

SHASTA MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT

2001 ANNUAL REPORT

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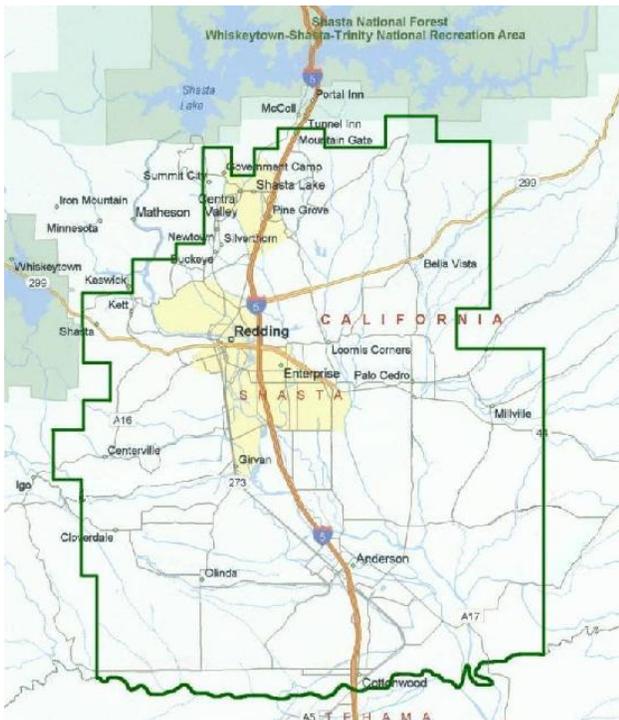
HISTORY

The first local mosquito control district was formed in 1919 in the Redding area and formation of other districts in the Anderson and Cottonwood areas followed in the 1920's. These districts were formed to combat the terrible mosquito problems that plagued the area at that time. Malaria (a disease transmitted by mosquitoes) was widespread when the districts were formed. The Anderson, Cottonwood, and Redding areas had some of the highest malaria rates in the continental United States. Malaria and other mosquito-borne diseases are uncommon in the District today, however the mosquitoes that transmit these diseases are still abundant in this area and the potential for serious human health diseases transmitted by mosquitoes still exists. In the mid 1950's the districts consolidated into one district and annexations to the district occurred over the years as more and more people moved into areas that previously were sparsely populated.



Early Mosquito Control

DISTRICT ORGANIZATION



District Boundaries

The Shasta Mosquito and Vector Control District is a special district type of government agency operating within the boundaries of Shasta County. The District encompasses approximately three hundred eighty-seven (387) square miles and includes the incorporated cities of Anderson, Redding and Shasta Lake. The District boundaries extend from the City of Shasta Lake on the north to Cottonwood Creek on the south and extend from the town of Shasta on the west to Millville on the east. A five member Board of Trustees governs the District. The Board establishes District policy and is responsible for expenditures of the District. The District is financed by a share of property taxes and from mosquito and vector surveillance and control benefit assessment charges. The benefit assessment amounts, which vary for different parcels, are determined by land use and size, and are collected on Shasta County property tax bills. Only the people within the District pay the benefit assessment charges.

The District does not receive any share of sales tax, cigarette tax, motel occupancy tax, gasoline

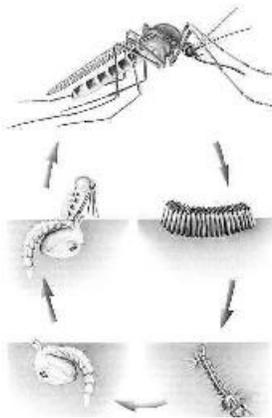
SHASTA MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT 2001 ANNUAL REPORT

tax, state grants, or other allocations. In the 2000-2001 fiscal year, the District's income was approximately \$1.3 million; approximately one half derived from property taxes and one half from the benefit assessment charge. In the 2001 year, the District employed thirteen full-time people one part-time person and four seasonal or temporary people.

DISTRICT ACTIVITY

The District performs mosquito and vector control information services to protect the public's health from diseases. Vectors are defined as small animals or arthropods that spread disease causing organisms or cause discomfort to the humans and domestic animals. Examples of vectors are mosquitoes, flies, fleas, ticks, spiders and stinging insects, such as yellowjackets.

Examples of some diseases transmitted by vectors other than mosquitoes are Lyme Disease transmitted by ticks and plague transmitted by fleas.



