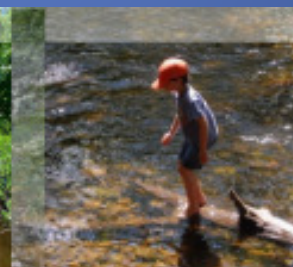
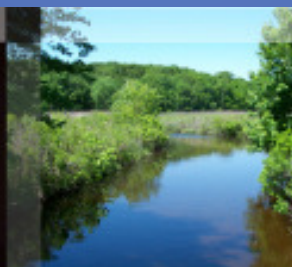
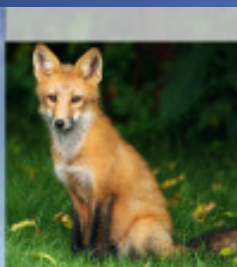


CT Environmental Health Association  
April 9, 2019

# Mosquito (or water) Management Control of Larval and Adult Mosquitoes

Connecticut Department of  
Energy and Environmental Protection



# Mosquitoes

- 54 species in CT (~3000 worldwide, >200 in US)
- Only female bites (irritation and disease transmission)
- Univoltine vs. multivoltine (>risk)
- Overwintering strategies
- Emergence is temp dependent
- Specific vs. general feeding (>risk)











# Created Wetlands/Stormwater BMP's:

*“If you build it they will come.” (?)*



Photo: N. Read

---

# Connecticut Mosquito Management Program

---

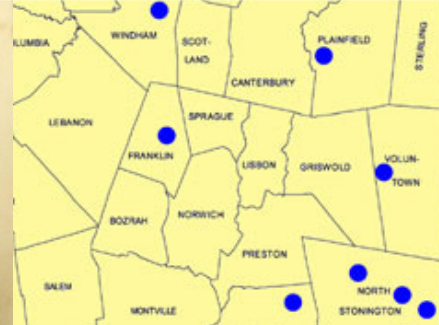
- Mosquito surveillance - CAES
- Human surveillance - DPH/LHD
- Mosquito control/tech assistance - DEEP
- Domestic bird and animal - DoAg, UCONN
- Communication and public awareness -  
DPH/DEEP/CAES



# IPM for Mosquito Control

- Monitoring and Surveillance
- Education
- Source Reduction
- Personal Protection
- Biological control
- Chemical control
  - Larvaciding
  - Adulticiding

