Annual Operations Report

Year Report Covers: 2025 Date of Report: 1/14/26

Project/District Name: East Middlesex Mosquito Control Project

Count of Cities and Towns in Service Area: 28

Alphabetical List of Cities/Towns: Arlington, Bedford, Belmont, Brookline, Burlington, Cambridge, Carlisle, Concord, Everett, Framingham, Lexington, Lincoln, Malden, Maynard, Medford, Melrose, Newton, North Reading, Reading, Stoneham, Sudbury, Wakefield, Waltham, Watertown, Wayland, Wellesley, Weston, Winchester

Were there any changes to your service area this year? yes

Municipality added: Carlisle

Municipality removed: none

HQ Address: 11 Sun St, Waltham, MA 02453

Phone: 781-899-5730 Email: emmcp@mass.gov

Report Prepared By: Brian Farless

Misson Statement, if available: The East Middlesex Mosquito Control Project was established in 1945 and provides mosquito control services to 27 participating communities located west and northwest of Boston. The governing body of the Project is the East Middlesex Mosquito Control Commission which is comprised of one representative from each municipal government. Funding is comprised entirely of voluntary appropriations that originate from the municipal budgets of the participating communities. Integrated mosquito management services provided by the project and approved by the commission will be based on the State's Generic Environmental Impact Report on Mosquito Control in Massachusetts, the Massachusetts Arbovirus Surveillance and Response Plan, and the policies of the State Reclamation and Mosquito Control Board. The Project's integrated mosquito management plan consists of mosquito surveillance, larval mosquito control of wetlands and catch basins, adult mosquito control, wetlands management/ditch maintenance, source reduction, and public education.

ORGANIZATION SETUP

Commissioner Names:
FY25 Executive Committee: Lenny Izzo, Chair, representing Wellesley; Sabrina Firicano, Everett; Bethany Yates, Framingham; Joanne Belanger, Lexington; Erin Carelo, Melrose, Stoneham, Wakefield

FY26 Executive Committee: Lenny Izzo, Chair, representing Wellesley; Christian Rivera, Framingham; Alisha McCartin, Lexington; Tricia McGean, Lincoln; Julia Junghanns, Wayland

Other Commissioners or town representatives include the following: Kylee Foley, Arlington; Heidi Porter, Bedford; Wesley Chin, Belmont; Roland Lankah, Brookline; Christine Mathis, Burlington; Linda Fantasia, Carlisle; Tony Kiszewski, Concord; Sabrina Firicano, Everett; Christian Rivera, Framingham; Laura Vlasuk, Malden; Casey Mellin,

Maynard; MaryAnn O'Connor, Medford; Anthony Chui, Melrose, Stoneham, Wakefield; Victor Peiroten, Newton; Bob Bracey, North Reading; Ade Solarin, Reading; Vivian Zeng, Sudbury; Tom Creonte, Waltham; Abbey Myers, Watertown; Rich Sullivan, Weston; Jennifer Murphy, Winchester

Superintendent/Director Name: Brian Farless Asst. Superintendent/Director Name: Chris Gagnon

District/Project Website: https://sudbury.ma.us/emmcp/

Please list below any additional social media accounts:

Staffing levels for the year of this report:

Full time: 4 Part time: Seasonal: 5 Other: (please describe) in addition, 2 full time and 1 part time administrative employees share time between Suffolk County Mosquito Control and East Middlesex Mosquito Control

Of the above, how many are:

(Please check off all that apply, and list how many are Full Time, Part Time, Or Seasonal)

☒ Administrative 2 full-time, 1 part-time, split with Suffolk County Mosquito Control
☐ Biologist
☐ Educator
☒ Entomologist 1 full-time
☐ Facilities
☐ Information technology
☐ Laboratory
☒ Operations 3 full-time, 5 seasonal
☐ Public relations
☐ Wetland scientist
☐ Other (please describe)

Comments:

During the season, the following were maintained:

Count	Equipment Type	Type(s)
1	Modified wetland equipment	2006 Linkbelt 75 Spin Ace track mounted excavator
3	Larval control equipment	backpack pump sprayers
2	ULV sprayers	Clarke Cougar Smartflow with radar
1	Electric Vehicles	
5	Gas Powered Vehicles	
1	Other: backpack mistblower	

Comments:

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM):

Check off all services that your district/project currently provides to member municipalities as part of an IPM program (details will be provided in the sections below):

☒ Adult mosquito control
☒ Adult mosquito surveillance
☒ Ditch maintenance
☒ Education, Outreach & Public education
☒ Larval mosquito control
☒ Larval mosquito surveillance
☐ Open Marsh Water Management
☐ Research
☒ Source reduction
☐ Other (Please List:)

Comments:

LARVAL MOSQUITO SURVEILLANCE

If you have a larval mosquito surveillance program, please fill out the section below, otherwise skip ahead to the next section.