Mosquito Life Cycle

Adult mosquitoes are flying insects that, after taking a blood meal, lay their eggs in water. The mosquito eggs need water to develop into larvae and then into adult mosquitoes. The life cycle of mosquito development repeats itself and, unabated, staggering numbers of mosquitoes are produced and transmission of diseases occurs. Examples of water sources where mosquitoes lay their eggs and develop are: ornamental ponds, industrial and agricultural water supplies, lakes, river isolations, wetlands, sewer ponds, buckets, cans, and holes in trees. Anything that holds water can and often does produce or breed adult mosquitoes. Mosquitoes which transmit the human diseases Malaria, Western Equine Encephalitis and

St. Louis Encephalitis are common within the District. Dog Heartworm is a disease transmitted by mosquitoes that are also abundant within the District. In addition to these diseases, there are new, emerging diseases transmitted by mosquitoes, which can become a serious human health problem within the District. The West Nile Encephalitis Virus, which first appeared in the United States in New York in 1999, and has killed scores of people, countless wild birds, and hundreds of horses, is a disease transmitted by mosquitoes. Migrating birds and blood-feeding mosquitoes have spread West Nile virus throughout the eastern U.S. in the two years since its introduction. Experts predict that this serious mosquito-borne disease may reach California as early as 2002. West Nile Virus is an example of the ever-present human health risks from new, emerging human diseases transmitted by mosquitoes. The type of mosquito that transmits the West Nile Encephalitis Virus disease is the most abundant species of mosquito found in the District.

The District's mosquito control program is a comprehensive control program, which uses state of the art equipment, techniques and products to control mosquitoes and protect the public's health and well-being. District employees are licensed in mosquito control and receive on-going training and continuing education to keep licenses current. Aerial photographs of the District are utilized and all known mosquito-breeding sources within the District are mapped. District personnel survey these sources for mosquito breeding on a regular basis and perform control activities when necessary. Control activities to kill mosquito larvae in water sources include the use of mosquito-eating fish, drainage, reduction, or elimination of mosquito breeding sources and/or chemical control.

The District's chemical control program focuses on killing mosquito larvae in the water before they become adult mosquitoes. The District's larviciding chemical control program includes the

SHASTA MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT 2001 ANNUAL REPORT

use of relatively new types of chemicals that are effective in killing mosquito larvae but are safe for non-target organisms. These chemicals are by-products of bacteria and chemicals that are mosquito growth regulators. These chemicals are often very specific to mosquito larvae. To be effective they often must be applied to specific species of mosquitoes and at specific developmental stages of the mosquito's life cycle. District technicians must be well-trained and knowledgeable in order for these types of chemicals to be effective in killing mosquito larvae. These products are considerably more expensive than more conventional pesticides.

The District performs adult mosquito (adulticide) control when large numbers of adult mosquitoes create severe pest problems or when an increased risk to human health from diseases carried by mosquitoes is present. Adulticide chemicals are applied in ultra low volume amounts and the pesticides used in these applications are not harmful to non-target organisms at the rates used for adult mosquito control. The adulticide applications are performed in the early morning or late evening.

Chemicals are also used for weedicide work around the margins of certain water sources. Weeds may protect mosquito larvae from natural predators like mosquitofish and prevent mosquito larvicides from reaching sources. Weedicides are also used to maintain access to mosquito breeding sources.

All pesticide work is done through cooperative agreements with the California Department of Health Services in cooperation with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation. All pesticide use is reported to these agencies on a monthly basis.

The District monitors the effectiveness of its mosquito control program by placing insect traps throughout the District. Contents of these traps are collected weekly and mosquitoes are identified and tabulated as to species and numbers of mosquitoes. (See New Jersey light trap program in this report). This information is also added to a statewide surveillance database of mosquito population statistics.

The District performs physical control to reduce or eliminate mosquito-breeding areas. A District-owned backhoe is used to maintain and clean certain drainages to reduce mosquito breeding areas, as well as doing trail access work for mosquito breeding sources. The District utilizes the California Department of Forestry Conservation Crews from Sugar Pine Conservation Camp to perform hand brush cutting activities to maintain access trails to mosquito breeding sources.

