



I'm not robot



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Mosquito repellent sound frequency

In 2012, in Sao Paulo, Brazil, a radio station, along with regular music broadcasts, began transmitting an audio signal at a frequency that is not heard to human ears. The station told its listeners during the broadcast to stay close to the radio because the hidden, basic tone repelled mosquitoes. The radio station broadcast high-frequency sound for three weeks, from 6-8 hours to peak time in the mosquito region. He said that while the tone was all but inaudible to humans of mosquitoes, it sounded like a fluttering and inevitable presence of a predator dragonfly. According to reports, millions of people turned on their radio sets in the evening as they sat open to enjoy the breeze. No one really knows how much they avoided being bitten by mosquitoes, but the campaign, sponsored by adventure travel magazine Go Outside, which encourages listeners to go outside, won a prestigious advertising award in 2012. I recently read a story on the BBC Magazine website after a member of my extended family living in the US, who, by the way, is a frequent Indian visitor, showed me the iPhone app Anti Mosquito-Sonic Repeller. This app is available for free download from the App Store on your iPhone, and there is also a premium version that costs ₹60. You do not use this program in India? she asked. I was zapped. I've never heard of programs that claim to deter mosquitoes. I've seen ultrasound devices that claim to repels mosquitoes, but not the program. She touched the phone screen and said, Can you hear me? The program claims to emit a tone at three frequencies: 14 kHz, 16 kHz and 20 kHz. The hearing range of the human ear is 20-20,000 Hz (or 20 kHz), but as we get older, it is more difficult for us to hear certain frequencies. The Brazilian radio station transmitted the sound at a frequency of 15 kHz. I tried several online hearing tests, but the result varied from one site to a different time. When I told my relative I didn't hear any sound, she touched the 16 kHz button. I still haven't heard anything. Later, I checked with my ENT specialist and he said that the frequency of 14 kHz would sound like a shivering tone, and that as we get older, the ability to detect higher frequency sounds is lost. Now, whether I can hear the tone or not, there is no point. The app claims to alienate mosquitoes, and what I wanted to know was, can the phone app really do it? I trawled the internet and found no evidence that these programs were running. In addition, there is no scientific evidence that mosquitoes are repelled by high-frequency sounds. The app developer's website (Picobrothers.com) says that it emits a very unique high-frequency sound (ultrasound), which insects do not like. The sound step is so big that most people will notice nothing. The app on the iTunes website adds: The program does not guarantee 100% protection, because there are more than 3,500 known mosquito species in the world and they all react a little differently to repellent. Use the step selector to find the optimal the frequency of mosquitoes in your region. There are dozens of free and paid apps for both Apple and Android devices that claim to deter mosquitoes. YouTube has a mosquito repellent sound that lasts 11 long hours. Plug-on ultrasonic devices, called Electronic Mosquito Repellents or EMR, which, like the programs, claim to emit high-pitched sound have been around for many years. I saw one online as little as ₹139. In an interview with award-winning radio network The Naked Scientists, medical entomologist James Logan, medical entomologist at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine says: There are many devices on the market that claim to emit high-frequency sound and effectively repel mosquitoes. The sound is designed to imitate a natural predator, such as a dragonfly, which women may want to avoid. Another theory is that the sound mimics a male mosquito, and if a woman has already paired, she would like to avoid men. However, there is no scientific evidence that high-frequency devices repel mosquitoes. According to the American Mosquito Control Association, at least 10 studies over the past 15 years have unanimously condemned ultrasonic devices as having no repellent value. So if you think the program can protect you from mosquitoes, remember that so far there is no evidence. Shekhar Bhatia is the heart of science lovers and geek. Topics Electronic pest control is a name given to any of several types of electrically powered devices designed to fend off or remove pests, usually rodents or insects. Since these devices are not regulated under the Federal Law on Insecticides, Fungicides and Rodenticides in the United States, the EPA does not require the same efficacy test as it does for chemical pesticides. Types of devices ultrasonic ultrasonic devices operate within emitting short wavelengths of high frequency sound waves that are too high pitch to be heard in the human ear (generally recognized as having a frequency greater than 20,000 Hz). [1] People generally cannot hear sounds above 20 kHz due to physiological chin restrictions, although there are significant differences between individuals, especially at such high frequencies. Some animals, such as bats, dogs and rodents, can well hear the range of ultrasound. [2] Some insects, such as grasshoppers and locusts, can detect frequencies between 50,000 Hz and 100,000 Hz, while lakewings and incisors can detect ultrasound up to 240,000 Hz produced by insect hunting bats. Contrary to popular beliefs, birds can not hear the sound of ultrasound. [3] Some smartphone apps are trying to use this technology to make high-frequency sounds to repel mosquitoes and other insects, but the effectiveness of these applications and the ultrasonic control of pest creatures in general have been called into question. Ultrasonic repeller has several uncomfortable side effects, without a doubtful effectiveness. [4] Control of radio-wave pests The concept of radio waves radio frequency (RF) has shown promise to control the behaviour of living organisms. According to Dr. Juming Tang and Shaojin Wang of Washington State University (WSU) with colleagues from the University of California-Davis and the USDA Agricultural Research Service in Parlier, California, because RF energy generates heat through agitation-bound water molecules, it generates heat through ionic conduction and agitation of free water molecules in insects. As a result, more thermal energy is converted into insects. RF procedures control insect pests, without adversely affecting food products and storage areas. RF treatment may not be a chemical alternative to chemical fumigants for pest control after harvesting in goods (e.g. almonds, pecans, pistachios, lentils, peas and soybeans), reducing the long-term impact on the environment, human health and the competitiveness of the agricultural industry. [quote required] Ultrasound examinations 2003 The Federal Trade Commission has requested that the Global Instruments, the manufacturer of the Pest-A-Cator/Riddex electromagnetic pest control devices series, put an end to any claims about their effectiveness until they are based on sound scientific evidence. [5] [6] This prohibition continues to apply. 2007 A review of the Cochrane report by the Infectious Diseases Group found that there is no evidence to support 10 field studies in which ultrasonic repellent devices have been tested to suggest that EMR had any repellent effect on mosquitoes, so there is no evidence to support their promotion. They advised the cessation of further randomized controlled trials on field studies