Describe the purpose of this program:

What months is this program active?

Describe the process of monitoring / sampling:

Describe the habitat that is being sampled:

What environmental conditions (vegetation, water quality, predators) are observed?

How frequently are sites monitored?

Comments:

ADULT MOSQUITO SURVEILLANCE

If you have an adult mosquito surveillance program, please fill out the section below, otherwise skip ahead to the next section.

Describe the purpose of this program: Measure populations of mammal biting species and populations of species considered enzootic or bridge vectors for WNV and EEE. The data is used to evaluate the need for further control. As funding is available, Culex species, Culiseta melanura, Coquillettidia perturbans, and other potential human bridge vector species are submitted to DPH for virus testing. Municipalities are notified as EEE/WNV positive mosquitoes are found.

What months is this program active? May through October

Check off all trap types used this past season by your program:

Trap Type	**Canopy?** (check box for yes)	**Number of traps** (leave blank if zero)
ABC light trap	☐	
ABC light trap w/CO_2	☐	
CDC light trap	☐	
CDC light trap w/CO_2	☐	217
Gravid trap	☐	153
Landing rate test	☐	
NJ light trap	☐	
NJ light trap w/CO_2	☐	
Ovitrap	☐	
Resting box	☐	
Other (please describe):		
Other (please describe):		
Other (please describe):		

Do you maintain long-term trap sites in any of your areas? Yes or No: Yes
If yes, how many: There are 3 to 5 trap sites in most municipalities. In municipalities with significant wetland acreage, light trap sites are situated in locations that are in close proximity to major mosquito habitats for spring and summer floodwater mosquitoes. In densely populated areas, gravid traps are placed in locations with the goal of providing geographic spacing within the community.

Please check off the species of **concern** in your service area:

☒*Ae. albopictus*	☒ *Cx. salinarius*	☒ *Oc. sollicitans*
☒ *Ae. cinereus*	☒ *Cs. melanura*	☒ *Oc. taeniorhynchus*
☒ *Ae. vexans*	☒ *Cs. morsitans*	☒ *Oc. triseriatus*
☒ *An. punctipennis*	☒ *Cx. restuans*	☒ *Oc. trivittatus*
☒ *An. quadrimaculatus*	☒ *Oc. abserratus*	☒ *Ps. ferox*
☒ *Cq. perturbans*	☒ *Oc. canadensis*	☐ *Ur. sapphirina*
☒ *Cx. pipiens*	☒ *Oc. cantator*	☒ *Others:* Oc. thibaulti
☒ *Cx. restuans*	☒ *Oc. j. japonicus*	

Do you participate in the **MDPH Arboviral Surveillance program**? (yes/no): yes
How many pools did you submit weekly on average? 42.6
Total number of adult mosquito pools submitted to DPH this past season: 639
Number of adult mosquito pools collected but not submitted to DPH ("Unsubmitted"):

Total number of adult mosquitoes submitted to DPH this past season: 25,066

ADULT MOSQUITO SURVEILLANCE

Number of adult mosquitoes collected this season but not submitted to DPH: 50,993

Number of Ovitrap collections this season, if any:
Any other trap collections of note (please describe): none

Number of traps in your service area placed by **MDPH**: 26
Were these long-term trap sites or supplemental trapping sites? Yes or No: yes, long-term

Which arboviruses were found in your area during this past mosquito season?
Enter the number of positive pools and/or cases below:

Comments:

Arbovirus	**+ Mosquito Pools**	**Equine Cases**	**Human Cases**
☐Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE)			
☒West Nile Virus (WNV)	12	0	3
☐Other (please list):			

For each arbovirus listed below, please list number of municipalities at each risk level in your project area at both the start and peak of the season (say "all" if all municipalities are at same risk level):

Arbovirus	Start of Season	Peak of Season
EEE	remote, low	remote, low
WNV	low	low, moderate, high

Comments:

LARVAL MOSQUITO CONTROL:

If you have a larval mosquito control program, please fill out the section below, otherwise skip ahead to the next section.