The District gives input to the planning departments of Shasta County and the cities of Anderson, Redding and Shasta Lake on proposed developments, etc. to reduce or prevent the creation of new mosquito breeding sources, assure adequate drainage, and access to mosquito breeding sources.

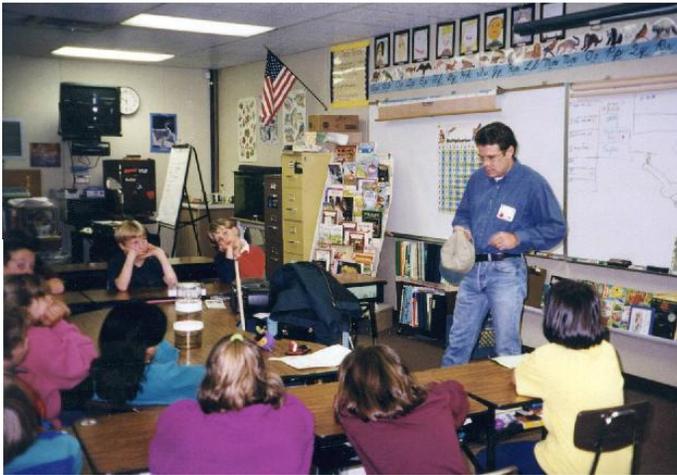
Public information and education is an important part of the control process. The District provides information on its activities by talking to schools and organizations and distributing literature. The District also plans and staffs an exhibit at the Shasta District Fair annually. Educational materials relating to District activities are provided to the public in static displays at the Turtle Bay museums. Also in 2001 the District began to provide a biologist on a once-a-week basis to talk to visitors at Turtle Bay about mosquito and vector control issues. The District provides information to various media to inform residents about District activities and to promote help in minimizing or eliminating mosquito breeding sources, particularly sources around the

SHASTA MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT 2001 ANNUAL REPORT

home, such as standing water in buckets, tires, birdbaths, etc.

The District responds to calls for service by having a technician visit, survey and discuss the mosquito problem with the caller. When possible and necessary, additional mosquito control is performed to respond to mosquito problems.

In addition to the District's mosquito control program, the District has a vector control program, which involves answering calls and providing information regarding vectors. Information on diseases caused by non-mosquito vectors such as Lyme Disease transmitted by ticks and plague transmitted by fleas, is also disseminated. The District provides literature, advises people on what they can do and/or recommends help from a non-specific private pest control agency.



Classroom Presentation By District Biologist

The District also conducts an encephalitis surveillance program to monitor the human health risk from mosquito-transmitted diseases (See Encephalitis Surveillance Program in this report). This program uses sentinel chicken flocks placed throughout the District. District personnel take blood samples from these chickens throughout the mosquito season. The California Department of Health Services Viral and Rickettsial Disease Lab tests these blood samples for the presence of encephalitis antibodies. Live adult mosquitoes are also collected by the use of special traps. These mosquitoes are collected, sorted, grouped by

species, sent to the University of California at Davis and tested for the presence of encephalitis virus. The results of the chicken blood tests and live adult mosquito tests are used by the District to determine the risk for transmission of Western Equine Encephalitis, St. Louis Encephalitis, and West Nile Virus to humans. Should the program indicate an increased risk for mosquito-transmitted disease, the District's adult mosquito control program could be increased to protect the public's health.

RESULTS OF DISTRICT ACTIVITY

An on-going challenge for the District is to provide information to the public on the District's activities and resulting public benefit. Shasta Mosquito & Vector Control District provides a high level of mosquito control, which protects the public's health and comfort from diseases and nuisance caused by mosquitoes through the use of environmentally compatible, state of the art products and techniques. Adult mosquito control programs are conducted early in the morning or late in the evening when public outdoor activity level is lowest. Much of the District's other control activities take place in remote inaccessible areas. Despite the fact that much of the District's control activities do not take place in plain view, the level of mosquito control within the District is very high. Therefore many average citizens may not realize that the lack of mosquito problems and diseases caused by mosquitoes in this area is the result of efficient, effective on-going mosquito control. Potential human health problems from diseases caused by mosquitoes such as Malaria, Western Encephalitis and St. Louis Encephalitis as well as Dog Heartworm in

SHASTA MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT 2001 ANNUAL REPORT

pets are an ever-present risk. New emerging diseases, such as West Nile Encephalitis Virus and other mosquito-borne diseases present on-going challenges for mosquito control.

