MASSACHUSETTS MOSQUITO CONTROL

ANNUAL OPERATIONS REPORT

Year Report Covers: 2021 Date of Report: 1/28/2022

Project/District Name: **Bristol County Mosquito Control Project**

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City/Town: Attleboro Zip: 02703

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Report prepared by: ***Priscilla Matton***

NPDES permit no. **MAG87B207**

If you have a mission statement, please include it here:
Bristol County Mosquito Control Project's Mission Statement

In conjunction with the belief that mosquito control is an important public health issue, the Bristol County Mosquito Control Project, under the guidance of the State Reclamation and Mosquito Control Board, strives to serve their membership communities by suppressing both nuisance and disease carrying mosquito populations.

Our goal is to bring mosquito populations to tolerable levels using a variety of scientifically effective methodologies consistent with applicable laws. Surveillance, water management, biological and chemical controls are performed in an environmentally sensitive manner to minimize potential effects on people, wildlife and the environment.

It is acknowledged that Commissioners live or work in the county and that all decisions be made in a fiscally responsible manner. The Project advocates public outreach and education through cooperative efforts with local officials, school departments and the news media.

ORGANIZATION SETUP:

Commissioner names:

Joseph Barile	Gregory Dorrance
Christine Fagan	Dr. Henry Vallaincourt
Robert Davis (retired)	____

Superintendent/Director name: Priscilla Matton
Superintendent/Director contact phone number: 508-823-5253 X3
Asst. Superintendent/Director name:

District/Project website: http://www.mass.gov\eea\bristolcountymosquitocontrol
Twitter handle: @BCMCPMosq
Facebook page: http://www.facebook.com/

Staffing levels for the year of this report:
Full time: 11
Part time: 1
Seasonal: 2
Other: (please describe)

Of the above, how many are:
(Please check off all that apply, and list employee name(s) next to each category)

☒ Administrative Barbara Johnson, Priscilla Matton
☒ Biologist Todd Duval, Priscilla Matton
☒ Educator Priscilla Matton, Todd Duval
☒ Entomologist Todd Duval
☒ Facilities Priscilla Matton, John Moniz, Drew Bushee, John Pereira, Matthew Gavaza, Larry Goss, Anthony Souza, Joshua Nickerson, Aaron Toth, Todd Duval
☒ Information technology Diana Brennan, Priscilla Matton
☒ Laboratory Todd Duval
☒ Operations Priscilla Matton, John Moniz, Drew Bushee, John Pereira, Matthew Gavaza, Larry Goss, Anthony Souza, Joshua Nickerson, Aaron Toth, Todd Duval, Diana Brennan
☒ Public relations Priscilla Matton, Todd Duval
☒ Wetland scientist Diana Brennan
☒ Other (please describe) Seasonal Mosquito Surveillance Technician- Christopher Beale, Seasonal Office Assitant- Theresa Beale

For the year of this report, the following were maintained (enter number in the column to the left):

3 Modified wetland equipment (list type) Low- ground pressure excavators
2 Larval control equipment (list type) Backpack Sprayers
11 ULV sprayers (list type) 2 Cougars (GPS), 4 London Fog (GPS), 2 Guardian (GPS), 1 Curtis DynaJet (GPS), 1 Beecomist, 1 London Air
10 Vehicles
Other (please be specific): 1 Dump Truck & Flatbed Trailer, 1 Utility Truck, 1 Utility Trailer, TD 7G Dresser Dozer, 2 Mower Attachments for Excavators

Comments: _____

How many cities and towns are in your service area?* 20
Alphabetical list:
Acushnet
Attleboro
Berkley
Dartmouth
Dighton
Easton
Fall River
Fairhaven
Freetown
Mansfield
New Bedford
North Attleborough
Norton
Raynham

Rehoboth
Seekonk
Somerset
Swansea
Taunton
Westport

Were there any changes to your service area this year? No
Cities/towns added:
Cities/towns removed:

***Please attach a map of your service area (or a website link to that map).**

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM):

Check off all services that your district/project currently provides to member cities and towns 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 (tire removals)**
☐ **Other (please list):**

Comments: _____

LARVAL MOSQUITO CONTROL:

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

Describe the purpose of this program: The larval suppression program is one of our most effective methods to reduce the number of biting mosquitoes by preventing mosquitoes from maturing into adults. We employ larvidicing techniques to current and historical mosquito breeding sites to protect human health and improve the quality of life of our residents.

What months is this program active? April- September

Describe the types of areas where you use this program: BCMCP targets the following areas: freshwater wetlands, saltmarshes, cedar and red maple swamps, catch basins, other permanent and temporary water bodies, and artifical containers that hold water for extended periods of time.

Do you use:
☒ **Ground application (hand, portable and/or backpack, etc.)**

☒ **Aerial applications**
☐ **Other (please list):**
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**	**Targeted life stage**	**Habitat Type**	**Total finished product applied**
FourStar CRG	85685-2	7.5- 20 lbs per acre	Hand	Larvae	☐ Catch basins ☐ Containers ☒ Wetland ☐ Other (please list):	3,500 lbs
VectoLex WSP	73049-20	1 per 50 sq. ft.	Hand	Larvae	☒ Catch basins ☐ Containers ☐ Wetland ☐ Other (please list):	266.32 lbs
VectoMax WSP	73049-429	1 per 50 sq. ft.	Hand	Larvae	☒ Catch basins ☐ Containers ☐ Wetland ☐ Other (please list):	174.6 lbs
VectoBac 12AS	73049-38	1 pint per acre	Aerial	Larvae	☐ Catch basins ☐ Containers ☒ Wetland ☐ Other (please list):	424 gallons
Altosid XR Briquets	2724-421	1 per 100 sq. ft.	Hand	Larvae	☐ Catch basins ☒ Containers ☐ Wetland ☐ Other (please list):	0.56 lbs
VectoLex FG	73049-20	14.8 lbs/acre	Aerial	Larvae	☐ Catch basins ☐ Containers ☒ Wetland ☐ Other (please list):	400 lbs
				Choose one	☐ Catch basins ☐ Containers ☐ Wetland ☐ Other (please list):	

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	Targeted life stage	Habitat Type	Total finished product applied
				Choose one	☐ Catch basins ☐ Containers ☐ Wetland ☐ Other (please list):	
				Choose one	☐ Catch basins ☐ Containers ☐ Wetland ☐ Other (please list):	
				Choose one	☐ Catch basins ☐ Containers ☐ Wetland ☐ Other (please list):	
				Choose one	☐ Catch basins ☐ Containers ☐ Wetland ☐ Other (please list):	
				Choose one	☐ Catch basins ☐ Containers ☐ Wetland ☐ Other (please list):	
				Choose one	☐ Catch basins ☐ Containers ☐ Wetland ☐ Other (please list):	
				Choose one	☐ Catch basins ☐ Containers ☐ Wetland ☐ Other (please list):	

What is your trigger for larviciding operations? (check all that apply)
☒ Best professional judgment
☒ Historical records
☒ Larval dip counts – please list trigger for application: 1+ per 5 dips
☒ Other (please describe): Presence of Ae. albopictus larvae
Comments: An aerial larvicide application was conducted over the Hockomock and Bolton Swamps at the end of April 2021. Approximately 2,896 acres were treated to control a variety of spring species and Cs. melanura, an important EEE vector. A second application was made to Cq. perturbans specific habitat in May. This application covered 26.91 acres at a rate of 14.8 lbs/acre. These maps are included in the end of the season report referenced in the adult mosquito surveillance section.

Please attach a map of your service area (or a website link to that map). Figure 2

ADULT MOSQUITO CONTROL:

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

Describe the purpose of this program: When larviciding is not a viable option, targeted adulticiding applications are used. BCMCP's program is designed to decrease the number of vector and nuisance mosquitoes. There has been consistent detection of West Nile virus and/or Eastern Equine Encephalitis in our county. During the 2021 season, Bristol County had one human cases of WNV, similar to 2020. In 2019, three human cases of EEE were reported, all resulting in fatalities, there were no cases in 2020 or 2021.

What is the time frame for this program? June- mid-September

Describe the types of areas where you use this program: BCMCP accepts requests for adult mosquito control applications from residents, businesses, town officials and other organizations within our 20 towns. ULV applications normally take place in residential, recreational areas and in response to WNV or EEE detections from mosquito traps or positive animal/human cases.

Do you use:
☐ **Aerial applications**
☒ **Portable applications**
☒ **Truck applications**
☐ **Other (please list):**
Comments: Suspend Polyzone was used solely to treat tires and containers for Ae. albopictus and associated species.

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

Product Name	EPA #	Application Rate(s)	Application Method	Total finished product applied
Zenivex E4 RTU	2724-807	1 oz/acres	Truck mounted ULV	791 gallons
Suspend Polyzone	432-1514	1.5oz/1 gallon water	Backpack	4 gallons

Please describe the maximum amounts or frequency used in a particular time frame such as season and areas
Frequency of applications are dependent upon vector control activities, physical characteristics of the area and/or environmental issues. Applications are made in accordance with label directions.

What is your trigger for adulticiding operations? (check all that apply)
☒ Arbovirus data
☒ Best professional judgment
☒ Complaint calls (Describe trigger for application: Upon resident's request and trap data)
☒ Landing rates (Describe trigger for application : Normally not conducted in Bristol County due to the risk of WNV or EEE, however with the introduction of Ae. albopictus this is a reliable tool. 2 adults within 5 minutes)
☒ Light trap data (Describe trigger for application See the EIR)
Comments: _____

Please attach a map of your service area (or a website link to that map). Figure 3

SOURCE REDUCTION (Tire Removals)

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

Please describe your program:
2019 brought the first dedicated tire removal program to BCMCP and continued into 2021. This program addresses source reduction via removal and disposal as BCMCP work crews find tires, containers and other articles that would serve as larval habitat. This tire program is limited to tires that BCMCP crews find in the course of their water management work and is not open to the public. We often inspect properties and offer advice to landowners and businesses on how to reduce and remove standing water or any other materials that would be conducive to mosquito habitat.

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

Comments: _____

WATER MANAGEMENT/DITCH MAINTENANCE

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

Please check all that apply:
☒ Inland/freshwater

☒ Saltmarsh

Please describe your program: Our goal is to remove debris, sediment and vegetation from drainage ditches throughout our service area to improve water flow, thus eliminating standing water conducive to larval development. We also maintain previously excavated ditches. This includes both hand and mechanized work. We use erosion control materials and re-seed to stabilize soils disturbed by our operations. This is an important part of our IPM strategy and data and records are collected in accordance with the BMP.

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	82,695 ft
☒ Mechanized cleaning	9,990 ft
☒ Stream flow improvement	
☒ Other (please list): Reclaim	82,695 ft

Comments: Culvert cleaning and stream flow improvement cumulative length are included in mechanized and hand cleaning. Cumulative mechanized brush mowing 15.38 acres (33,355 linear feet).

For **saltmarsh ditch maintenance**, check off all that apply:

Maintenance Type	**Estimate of cumulative length of ditches maintained (ft)**
☒ Hand cleaning	7,840 ft
☒ Mechanized cleaning	900 ft
☒ Other (please list): Reclaim	7,840 ft

Comments: _____

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

Comments: Completed 21 mechanized water management projects.

Please attach a map of ditch maintenance areas (or a website link to that map). Ditch maintenance occurred throughout our County in all 20 towns/cities. Individual maps of specific areas are available upon request but are too large to attach.

OPEN MARSH WATER MANAGEMENT

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

Describe the purpose of this program: Bristol County Mosquito Control does not have an active Open Marsh Water Management program.

What months is this program active?

