

預防措施

防治蚊患忠告

白紋伊蚊遍佈香港的市區和郊區。滋生蚊子的地方，既可以是空罐、午餐飯盒、棄置的輪胎、淤塞的排水明渠、容器等人造盛器，也可以是天然存在的樹洞、竹樹的殘段和葉腋。

殺滅蚊幼蟲

預防勝於治療。由於蚊子必須在水中產卵，消滅其於生長的階段，更為有效。倘若無法接近或暫時難以清除蚊的滋生源頭或可能滋生地，才須施用除害劑以殺滅蚊的幼蟲。

以除害劑殺滅蚊的幼蟲時，須注意以下各點：

- 須直接向積水用蚊油或殺幼蟲劑(例如相硫磷、桿菌屬亞種蘇雲金桿菌等)，按照標籤上所列明的劑量。
- 使用較高濃度的殺幼蟲劑或過量的蚊油，並不會增加殺幼蟲劑或蚊油的效力。
- 所使用的除害劑必須已向漁農自然護理署註冊。
- 視乎個別殺幼蟲劑的效力，在有積水的地方每星期施用殺幼蟲劑，直至積水清除為止。
- 倘積水表面仍有蚊油，便不須再次施用。
- 施用除害劑的人員在施用除害劑時，須穿戴保護衣物(包括面罩和膠手套)。

殺滅成蚊

消滅成蚊較消滅幼蟲更為困難。成蚊通常離開滋生的地方，藏身在隱蔽之處。殺滅成蚊時，須注意下列各點：

- 按照家用除害劑標籤上指示的劑量，向成蚊施用除害劑，藉此殺滅成蚊。
- 可使用噴霧、液體噴霧、煙薰(傳統蚊香)或汽化(電蚊片/滅蚊水)式的除害劑。
- 不要將除害劑噴向運作中的電器或火焰，以免發生爆炸。
- 要有效地用噴霧和液體噴霧式除害劑殺滅成蚊，須將除害劑直接噴向成蚊。
- 無須向蚊子噴射過量除害劑。
- 在可能給蚊子飛進室內的入口(例如窗戶)的附近擺放蚊香和電蚊片/滅蚊水。
- 使用除害劑時要小心確保空氣流通。
- 避免因使用蚊香而引起火警。

預防成蚊

成蚊叮人吸血以產卵。為防止被成蚊叮咬，須注意下列各點：

- 在門窗安裝防蚊網。
- 前往戶外地方應穿著長袖衫和長褲。
- 倘室內並無空氣調節，應使用蚊帳。
- 用含有避蚊胺(DEET)的驅蚊劑塗抹衣服或外露的身體，以免蚊子叮咬。
- 有些人對驅蚊劑敏感，宜將小劑量塗抹在一小部分皮膚上，測試有否任何過敏反應，然後才使用驅蚊劑。

註：當使用除害劑時，必須閱讀及遵循標籤上的指示。此外，亦請參閱由漁農自然護理署印製的《安全使用家居除害劑》傳單，以獲取更多資料(電話：2150 7010，傳真：2314 2622，電郵：afcdeng@afcd.gov.hk，網站：<http://www.afcd.gov.hk>)。市民也可致電食物環境衛生署的熱線電話 2868 0000，以獲取更多有關防治蚊患的資料。

蚊患防治的備註

防治蚊患應採用綜合蟲鼠管理方法。清除靜止或及流速慢的水，是防治蚊患的最有效方法。使用包括殺蟲劑等化學物品殺滅蚊子幼蟲，只是最後選擇及短期的解決辦法。至於空間噴灑法，即以殺蟲劑噴灑消滅成蚊，也只應在有迫切需要減少成蚊數目，例如防止由蚊子傳播的疾病散播時才使用。市民在選擇防治蚊患的方法時，必須顧及對生態的影響。

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給市民的意見

市民宜：

1. 收拾處所，並檢查處所內是否有容器積水；
2. 清除所有多餘積水，並消除一切滲漏源頭；
3. 至少每星期更換花瓶和盆栽墊盤裏的水一次，以防蚊蟲滋生。應盡可能避免使用墊盤；
4. 蓋好所有盛水容器，以防成蚊接觸水面；
5. 妥善處置能載水的物品，例如空飯盒、空罐和輪胎；
6. 停止在農運徑或政府土地旁貯水作灌溉用途；

7. 在車房防撞輪胎上刺穿幾個大孔，以防蓄水，或改在停車位標上記號，以防碰撞。
8. 與食物環境衛生署轄下分區防治蟲鼠辦事處或防治蟲鼠事務諮詢組聯絡，或與滅蟲公司聯絡，要求協助防治蚊蟲。

滅蚊措施給家居的建議

資料來源：食物環境衛生署

Preventive Measures

Advice on mosquito control and prevention

Aedes albopictus (白紋伊蚊) is highly prevalent in Hong Kong. It breeds both in urban and rural areas and their breeding sites can be artificial receptacles like cans, lunch boxes, discarded tyres, clogged surface channels, containers; and naturally occurring tree holes, bamboo stumps and leaf axils.