showing that efforts to fight malaria are not promised. [7] Effects of animals On mosquitoes Bart Knols, an entomologist who chairs the Advisory Council of the Dutch Malaria Foundation and edits the website Malaria World, argues that there is no scientific evidence that ultrasound repels mosquitoes. [8] In 2005, the British consumer magazine Holiday reported the results of a test of various mosquito deterrents. Lorna Cowan, the magazine's editor, described four devices that used the uproar as a shocking waste of money, which should be removed from the sale. One of them, Lovebug, a ladybird-shaped device designed to cut off on a baby cot or child's stroller - was singled out as a specific cause of concern because of the likelihood that parents would trust it to keep mosquitoes away, and their children would be hurt as a result. (Lovebug is still readily available in Europe, although it was removed from the U.S. market after the Federal Trade Commission reprimanded producer Prince Of Lionheart.) [8] Effects on rodents Based on a review of six commercial products, 1995 A report published at Lincoln University, Nebraska, concluded that all devices evaluated at various frequencies and decibel levels were insufficient to deter rodents. The EPA took legal action against purveyors and none of them was subsequently sold as a result of the fine imposed on the producers. [9] Professor of Safety Tim Leighton[10] prepared an 83-page paper at the Institute for Sound and Vibration Research at the University of Southampton[11] entitled What is ultrasound? (2007), in which he expressed concern about the growth of commercial products, which exploits the discomfort-causing effects of ultrasound in the air (pests to which it is in their auditory frequency range, or in people for whom it is not, but who may experience unpleasant subjective effects and, possibly, changes in the auditory threshold). Leighton argues that commercial products are often advertised with specified levels that cannot be critically accepted due to a lack of recognised ultrasonic measurement standards in the air, and have little understanding of the mechanism by which they may pose a risk. [12] However, sufficient studies have not yet been carried out to confirm or rule out a link between inaudible ultrasound and hearing problems in humans. [13] [14] The United Kingdom Independent Advisory Group on Non-ionising Radiation (AGNIR) produced a 180-page report on the health effects of ultrasound and infrared radiation on humans in 2010. [15] The United Kingdom Health Agency (HPA) published its report recommending a 70 dB (at 20 kHz) and 100 dB (at 25 kHz or above) for the limit of exposure to the sound pressure level (SPL) on society. [16] See also Bug zapper fly-killing device Shark repellent References ^ Eler, Glenn. Human hearing frequency range. hypertextbook.com. Received on 03/10/2016. ^ How do bats echo and how do they adapt to this activity?. A scientific American. ^ What birds can hear. University of Nebraska. Retrieved August 31, 2016 ^ Does the cell phone app repel mosquitoes?. www.mosquitoreviews.com. ^ Pest control devices marketing specialist required for the submission of claims. Federal Trade Commission. Archived original 2011-11-04. Retrieved 04/11/2011. ^ Analysis of the proposed consent warrant to aid public comment on Global Instruments Ltd. and Charles Patterson issue. Federal Trade Commission. Retrieved 04/11/2011. ^ Enayati, A. Electronic mosquito repellents to prevent mosquito bites and malaria infection. cochrane.org. Cochrane infectious diseases. PMID 17443590. Received on 24 May 2018 ^ a b Kremer, William (11 December 2012). Mosquito repellent ultrasonic myth – too www.bbc.co.uk. ^ Electronic rodent repellent devices: an overview of efficacy test protocols and regulatory actions. DigitalCommons@University lincoln. University of Nebraska - Lincoln. Received on 8 December 2014 ^ Staff. University of Southampton. ^ ISVR. Soton.ac.uk. ^ Leighton, Tim (2007). What is ultrasound?. Advances in biophysics and molecular biology. 93 (1–3): 3–83. doi:10.1016/j.pbiomolbio.2006.07.026. PMID 17045633. ^ ^ Tuesday, 27 October 2020 ^ Advisory Group on non-ionising radiation (2010) Report. HPA.org. ^ AGNIR (2010). Effects on health effects of ultrasound and infrared radiation. Health Agency, United Kingdom. 167-170. Further reading the news release. Federal Trade Commission. Consent Agreement 2001. Federal Trade Commission. July 2003 Press release Radio waves may propose a new, environmentally friendly approach to pest control. Usda. 2008. Received from

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