Describe the purpose of this program: This program is focused on controlling larvae of spring floodwater species, summer floodwater species, and artificial container species. Spring floodwater species are controlled because they are aggressive mammal biting species that are active during the late spring and early summer. The mosquito species Culiseta melanura amplifies EEE within the bird population, and their larval levels are reduced as a result of spring larvicide applications. Summer floodwater species are controlled because they are aggressive mammal biting species, some of which are vectors of EEE. Culex pipiens/restuans species are controlled because they are the primary vectors for West Nile virus in Massachusetts. They are found in catch basins and other artificial water holding containers, as well as in freshwater wetland habitat.

What months is the program active? Late March through early October.

Describe the types of areas where you use this program: Intermittently flooded wetlands, stormwater detention basins, catch basins, neglected swimming pools, and other water holding containers.

Do you use:

☒ Aerial applications. Describe operations: Pre-application and post-application larval surveys are conducted. Helicopters apply larvicide to wetlands containing mosquito larvae. Maps of targeted wetlands are prepared prior to the application, and these maps will be followed by the helicopter pilots.

☒ Portable applications. Describe operations: Catch basins: Larvicide is applied to catch basins to reduce the primary vector for West Nile virus.

Ground based hand larviciding: Pre-application larval surveys are conducted prior to each application. Random post-application surveys are conducted to monitor efficacy.
☐ Other (please list):

LARVAL MOSQUITO CONTROL

What is your trigger for larviciding operations? (check all that apply)

☒ Best professional judgment. Describe:
☒Historical records
☒ Larval dip counts – Describe trigger for application: 3 larvae per 10 samples
☐ Other (please describe):

Comments:

List all products that you use for larval mosquito control in the table below (leave blank if not applicable)**:**

Product Name	EPA #	Application Rate(s)	Application Method	Target Life Stage	Habitat Type	Total Product Applied
Altosid Pellets WSP	2724-448	1 pouch (7 grams) per catch basin or similar water holding container	hand applied	larvae	☒Catch basins ☒Containers ☐Wetland ☐Other (please list):	20,380 packets
Altosid XR Briquets, Ingot design	2724-421	1 briquet/100 sq. ft.	hand applied	larvae	☒Catch basins ☐Containers ☐Wetland ☐Other (please list):	1,484 briquets
Fourstar Briquet, 90 day	83362-3	1 briquet/100 sq. ft.	hand applied	larvae	☒Catch basins ☐Containers ☐Wetland ☐Other (please list):	2,307 briquets
Vectolex WSP	73049-20	1 pouch (10 grams) per catch basin or similar water holding container	hand applied	larvae	☒Catch basins ☒Containers ☐Wetland ☐Other (please list):	68,940 packets
Altosid P35	89459-95	9 grams per catch basin or similar water holding	hand applied	larvae	☒Catch basins ☒Containers ☐Wetland ☐Other (please list):	72 grams
MetaLarv XRP	73049-475	18 grams per catch basin or similar water holding container	hand applied	larvae	☒Catch basins ☒Containers ☐Wetland ☐Other (please list):	62 packets
Vectobac 12AS	73049-38	8 ounces oer acre	backpack pump sprayer	larvae	☐Catch basins ☐Containers ☒Wetland ☐Other (please list):	5.263 gals
Vectobac GS	73049-10	5 pounds per acre	helicopter	larvae	☐Catch basins ☐Containers ☒Wetland ☐Other (please list):	8,960 lbs
Vectobac GS	73049-10	5 pounds per acre	backpack blower	larvae	☐Catch basins ☐Containers ☒Wetland ☐Other (please list):	140 lbs
Vectobac WDG	73049-56	2 ounces per acre	backpack pump sprayer	larvae	☐Catch basins ☐Containers ☒Wetland	24 oz

					☐Other (please list):	

ADULT MOSQUITO CONTROL:

If you have an adult mosquito control program, please fill out the section below, otherwise skip ahead to the next section.

Describe the purpose of this program: To reduce the number of mammal biting mosquitoes and EEE/WNV vector species.

What is the time frame for this program? May through September

Describe the types of areas where you use this program: Truck mounted ULV sprayers are used in residential neighborhoods with a relatively dense configuration of streets. A backpack mistblower is used in areas with high mosquito populations and/or in areas with an elevated disease risk.

Do you use:

☐ Aerial applications. Describe operations:

☒ Portable applications. Describe operations: A backpack mistblower is used in areas with high mosquito populations and/or in areas with an elevated disease risk.

☒ Truck applications. Describe operation: Truck mounted ULV sprayers are used in residential neighborhoods with a relatively dense configuration of streets.