NATIONAL POLLUTION DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) PERMIT ISSUE

Shasta Mosquito and Vector Control District faces many challenges in performing its duty to protect public health while protecting the environment and meeting legal requirements imposed by a wide variety of government agencies. Occasionally, the conflict between these different responsibilities can be so severe that in-depth legal interpretation may be required in order for the District to decide what it may or may not do. In 2001 a legal issue arose that, in the opinion of the District staff and trustees, threatened the District's function of public health protection through environmentally responsible control of mosquitoes that may transmit disease. The issues involved are too complex to be explained thoroughly in this report; but a more complete explanation of the situation can be obtained by contacting the District for more information. What follows is a very general overview of the agencies and issues involved in this situation:

Shasta Mosquito and Vector Control District uses public health pesticides to kill mosquito larvae in water following joint recommendations of the National Centers for Disease Control and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). USEPA is the federal agency that establishes regulations for the safe and effective use of pesticides in the United States under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). USEPA is also the agency that protects the quality of waters of the United States through the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA). The California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) is the state agency in charge of protecting water quality in California through enforcement of the same Federal Clean Water Act (CWA). A recent decision by the Federal Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals (the Court) has led the SWRCB to the opinion that all public agencies that apply any pesticides to waters of the U.S. must possess an NPDES permit in order to comply with the Clean Water Act. The SWRCB has since developed an NPDES permit that required monitoring and sampling protocols that could be required for all of the thousands of water sources where Shasta Mosquito and Vector Control District applies public health pesticides for control of mosquito larvae. The cost of this monitoring and sampling could exceed the entire current budget of the District with no verifiable benefit to public health, water quality or the environment.

Shasta Mosquito and Vector Control District has carefully considered this issue and concluded that the SWRCB has misinterpreted the Court's ruling and overstepped its authority by issuing the new NPDES permit. We have contacted federal legislators and USEPA seeking a ruling that clarifies that application criteria set forth for public health pesticides by the USEPA are adequate to fulfill the requirements of the Federal Clean Water Act, making the NPDES permit unnecessary. Meanwhile, the District has joined virtually all mosquito and vector control districts in the state by refusing to apply for the new NPDES permit. We will continue to provide the same integrated, modern and environmentally friendly program of public health protection through mosquito control while we struggle to get this issue resolved.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

The Vector Control Joint Powers Agency provides for various insurance needs of the District while providing a substantial cost savings to the District. The District also belongs to the

SHASTA MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT 2001 ANNUAL REPORT

Mosquito and Vector Control Association of California for benefits such as the continuing education of mosquito control technicians, legislative representation, and the gaining and sharing of information on the effective operation and management of mosquito and vector control districts. These affiliations have been useful in developing a unified statewide approach to dealing with issues of mutual concern, such as the NPDES permit and the anticipated arrival of West Nile Virus in California. As part of a larger unified body we can help to assure that support of mosquito and vector control will be a component of regulations affecting public health pest control chemicals and other issues that affect the health of the public.

The District is a supporting member of the Turtle Bay Museums and Arboretum. This has given district personnel a new venue for the distribution of information on the methods and importance of mosquito and vector control in northern California. Additionally, it has given District personnel access and input with key officials involved in making land use decisions involving mosquito-breeding wetlands within the city limits of Redding affecting a large segment of the public served by the District.

YELLOWJACKET PROGRAM



Yellowjacket Bait Station

This was the fourth year of an experimental program to test whether early season trapping of queens or late baiting of workers can be effective in reducing yellowjacket nuisance in public parks. Thirty-two traps were placed in three parks and at one residence within the Redding city limits. The traps used are commonly available yellowjacket traps baited with turkey ham and a chemical attractant. Trapping of yellowjackets took place from April through October. The trapped



Yellowjacket Trap

yellowjackets were counted throughout the season to assess the effectiveness of the control techniques that were tested. At selected areas toxic bait was used from July through October. Foraging workers theoretically deliver the bait to active nests where it is fed to the queen and larvae, hopefully causing the demise of the whole colony.

The emergence of queens was consistent with previous years though the duration of capture was much shorter than previous years. The average number of queens per trap was higher than in previous years but because the duration of capture was shorter the number of queens caught was not significantly different than 1998 and 1999. Yellowjacket worker numbers in 2001 were comparable to numbers in previous years. The number of complaints related to yellowjackets was very low.

