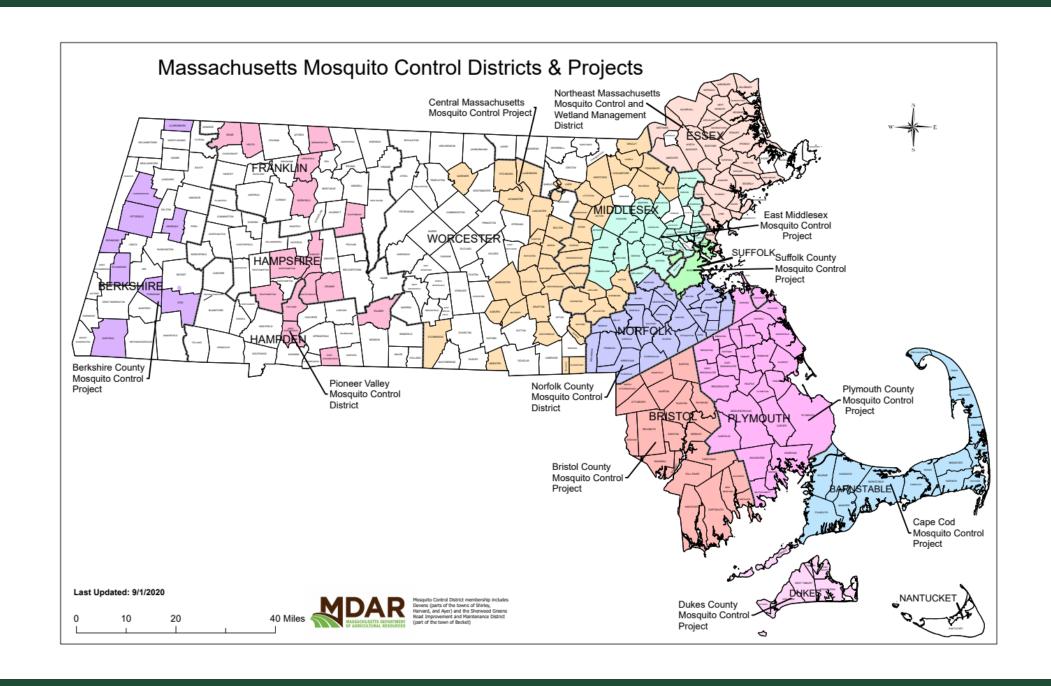
Managing Mosquitoes in Marshes



Aubrey Paolino
Cape Cod Mosquito Control Project





Cape Cod Mosquito Control Project

First organized mosquito control project in Massachusetts

Established in 1928 to manage the mosquito populations

below a nuisance level

- 50 sq mi of salt marsh
- 5 sq mi of freshwater swamps





Mosquitoes

Mosquitoes are the deadliest animals in the word

- Transmit pathogens that cause disease
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- Transmit pathogens that cause disease
 - Over 700,000 deaths per year globally
 - 400,000 of these are malaria
- Mosquito-borne diseases of concern in Massachusetts:
 - West Nile Virus (WNV)
 - Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE)



Adult Mosquitoes

- Male and female mosquitoes feed on plant nectar for energy
- Male mosquitoes do not bite or feed on blood
- Female mosquitoes take a blood meal for egg development





