.

#### **DRAIN STANDING WATER.**

**DRAIN:** Garbage cans, house gutters, pool covers, coolers, toys, flower pots or any other containers where sprinkler or rain water has collected.

**DISCARD:** Old tires, drums, bottles, cans, pots and pans, broken appliances and other items that aren't being used.

**EMPTY AND CLEAN:** Birdbaths and pets' water bowls at least once or twice a week.

#### **COVER YOUR SKIN.**

**CLOTHING:** If you must be outside when mosquitoes are active, cover up. Wear shoes, socks, long pants, and long sleeves.

**REPELLENT:** Apply mosquito repellent to bare skin and clothing. Always use repellents according to the label. Repellents with DEET, picaridin, oil of lemon eucalyptus, and IR3535 are effective. Use mosquito netting to protect children younger than 2 months.

**COVER DOORS AND WINDOWS WITH SCREENS.** Keep mosquitoes out



# Mosquito Bite Protection for Overseas Travelers

FloridaHealth.gov • Florida Department of Health

Mosquitoes spread viruses and parasites that cause diseases like chikungunya, dengue, Zika and malaria. Before you travel to areas where these diseases are found, talk to your health care provider about your health concerns, and ask about malaria prevention medicine.

Mosquitoes can live indoors and will bite at any time, day or night.



## Bring Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-registered insect repellents



When you travel to areas with mosquitoes, bring an EPA-registered insect repellent. Use products with active ingredients that are safe and effective.

- Always follow the product label instructions.
- Do not spray repellent on skin under clothing.
- If you use sunscreen, put sunscreen on first and insect repellent second.
- It is safe for pregnant or nursing women to use EPA-approved repellents if applied according to package label instructions.
- Learn more: [www2.epa.gov/insect-repellents](http://www2.epa.gov/insect-repellents).



USE INSECT REPELLENT WITH ONE OF THESE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS



BRAND EXAMPLES+ Overseas brand names may vary.

DEET →→

Off!, Cutter, Sawyer, Ultrathon

Picaridin (KBR 3023), Bayrepel and Icaridin →→

Skin So Soft Bug Guard Plus, Autan (outside the U.S.)

Oil of lemon eucalyptus (OLE) or para-menthane-diol (PMD) →→

Repel

IR3535 →→

Skin So Soft Bug Guard Plus Expedition, Skin Smart

Higher percentages of active ingredient=longer protection

## Cover up with clothing

- Wear long-sleeved shirts and long pants.
- Mosquitoes can bite through thin clothing. Treat clothes with permethrin or another EPA-registered insecticide for extra protection.



### Use permethrin-treated clothing and gear.

- Permethrin is an insecticide that kills mosquitoes and other insects.
- Buy permethrin-treated clothing and gear (boots, pants, socks, tents), or use permethrin to treat clothing and gear—follow product instructions closely.
- Read product information to find out how long the permethrin will last.
- Do not use permethrin products directly on skin.

## Keep mosquitoes out of hotels rooms & other lodging

- Choose a hotel or lodging with air conditioning and screened windows and doors.

If you will be sleeping outside or in a room that is not well screened, buy a bed net BEFORE traveling overseas.

- Buy bed nets from an outdoor store, and choose a WHOPEs-approved bed net (like Pramax\*): compact, white, rectangular, with 156 holes per square inch and long enough to tuck under a mattress.

- Permethrin-treated bed nets provide more protection than untreated nets.



- Do not wash bed nets or expose them to sunlight—this will break down permethrin more quickly.

- Learn more: [www.cdc.gov/malaria/malaria\\_worldwide/education/itn.html](http://www.cdc.gov/malaria/malaria_worldwide/education/itn.html)

[www.cdc.gov/features/StopMosquitoes](http://www.cdc.gov/features/StopMosquitoes)

\* The use of commercial names is to provide information about products; it does not represent an endorsement of these products by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention or the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.



### If you are travelling with a baby or child:



- Always follow product instructions when applying insect repellent to children.
- Spray insect repellent onto your hands and then apply to a child's face.
- Do not apply insect repellent to a child's hands, mouth, cut or irritated skin.



- Do not use insect repellent on babies younger than 2 months.
- Use permethrin-treated clothing and gear (such as boots, pants, socks, tents) or purchase permethrin-treated clothing and gear. Read product information to find out how long the protection will last.



- Do not use permethrin products directly on skin.
- Dress babies or small children in clothing that covers arms and legs.
- Cover cribs, strollers or baby carriers with mosquito netting.



### When you return home:

- Avoid being bitten by mosquitoes for three weeks—especially if you feel sick. This will help prevent infection of local mosquitoes.
- Drain standing water near homes and businesses at least weekly. This will keep local mosquito populations low and prevent local introduction of disease.





# Mosquito Bite Protection in Florida

FloridaHealth.gov • Florida Department of Health

Not all mosquitoes are the same. Different mosquitoes spread different diseases and bite at different times of the day. Some mosquito species bite during the day, such as those mosquitoes that can spread chikungunya, dengue and Zika viruses. Other species of mosquitoes bite most often at dawn and dusk, including those that can transmit West Nile virus.

Mosquitoes can live indoors and will bite at any time, day or night.



## Use Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-registered insect repellents

Wear repellent when you are outdoors. Use products with active ingredients that are safe and effective.

- Always follow the product label instructions.
- Do not spray repellent on skin under clothing.
- If you use sunscreen, put sunscreen on first and insect repellent second.
- It is safe for pregnant or nursing women to use EPA-approved repellants if applied according to package label instructions.
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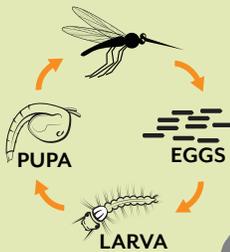
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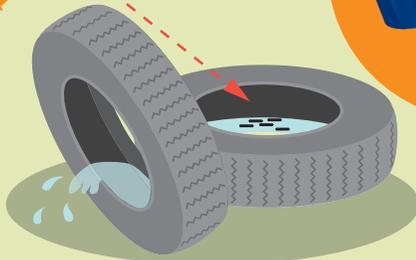
# Keep mosquitoes **outside**



# Stop mosquitoes from **breeding**



Mosquitoes breed by laying eggs in & near standing water.



As little as one teaspoon or bottle cap of water standing for more than one week is enough for mosquitoes to breed and multiply.

At your house or business:

Put away items that are outside and not being used because they could hold standing water.



Around all buildings:

At least once a week, empty, turn over or cover anything that could hold water:

- tires
- buckets
- toys
- pools & pool covers
- birdbaths
- trash, trash containers and recycling bins
- boat or car covers
- roof gutters
- coolers
- pet dishes

In your garden:

Keep flower pots and saucers free of standing water. Some plants, such as bromeliads, hold water in their leaves—flush out water-holding plants with your hose once a week.