Please give an estimate of total square feet or acreage:

Comments: _____

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

MONITORING (Measures of Efficacy)

Describe monitoring efforts for each of the following:

Aerial Larvicide – wetlands: Standard protocol is to take pre- and post- dip larval counts from predetermined locations within the treatment wetlands. Non-treated locations would be used to correct for normal variation in populations.

Ground ULV Adulticide: To monitor efficacy, species targeted mosquito traps are placed in a location where ground ULV applications will take place. Pre- and post- trapping is necessary as is comparing to a non-treatment site to determine normal fluctuations due to other factors such as temperature and wind speed.

Larvicide – catch basins: Random samples of water are taken from catch basins in each town to assess larval populations.

Larvicide-hand/small area BCMCP conducts pre- and post- application dipping at numerous locations throughout the treatment site using a standard 350ml dipper.

Open Marsh Water Management: Please note the OMWM standards published in the EIR

Source Reduction: We return to mechanized water management sites regularly to check for blockages or debris that may obstruct the flow of water and to meet any additional recommendations in the BMP. In areas where containers or tires were removed, some sites are re-checked during the season.

Other (please list): Pesticide efficacy testing was completed for common species using CDC bottle bioassay protocols in August 2020. Due to the presence of the invasive mosquito Ae. albopictus in our county, an aggressive adult monitoring effort using multiple trap types has been implemented in the affected area.

Provide or list standard steps, criterion, or protocols regarding the documentation of efficacy (pre and post data), and resistance testing (if any):
Pre and post collection of data is analyzed for all types of applications. More information is available in the EIR. Efficacy testing for ULV pesticides is performed using CDC Bottle Bioassay methods and results are reported internally and to CDC.

Check the boxes below, indicating if your program has performed any of the following:

Research Project	Details
Bottle assays	Bottle assays were conducted using CDC protocols. These assays confirmed the efficacy of adulticides in use.

Efficacy testing	To monitor efficacy, mosquito traps, appropriate to a specific species, are placed in a location where ground ULV applications will take place. Pre- and post- trapping is necessary as is comparing to a non-treatment site to determine normal fluctuations due to other factors such as temperature and wind speed.
Other: Ae. albopictus	Pre- and post treatment larval and adult surveillance
Other: Aerial larvicide	Pre- and post treatment larval surveillance

ADULT MOSQUITO SURVEILLANCE

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

Describe the purpose of this program: Surveillance is the cornerstone of IPM and an important part of the services we offer to member municipalities. The purpose of surveillance is to monitor for human health threats from mosquito-borne arboviruses, as well as to determine mosquito populations and diversity for appropriate control methods.

What months is this program active? April- early November

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	☐	variable
☒ CDC light trap w/CO_2	☐	14 per week
☒ Gravid trap		64 per week
☒ Landing rate test		2 locations
☐ NJ light trap	☐	
☐ NJ light trap w/CO_2	☐	
☒ Ovitrap		48 per week
☒ Resting box		30 per week
☒ Other (please describe): BG Sentinel traps		5 per week
☒ Other (please describe): GAT traps		3 per week
☐ Other (please describe):		

Do you maintain long-term trap sites in any of your areas? Yes
If yes, how many:
23

Please check off the species of concern in your service area:
☒ *Ae. albopictus* ☐ *Ae. cinereus*

☒ *Ae. vexans*
☐ *An. punctipennis*
☐ *An. quadrimaculatus*
☒ *Cq. perturbans*
☒ *Cx. pipiens*
☒ *Cx. restuans*
☒ *Cx. salinarius*
☒ *Cs. melanura*
☐ *Cs. morsitans*
☒ *Oc. abserratus*
☐ Others (please list):

☒ *Oc. canadensis*
☐ *Oc. cantator*
☒ *Oc. j. japonicus*
☒ *Oc. sollicitans*
☒ *Oc. taeniorhynchus*
☐ *Oc. triseriatus*
☐ *Oc. trivittatus*
☒ *Ps. ferox*
☐ *Ur. sapphirina*

Number of adult mosquitoes collected this season (whether submitted to DPH or not): 107,035
Number of adult mosquito pools collected this season (submitted and unsubmitted): 2,259
Number of ovitrap collections this season, if any: 118
Any other trap collections of note (please describe): 106 BG Sentinel traps

Do you participate in the MDPH Arboviral Surveillance program? Yes
Total number of adult mosquito pools submitted to DPH this past season: 499
How many pools do you submit weekly on average? 24.95

Number of traps in your service area **placed by MDPH**: 5
Were these long-term trap sites or supplemental trapping sites? long-term

Which arboviruses were found in your area during the previous mosquito season? Enter the number of pools/cases below:

Arbovirus	**Positive Mosquito Pools**	**Equine Cases**	**Human Cases**
☐ Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE)	0	0	0
☒ West Nile Virus (WNV)	16	0	1
☐ Other (please list):			

Comments: West Nile virus detections were 29.2% lower than 10-year average. There were no EEE virus detections this year.

For each arbovirus listed below, please list the risk levels in your project area at both the start and end of the season (if more than one, please list all):

Arbovirus	**Start of Season**	**End of Season**
EEE	Low	Low
WNV	Low	6 towns moderate

Comments: Please see the attached end of the mosquito season report.

EDUCATION, OUTREACH & PUBLIC RELATIONS

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

Describe the purpose of this program: The continuing covid-19 pandemic severely restricted our public outreach in 2021. Most in-person outreach events were cancelled/postponed. Many presentations moved online.

Education is an important component of the Project's objectives to reduce arbovirus risk in the County. Speaking with the public allows us the opportunity to address any questions and misunderstandings about the program and the pesticides we use. We educate our residents on ways they can protect themselves from mosquito bites and reduce their risk of illness. We also educate our residents on simple mosquito source reduction techniques for their own properties.

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

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): Radio interviews and filmed PSA for local communities on mosquito control and prevention.

Estimate the audience reached this year using the education/outreach methods above: ~1000+
Comments: We are unable to estimate the audience for our TV, radio and print media interviews.

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

1. EPA Roundtable Online presentation
2. WBZ TV-4 interview
3. Dartmouth Round the Bend outreach program

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 Priscilla is a member of the Bristol Agricutural High School 's Natural Resource Management Advisory Board. She also presented at the Northeast Regional Center for Excellence in Vector Borne Diseases (NEVBD) Boot Camp on "Vector Control for Mosquitoes". NEVBD strategic planning meeting. She also presented and a panelist at the EPA's "Mosquito

Threats and Controls: A panel discussion for camp and recreational land managers". UMASS presentation on the addition of invasive mosquitoes into a current vector program. BCMCP continued working with the NEVBD at Cornell University on Cs. melanura control efforts, with a paper published in the Journal of Medical Entomology.

J. Burtis, Poggi, J., Duval, T., Bidlack, E., Shepard, J., Matton, P., Rossetti, R., Harrington L., 2021. Evaluation of a methoprene aerial application for the control of Culiseta melanura (Diptera: Culicidae) in wetland larval habitats. J. Med. Ent. 58(6), 2330-2337. doi: 10.1093/jme/tjab108

☒ Another mosquito control district/project Continuation of Cs. melanura surveillance and control in conjuction with Plymouth Co. MCP. Provided mosquito teaching collections and ongoing support for Ae. albopictus programs at other MCDs. Todd helped teach an online mosquito ID workshop as part of the annual NMCA Mosquito Mayhem event in May. Diana provided on-site runnel workshops and tours to Cape Cod MCP, Plymouth County MCP, and Northeast Massachusetts MCD

☒ Another state agency (DCR, DPH, etc.) Steady cooperation with DPH on Ae. albopictus concerns, including meeting with local town officals in Bristol County. Worked with MDAR and DEP on PFAS container contamination in pesticides. Coordination with MassDOT on water management projects which incorporate state road drainage ditches.

☒ Environmental groups Diana is a member of the BBC Restoration Advisory Committee. BCMCP continues to partner with BBC, Woodwell Climate Research Center, Save the Bay (STB), Buzzards Bay National Estuary Program (BBNEP), Dartmouth Natural Resources Trust (DNRT), the Town of Fairhaven, and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) on a SNEP Watershed Grant Salt Marsh Resilience Project at Little Bay in Fairhaven and Oceanview Farm in Dartmouth. BCMCP is partnering with Mass Audubon, Save the Bay, DNRT, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) on a SNEP Watershed Grant Salt Marsh Resilience Project at Allen's Pond, with implementation planned for 2022. BCMCP is also coordinating with Save the Bay, the Town of Fairhaven, and the Fairhaven-Acushnet Land Preservation Trust (FALPT) on a runnel project.

☒ Industry American Mosquito Control Association (AMCA) is dedicated to providing leadership, information and education leading to the enhancement of public health and quality of life through the suppression of mosquitoes and is the lead organization for mosquito control in the US. Priscilla continued as the American Mosquito Control Associations' North Atlantic regional director representing the 9 states in the region. Priscilla presented at the AMCA, New Jersey MCA, Pennsylvania Vector Control Association and Northeastern MCA virtual conferences.

List any training/education your staff received this year: "Right to Know" and tick education was provided. Multiple state required training through PACE/Mass Achieves. EPA training on the "future of mosquito control". Mass4You time management and productivity training. Pesticide certification credits through the Northeastern Mosquito Control Association's annual scientific conference. Todd completed the Dodd short course from Florida MCA.

Please list the certifications and degrees held by your staff:
Priscilla Matton: B.S. Zoology, M.S. Entomology, MA Pesticide Applicator Certification (47)
Drew Bushee: MA Pesticide Certification (47), CDL license, Hoisting license
John Moniz: Licensed MA Pesticide Applicator, CDL license, Hoisting license
Todd Duval: B.A. Aquatic Biology, M.A. Biology, MA Pesticide Applicator Certification (47), OSHA 10 hour certification, CDC/AMCA Certified Trainer for Integrated Mosquito Management, Red Cross CPR certification
Joshua Nickerson: Licensed MA Pesticide Applicator, CDL license, Hoisting license
Matthew Gavaza: Licensed MA Pesticide Certification (47), Hoisting license
Anthony Souza: Licensed MA Pesticide Certification (47)
Larry Goss: Licensed MA Pesticide Certification (47)
John Pereira: Licensed MA Pesticide Applicator
Aaron Toth: Licensed MA Pesticide Applicator
Diana Brennan: B.S. Environmental Science and Management, Licensed MA Pesticide Certification (47)

Comments: _____

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT)

Does your program use (check all that apply):
☒ Aerial Photography
☒ Databases
☐ Dataloggers (monitoring for temperature, etc.)
☒ GIS mapping (Describe: BCMCP maps water management projects, trap locations, larval and adulticide locations. ArcMap, ArcGIS Online, and QGIS have all been used for map creation and data sharing.)
☒ GPS equipment
☒ Smartphones
☒ Tablets/Toughbooks
☒ Other (please describe): Web-based service request system and automatic service request closing application from truck's GPS data.

Describe any changes/enhancements in IT from the previous year: A major upgrade to the truck based ULV machines was completed in 2020. This included new recording devices for pesticide applications and tablets in the vehicles. The new data collection software records ULV applications and provides routing information for the spray technicians. This has increased productivity, reduced wait time between residential requests and application and time spent mapping spray routes.

Describe any difficulties your program had with IT software/equipment this year: There were unanticipated issues with the rollout of the data collection program upgrade. These were addressed throughout the spring and summer to resolve the issues with the company.

Comments: _____

REVENUES & EXPENDITURES

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

	Date of Fiscal Year	Approved Budget	Notes
Previous	FY 20	$1,532,339.00	
Current	FY 21	$1,639,934.00	
Future	FY 22	$1,680,932.00	

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):
Please see attached FY 22 Cherry Sheet Assessment

Comments: _____

SERVICE REQUESTS

How many service requests did you receive this season? 8,469
How many were for larviciding? 53
How many were for adulticiding? 8,416

Was this an increase or decrease over last season? Decrease

Comments: This year we saw a 35% decrease in adult spray requests compared to 2020.

