~ 2015 Mosquito B-roll Slate Descriptors ~

Descriptive Slate # 1	Scientist opens incubator door and removes two containers of mosquitoes then places them on a workbench.
	The following clip shows a close up of a scientist placing the same two containers on a workbench (screen at top allows ventilation). One container contains ***Culex quinquefasciatus*** larvae and pupae in water and the other contains ***Aedes aegypti*** larvae and pupae too. Adult ***Culex quinquefasciatus*** and ***Aedes aegypti*** mosquitoes are flying around the top of the containers.
	The following clip is an extreme close up showing three of the four life stages of ***Culex quinquefasciatus:*** eggs floating in water in a container***,*** with larvae and pupae under the water line. These type of mosquitoes spread West Nile virus.
	The following clip is an extreme close up of ***Aedes aegypti*** larvae and a few pupae in water in a container. The swirling together is very characteristic of this mosquito species. Adult ***Aedes aegypti*** mosquitoes spread the following diseases: Chikungunya, Dengue, Zika, and Yellow fever. ***Aedes aegypti*** female mosquitoes are more efficient for spreading viruses to humans because they bite indoors, feed almost exclusively on humans, and will move from person to person until they get a full blood meal.
Descriptive Slate # 2	The following clip is an extreme close up of an individual adult female ***Aedes aegypti.*** This type of mosquito spreads chikungunya, dengue, Zika, and Yellow fever. ***Aedes aegypti*** female mosquitoes are more efficient for spreading viruses to humans because they bite indoors, feed almost exclusively on humans, and will move from person to person until they get a full blood meal.
Descriptive Slate # 3	The following clip is a close up of adult ***Aedes aegypti*** female mosquitoes in a container.
Descriptive Slate # 4	The following clip is an extreme close up showing all four life stages of ***Culex quinquefasciatus;*** eggs floating in water in a container***,*** with larvae and pupae under the water line. The camera pans upward to show the top part of container where the adult mosquitoes emerge to seek sugar water from the sugar water feeding jar at the top of the cone section of the container (screen at top allows ventilation). Adult ***Culex quinquefasciatus*** mosquitoes spread West Nile virus.
Descriptive Slate # 5	The following clip is an extreme close up of adult male and female ***Aedes aegypti*** and ***Aedes albopictus*** mosquitoes***,*** in a screened cup (screen at top allows ventilation). ***Aedes aegypti*** mosquitoes spread Chikungunya, Dengue, Zika, and Yellow fever while ***Aedes albopictus*** mosquitoes only spread chikungunya and dengue. ***Aedes aegypti*** female mosquitoes are more efficient for spreading viruses to humans because they bite indoors, feed almost exclusively on humans, and will move from person to person until they get a full blood meal.
Descriptive Slate # 6	The following clip is an extreme close up of male and female ***Aedes albopictus*** mosquitoes in a screened cup. This type of mosquito spreads chikungunya and dengue.
Descriptive Slate # 7	The following clip is an extreme close up of female adult ***Culex quinquefasciatus*** mosquitoes in screened cup. This mosquito species spreads West Nile virus.
Repellent use	

Descriptive Slate # 8	The following clip shows a scientist opening an incubator door and removing a mosquito cage. Then she removes a sugar water-feeding jar from the top of the cage. Mosquito cages are always housed in incubators where the relative humidity and temperature are controlled. This colony of non-infectious mosquitoes have been housed in ideal rearing conditions at the CDC Fort Collins insectary since the 1980s. An insectary is a specialized laboratory where mosquitos are bred and raised.
	The following clip is a close up of scientist placing her arm into a mosquito cage filled with adult ***Culex quinquefasciatus*** mosquitoes, followed by an extreme close up shot showing many mosquitoes landing on her arm. This colony of non-infectious mosquitoes have been housed in ideal rearing conditions at the CDC Fort Collins laboratory since the 1980s. CDC scientists follow standardized protocols when inserting their arms into the cages of non-infectious mosquitoes.
Descriptive Slate # 9	The following clip is a close up of scientist applying insect repellent to her arm. She demonstrates proper insect repellent application that includes rubbing repellent evenly onto the skin. The scientist then reinserts her repellent-treated arm into the mosquito cage, followed by extreme close ups (from two different angles) showing no mosquitoes landing on her insect repellent-treated arm. Notice that many mosquitoes are landing on the sides of the cage as well as the muslin cloth but not on her arm.

Culex quinquefasciatus mosquitoes in cage: blood feeding	
Descriptive Slate # 10	The following clip shows a scientist opens incubator door and removes a mosquito cage then places it on a workbench. She then places an artificial blood feeder on the top of the cage for feeding the adult female mosquitoes. Female mosquitoes need to feed on blood for egg development.
	The following clip is a close up of an artificial blood feeder. The CDC Fort Collins laboratory uses blood from live geese or calves provided by a commercial serum company. The animals are not harmed during the process.
	The following clip is an extreme close up of ***Culex quinquefasciatus*** mosquitoes feeding at the top of the cage. Female mosquitoes feed on blood for egg development. Notice their abdomens enlarge the longer they feed on the blood. This type of mosquito spreads West Nile virus.