# Trapping Stations



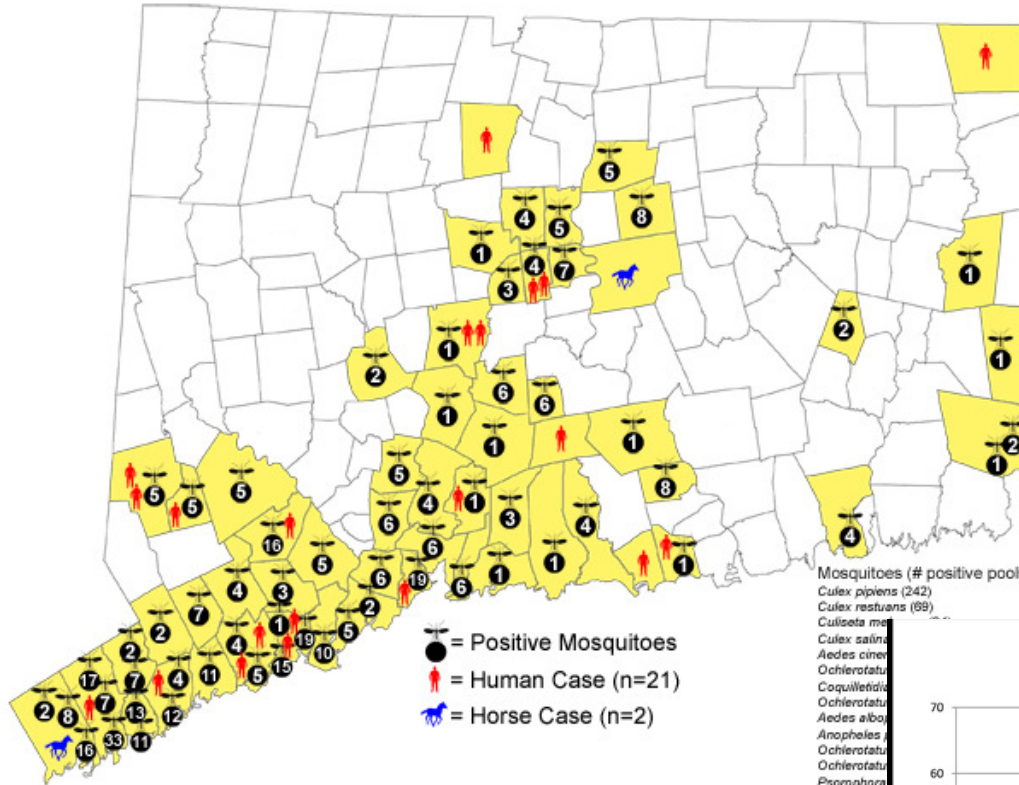
● = Trapping Station





Updated: October 16, 2018

## 2018 West Nile Virus Activity

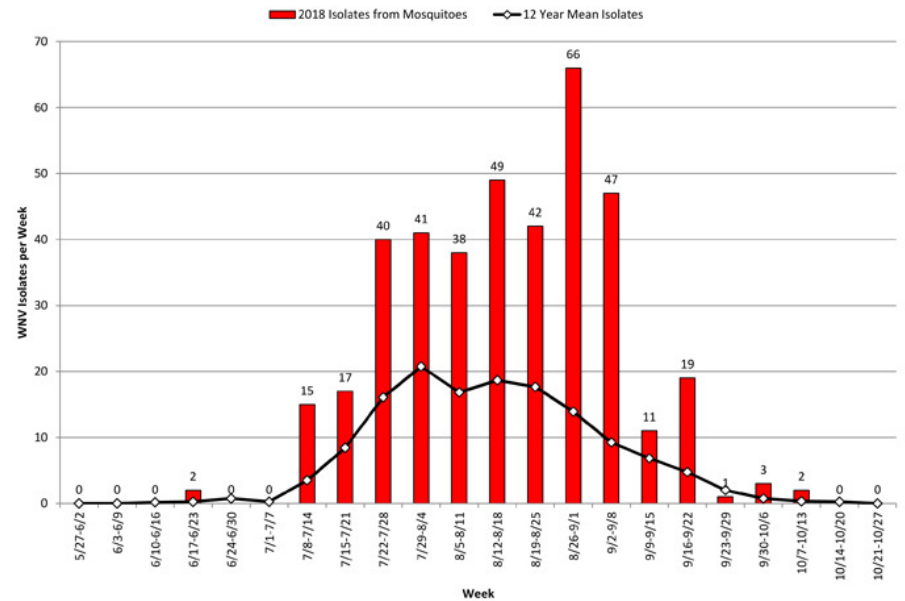


Mosquitoes (# positive pools) = 393  
 Culex pipiens (242)  
 Culex restuans (89)