Adult Mosquitoes



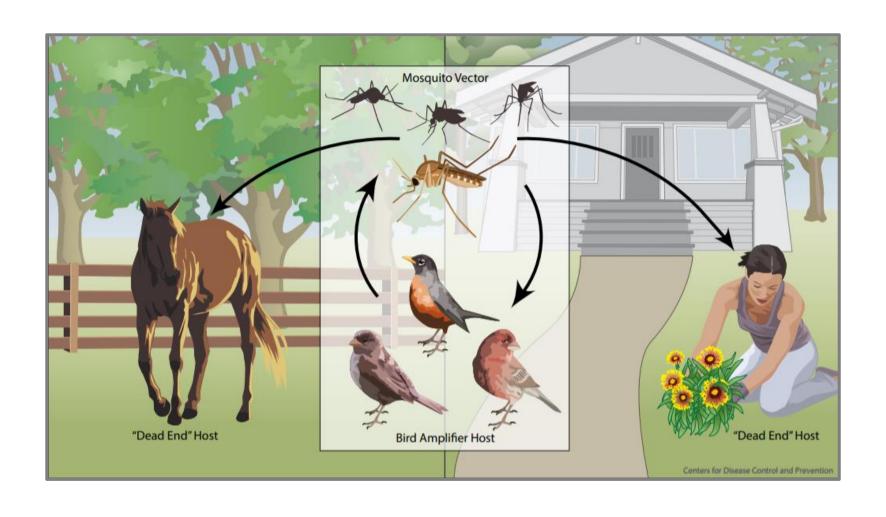
A common house mosquito, Culex pipiens, covered in tansy pollen. (Mike Hrabar), Author provided



Copyright © 2017 Theresa Bayoud

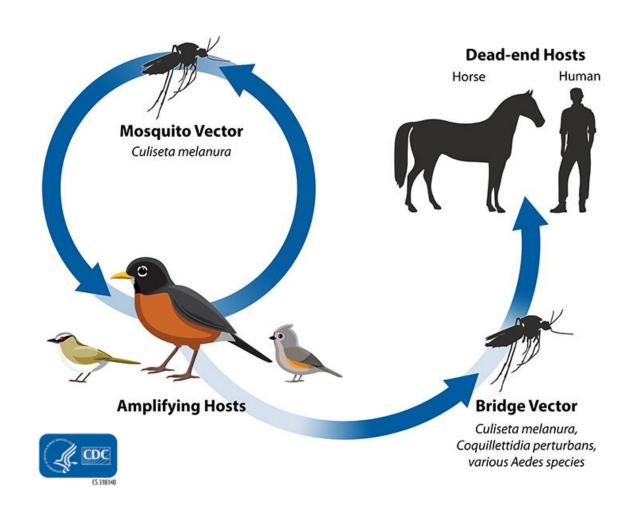


West Nile Virus



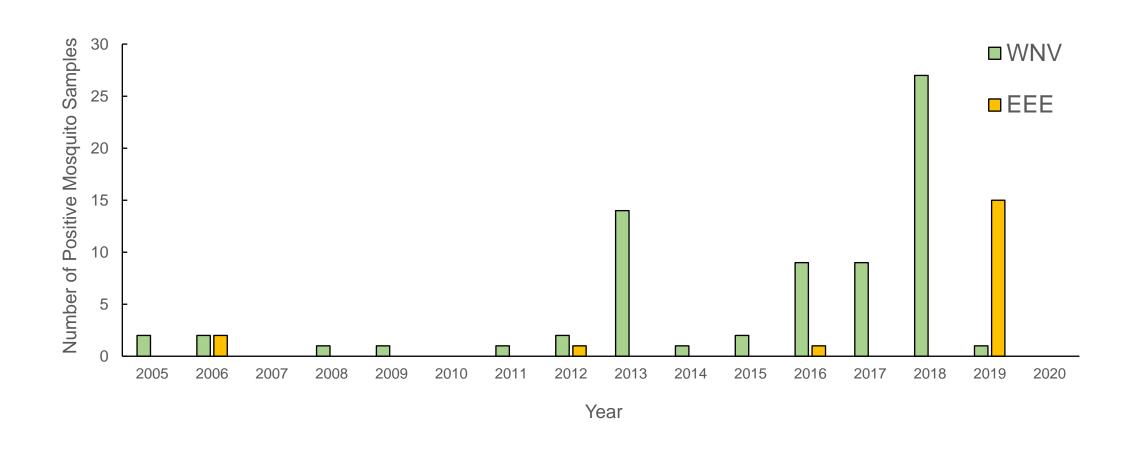


Eastern Equine Encephalitis





Barnstable County





1. Inspection

- Which mosquito species are present?
- What life stage are the mosquitoes?