☐ Other (please list):

For each product used, please list the name, EPA #, and application rate(s):

Product Name	EPA #	Application Rate(s)	Application Method	Total product applied
Zenivex E4	2724-807	1 ounce per acre	ULV truck sprayer	59.2666 gals
Anvil 10 + 10	1021-1688-8329	0.0024 lbs. per acre	ULV truck sprayer	0.555 gal
Suspend Polyzone	432-1514	0.25-1.5 ounce per 1,000 square feet	backpack mistblower	6 oz

Please describe the maximum amounts or frequency used in a particular time frame such as season and areas: All pesticide labels are followed.

As found on the Zenivex E4 label - Do not spray more than 0.18 lbs etofenprox per acre per site per year. Do not make more than 25 applications per site per year. More frequent treatments may be made to prevent or control a threat to public and/ or animal health determined by a state, tribal, or local health or vector control agency on the basis of documented evidence of disease-causing agents in vector mosquitoes or the occurance of mosquito-borne disease in animal or human populations, or if specifically approved by the state or tribe during a natural disaster recovery effort.

As found on the Suspend Polyzone label - Treatments may be applied at 21-day intervals or as necessary to maintain adequate control.

What is your trigger for adulticiding operations? (check all that apply)
☒ Arbovirus data
☒ Best professional judgment
☐ Complaint calls. Describe trigger for application:
☐ Landing rates. Describe trigger for application:
☒ Light trap data. Describe trigger for application: at least 200 mosquitoes found in a trap from one night

Comments:

Please attach maps of your service areas (or a website link to that map): www.mass.gov/info-details/mosquito-control-projects-and-districts

SOURCE REDUCTION

If you practice source reduction methods, such as tire removal, please fill out the sections below, otherwise skip ahead to the next section.

Tire Removal

Please describe your program: Containers are tipped over or removed as necessary.

What time frame during the year is this method employed? all year

Comments:

Water Management/ Ditch Maintenance

If you have a water management or ditch maintenance program, please fill out the section below, otherwise skip ahead to the next section.

Please check all that apply:

☒ Inland/freshwater
☐ Saltmarsh

Please describe your program: Ditch maintenance is done using either a LinkBelt 75 Spin Ace track mounted excavator or hand tools. When planning ditch maintenance activities, protocols are followed that are contained in the Massachusetts Best Management Practices and Guidance for Freshwater Mosquito Control.

For **inland/freshwater water management**, check off all that apply:

Maintenance Type	**Estimate of cumulative length of culverts, ditches, swales, etc. maintained (ft)**
☐Culvert cleaning	
☒ Hand cleaning	35,508
☒Mechanized cleaning	465
☐ Stream flow improvement	
☐Other (Please List:)	

Comments:

For saltwater ditch maintenance, check off all that apply:

Maintenance Type	**Estimate of cumulative length of ditches maintained (ft)**
☐Hand cleaning	
☐Mechanized cleaning	
☐Other (Please List:)	

Comments:

What time frame during the year is this method employed? Ditch maintenance can be done year round, but most ditch maintenance activities are done between September and the end of March.

Please attach a map of ditch maintenance areas (or a website link to that map). www.mass.gov/info-details/mosquito-control-projects-and-districts

Open Marsh Water Management

If you have an Open Marsh Water Management program, please fill out the section below, otherwise skip ahead to the next section.

Describe the purpose of this program:

What months is this program active?

Please give an estimate of total square feet or acreage:

Please attach a map of OMWM areas (or a website link to that map).

MEASURES OF EFFACACY

Describe monitoring efficacy efforts for each of the following:

Aerial Larvicide – wetlands: Pre-application and post-application larval surveys are conducted. Helicopters apply larvicide to wetlands containing mosquito larvae. GIS maps of targeted wetlands are prepared prior to the application, and these maps will be followed by the helicopter pilots.
Ground ULV Adulticide: Pre-application adult mosquito surveys using CDC light traps are done to determine whether control is needed. Post-application surveys using CDC light traps are conducted to determine if additional ground ULV adulticiding is needed.
Larvicide – catch basins: Pre-application larval surveys are done in June to determine the appropriate time to begin using Bacillus sphaericus. Random pre-application and post-application surveys are undertaken during July, August, and September to monitor Culex larval populations and to determine the efficacy of Bacillus sphaericus applications. Random monitoring of paint marks on catch basins left by catch basin applicators are conducted to evaluate the coverage in neighborhoods where larvicide applications have been completed.
Larvicide-hand/small area Pre-application larval surveys are conducted prior to each application. Random post-application surveys are conducted to monitor efficacy.
Open Marsh Water Management: none
Source Reduction: Water holding containers are tipped over or removed as necessary. Ditches are cleaned to help reduce standing water.
Other (please list):