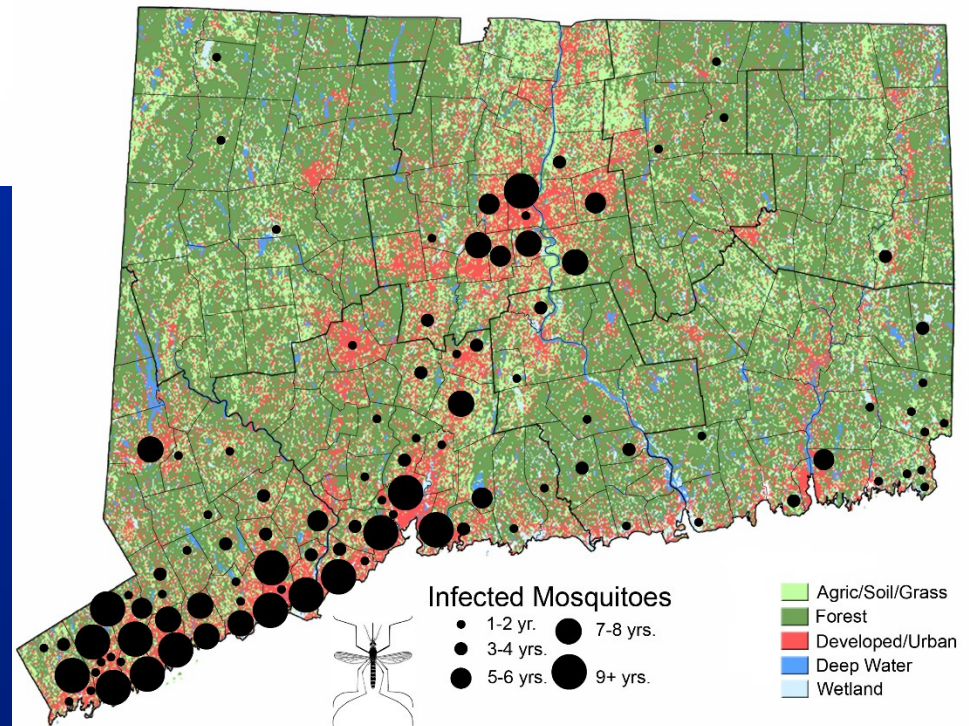
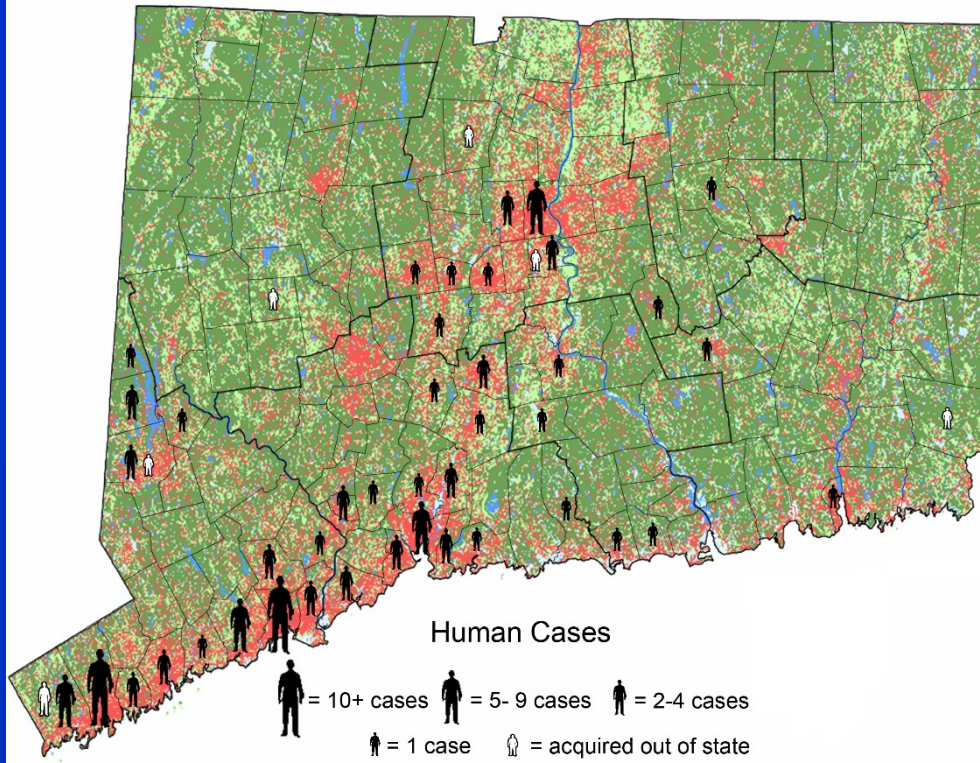
- = Positive Mosquitoes
- = Human Case (n=21)
- = Horse Case (n=2)

*Culiseta me...*  
*Culex salin...*  
*Aedes ciner...*  
*Ochlerotatu...*  
*CoquiWetidi...*  
*Ochlerotatu...*  
*Aedes albop...*  
*Anopheles...*  
*Ochlerotatu...*  
*Psorophora*