Areas that were treated with pesticide-laced baits did not show a significant difference in yellowjacket numbers than untreated sites. This has been the trend in previous years excepting

SHASTA MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT 2001 ANNUAL REPORT

2000 when there was a decrease in yellowjacket numbers at treated sites when compared to untreated sites. As in years past, the feedback from park visitors and employees regarding our yellowjacket work has been very favorable.

PUBLIC INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

Effective public health protection through mosquito and vector control depends largely on the efforts of informed citizens to prevent and control these pests around their homes and properties. Everyone needs to know how to avoid exposure to vector-borne disease in environments where pests of public health importance may be found. Since the beginning of mosquito control efforts in California in the early 1900s major emphasis has been put on educating the public about protecting themselves against health threats posed by mosquitoes and other vectors.

Shasta Mosquito and Vector Control District's comprehensive pest management strategy includes an active program of public health education. The District provides over twenty-five brochures on a wide variety of topics related to mosquitoes as well as other vectors and the diseases they spread. In the course of their work, all District personnel answer questions from the public based upon years of training and experience in all phases of disease and vector issues. Biologists on-staff provide answers to questions by phone, email or in person on any topic related to vectors, diseases, insects in general and pest management that may require additional special expertise. The District Biologist and Assistant Biologist also give talks to classrooms, civic groups or any club, organization or agency with an interest in the type of work we do, as well as interviews with the press and broadcast media. Topics covered range from mosquito biology and personal protection against vectors to careers in biology and vector control.

The District biologist gave classroom talks at Bella Vista School, Buckeye Elementary School, Mountainview School and Pioneer High School. The District manager and biologist also gave informational talks on District activities to the Redding City Council and the Shasta County Board of Supervisors. The District biologist also gave a talk to the Shasta County Schools Maintenance Department on the basics of mosquito and vector control. Several of these presentations were enhanced by the use of the District's new laptop P.C. and LCD projector for generating PowerPoint multimedia presentations. Additionally, interviews were given with KNVN Channel 24, KHSL Channel 12, KRCR Channel 7, and KQMS Radio as well as the Valley Post and Record Searchlight newspapers.

An educational demonstration area was completed in front of the District Office allowing the District to conduct field trips for classrooms and other groups for the first time in 2001. The first three field trips at the District involved classrooms from Columbia School, Juniper Academy and Saint Joseph School. Classes on field trips were shown such things as mosquitofish rearing, weather observation, sentinel chickens and a light trap together in a relatively small and aesthetically pleasing location. The field trips lasted about two hours and the participants generally brought sack lunches to eat under the gazebo and on the lawn. We received excellent feedback and plan to host many more field trips in 2002.

SHASTA MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT 2001 ANNUAL REPORT



A booth that deals with the public health importance of vector-borne disease and the nature of the work done by the District is provided every year at the Shasta District Fair in June. The fair booth this year was twenty-feet (two booth spaces) wide. District personnel built a new, very professional, modular display for the fair this year. This new display can be reconfigured for different display venues and is sturdy enough to provide many years of service for the District. Topics in the display included District activities such as biological, physical and chemical control of mosquitoes as well as information on other vectors such as fleas, ticks, yellowjackets and Africanized honeybees. Live specimens included mosquito eggs, larvae, pupae and adults as well as mosquitofish and large exotic insects to grab the attention of passers-by. The booth also had a contest to guess how many yellowjackets were in a jar of alcohol. People submitting the closest guesses won family passes to Turtle Bay. Other display items included views of mosquitoes through a microscope and preserved specimens of vectors and other pests important in disease transmission. All of the Districts brochures, bookmarks, stickers, hand-stamps and activity books were available free-of-charge and District personnel were at the booth to answer questions from the public directly from 11:00 A.M. until the Fair closed at 10:00 or 11:00 P.M. The District finds the fair booth to be an effective way to get our message out to thousands of people who live within the District that allows one-on-one contact between District personnel and a large segment of the public.

The addition of an assistant biologist to the staff in 2001 enabled the District to expand and upgrade its public information programs substantially. The most significant public information asset provided by the Assistant Biologist was a booth at the Turtle Bay Museums complex. The Assistant Biologist manned the booth once a week from the end of April through the beginning of

SHASTA MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT 2001 ANNUAL REPORT

September providing brochures and verbal information about mosquitoes, other vectors and District programs. The Assistant Biologist also updated many of the brochures produced at the District, and catalogued and organized virtually all of the District's available public information materials.