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 - Minimize impacts to the environment
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4. Monitoring

Rechecking throughout the year



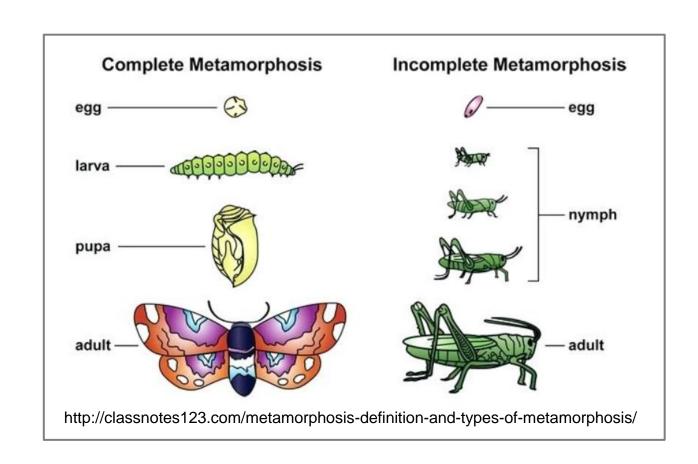
Mosquito Diversity

- Over 3,000 species of mosquitoes worldwide
- 176 species in the USA
- 51 Species in Massachusetts
- 32 species collected on Cape Cod
 - Container species
 - Brackish and freshwater species
 - Salt marsh species



Mosquito Life Cycle

- Undergo complete metamorphosis
- Adult mosquitoes are terrestrial
- Immature mosquitoes are aquatic
 - Ideally, we try to target immature stages for control before they are adults and able to bite