Provide or list standard steps, criterion, or protocols regarding the documentation of efficacy (pre and post data), and resistance testing (if any): For aerial larval control, pre and post-application larval dip counts are undertaken with a minimum of 30 dips per site. In addition, the applicator is supplied with maps of targeted wetlands that are used in the applicator's navigation systems. The geographical data recorded during the application are reviewed following the application to evaluate the coverage of treated areas. For catch basin applications, catch basin larvicide applicators are required to mark each catch basin with water soluble marking paint when larvicide is applied. Monitoring of paint marks left on catch basin grates is conducted to evaluate coverage. Random post application sampling is conducted to determine the efficacy of Bacillus sphaericus applications. For small area wetland larval control, applicators are required to find 3 larvae per 10 dips before a larvicide can be applied. Post-application surveys are carried out at random. Before adult mosquito control is scheduled, CO2 baited CDC light traps are used to monitor mosquito populations in that area. Spraying could be considered if there are more than 200 mosquitoes in any individual trap. Certain mosquito species are tested for EEE/WNV. Disease being present is also considered when deciding on where and when to spray.

Research Project	**Details**
Bottle assays	
Efficacy testing	
Other:	
Other:	

EDUCATION, OUTREACH & PUBLIC RELATIONS

If you have an education/outreach program, please fill out the section below, otherwise skip ahead to the next section.

Describe the purpose of this program: East Middlesex Mosquito Control Project's public education program is designed to develop awareness within the public and private sectors as to their roles in mosquito control. The Project serves as a resource to residents, municipal officials, and the local media on controlling mosquitoes, larval mosquito habitats and mosquito borne diseases.

What time frame during the year is this method employed? year round

Check off all education/outreach methods that were performed by your program this year:

☐ Development/distribution of brochures, handouts, etc.
☐ Door-to-door canvassing (door hangers, speaking to property owners, etc.)
☐ Facebook page, Twitter, or other social media
☐ Mailings (Describe target audience(s):)
☒ Media outreach (interviews for print or online media sources, press releases, etc.)
☒ Presentations at meetings
☐ School-based programs, science fairs, etc.
☐ Tabling at events (local events, annual meetings, etc.)
☒ Website
☒ Other (please describe): East Middlesex Mosquito Control communicates with their member municipalities throughout the year in regards to mosquito and disease related issues. Each municipality provides educational materials to their residents. Employees frequently communicate with residents through phone calls and emails, and also when they are doing work throughout the district.

Estimate the audience reached this year using the education/outreach methods above:

List your program's top 3 education/outreach activities for this past year:

1. Coordinate with municipal officials to post notices on city/town list servers and city/town websites to notify residents, municipal departments, and local media of planned helicopter Bti larval control applications, the pesticide exclusion process, and planned neighborhood truck mounted adult mosquito control activities.
2. Phone calls/emails from residents and town officials.
3. Presentations for member communities.

Were you involved in any collaborations with the following partners this year? Provide details below, including a list of technical reports, white/grey papers, journal publications, trade magazine articles, etc.:

☐ Academia
☐ Another mosquito control district/project
☒ Another state agency (DCR, DPH, etc.)
☐ Environmental groups
☐ Industry

Please list any certifications and degrees held by your staff:Chris Gagnon is a Certified Pesticide Applicator. Tim Barrows, Brian Farless, Cameron Kelley, and Allison Rittweger are Licensed Pesticide Applicators. Tim Jarvis, Josh Marriott, Matt Restuccia, Nick Serafini, and Eliza Weinberger are Permitted Catch Basin Applicators. Chris Gagnon and Cam Kelley have a 2A/1C Hoist Operator's License. Tim Barrows has a B.S in Biology. Doug Bidlack has a Ph.D. in Entomology, an M.S. in Entomology and Plant Pathology and a B.S. in Biological Sciences. Brian Farless has a B.S. in Communications. Chris Gagnon has a B.S. in Wildlife Biology. David Henley has a B.B.A. in Management. Cam Kelley has a B.S. in Criminal Justice. Allison Rittweger has a B.A. in Italian/Spanish World Languages and Cultures. Matt Restuccia has a bachelor's degree in Accounting and Business/Management.