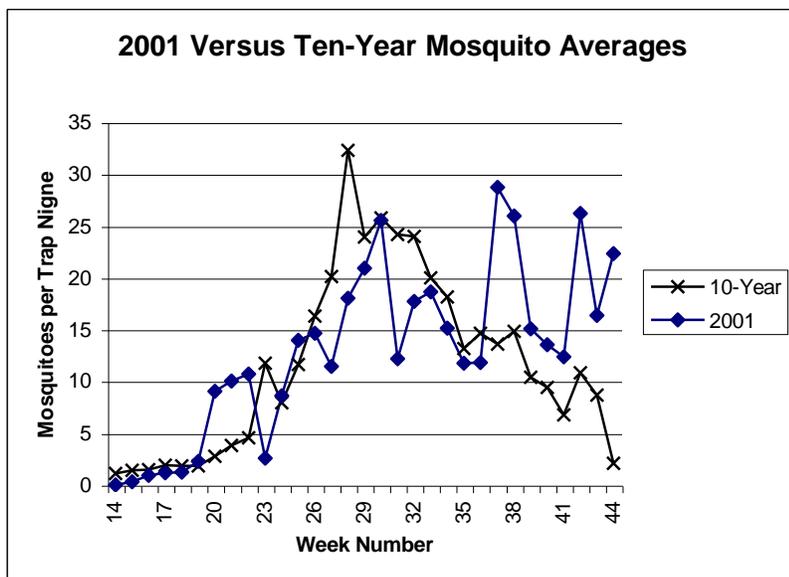
Minor changes were made to the Shasta Mosquito and Vector Control District web site www.snowcrest.net/mosquito/ in 2001. The site currently has a wealth of information and links related to mosquito and vector control and District activities. Forms on the website allow the public to provide feedback or submit service requests online. The most important change made this year was to add the agendas of the Board of Trustees meetings to the site every month.

NEW JERSEY LIGHT TRAP PROGRAM

New Jersey light traps are used by the District to monitor adult mosquito population trends. Traps are placed strategically throughout the entire district to attract and capture mosquitoes over long periods of time. Mosquitoes from the traps are sorted and counted weekly to



New Jersey Trap



provide statistics used by the District to set

mosquito control priorities. A total of eighteen traps comprised the adult mosquito surveillance program, which was operated from March 26 through September, 2001. Per night tallies of mosquito numbers from all operational traps were reported to the California Department of Health

Services as part of an integrated statewide surveillance program. In order to get some new information about the activities of mosquitoes through the winter, four additional traps were left up through the end of the year.

Mosquitoes achieved peak populations of 28.8 mosquitoes per trap night on September 13. The common species observed in the traps throughout the season was *Culex pipiens*, a species that has been implicated in the spread of West Nile virus in the eastern U.S. in 1999, 2000 and 2001. Mosquito numbers throughout the District were higher in the 2001 season as a whole compared to the previous ten years. Yearly mosquito totals showed a decline from 1997 through 1999 but seem to be rising in 2000 and 2001. The average number of mosquitoes per trap night in 2001 was up 58% and 175% compared to the years 2000 and 1999 respectively. There were difficulties in controlling mosquitoes at a lumber mill that influences mosquito numbers at two of

SHASTA MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT 2001 ANNUAL REPORT

the traps. Research done at the District has raised concern that some mosquitoes may be showing signs of resistance to some of our mosquito control products (see section on research).

SERVICE REQUESTS

Total Service Requests:	438
Mosquito Complaints	329
Requests for Fish	99
Other	4
Outside District	3
Vector	3
 Total Service Request Time	 485.34 Hours

ENCEPHALITIS SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM

Mosquito-borne encephalitis is a viral disease transmitted to humans and horses by mosquitoes. The virus is found naturally in birds where it causes no obvious physical symptoms. No evidence of encephalitis was found in the Shasta Mosquito and Vector Control District in either sentinel chickens or pools of mosquitoes. In fact, all encephalitis activity within California was restricted to a small area in the far southeastern corner of the state. No mosquito-borne encephalitis cases occurred within California in humans or horses in 2001. The California Department of Health Services has modified its surveillance and testing protocols to include procedures for the detection of West Nile Virus antibodies.