Killing of mosquito larvae

Prevention is better than cure. As the mosquitoes have to breed in water, it is more effective and efficient to control mosquito at source at its aquatic stage. Pesticide should only be used for killing of mosquito in its breeding place or preventing its breeding if the breeding sources or potential breeding grounds are inaccessible or could not be eliminated for the time being. The followings must be noted for killing mosquito larvae:

1. Larvicidal oil or larvicide (such as temephos, *Bacillus thuringiensis* subspecies *israelensis* etc.) can be applied to stagnant water directly with dosage according to the label instructions.
2. Higher than required concentration of larvicide or excessive amount of larvicidal oil would not give better result on killing the mosquito larvae.
3. The pesticides used must have been registered with the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department.
4. Depending on the product, larvicide may be applied weekly into the stagnant water until the water has been removed.
5. Larvicidal oil need not be applied into the stagnant water again if the oil is still present in the water.
6. Pesticide applicator should put on protective gears including face mask and rubber gloves during pesticide application.

Killing of adult mosquito

Elimination of adult mosquitoes is relatively difficult as compared with that of the larvae. Adult mosquitoes usually disperse from their breeding place and hide in inconspicuous sites. The followings must be noted for killing adult mosquitoes:

- Adult mosquito can be killed by using household pesticides against flying insect with dosage according to the label instructions.
- The pesticides may be applied in form of aerosol, liquid spray, smoke (traditional mosquito coil) or vapour (electric mosquito mat/liquid).
- Do not spray the pesticides directly against functioning electrical appliances or flame to avoid explosion.
- Aerosol and liquid spray has to be applied directly to the adult mosquito for effective killing.
- Spraying of pesticide excessively on adult mosquito is not necessary for killing the insect.
- Mosquito coil and electric mosquito mat/liquid has to be placed near possible entrance, such as window, for mosquito.
- Care must be taken to ensure good ventilation and to avoid fire hazard on using mosquito coil.

Protection against adult mosquitoes

Adult mosquito attacks people for getting blood for laying eggs. The followings have to be noted for getting protection against adult mosquitoes:

1. Windows and doors could be screened.
2. Wear long-sleeved clothes and long trousers when going outdoors.
3. Mosquito bednet could be used when the room is not air-conditioned.
4. Bodies could be protected from mosquito bite by applying insect repellent (containing DEET) on the clothes and exposed part of the body.
5. Some people may be allergic to insect repellent. Apply small amount of insect repellent to small area of the body to check for any allergic response before using the repellent.

Note: Always read and follow label instructions when using pesticides. Please also refer to the leaflet on Safe Use of Household Pesticides produced by Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department for further information. (Tel. No. 2150 7010, Fax: 2314 2622, e-mail: afcdeng@afcd.gov.hk, Web-site: <http://www.afcd.gov.hk>). The public can also call the telephone hotline of Food and Environmental Hygiene Department at Tel. No. 2868 0000 for more information on mosquito prevention and control.

Remark on mosquito control

Integrated pest management approach has to be adopted for the prevention and control of mosquito. Elimination of stagnant or/and slow running water is the fundamental and most effective mosquito prevention and control method. Application of chemical including pesticide should be the last resort and temporary measure for killing mosquito larvae. Space spraying against adult mosquitoes by using pesticide should only be carried out when there is an urgent need to reduce the number of adult mosquito such as preventing transmission of mosquito-borne diseases. Ecological impacts have to be taken into consideration for selecting the method(s) for mosquito control.

Advice to Public:

1. To tidy up their premises and check for any accumulation of water inside their premises;
2. To remove all unnecessary water collection and eliminate the sources;
3. To change at least every week the water in flower vases and saucers of potted plants to prevent breeding of mosquitoes. The use of saucers should be avoided whenever possible;
4. To properly cover all containers that hold water to prevent mosquito from accessing the water;
5. To properly dispose articles that are able to contain water such as empty lunch boxes, cans and tyres;
6. To stop storing water along morning walk trails or Government land for irrigation;
7. To make large holes on tyres used as anti-bumping measure in garage to prevent water trapping or use mark(s) on the parking space to prevent bumping instead.
8. To contact the district pest control offices or PCAS of FEHD, or pest control companies for assistance in mosquito control or prevention.

Anti-mosquito Measures - Advice for Household

****Information provided by : Food and Environmental Hygiene Department****