### 2018 West Nile Virus Activity per Week



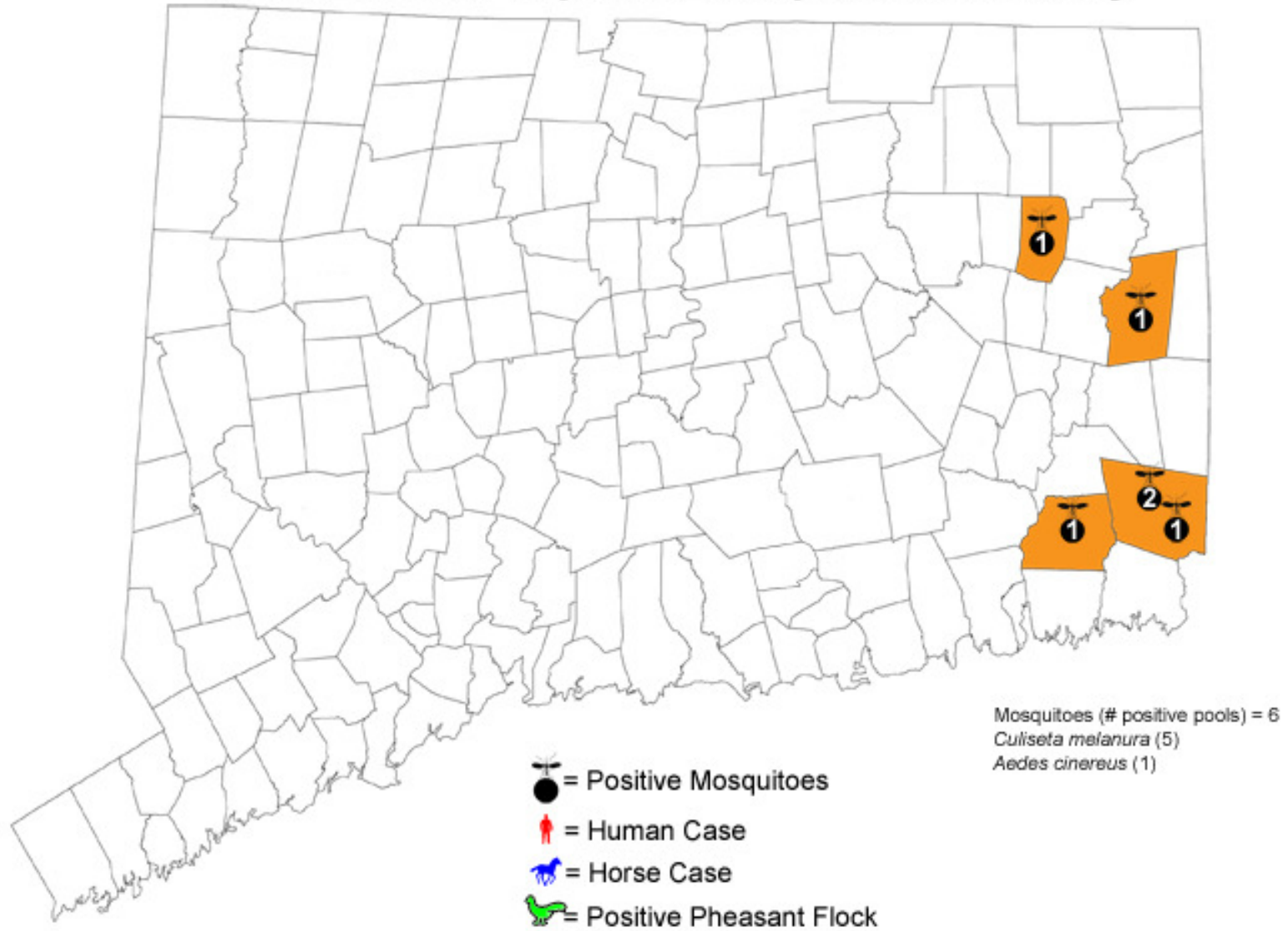
# WNV 2000-2018: 157 human cases (4 fatalities)





Updated: October 16, 2018

## 2018 Eastern Equine Encephalitis Activity



# Elements of a Municipal Mosquito Control Program

- Educate your constituents (sources of mosquitoes).
- Clean up yards/neighborhoods. Stress source reduction/personal protection.
- Enforce public health regs: e.g., abandoned pools
- If contracting with private company, use only DEEP licensed applicators (Cat. 7f)
- Consider catch basin larvaciding. Coordinate with DPW clean outs. Also parks, schools (check regs).
- Judicious use of adulticides is OK.



# Source reduction

Eliminate standing water around home and workplace.





# Created Wetlands/Stormwater Basins:



## Recommendations

- 1:3 or 1:4 side slopes
- Veg/beaver management
- <72 hrs. detention
- **maintenance!**





# Personal Protection Measures to Prevent Mosquito Bites

- Minimize outdoors activities at dawn and dusk or when mosquitoes are most active.
- Cover arms and legs (pants, long sleeves). Wear light colored, loose fitting clothing.
- Repair holes in screens.
- Avoid camping near swampy areas. Use netting on tents and outdoor playpens.

# Personal Protection Measures

## Repellants

- Repellants (are pesticides):  
DEET (<30-40%), picaridin, oil of lemon eucalyptus, IR3535 (on clothes or skin).
- Sprays, creams, towelettes.
- Have an adult apply repellants to children.  
<10% DEET - not around eyes/nose/mouth.  
Wash off when you come indoors.
- Permethrin-based products **to clothes only**.  
Kills mosquitoes and ticks.



# Biological control

The control of a pest by the introduction of a natural enemy or predator

- Gambusia (mosquito fish), guppies, dragonfly nymphs.
- \*Introduction of non-native orgs in open waters is prohibited in CT
- OK in water gardens, abandoned pools, closed systems (no outlet).
- Mummichogs, fathead minnows, sunfish, 'top minnows' - OK



# Integrated Marsh Management

- A holistic approach to wetlands management utilizing a variety of techniques to achieve site specific goals.
- These techniques can be simple or complex.
- IMM takes into consideration many aspects of wetland management/restoration including mosquito control, vegetation management, wildlife habitat enhancement, hydrologic modification and education.
- Usually involves partnerships to share resources.