Taking Chicken Blood Sample

Sentinel Chicken Flocks: The Shasta Mosquito and Vector Control District maintained chicken flocks to check for the presence of mosquito-borne diseases in the bird population that are transmissible to humans and horses. There were five sites with ten or eleven chickens per flock. Chickens were bled every two weeks from May 3 through October 18, for a total of 715 blood samples, which were submitted to the California Department of Health Services (DHS) for analysis in 2001.

Mosquito Pools: In four areas of high mosquito occurrence, samples of live mosquitoes were collected, sorted, grouped by species, placed into vials, sent to the California Viral and Rickettsial Disease Lab (VRDL) and tested for the presence of encephalitis viruses. Due to generally low virus activity in California and the lack of seasonal help in the District's lab in 2001, the number of mosquito pools was decreased considerably from the mosquito-testing program in 2000. The number of pools was decreased from the normal sixty-four pools done in 2000 to twenty-three pools of approximately fifty mosquitoes each in 2001. Twenty-one pools of *Culex tarsalis* the most common encephalitis-transmitting mosquito in California were tested. One sample of

SHASTA MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT 2001 ANNUAL REPORT

Coquilletidia perterbans, an uncommon mosquito in this area about which little is known, was also tested for virus activity. All mosquitoes tested in 2001 were negative for any kind of encephalitis virus.

Dead Bird Surveillance: The spread of West Nile Virus on the east coast has been characterized by conspicuous die-offs of birds – particularly in the crow family. The California Department of Health Services has instituted a program to receive and test dead birds submitted by mosquito districts for the detection of West Nile Virus. This is an important new early-warning tool to protect public health from this new emerging disease threat. Shasta Mosquito and Vector Control District submitted one dead crow for testing in 2001. This crow – as well as all other crows submitted for testing in California in 2001 – was found to be negative for the West Nile Virus.

RESEARCH

University of California researchers have continued to study *Culex pipiens* mosquito larvae from Shasta Mosquito and Vector Control District, which were found in 2000 to be somewhat resistant to mosquito control products that the District has been using in some persistent mosquito larval sources. University personnel have had difficulty in raising these mosquitoes in laboratory conditions, so the District has been trapping live samples and sending them to researchers for use in various projects. The District also sent live mosquitoes to two other researchers doing research on mosquito genetics and diseases found within mosquito populations that may be useful as mosquito control tools. The number of studies related to this species has increased dramatically since 1999 when they were implicated in the spread of the sometimes-fatal West Nile Virus on the East Coast of the U.S.

All of the above research has been reported to professional pest control and health protection associations and some of it is slated for publication in peer-reviewed journals.

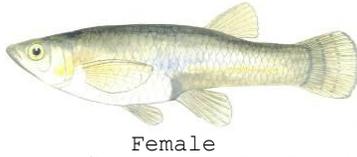
Mosquito Colony

In the fall of 2001 Shasta Mosquito and Vector Control District began to attempt to sustain a live colony of mosquitoes through several generations in the laboratory. It is common for mosquito districts with sufficient laboratory personnel to keep colonies of mosquitoes on hand in their labs. These colonies serve several important purposes. District personnel can use these mosquitoes as specimens to show to classrooms and other groups when such specimens may not be readily available in the wild.

The District also needs to have a ready supply of mosquitoes on hand in order to run experiments on the efficacy of products and techniques used to control mosquitoes. When such experiments are conducted it is preferable to run the experiments on different strains of mosquitoes. For instance, wild strains of mosquitoes are often tested against mosquito strains known to be either susceptible or resistant to a product being tested. This helps researchers determine whether the results of the experiment are due to experimental error, the type of mosquitoes used or product failure. Strains of known susceptibility can only be obtained from lab-reared colonies breeding under controlled conditions. Always having a variety of mosquito strains on-hand in the lab will give the District flexibility in planning the type and scheduling of many types of experiments.

SHASTA MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT 2001 ANNUAL REPORT

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL



The Shasta Mosquito and Vector Control District uses the mosquito-eating fish (*Gambusia affinis*) to control mosquito larvae in permanent water sources within the district. Mosquito-eating fish are maintained in holding ponds, and transferred to holding tanks at the district office. In addition to stocking natural areas throughout the District by mosquito control technicians, mosquito-eating fish are distributed free-of-charge to residents within the district for use on their properties. There are 1,200 to 1,600 fish per pound.