EXCLUSIONS

How many exclusion requests did you receive this season? 116

Was this an increase or decrease over last season? Decrease

Do you have large areas of pesticide exclusion, such as estimated or priority habitats? Yes

If yes, please explain, and attach maps or a web link if possible. Large areas include the Canoe River and Hockomock ACEC and areas of priority habitat. Map of areas are attached, Figure 4.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Did your program perform any of the following special projects? Check all that apply.

- ☒ Inspectional services (inspections at sewage treatment facilities, review of subdivision plans, etc.)

  Describe: BCMCP continued inspections and work on a source reduction plan with 2 separate tire facilities and an abandoned lot located in New Bedford where the invasive Ae. albopictus has been collected. The plan includes reducing the amount of time tires remain before being processed, cleaning up the work site and pesticide interventions.

Worked in residential yards in response to request. This is a long term plan to reduce the spread and abundance of Ae. albopictus in the area. Also responded to unique detections as they occurred. As a member of the BBC Restoration Advisory Committee, Diana provided review and comment on various proposed restoration projects.

- ☒ 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

  Describe: Routinely work with and respond to requests from member Cities, Towns, and local government agencies such as; local DPW's, Health Boards, and Conservation Commissions. At the State level we have worked with and responded to requests from Mass DOT, DCR, and DER. Coordinate with these agencies to provide dump trucks to remove spoil and debris from work sites and clear culverts using specialized equipment. Some provide material in areas we are working in. Coordinate with the New Bedford Airport and Mansfield Airport on water management projects.

- ☒ Work with groups as described above on long term solutions?

  Describe: Working with local airports on long term ditch maintenance and vegetation plans. Work with the City and the Fall River Industrial Park to address their extensive drainage ditch system. Work with partners and landowners (DNRT, FALPT, BBC, Save the Bay, Mass Audubon, etc.) to evaluate long-term solutions to salt marsh ditch maintenance in a rapidly changing ecosystem.

- ☒ Conduct or participate in any cooperative research or restoration projects?

  Describe: Worked alone and with partners (DNRT, FALPT, BBC, Save the Bay, Mass Audubon, and others) to plan and/or execute salt marsh restoration/ditch maintenance projects and salt marsh resilience research projects. Worked with BBC during planning phases of a habitat restoration project to avoid the potential spread of Ae. albopictus.

- ☒ Participate in any state/regional/national workgroups or panels, or attend any meeting pertaining to the above?

  Describe: Priscilla was appointed to the state's "Mosquito control for the 21st century" task force representing the Superintendents/Directors of a regional mosquito control. NMCA, NMCA annual meeting, regional EEE meeting. Cooperative research with MCPs, DPH, MDAR and NEVBD on solutions to control Cs. melanura and Cq. perturbans. AMCA's BMP for Culex advisory group. Attended BBC Restoration Advisory Committee meetings. Attended project team meetings for the SNEP Salt Marsh Resilience Projects. Attended site meetings with MassDOT, member towns and cities, and salt marsh project partners. Partcipated in MA DPH's ongoing surveillance meetings. Participated in CDC annual EEE conference. Diana presented at the Restore America's Estuaries (RAE) Summit and at the NMCA annual meeting.

- ☒ Work on any biological control projects, such as enhancement of habitat for native predators, release of predatory fish or invertebrates, etc.?

Describe: Conducted water management activities, including the opening of beach crossings and the clearing of salt marsh ditches and runnels in many coastal towns to allow fish access.

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES PROTECTION ACT (CFPA)

Is your program impacted by the CFPA? Yes

If yes, please explain: Some local schools and day cares are out of compliance regarding our current mosquito control products, despite emails to administrators. The large number of schools and daycares create no spray zones that are marked on applicator's maps.

If you have data on compliance rates with the CFPA within your program area, please list here: MDAR's complaince rates for IPM development and submissions is approximately 98% and 94% for schools and daycares respectively.

Describe any difficulties you have had with the implementation of your program due to the CFPA, please elaborate here: When schools are not up to date on all the required information and notification policy, providing services to them in a timely manner, especially when virus is detected can be difficult and time consuming.

Comments: Figure 5 is a map of schools, daycares, certified organic farms and residential exclusions.