# Open Marsh Water Management (OMWM)







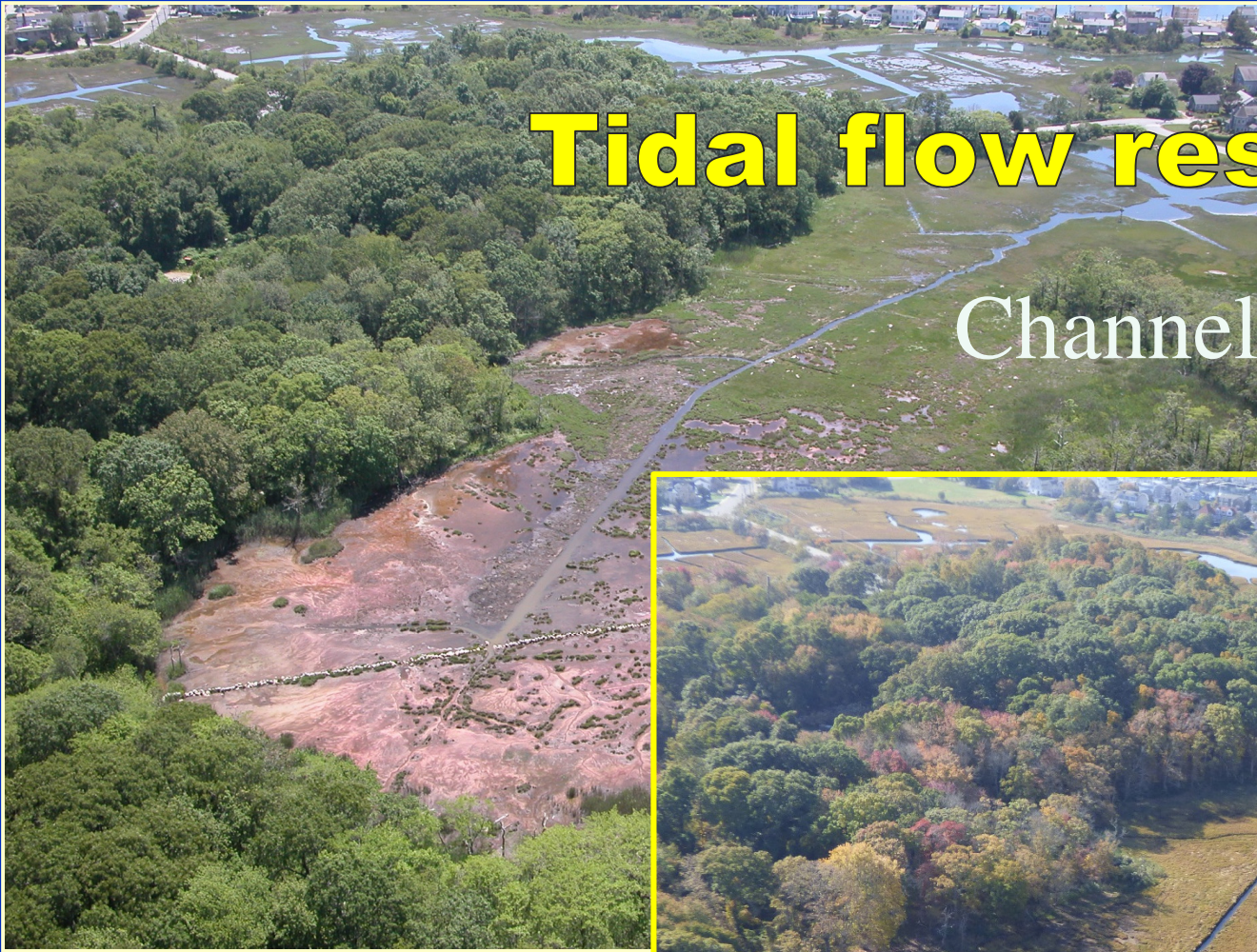
# Tidal Flow Restoration

Culvert replacement  
(removal where feasible)



# Tidal flow restoration

Channel recleaning





# Chemical control

- Larvaciding
- Pupaciding
- Adultciding

# PPE for the handler/applicator

Read the label!

Wear PPE appropriate to the pesticide.  
(disposable gloves, glasses, long sleeves,  
mask, respirator)