Fish Retrieving:		55.42 Hours Retrieving
Fish Transferring:		18.58 Hours Transferring
Fish Stocking:	214.71 Pounds	77.38 Hours Stocking
Other Biological Control Time:		<u>59.67</u> Hours
Total Biological Control		211.05 Hours

CHEMICAL CONTROL

The Shasta Mosquito and Vector Control District uses a variety of chemical control techniques in circumstances where other methods are ineffective or impractical. Larvicides are applied to standing water to control mosquito larvae in areas that cannot be controlled by mosquito-eating fish due to their inaccessibility, transient nature, or other factors. Very sophisticated chemicals are used for larvicide work that do not adversely affect the environment due to their highly specific nature and the very low doses which can be used for mosquito control work.

The presence of large numbers of adult mosquitoes, or the detection of mosquito-borne diseases within the District triggers application of adulticides in areas of concern. Adulticides are applied at ultra-low volumes (ULV) as aerosols over large areas. Pesticides used in these applications are not harmful to non-target organisms at the rates used for adult mosquito control. The applications are generally made before dawn under very stringent weather guidelines to provide maximum effectiveness while minimizing human exposure.



Weedicides are used by the District to eliminate cover around the edges of water sources that may provide protection to developing mosquito larvae and/or prevent mosquito sprays from getting to the water surface. Weedicides are also used to help keep trails open and maintain access to mosquito sources.

Adult Mosquito Control

All pesticide work is done through cooperative agreements with the California Department of Health and the California

SHASTA MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT 2001 ANNUAL REPORT

Department of Pesticide Regulation. All pesticide use is reported to these agencies on a monthly basis.

Adulticiding: 155.17 Hours

Total Acres 26,906 Acres Treated

Larviciding:

Agricultural Sources	307.50 Hours		25.33%
Industrial Sources	121.33	"	9.99%
Natural Sources	900.95	"	74.22%
Residential Sources	<u>60.92</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>5.02%</u>
Total Larviciding	1,213.93 Hours		100.00%

Total Acres: 3,624.17 Acres Treated

Oil-based : 57.19 Acres Treated

Weediciding: 321.33 Hours

Weediciding Materials Used:

Total Acres 220.44 Acres Treated

PHYSICAL CONTROL:

The Shasta Mosquito and Vector Control District has a program to reduce or eliminate mosquito breeding areas by managing the water sources where mosquitoes breed. Such physical control includes clearing vegetation around pond or stream banks, improving drainage, and providing access for other types of control work. The District works in cooperation with the local California Department of Fish and Game.

By Equipment:

Total Backhoe Time 220.50 Hrs,
 Total Cat Time 9.17 Hrs,
 31.00 Hrs Helper Time

Physical Control By Hand



SHASTA MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT 2001 ANNUAL REPORT

Beaver Dam Removal	1.67 Hours
Brushing	199.92 Hours
Brushing by Sugar Pine (SP):	67.50 SMVCD Hours 394.50 SP Hrs.
Burning	65.83 Hours
Empty Containers	2.75 Hours

SOURCE PREVENTION INPUT

With the cooperation of the planning departments of Shasta County and the cities of Anderson, Redding and Shasta Lake, the District reviews proposed development, such as subdivisions and lot splits, in an attempt to reduce the creation of new mosquito breeding sources, to ensure adequate drainage, and District access to mosquito breeding sources.

Source Prevention Time – 18.58 Hours

SHASTA
MOSQUITO
& VECTOR
CONTROL
DISTRICT

A detailed black and white line drawing of a mosquito, shown from a side profile, facing left. It has long, thin legs, a segmented body, and two large, patterned wings. The drawing is positioned to the left of the main title text.

2001 ANNUAL REPORT

William C. Hazeleur, District Manager
John Albright, District Biologist

District Board of Trustees
President Marvin Bennet, City of Anderson
Vice President C. Bruce Wade, Shasta County
Secretary Winifred Woods, City of Redding
Ernest Lusk, Shasta County
Glenn Shaw, City of Shasta Lake

Board of Trustees Meetings are held the third Tuesday of each month at the District Office:

19200 Latona Road
Anderson, CA