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) PERMIT PROGRAM

Did your program report any adverse incidents during this reporting period? No

If yes, please list any corrective actions here: _____

GENERAL COMMENTS

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

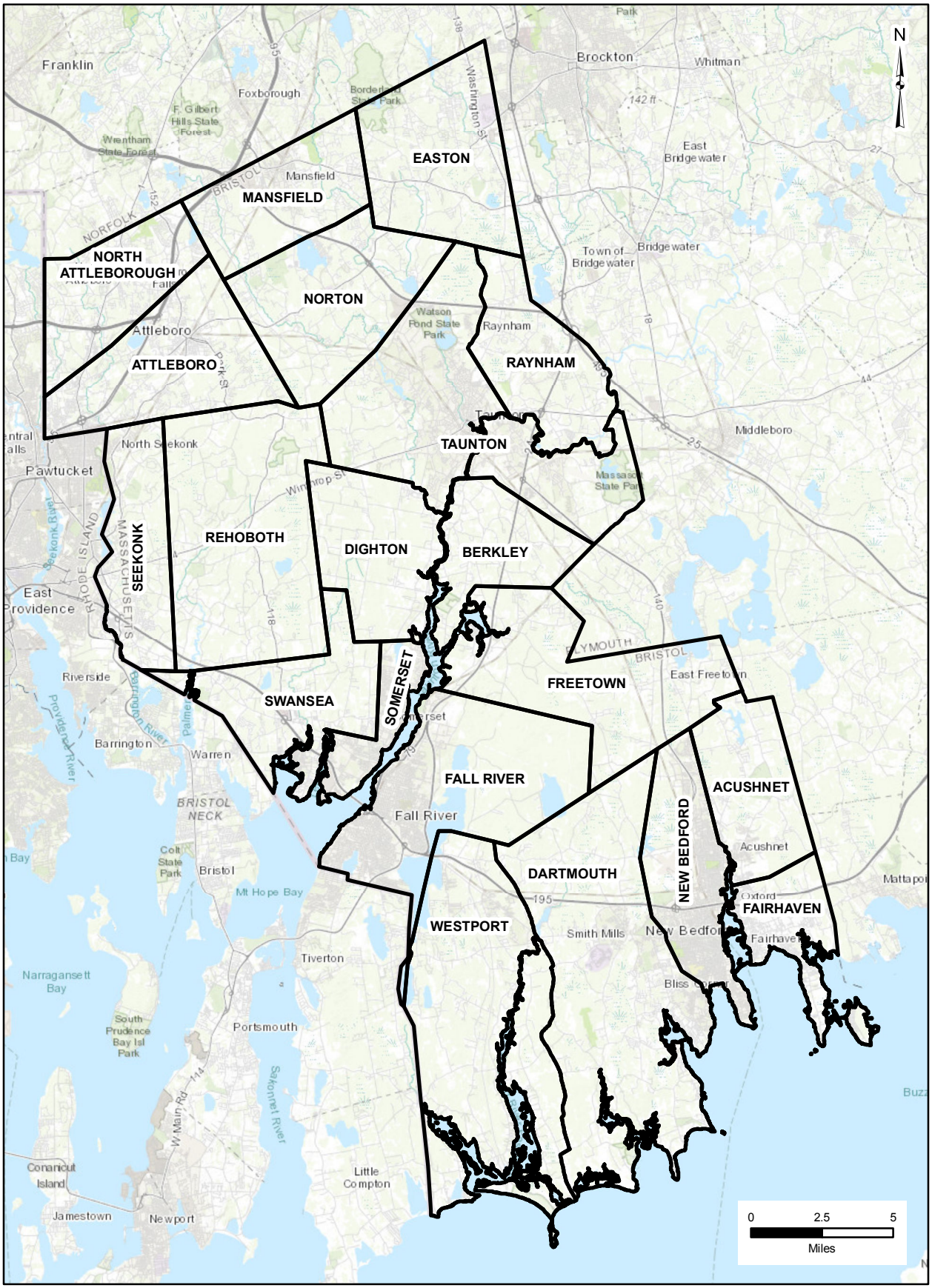

Figure 1. Bristol County

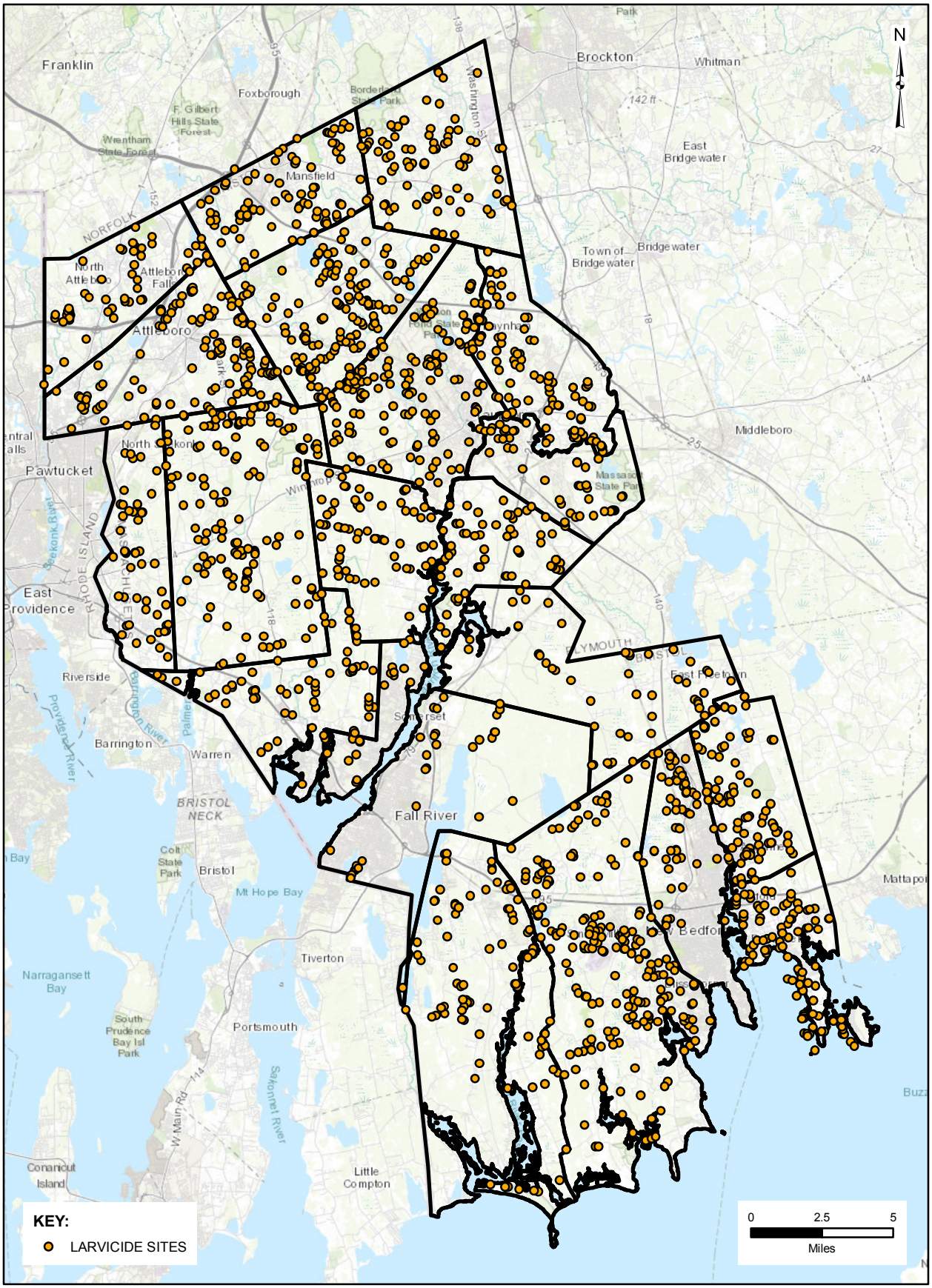

Figure 2. 2021 Larvicide Sites

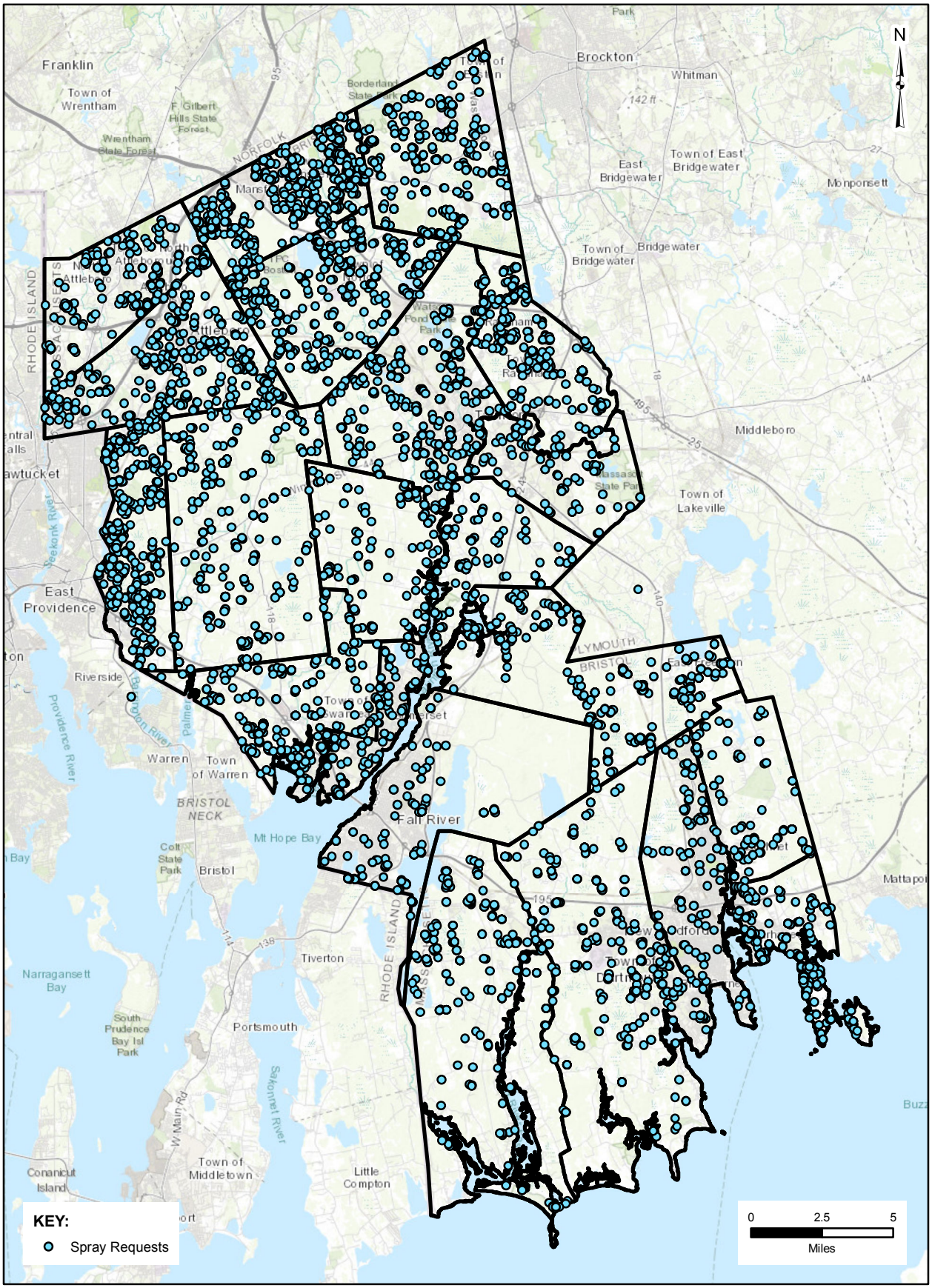

Figure 3. 2021 Spray Requests

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
STATE RECLAMATION AND MOSQUITO CONTROL BOARD

BRISTOL COUNTY MOSQUITO CONTROL PROJECT

38R FOREST STREET, ATTLEBORO, MA 02703
TEL: (508)823-5253 FAX: (508)828-1868

COMMISSIONERS
JOSEPH BARILE, CHAIRMAN
CHRISTINE A. FAGAN
GREGORY D. DORRANCE
HENRY R. VAILLANCOURT, MD MPH, FAAFP

SUPERINTENDENT
PRISCILLA MATTON, MS

Wednesday, January 05, 2022

Bristol County Mosquito Control Project (BCMCP)

2021 Entomology Season Report

Season Summary

After a mild winter, the 2020 drought lasted until well into the spring of 2021. Our spring annual aerial larvicide in the Hockomock and Bolton Swamps and our first helicopter treatment for *Cq. perturbans* went on as scheduled, and we could see reductions in larval and adult populations through June. By the end of July, precipitation for the month was up two to three times the normal and floodplain species started to respond to the newly favorable conditions. August brought the remnants of three hurricanes through the area, each followed by warm humid conditions. The mosquitoes had a great time with this, by mid-August many species had surpassed their typical July high populations. Most abundant were *Culex salinarius, Aedes vexans* and *Psorophora ferox*. We did not see a corresponding increase in service requests. Warm, wet weather continued into September where the monthly average precipitation was exceeded by the second week. Mosquito populations continued a long, slow decline into another unusually warm fall. By the first week in October, we had

the second highest cumulative population recorded in any year since 2004. First frost was also a few weeks later than normal, so surveillance trapping continued a few weeks later than normal. Winter 2021-22 looks like it will be another La Niña year, which could mean a mild, wet winter here in the Northeast. 2022 looks to be another busy season for us here in Bristol County and we have begun to prepare for this. This report is based on data collected from CO_2-baited CDC traps, resting boxes, gravid traps, ovitraps and BG Sentinel™ Traps. Weather data from NOAA.

Table 1. Summary of mosquito sampling for 2021 season compared to previous year and 5 year average

		2021	*2020*	*5-year average*	*5-year change*
Samples tested	Bristol MCP	499	461	481	+3.8%
	MA DPH	270	188	304	-11.2%
	Total	769	649	785	-2.0%
Mosquitoes tested	Bristol MCP	15,865	13,884	13,240	+19.8%
	MA DPH	9,474	6,297	10,791	-12.2%
	Total	25,339	20,181	24,032	+5.4%
Mosquitoes not tested	Bristol MCP	58,056	20,992	22,491	+158.1%
	MA DPH	23,640	11,205	16,884	+40.0%
	Total	81,696	32,197	39,375	+107.5%
Total population		107,035	52,378	63,407	+68.8%
Positive samples	West Nile Virus	16	12	23	-29.2%
	Eastern Equine	0	0	32	-100.0%

Mosquito activity/trends for the 2021 Season

Drought conditions in the previous season and early spring led to lower than average mosquito populations from late spring and through our typical peak season in July. Part of this decrease in population can probably be attributed to the aerial treatment of *Coquillettidia perturbans* in a small cattail swamp which had been producing thousands of mosquitoes and showed a steep decline in adult populations.

By the end of July, dry conditions were eliminated. Post-tropical Cyclone Elsa came through in early July, followed by the remnants of Hurricanes Fred, Henri and Ida in mid to late August. Each of these rainy periods were followed by high temperatures, providing ample opportunities for

mosquito development (Table 2). Most of our species in the late season were floodplain and woodland pool species and responded to the rainfall in great numbers (Figure 1). Topping the list was a huge emergence of *Cx. salinarius* in mid-August, giving us trap counts that exceeded any trapping record for a single week since 2004. Other common species were *Aedes vexans, Psorophora ferox* and a short peak in *Culiseta melanura.* Of the five major genera of mosquitoes in our area, *Ochlerotatus spp.* and *Culex spp.* had the largest populations for the year (Figure 2). We finished the season with a long tail of larger than normal populations lasting well into October, something that can be attributed to a warmer and wetter fall than usual.

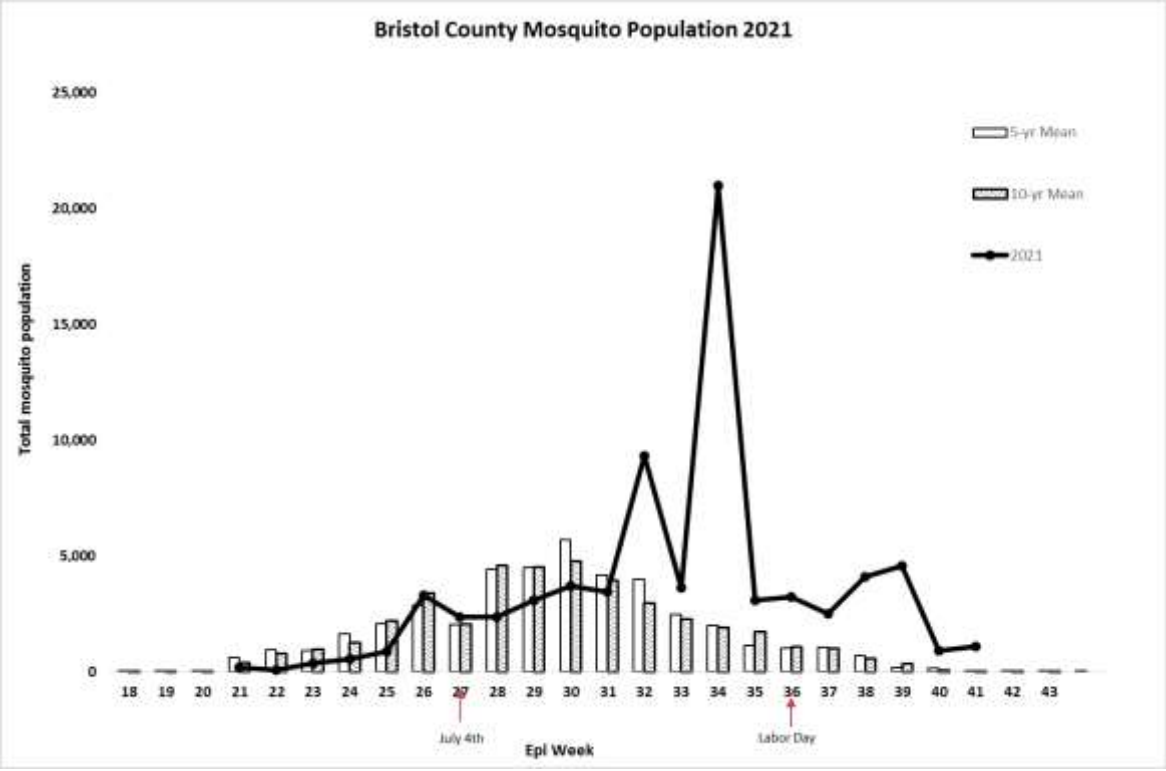

Figure 1. 2021 population totals per trap-night by epi week compared to 5- and 10-year average. The population dip at week 27 is an artifact of reduced trapping due to the July 4th holiday week.