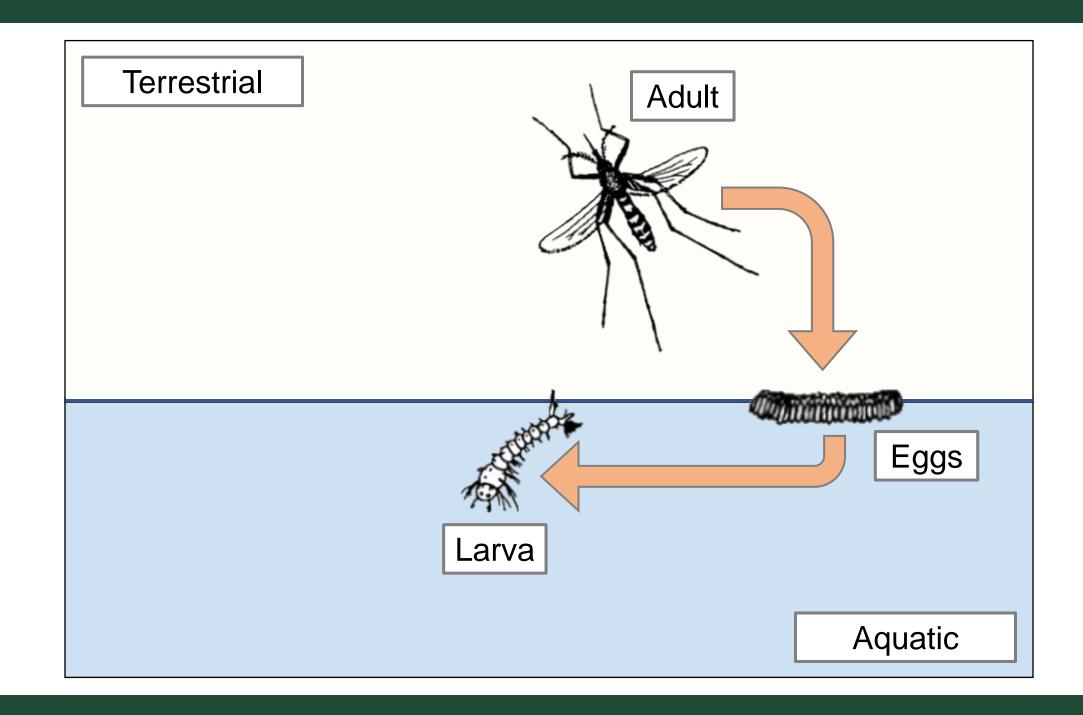


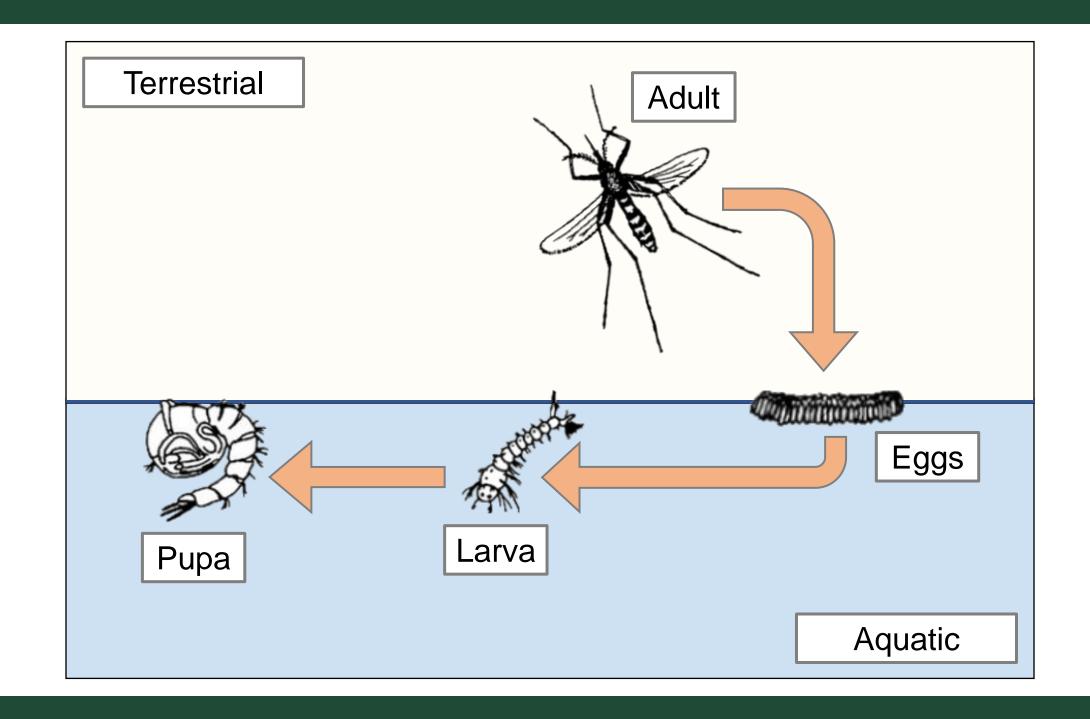
Terrestrial

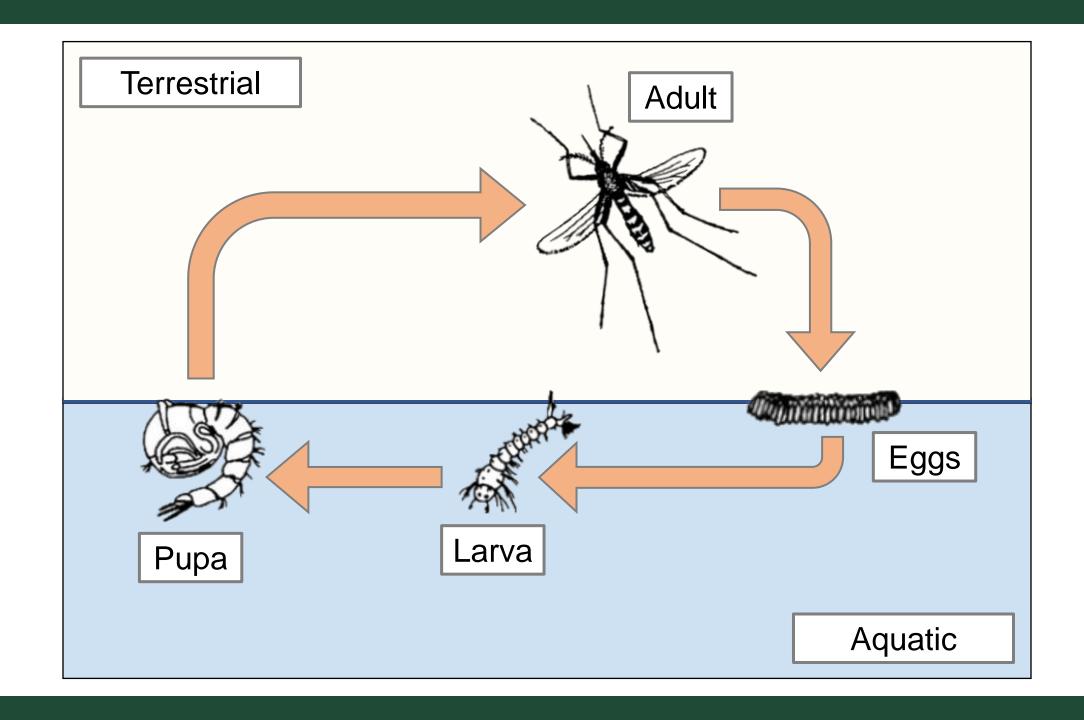


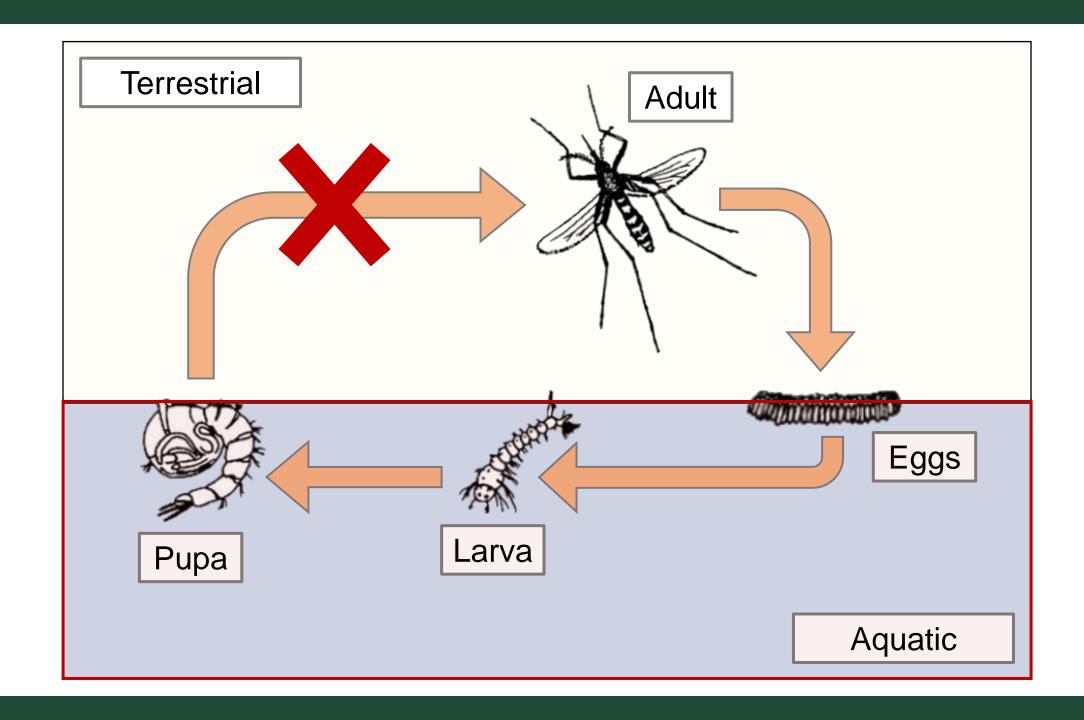
Aquatic

Terrestrial Adult Eggs Aquatic











Larval Management on Cape Cod

	Management Technique	
Larval Habitat	Water Management	Larvicide Applications
Containers	√	
Catch Basins		√
Freshwater	✓	√
Saltwater	√	✓