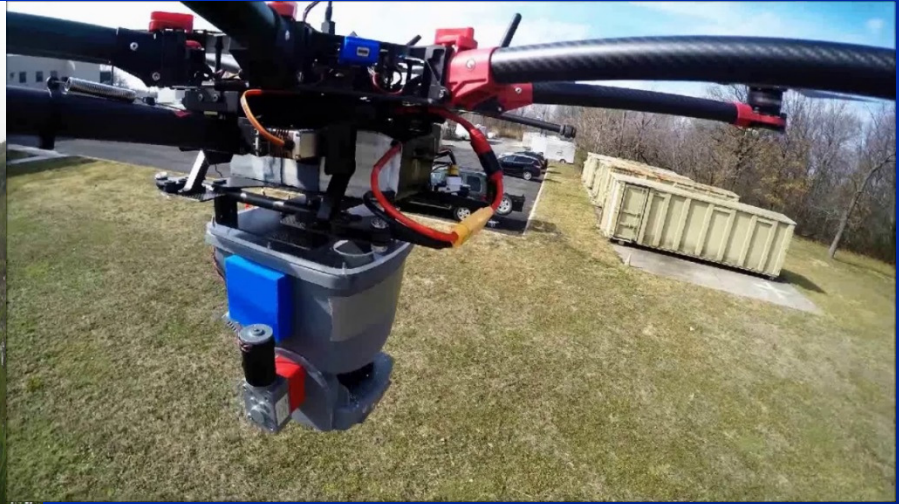
# Larvacides

Applied to water where larvae are active or to areas likely to produce mosquitoes (pre-emergent).

Formulations: liquid, granular, pellets, briquettes, WP, EC

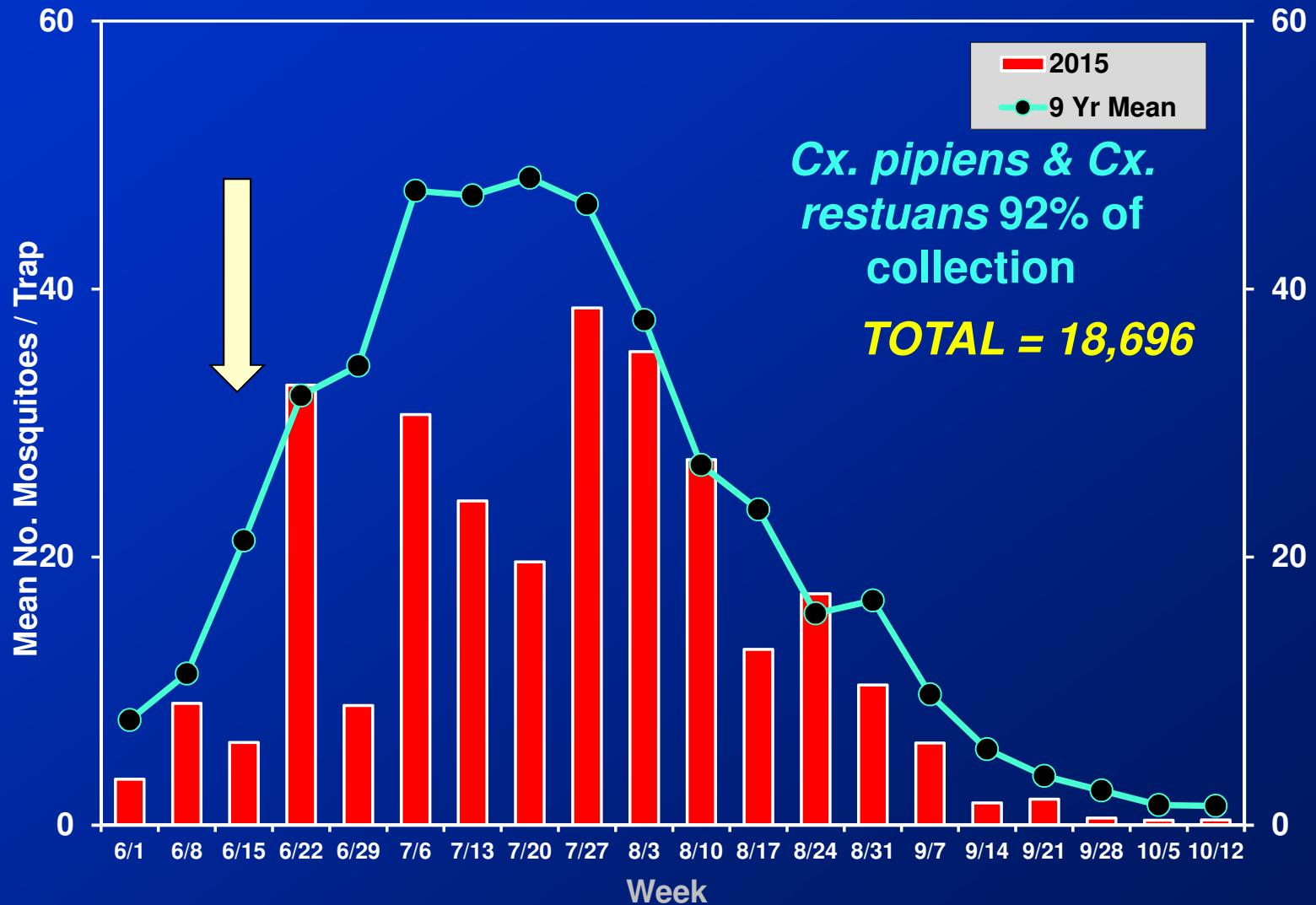
- Organophosphates (temephos) – not regist in CT
- Biologicals
  - Bti (Bacillus thuringiensis var. israelensis)
  - Bs (B. sphaericus)
  - Spinosad (Natular®)\*
- Insect growth regulators (IGR's)\*
  - Methoprene (can't use in coastal zone except in New Haven, PA13-197)