Overall, Bristol County finished the year with an average of 46.85 inches of precipitation, 0.97 inches below average (Table 2). The Taunton area was above the average by 4.7 inches, with most of the excess occurring after July (Figure 3). Temperature was 1.8°F above average, with most of the above average heat distributed through the year. The late summer/early autumn rainfall in the Taunton

area has exceeded what we consider a threshold for EEEv activity in 2022, and we are planning accordingly for the next mosquito season.

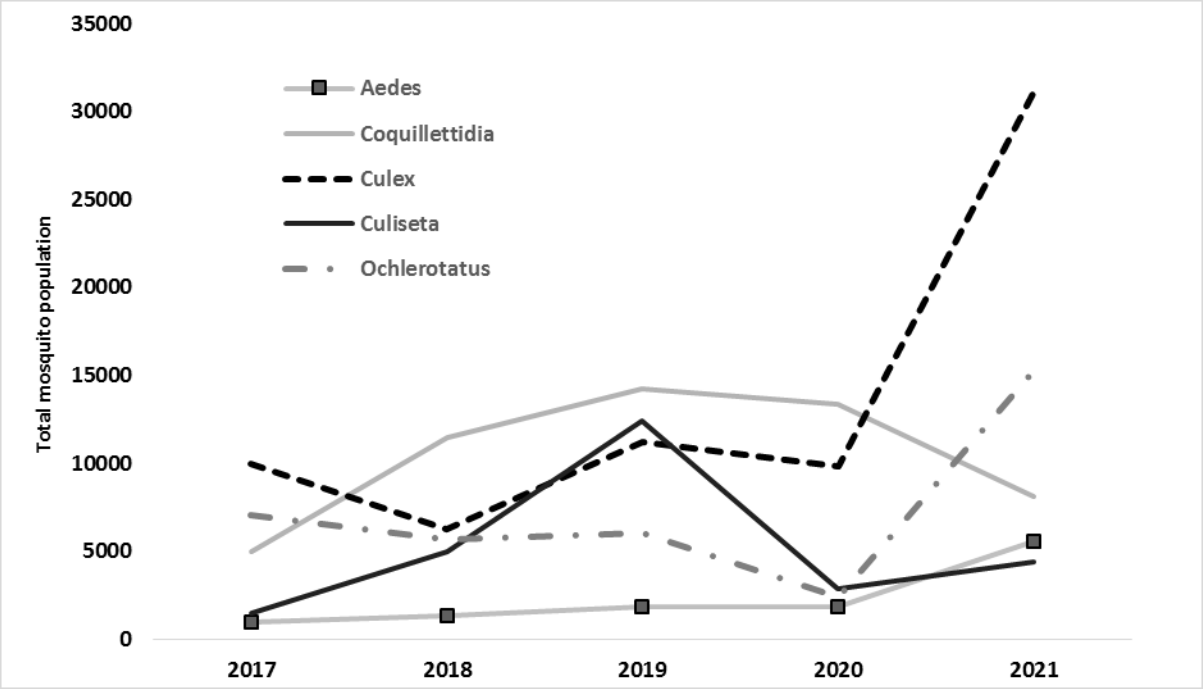

Figure 2. Total number of observed mosquitoes by genus captured by BCMCP and MA DPH in Bristol County, MA 2017 to 2021.

Table 2. Bristol County area average temperature, precipitation totals in inches and deviation from normal as of 12/31/21 (NOAA 2021)

	New Bedford	*Providence*	*Taunton*	*Area average*
Precipitation total (in)	40.40	46.65	53.51	46.85
Deviation from normal	-12.06%	-4.23%	9.63%	-2%
Change in inches	-5.54	-2.06	4.7	-0.97
Change from previous year	51.94%	4.34%	28.01%	28%
Temperature average (F)	53.0	54.1	52.2	53.10
Deviation from normal	1.15%	0.19%	-0.38%	0.32%
Change from previous year	4.13%	3.44%	2.96%	3.51%

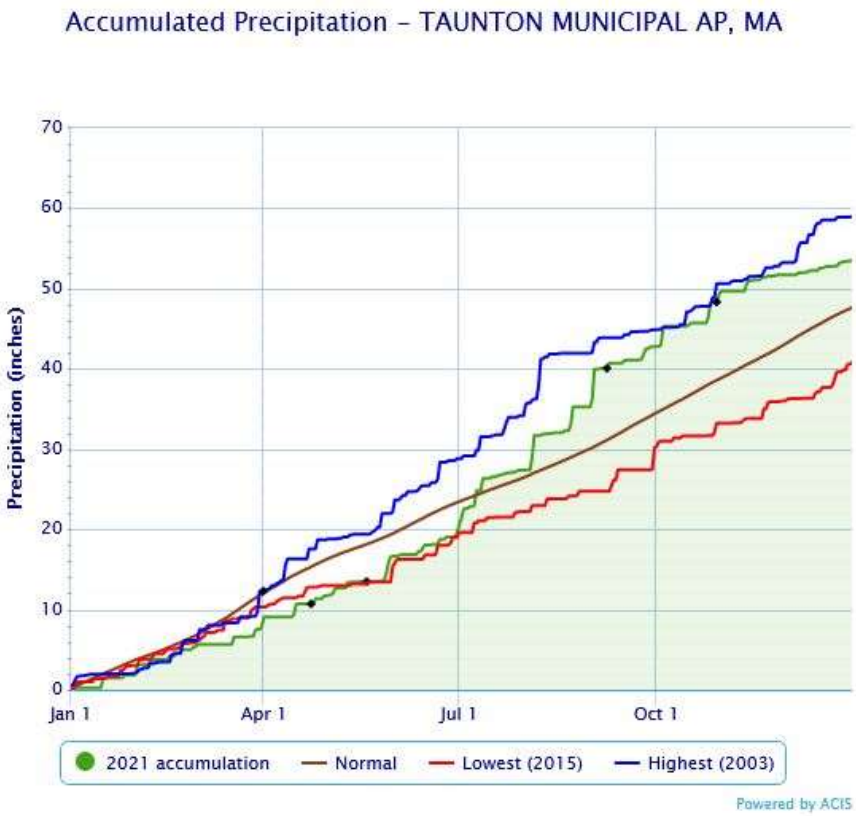

Figure 3. NOAA Annual Precipitation graph for Taunton ASOS. Retrieved 1/3/22

Arbovirus activity, summer 2021

Due to the drought of 2020 and early 2021, our expectations were that we would not see much Eastern equine encephalitis virus (EEEv) activity detected in the county. We had no detections of EEEv in the entire state this year. End of year risk levels for EEEv are found in Figure 4.

Overall, the WNV detected in Bristol County was about 30% lower than the 5-year average (Table 1), however we did have one resident with significant WNV illness in September. WNV activity occurred in the west and mostly southwest towns of the county (Table 3). Most commonly infected mosquitoes were *Culex pipiens/restuans*.

At the end of the 2021 surveillance season, 6 cities and towns of Bristol County were reported by MA DPH to be in the WNV Moderate Risk category (Figure 5). These towns are Dighton, Fall River, Rehoboth, Seekonk, Somerset, and Swansea. The risk level for these towns will return to low before the 2022 season.

Table 3. Towns and number of West Nile virus (WNV) positive samples in 2021.

Town	*WNV+ Samples*
Attleboro	1
Dartmouth	1
Dighton	2
Fall River	1
Mansfield	1
Seekonk	3
Somerset	2
Swansea	5
Grand Total	**16**

Figure 4. Massachusetts Dept. of Public Health Eastern Equine Encephalitis virus risk map for the end of the 2021 season. https://www.mass.gov/info-details/massachusetts-arbovirus-update Retrieved 10/4/2021.

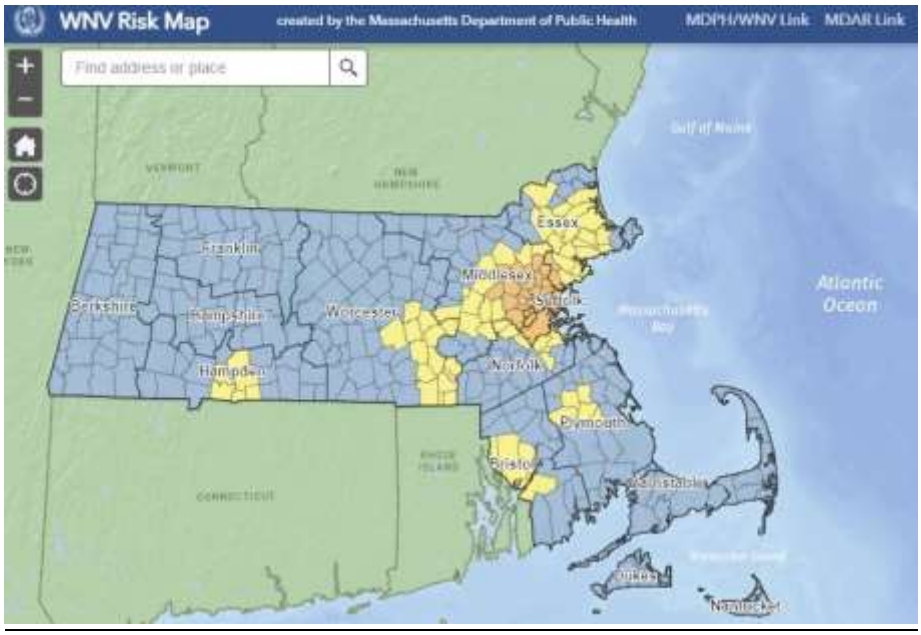

Figure 5. Massachusetts Dept. of Public Health West Nile virus risk map for the end of the 2021 season. https://www.mass.gov/info-details/massachusetts-arbovirus-update Retrieved 10/4/2021

Aerial larvicides, spring 2021

We conducted three separate aerial larvicide events in spring 2021. The first two were liquid Bti applications over large areas of mixed coniferous and hardwood swamps, the third was a small-scale pelletized *Bacillus sphaericus* (Bs) application over a small cattail swamp to control *Coquillettidia perturbans*, an important vector in Eastern Equine Encephalitis virus (EEEv) outbreaks.

The 2021 aerial Bti larvicide event in the Hockomock area was completed on 4/14/21. Plymouth County MCP aircraft deposited 368.7 gallons of VectoBac 12AS liquid larvicide, applied at a rate of 1.00 pints per acre for a total area of 2456 acres. In the Bolton Swamp, the larvicide took place on 5/8/21, covered 440 acres at 1.00 pint per acre. Maps of the locations are in Figures 6 and 8.

Pre- and post-treatment sampling of each treatment area showed decreases in larval abundance at all sites according to Abbott's and Henderson-Tilton tests. Data from all pre- and post-larval dipping can be found in Table 4 and Figures 7, 9 and 11.

Table 4. Results of aerial larvicide at three areas in Bristol, April-May 2021.