Larval Management on Cape Cod

	Management Technique	
Larval Habitat	Water Management	Larvicide Applications
Containers	✓	
Catch Basins		√
Freshwater	✓	√
Saltwater	√	✓



Tidal Salt Marsh

- Flooded and drained by tides
 - Low salt marsh flooded by daily tides
 - High salt marsh flooded by spring tides and seasonal high tides
- Mosquito eggs are laid:
 - On standing water at the marsh edges
 - In moist soil on the high marsh



Brackish Species

- Eggs are laid on the water surface on the edges of the marsh
- Immature mosquitoes can tolerate a range of salinity
- Have multiple generations per year
- WNV and EEE virus isolations have been made from these species

Ochlerotatus cantator



Culex salinarius





Floodwater Species

- Eggs are laid above the water line in moist soil and must experience a period of desiccation before they can hatch
- Have multiple generations per year
- WNV and EEE virus isolations have been made from these species

Ochlerotatus taeniorhynchus



Ochlerotatus sollicitans





Floodwater Species





 In the 1930s, an estimated 1,500 miles of salt marsh ditches were dug in Barnstable County



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- CCMCP conducts, on average, approximately 8.3 miles of salt marsh ditch maintenance per year on existing ditches











Larvicide Applications





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Bti (Bacillus thuringiensis subspecies israelensis)

- Naturally-occurring bacterium found in soils
- Produces a toxin that causes larval midgut to rupture
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Surface oil

- Mineral Oil
- Creates a physical barrier at the water surface
- Causes larvae and pupae to drown





2020 Waquoit Bay Salt Marsh

Water Management

Ditch maintenance 1300 ft

Pipes opened 1



2020 Waquoit Bay Salt Marsh

Water Management				
Ditch maintenance	1300 ft			
Pipes opened	1			

Larvicide Applications (31 sites)			
Checks	135		
Untreated	109		
Treated	26		



Salt Marsh

Marsh ditch systems:

- Function well to manage mosquito abundance
- Increase marsh drainage and reduce the extent of ponds
- May cause loss in marsh elevation

How can we make management decisions that balance managing mosquito abundance and promoting marsh sustainability over decades and centuries?



Salt Marsh Collaborative Research

NOAA NERRS Science Collaborative (NSC) project

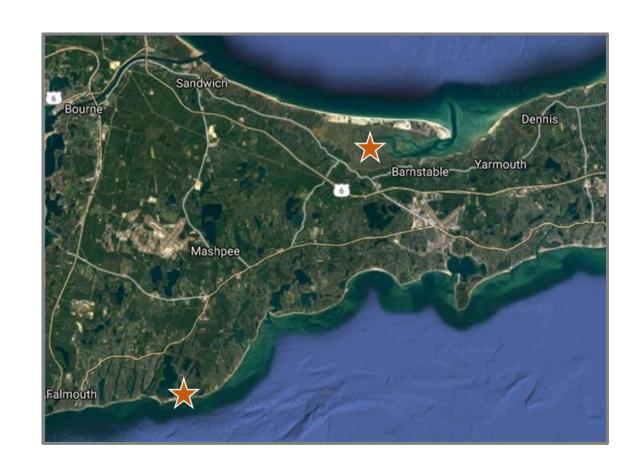
Scientists and end users:

- Cape Cod Mosquito Control Project
- Louisiana State University
- National Park Service
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge
- United States Geologic Survey
- Waquoit Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve
- Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution

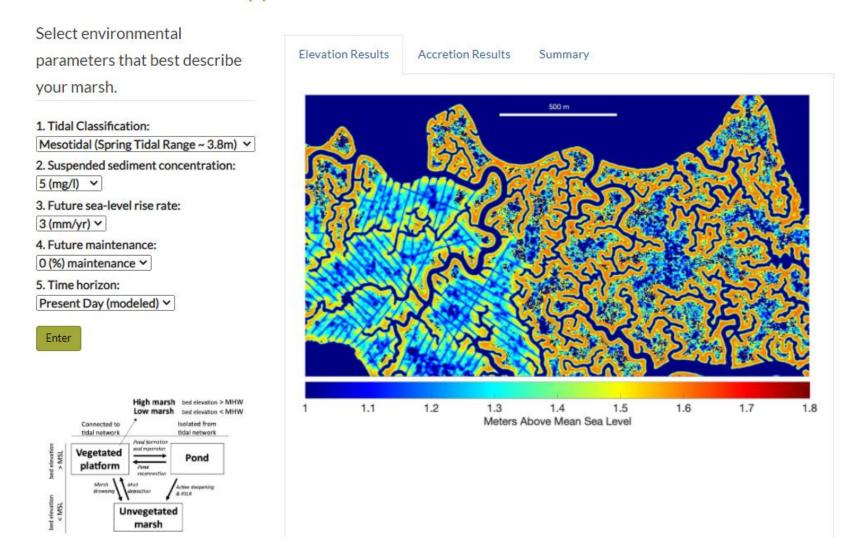


Salt Marsh Collaborative Research

- Researches developed a model for pond dynamics in salt marshes
- Great Barnstable Marsh 3.6m spring tidal range
- Waquoit Bay Sage Lot Pond Marsh – 0.7m spring tidal range



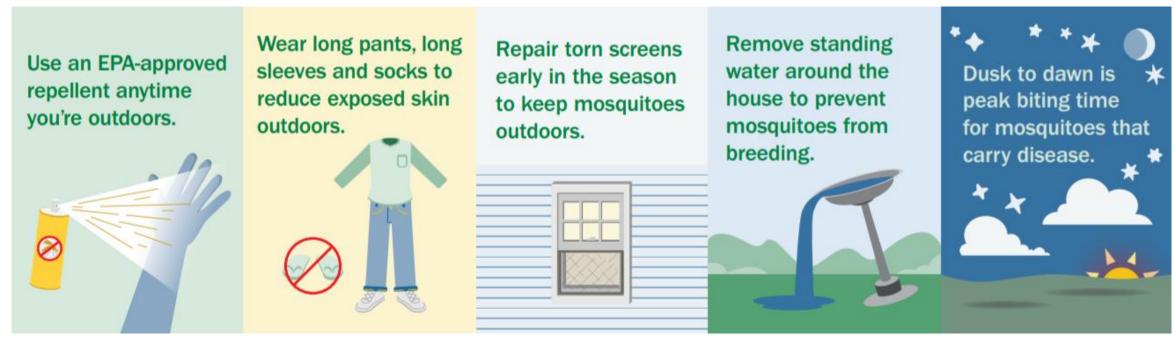
End-User Decision Support Tool



https://www2.whoi.edu/site/marshsustainabilityandhydrology/generalized-decision-support-tool/