\*requires Aquatic permit from DEEP



# Timing of application for Culex control

Mean Gravid Trap Collections - Connecticut, 2015





# Pupacides

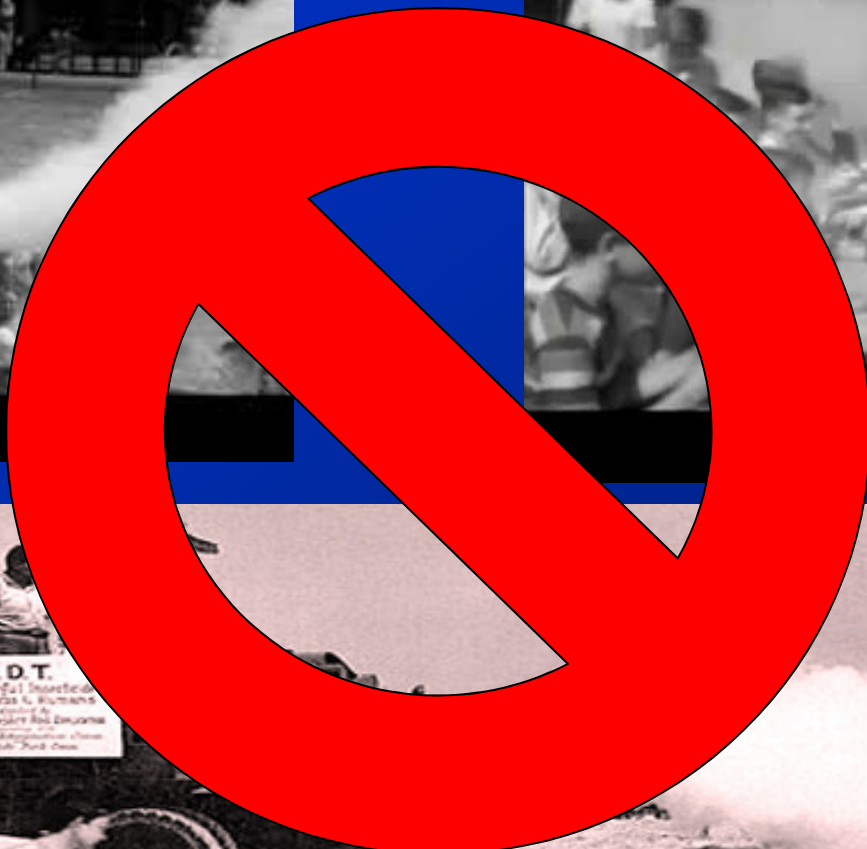
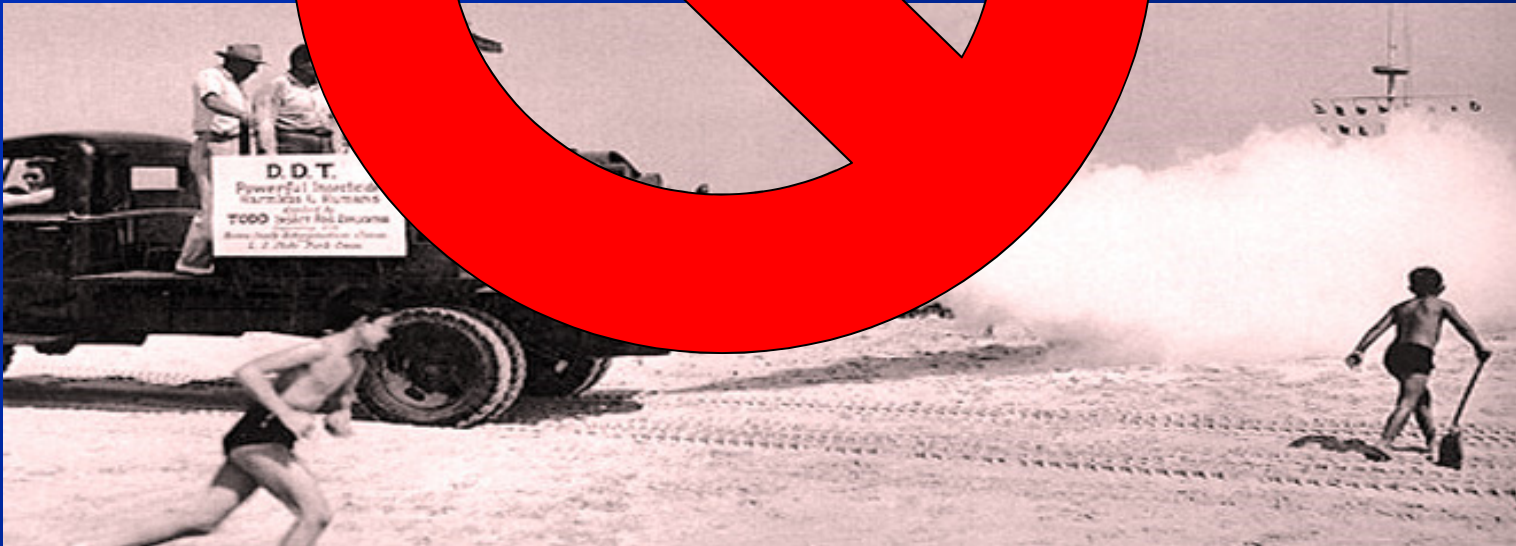
control of pupae and larvae by suffocation