Location		*Abbot's*	*Henderson-Tilton*	*t-Test (P<0.05)*
Hockomock 4/14/21	Control- Dead East 1	-43.44		0.10
	Control- Dead East 2	-9.53		0.67
	Hockomock 1	-54.56		0.16
	Hockomock 2	-44.95	0.28	0.26
	Hockomock 3	-44.00		0.30
	Hockomock 4	45.44		0.37
Bolton 5/8/21	Control- Bolton 5	-41.86		0.52
	Control- Bolton 6	51.00		0.48
	Bolton 1			0.00
	Bolton 2	-99.00	0.96	0.01
	Bolton 3	-92.75		0.10
	Bolton 4	-99.00		0.02
Foundry St 5/6/21	Control- Pine Grove	-27.57		0.54
	Foundry 1	-59.00	0.62	0.30
	Foundry 2	-82.33		0.27

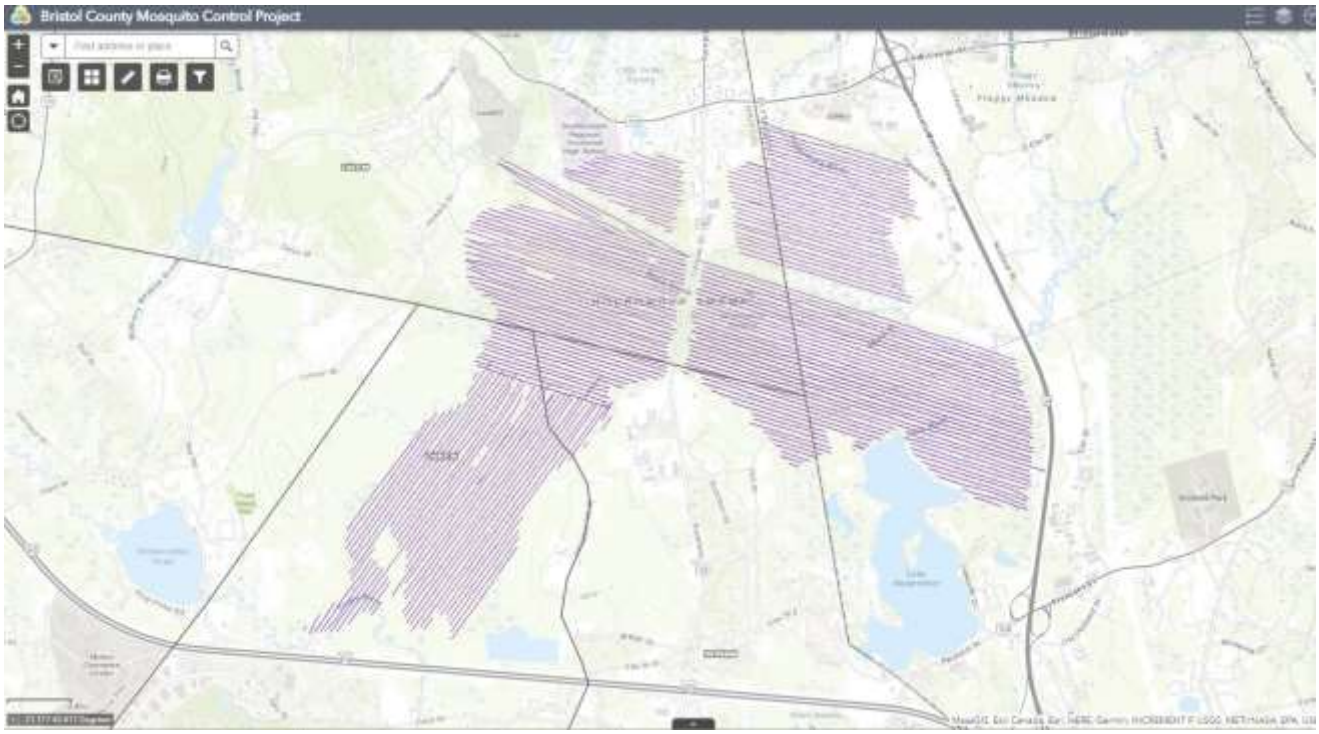

Figure 6. ArcGIS map of aerial Bti treated areas in Hockomock Swamp, April 2021.

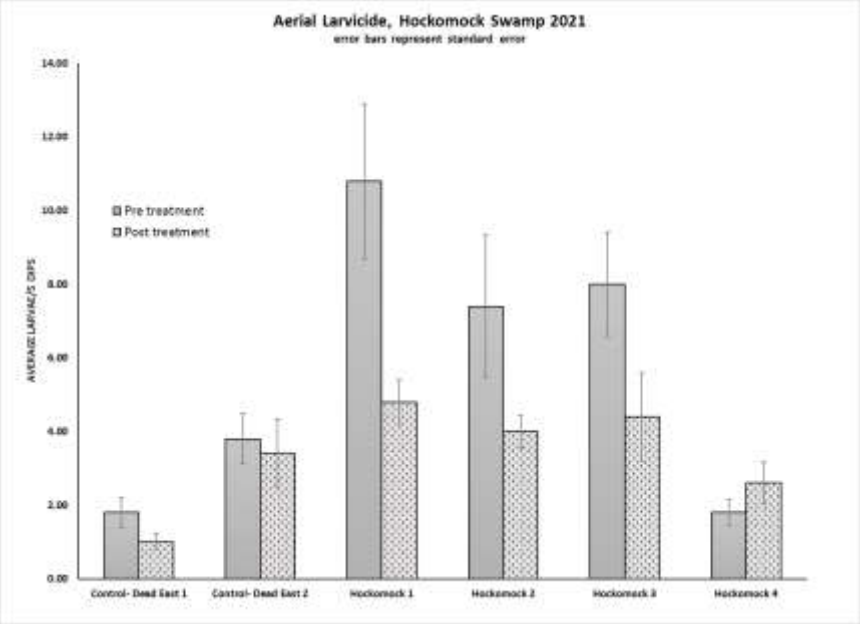

Figure 7. Pre- and post-treatment larval populations in the Hockomock and Dead Swamps April 2021. Error bars represent standard error.

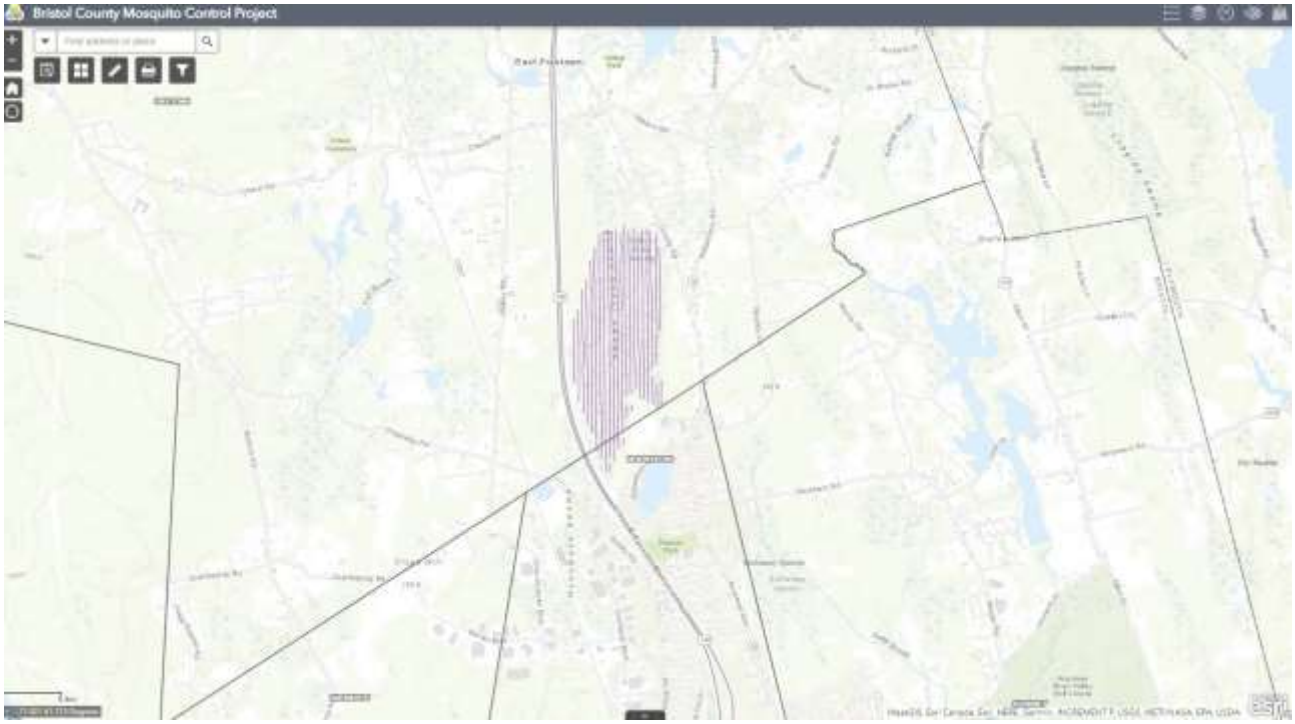

Figure 8. ArcGIS map of aerial Bti treated areas in Bolton Swamp, May 2021.

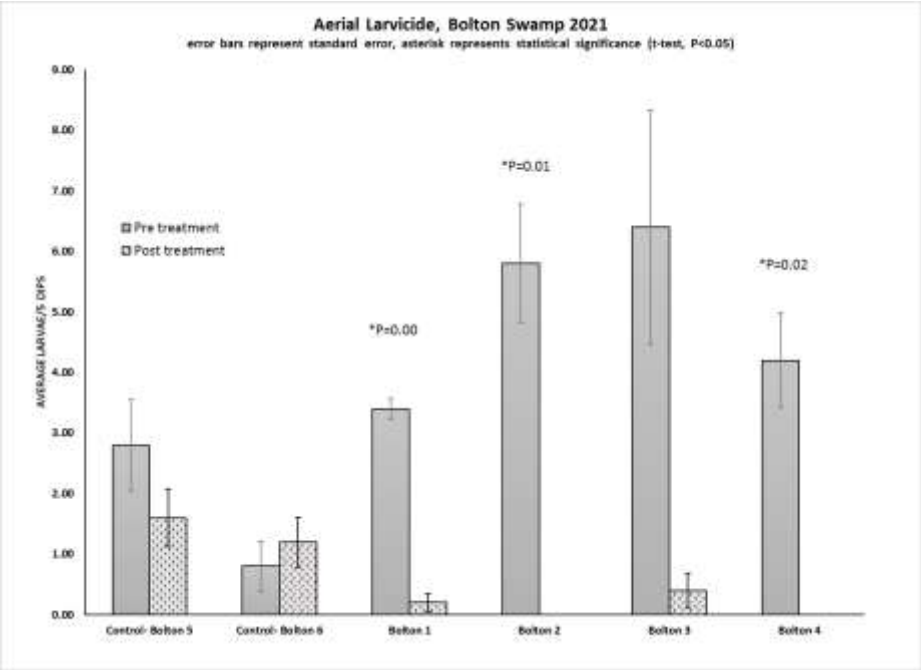

Figure 9. Pre- and post-treatment larval populations in the Bolton Swamp, May 2021. Error bars represent standard error, asterisks denote statistical significance (t-test, P<0.05).

Coquillettidia perturbans is commonly found to be a bridge vector of EEEv in Southeastern MA and are a source of concern for public health. Typically, *Cq. perturbans* emerge in large numbers around the first of August, a perfect time to contribute to the spread of EEEv. *Cq. perturbans* has a larval stage that develops attached to the roots of emergent aquatic vegetation such as cattails, and go through four instars (stages) before detaching from the plant roots to pupate. Both of these life history strategies make *Cq. perturbans* difficult to control with larvicide, as the larvicide must be applied at the right life stage and be able to penetrate wetland soils to be available to the insect. Additionally, the dependence on emergent vegetation limits the habitat of larval *Cq. perturbans* to known areas with an abundance of the right habitat. Roughly 48% of all *Cq. perturbans* caught in Bristol County each year come from a single cattail marsh of about 29.5 acres.

Recent work in Minnesota and Norfolk County, MA suggested that an application of a bio-rational larvicide *Bacillus sphaericus* (Bs) is capable of penetrating wetland soil and controlling *Cq. perturbans* larvae. We used a granular formulation of Bs (VectoLex FG) to our problem cattail marsh in Easton (Figure 10). This area was too small for a fixed wing aircraft, so BCMCP hired North Fork

Aviation (Cutchogue, NY) to apply the product by helicopter over 26.91 acres at a rate of 14.8 lbs. per acre on 5/6/2021. Positive larval control is shown by the treatment data in Figure 11.

