STOP the Release of Bacteria-Infected MOSQUITOES on Maui

Southern House Mosquitoes Transmit Diseases

- · Avian malaria
- · West Nile virus
- · Avian pox
- · Western equine encephalitis
- Heartworm
- · St. Louis encephalitis
- · Elephantiasis
- · Potential vector of Zika virus

Totelitial vector of Zika virus

Wolbachia bacteria can cause mosquitoes to become more capable of transmitting

AVIAN MALARIA

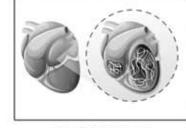
WEST NILE VIRUS (bird and human)





Strains of Wolbachia in parasitic worms play a role in elephantiasis, heartworm, and river blindness





ELEPHANTIASIS

HEARTWORM

Pathogen screenings of lab mosquitoes unknown
Females bite, breed, and spread disease
Males transmit bacteria and pathogens to females
No documented biosecurity protocols

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Hawai'i is not a Petri Dish for BioTech EXPERIMENTS

- This lab-infected mosquito release plan may spread disease to people and animals, and it could cause the extinction of endangered native birds
- Wolbachia bacteria can transmit to wild mosquitoes and other insect vectors of disease
- Assertions of no human health risks are based on unsound science discredited by the EPA
- Up to 775,992,000 mosquitoes per WEEK would be released for at least 20 years
- Southern house mosquitoes have never been documented as used for Wolbachia stand-alone field release
- The 64,666-acre East Maui project area is the largest Wolbachia mosquito release
 of any kind globally to date (the prior largest releases were in Texas and Florida)





We're Challenging this Experiment in Court You Can Help by Donating to our Legal Fund