- Surface films (Agnique MMF)
- Oils/alcohols



\*requires Aquatic permit from DEEP

# Adulticiding (“spraying”)



# Adulticiding

## Barrier spray





# Adulticiding

## Ultra low volume (ULV)

### Truck mounted spraying



# Aerial application





# Adulticides

Organophosphates (OP's) - malathion

Natural pyrethrum – derived from chrysanthemums (very expensive)

Synthetic pyrethroids (most anything ending in “thrin”), resmethrin (1<sup>st</sup> gen syn py); -sumithrin, permethrin, deltamethrin, bifenthrin, etc. **Potential for resistance.**

Etofenprox (Zenivex®) – an ether vs. an ester.

# EPA exempt products (25b) may not hold up to mnfctr claims

- garlic, essential oils, torches, coils, plants, citronella candles, wristbands, a good cigar
  - buyer beware! CR report.
- “All Natural” doesn’t mean all safe
  - arsenic
  - strychnine
  - hemlock (Socrates’ “last call”)



# Other devices and myths

Sonic devices

Mosquito trap/"magnet"

Misting systems

Bug zappers

Bats and birds

# Other Biting Flies

## Greenhead Fly (Tabanidae)

Coastal saltmarshes





# Horse and Deer Flies (Tabanidae)

Brackish and freshwater wetlands/mud

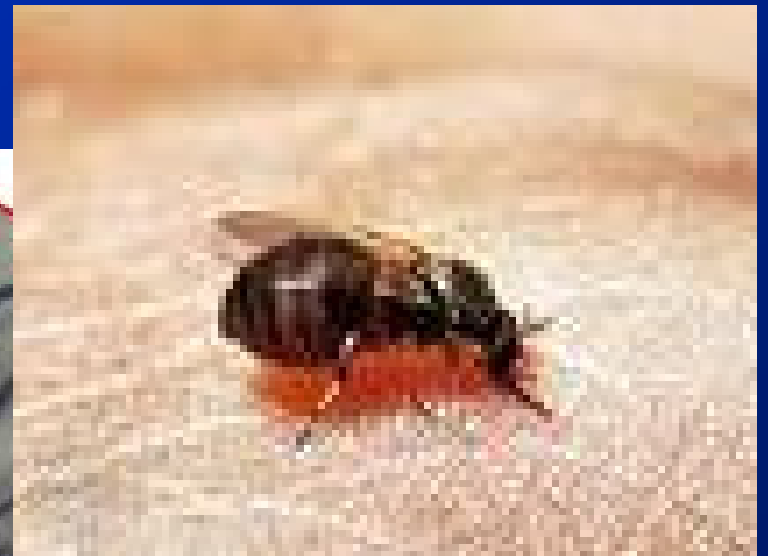


# Black Flies (Buffalo gnats) (Simuliidae.)

freshwater streams and rivers



Black Fly Larva





Biting midges (“No-See-Ums”)  
(Ceratopogonidae)  
pond bottoms and coastal marshes



# Stable Fly (Muscidae)

compost, manure, rotting vegetation





# Want to know more?

**CT Mosq. Mgt Program:** [www.portal.ct.gov/mosquito](http://www.portal.ct.gov/mosquito)

**Amer. Mosq. Control Assoc:** [www.mosquito.org](http://www.mosquito.org)

**Nat'l Cent. Disease Contr. and Prev:** [www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov)

**Rutgers Univ (NJMCA):** [vectorbio.rutgers.edu/outreach](http://vectorbio.rutgers.edu/outreach)



# Roger Wolfe

Mosquito Management Coordinator/  
Wetland Restoration Biologist

CT DEEP Wetland Habitat and Mosquito  
Management (WHAMM) Program

[roger.wolfe@ct.gov](mailto:roger.wolfe@ct.gov)

(860) 418-5987