Surveillance in the season following this treatment showed a remarkable decline in adult mosquitoes heading into July, just before their peak emergence (Figure 12). We surmise that the earlier emerging adults were probably too far along in their development for the Bs larvicide to have an effect. We plan to conduct an additional larvicide application in the fall months to see if we can impact these mosquitoes as well.

Figure 10. ArcGIS map of aerial *Bacillus sphaericus* (BS) treated areas in Foundry Street Swamp, May 2021.

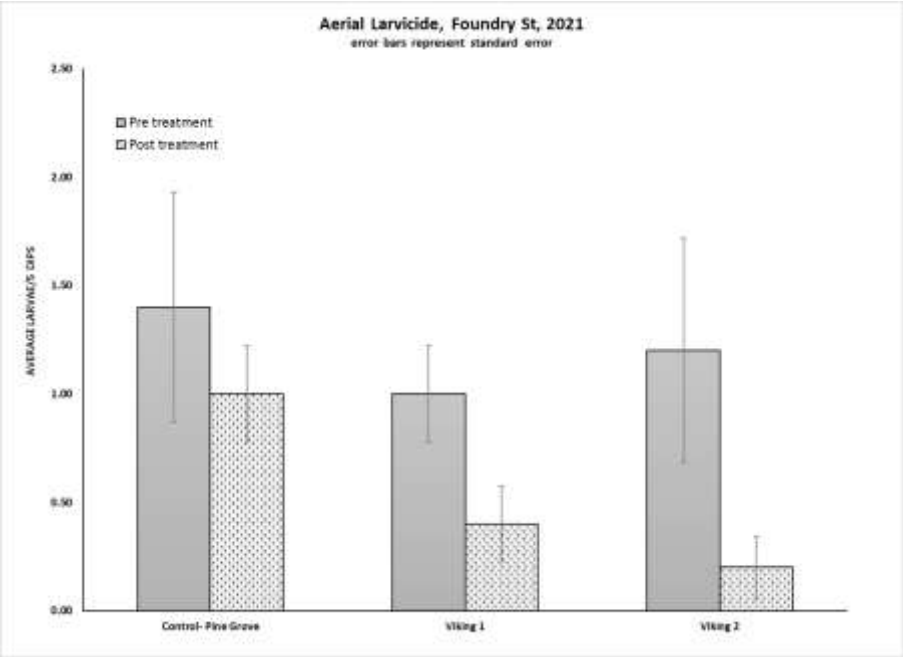

Figure 11. Pre- and post-treatment larval populations in the Foundry Street Swamp, May 2021. Error bars represent standard error.

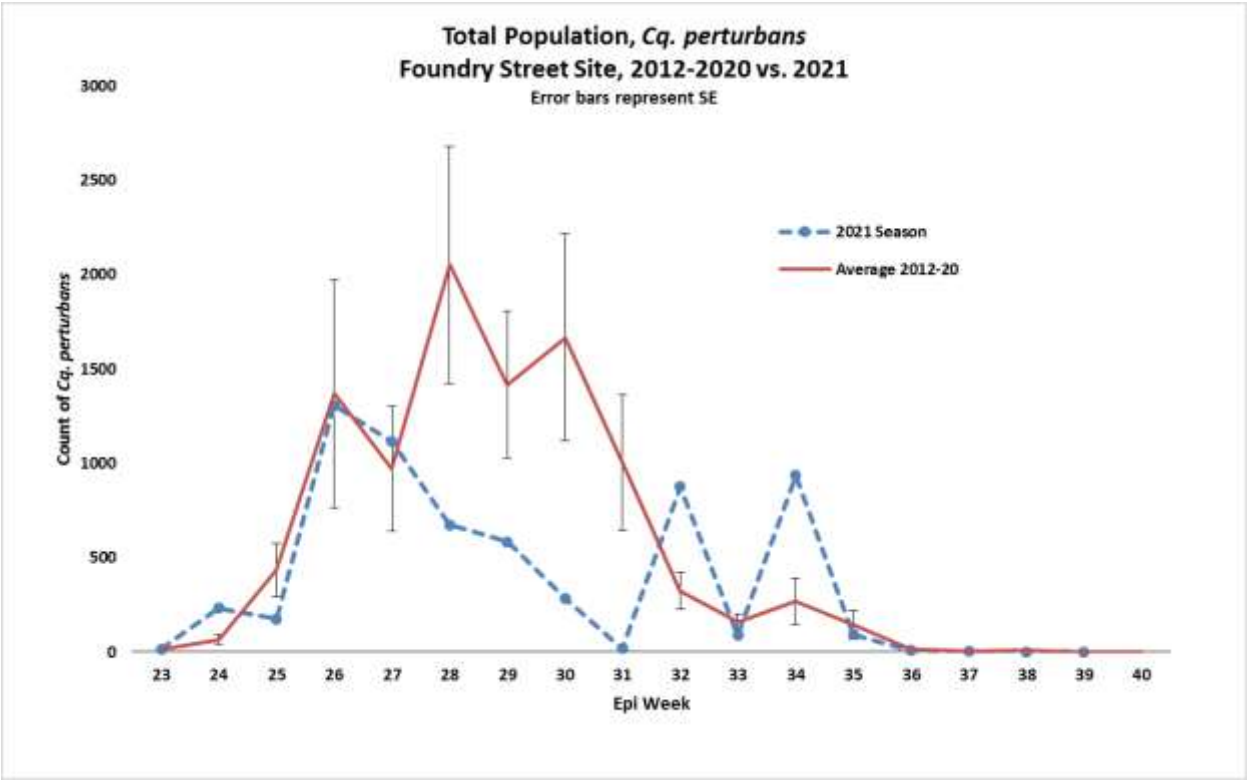

Figure 12. Difference in adult *Cq. perturbans* population at Foundry St., Easton. Historical data vs. post-treatment data.

Our previous work to determine if an aerial methoprene application could help control *Culiseta melanura* in the Hockomock white-cedar swamp was published in the November 2021 issue of the Journal of Medical Entomology (https://academic.oup.com/jme/article/58/6/2330/6305130), and the citation is:

J. Burtis, Poggi, J., Duval, T., Bidlack, E., Shepard, J., Matton, P., Rossetti, R., Harrington L., 2021. *Evaluation of a methoprene aerial application for the control of* Culiseta melanura (Diptera: Culicidae) *in wetland larval habitats*. J. Med. Ent. 58(6), 2330-2337. doi: 10.1093/jme/tjab108

Asian tiger mosquito (ATM) surveillance and treatment

Bristol County MCP continued monitoring the most southern and western towns in our region for the invasive Asian tiger mosquito, *Ae. albopictus*. This effort was expanded in 2016 through a combined effort between BCMCP and the MA Department of Public Health. The surveillance plan contained three parts: ovitrap cups placed throughout the region to determine presence/absence, BG Sentinel™ traps used as a follow-up where presence of eggs were detected, and BG Sentinel™ traps to monitor areas with historical population data. Again this year, monthly larvicidal treatments were conducted at the two major infestations, the tire facilities along the waterfront as well as larvicidal treatments in North New Bedford as detections warranted.

Continuing from 2016, ovitrap papers from all Massachusetts MCPs were collected and sent to MA DPH's Hinton State Lab for raising under controlled conditions in the lab's insectary. Ovitrap papers are attractive egg deposition sites not only for *Ae. albopictus,* but *Ae. japonicus* and *Ae. triseriatus* as well.

BCMCP set 118 ovitraps over the 20-week season across the South Coast in potential *Ae. albopictus* habitat. 37 papers from sites with presence of mosquito eggs were sent to the MA DPH insectary; of these, 5 had viable *Ae. albopictus* eggs. All detections of viable eggs from ovitraps were followed up with BG Sentinel™ trap efforts, adults were only found in New Bedford, Fairhaven and Dartmouth. A new detection in Attleboro on the Rhode Island state line showed the presence of *Ae.*

albopictus, however this detection was reported too late in the season for mitigation. We will monitor that site in 2022.

Routine BG trap surveillance in New Bedford continues to point to an established population along the waterfront area and around Acushnet Avenue, as well as low-level occurrences in nearby areas. The data shown in Figure 13 has been averaged by trap-night to correct for the increased trapping effort that BCMCP has undertaken. This is showing that *Ae. albopictus* has lost a little ground this year. Counterintuitively, the steady rainfall of the late summer probably helped to move the granular Bti formulation into areas that are hard to treat directly.

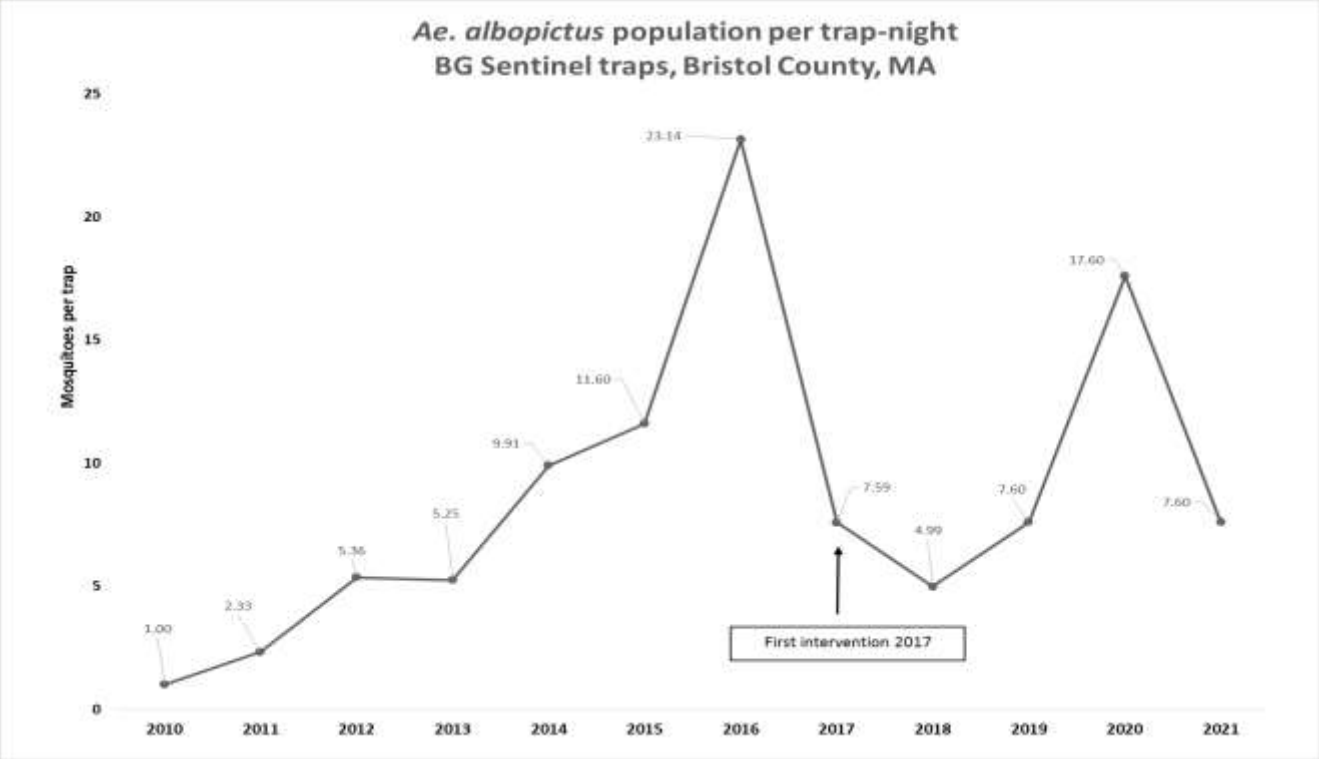

Figure 13. Historical population for Asian tiger mosquitoes in BG Sentinel traps in New Bedford, 2010-2021.