List any training/education your staff received this year: Tim Barrows, Doug Bidlack, Brian Farless, Chris Gagnon, Dave Henley, Cam Kelley, Allison Rittweger, Tim Jarvis, Josh Marriott, Matt Restuccia, Nick Serafini, and Eliza Weinberger took the following classes: Being Cyber Safe, Diversity at the Commonwealth, Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Awareness, Preventing Conflicts of Interest, Preventing Harrassment at Work, and Preventing Violence in our workplace. Tim Barrows, Doug Bidlack, Brian Farless, Chris Gagnon, Cam Kelley, and Allison Rittweger attended the Northeastern Mosquito Control Association conference. Tim Barrows attended the American Mosquito Control Association conference. Tim Barrows, Doug Bidlack, Chris Gagnon, Cam Kelley, and Allison Rittweger attended presentation at the Northeastern Mosquito Control Association field day event.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT)

Does your program use (check all that apply):

☒ Aerial Photography
☒ Databases
☒ Dataloggers (monitoring for temperature, etc.)
☒ GIS mapping (Describe:)
☒ GPS equipment
☐ Smartphones
☐ Tablets/Toughbook
☐ Other (please describe):

Describe any changes/enhancements in IT from the previous year:

REVENUES & EXPENDITURES

Please enter your approved budgets for the previous, current, and future fiscal years.

	Date of Fiscal Year	**Approved Budget**
Previous	FY25	$885,935.80 (SRB approved amount)
Current	FY26	$933,154 (SRB approved amount)
Future		

List each member municipality, along with the corresponding (cherry sheet) funding assessment dollar amount, for the current fiscal year (or provide a web link to this information): The following are the actual appropriations for FY2026 from the cities and towns of the East Middlesex Mosquito Control District: Arlington - $40,631, Bedford - $44,602, Belmont - $21,938, Brookline - $16,152, Burlington - $50,700, Cambridge - $60,000, Carlisle - $15,000, Concord - $22,277, Everett - $20,800, Framingham - $62,947, Lexington - $32,956, Lincoln - $12,461, Malden - $22,347.94, Maynard - $15,514, Medford - $27,560, Melrose - $19,167, Newton - $55,755, North Reading -

$52,028, Reading - $47,307, Stoneham - $23,411, Sudbury - $57,845, Wakefield - $32,672, Waltham - $39,196, Watertown - $22,216, Wayland - $30,057, Wellesley - $22,520.93, Weston - $47,755, Winchester - $18,745

Comments:

SERVICE REQUESTS

How many service requests did you receive this season? 95

How many were for larviciding? 29

How many were for adulticiding? 28

Was this an increase or decrease over last season? decrease

Comments:

EXCLUSIONS

How many exclusion requests did you receive this season? 152

Was this an increase or decrease over last season? Yes or No: decrease

Do you have large areas of pesticide exclusion, including priority habitat? yes

Comments: Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge and the Assabet River National Wildlife Refuge manage wetland acreage in Bedford, Concord, Lincoln, Maynard, Sudbury and Wayland that they exclude from larval and adult mosquito control pesticide applications. They will only permit control when the Refuge Manager determines that there is an imminent local risk for mosquito borne disease. The Sudbury Valley Trustees, a private land trust, owns wetlands in Concord, Framingham, Sudbury and Wayland, and has excluded their properties from larval and adult mosquito control pesticide applications.The Trustees of Reservations have excluded their properties from larval and adult mosquito control.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Did your program perform any of the following special projects?

Project	Description
☒ Inspectional services (inspections at sewage treatment facilities, review of subdivision plans, etc.)	East Middlesex works with local inspectional services to identify and remove mosquito habitat. Source reduction prevents mosquitoes from developing.
☒ Work with DPW departments or other local or state officials to address stormwater systems, clogged culverts, or other areas identified as man-made mosquito problem areas.	East Middlesex works with local DPW officials and Conservation Administrators to identifiy waterways and culverts that need to be cleared of sand and debris. Cleaning waterways and culverts allows water to flow as it was originally intended, and in turn helps reduce mosquito habitat. East Middlesex coordinated catch basin larvicide applications with local public works departments so as not to conflict with catch basin cleaning.
☐ Work with groups as described above on long-term solutions.	
☐ Conduct or participate in any cooperative research or restoration projects?	
☐ Participate in any state/regional/national workgroups or panels, or attend any meeting pertaining to the above?	
☐ Work on any biological control projects, such as enhancement of habitat for native predators, release of predatory fish or invertebrates, etc.?	
☐ Other	

GENERAL COMMENTS

Please add any comments here for topics not covered elsewhere in this report: