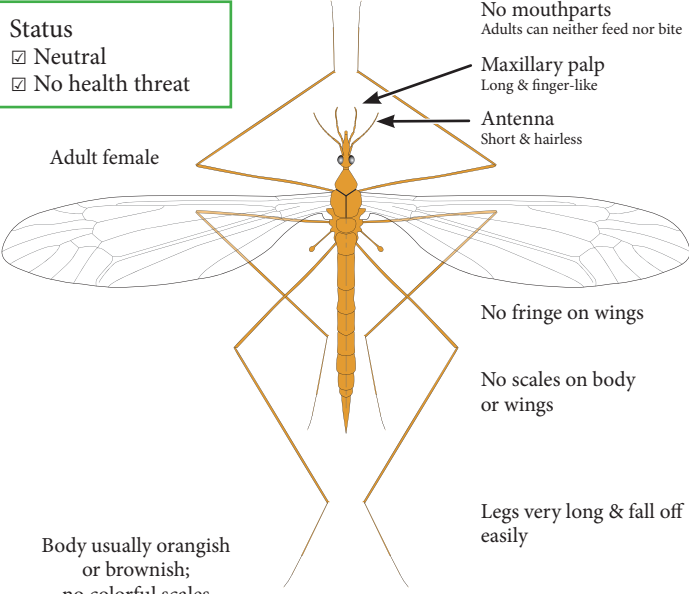


Mosquitoes & Look-alikes

Status

- Neutral
- No health threat



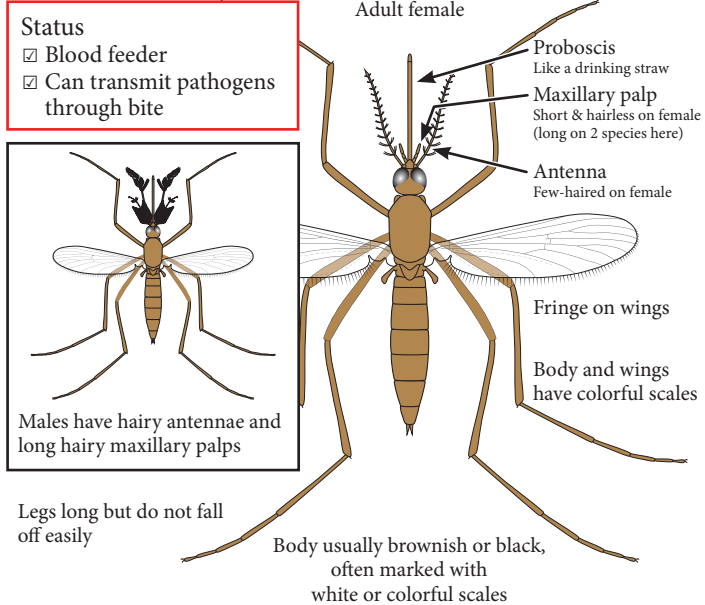
Adult female

- No mouthparts
Adults can neither feed nor bite
- Maxillary palp
Long & finger-like
- Antenna
Short & hairless
- No fringe on wings
- No scales on body or wings
- Legs very long & fall off easily
- Body usually orangish or brownish; no colorful scales

Crane Flies (Tipulidae). Eggs are laid in moist soils. Juvenile stages and pupae live in moist soils where they feed on organic matter. Adults emerge mostly during late winter to early spring; a few species emerge in fall. Adults range in size from 10-25 mm long. They have a long head but no proboscis. Their legs are all about the same size, always kept down (not held up). Most adults have no mouthparts and cannot feed.

Status

- Blood feeder
- Can transmit pathogens through bite



Adult female

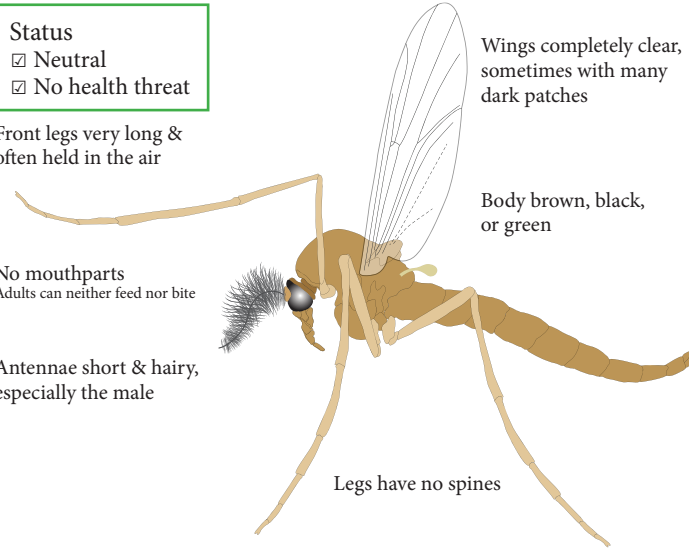
- Proboscis
Like a drinking straw
- Maxillary palp
Short & hairless on female (long on 2 species here)
- Antenna
Few-haired on female
- Fringe on wings
- Body and wings have colorful scales
- Legs long but do not fall off easily
- Body usually brownish or black, often marked with white or colorful scales

Males have hairy antennae and long hairy maxillary palps

Mosquitoes (Culicidae). Eggs are laid on or above water. Juvenile stages and pupae live in stagnant water where they feed on algae. Adults emerge yearround. Adults range in size from 3-9 mm long, much smaller than crane flies. They have a long narrow proboscis. Their hind legs are very long; when at rest, they often keep them raised in the air. Adults feed on nectar. After mating, females also feed on animal blood.

Status

- Neutral
- No health threat



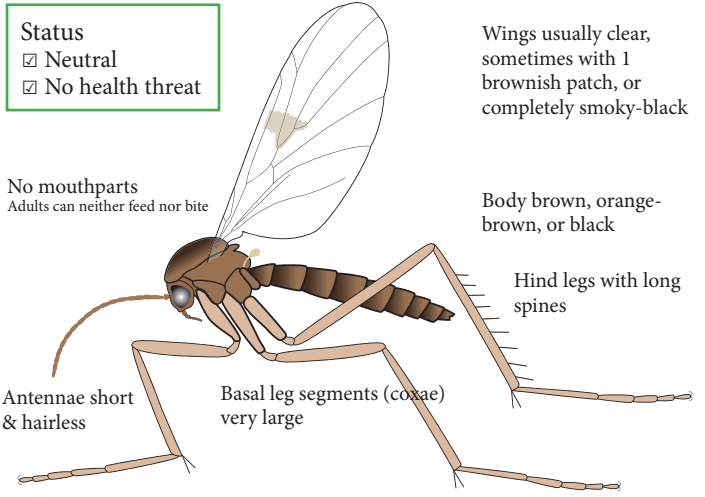
Adult female

- Wings completely clear, sometimes with many dark patches
- Front legs very long & often held in the air
- Body brown, black, or green
- No mouthparts
Adults can neither feed nor bite
- Antennae short & hairy, especially the male
- Legs have no spines

Water Midges (Chironomidae). Eggs are laid on water. Juvenile stages and pupae live in mud of lakes, ponds, and slow-moving or stagnant water where they feed on organic matter. Adults emerge in spring and summer. They range in size from 1-10 mm long, much smaller than crane flies. In the early evening, males fly together in huge swarms that attract females. Females are also attracted to lights at night. Their front legs are very long; when at rest, they are often held in the air. Adults have no mouthparts; they can neither feed nor bite.

Status

- Neutral
- No health threat



Adult female

- Wings usually clear, sometimes with 1 brownish patch, or completely smoky-black
- No mouthparts
Adults can neither feed nor bite
- Body brown, orange-brown, or black
- Hind legs with long spines
- Antennae short & hairless
- Basal leg segments (coxae) very large

Fungus Gnats (Mycetophilidae). Eggs are laid in moist soil and on fungi. Juvenile stages and pupae live in moist organic soils and fungi on which they feed. Adults emerge during moist times of year such as winter and early spring. They range in size from 2.2-13.5 mm long, much smaller than most crane flies. They usually fly in the evening and are attracted to organic soils, fungus, and rotting fruit. Their front legs are very long, usually kept down. Adults have no mouthparts; they can neither feed nor bite.