Requests for service

Bristol County MCP received 8,416 calls for service in 2021. Call numbers were 35% lower than the previous year and 29% lower than the 5-year average. 99.6% of all requests were completed, the uncompleted requests were generally too close to pesticide exclusion areas to treat safely. BCMCP stopped taking residential requests as of 9/3/21 and stopped ULV spray activities as

of 9/10/21. In the past 5 years, Bristol has received 11,150 calls for service in 2017, 10,444 in 2018, 12,550 calls in 2019 and 12,857 calls in 2020. We have looked into weather patterns and mosquito abundance as drivers of fluctuating request numbers, but there does not seem to be any relationship. We suspect this year's consistent rainy weekends may have contributed to the low call volume, as the same was observed at other MCDs we contacted.

Bristol County Mosquito Control Project's Outreach Program

Public outreach is an important part of our program. Educating people on how they can protect themselves and reduce mosquito breeding on their property is an effective step to combat virus transmission. Most outreach activities for the year had again been cancelled due to the covid-19 pandemic, however we were able to do several online workshops and present several webinars.

Coordination between BCMCP and the local Boards of Health was ongoing relative to control/surveillance options in the vicinity of WNV positive mosquito samples and high mosquito collections. Even though Labor Day is the unofficial end of summer, BCMCP continued to alert the public that the seasonality of mosquito borne disease continues until the first frost in fall. Educational materials have been provided to public and private entities as well as local Boards of Health. Twitter was used extensively to make the public aware of upcoming activities, mosquito news and public health notices, you can find us at @BCMCPMOSQ.

Project Name: Bristol County Mosquito Control Project

FY2022 Proposed Cherry Sheet Assessments Estimates
Based on the preliminary proposed Project budget
(2022 Equalized Valuations)

Name of Municipality	% of Total Budget	Project Share Amount*	State Reclamation Mosquito Control Board Share Amount*	Total Assessment Estimate*
ACUSHNET	2.61%	$44,044	$1,888	45,932
ATTLEBORO	6.05%	$105,012	$4,501	109,513
BERKLEY	2.18%	$36,663	$1,572	38,235
DARTMOUTH	10.11%	$167,433	$7,177	174,610
DIGHTON	2.79%	$47,783	$2,048	49,831
EASTON	5.26%	$92,079	$3,947	96,026
FAIRHAVEN	2.87%	$48,527	$2,080	50,607
FALL RIVER	7.73%	$121,919	$5,226	127,145
FREETOWN	4.36%	$74,684	$3,201	77,885
MANSFIELD	4.73%	$82,453	$3,534	85,987
NEW BEDFORD	6.84%	$113,769	$4,877	118,646
NORTH ATTLEBORO	4.83%	$80,803	$3,464	84,267
NORTON	4.49%	$78,200	$3,352	81,552
RAYNHAM	3.50%	$61,329	$2,629	63,958
REHOBOTH	5.63%	$95,934	$4,112	100,046
SEEKONK	3.48%	$60,439	$2,591	63,030
SOMERSET	3.04%	$40,999	$1,757	42,756
SWANSEA	3.79%	$64,033	$2,745	66,778
TAUNTON	8.49%	$144,268	$6,184	150,452
WESTPORT	7.22%	$120,561	$5,168	125,729
		$1,680,932	$72,053	$1,752,985

*Assessment estimates are preliminary and will only be finalized after the State Reclamation & Mosquito Control Board budget certification meeting held annually in May/June.

(2022 Equalized Valuations)

(*Updated: 5/17/17)*

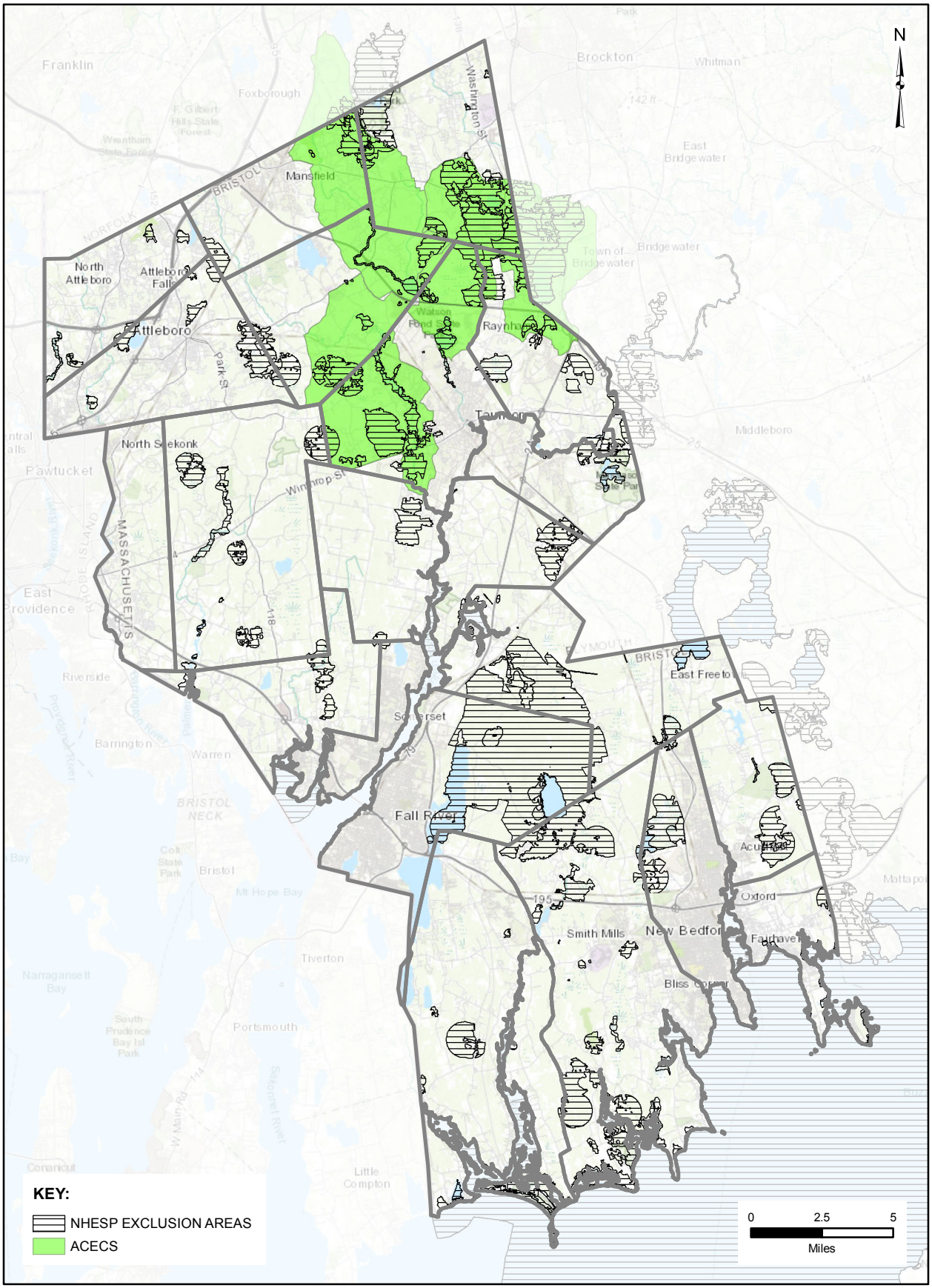

Figure 4. Exclusion Areas

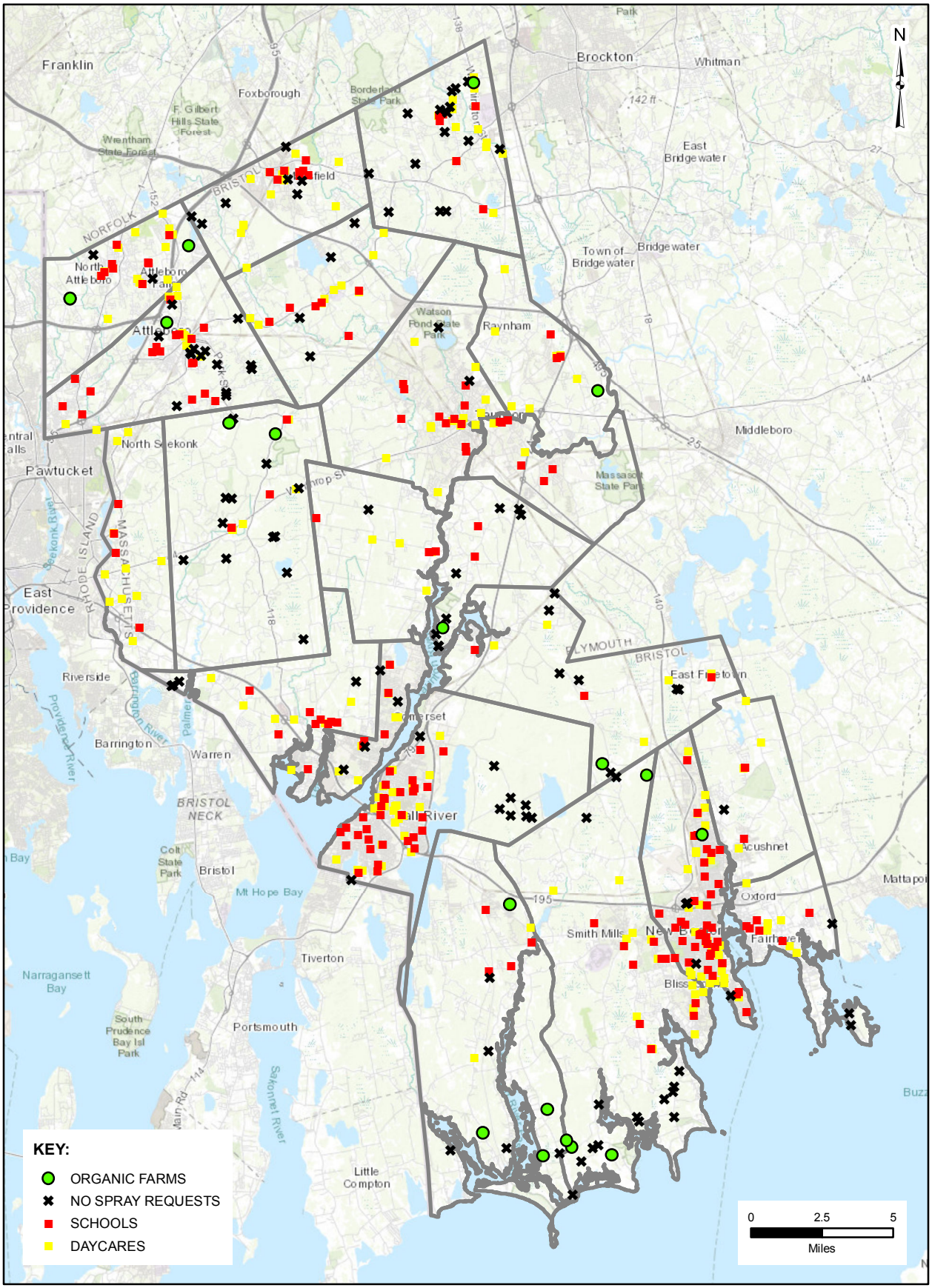

Figure 7. No Sprays