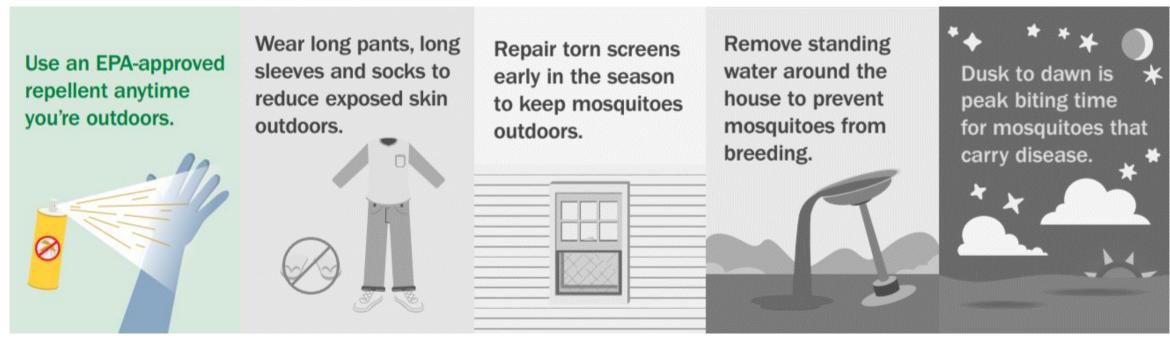
Personal Protection



https://www.mass.gov/info-details/mosquito-borne-disease-prevention

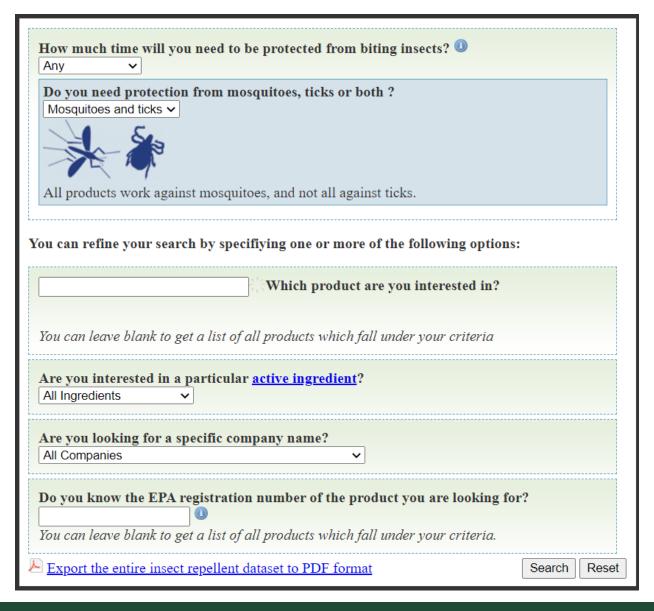


Personal Protection



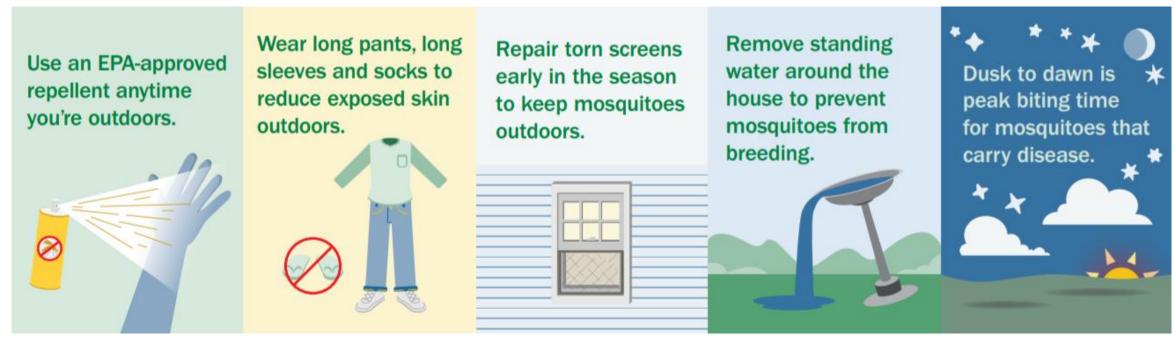
https://www.mass.gov/info-details/mosquito-borne-disease-prevention

https://www.epa.gov/insect-repellents/find-repellent-right-you





Personal Protection



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Cape Cod Mosquito Control Project

www.ccmcp.net

(508) 775-1510

APaolino@ccmcp.net



Greenhead Fly Control

