Information on Municipal Mosquito Program
Kingston 2021

Before the mosquito control season begins all municipal mosquito programs are required to file special permits with the NH Division of Pesticide Control. These permits include maps of likely treatment areas, sensitive areas for wells and public water supply, and areas known to contain protected species. In addition all pesticides must be listed. They are reviewed by the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services, Department of Natural & Cultural Resources, Fish & Game Department, NH State Entomologist, Division of Public Health, and Division of Pesticide Control. Permit applications must be approved by all departments before a permit can be issued.

Starting in April, Northeast Vegetation and Mosquito Control crews will begin surveying for mosquito larvae. Permanent and temporary wetlands, cattail swamps, drainage ditches, catch basins, retention ponds, and floodplains will all be checked for mosquito larvae. When mosquito larvae are found, they will be treated with a larvicide to kill them before maturing and flying off to bite. Residents who would like to request a larval survey can do so by filling out the request form here: https://www.northeastvmc.com/resident-request. Our technicians will visit within 2 business days and treat breeding sites if necessary. Technicians will leave a door hanger to inform the resident of our findings and add the site for future surveillance if larvae are found. Any resident requesting to be added to the no-spray list can do so here https://www.northeastvmc.com/no-spray.

Northeast Vegetation and Mosquito Control utilizes an integrated pest management approach to mosquito control. What this means is that we rely on data to determine when larvae need to be controlled, not constant treatment of pesticides. Weather, time of year, larval surveillance, and adult mosquito surveillance all inform our decisions of when larvicide treatments are needed. We will be in town weekly monitoring the mosquito breeding situation and larvicides will only be used when necessary to control larvae. When larvae are found, they will be treated with a number of larvicides. We strive to use the most efficient and environmentally conscious larvicides for treatment. Primarily we will use bacterial larvicides (BTI & BS). These products control mosquito larvae upon ingestion, while leaving other wetland invertebrates unaffected. In some cases a mineral or coconut oil will also be employed for rapid control. These products work by preventing larvae from reaching the surface to breathe. These products dissipate harmlessly in the environment after 24-48 hours. Other larvicides will be requested in our permit, but are unlikely to be used unless we find the bacterial larvicides to be ineffective. You can find labels and SDS sheets for all permitted larvicides on our website.

Beginning in June, mosquito disease monitoring, or arboviral surveillance, will begin. The surveillance director will be setting 4 traps to collect flying adult mosquitoes for species identification and disease testing. From July 1st through October 15th, species of medical importance will be transported to the NH DHHS laboratory for testing for Eastern Equine
Encephalitis and West Nile Virus. The laboratory will also begin testing for the new disease, Jamestown Canyon Virus in the near future. A bi-weekly report will be sent to town officials with species and number of mosquitoes collected and reports of any positive arboviral tests from DHHS.

Trap Information

CDC/CO2 Miniature Light Traps

These traps are commonly suspended from tree limbs that hang above the ground and are powered by a battery. Traps attract mosquitoes by a light bulb and CO2 that is emitted from the dry ice in a cooler. When the mosquitoes get close to the light they are pulled into the container by a small electric fan where they are captured and collected for analysis.
Gravid Traps and Resting Boxes

The tray contains a mixture of fermented hay and water which has a powerful smell that is attractive to mosquitoes. A fan and collection net are set on top of the tray. The fan is powered by a small battery. When the mosquitoes are attracted to the water to lay eggs, they pass by the trap opening and are pulled into the collection net. The mosquitoes are removed in the laboratory for examination and analysis.

BG Sentinel II Traps

BG Sentinel II traps are placed on the ground near vegetation. They often have rain shields above them supported by small tent poles to prevent water damage. They use a UV light and human scent lure to attract mosquitoes. When mosquitoes approach the funnel on top of the trap, they are pulled in by an electric fan and collected in small mesh bags for identification. The trap is still but a soft electric whirring can be heard, they also have a strong scent from the lure (similar to a wet dog).
Household Mosquito Breeding Locations

Did you know there are plenty of household mosquito breeding sites? Mosquitoes will lay eggs in containers that hold water for a week, even as little as an inch! Be sure to dump out standing water to prevent mosquito breeding at home! Common sources of stagnant water include:

- Bird Baths
- Ornamental Ponds
- Flower Pots, Planters and Watering Cans
- Clogged Gutters and Downspouts
- Wheelbarrows
- Buckets and Tarps
- Tires, Bottles, Cans and other Solid Waste
- Garbage Cans and Recycle Bins
- Kiddie Pools, Toys, and Sandboxes
- Boats, Kayaks, Canoes and Jetskis
- Untreated Pools and Pool Covers
- Be sure to check for pooling water near Gutter Downspouts, Outdoor Faucets and Hoses, AC Units, Swimming Pool Pumps, and Sump Pumps.

Mosquito Protection Tips

You can protect yourself from mosquito bites and reduce your risk of mosquito borne disease with a few simple preventative measures. See more at https://www.cdc.gov/easternequineencephalitis/gen/pre.html

- Avoid outdoor activity at dusk and dawn, when mosquitoes are most active.
- Always wear DEET or other FDA recommended bug repellants. Clothing and camping gear can also be treated for long term protections. See the CDC guide for choosing a repellant here. https://www.epa.gov/insect-repellents
- Use mosquito netting to cover strollers and carriers to prevent bites on infants.
- Wear long sleeve clothing, especially when outdoors at dusk and dawn.
- Repair window screens and avoid leaving doors open to prevent mosquitoes from entering your home.
- Keep lawns mowed and perimeter brush cut short to reduce mosquito resting areas.
- Empty sources of stagnant water around your home.

**Useful Links for Town Websites**

Northeast Vegetation and Mosquito Control Website  
[https://www.northeastvmc.com/municipal-mosquito-programs](https://www.northeastvmc.com/municipal-mosquito-programs)

Request for Service Form  [https://www.northeastvmc.com/resident-request](https://www.northeastvmc.com/resident-request)

Request for adding to No-Spray List  [https://www.northeastvmc.com/no-spray](https://www.northeastvmc.com/no-spray)

NH Department of Health and Human Services Mosquito Disease Website  

NH DHHS Mosquito Testing Results  [https://www.dhhs.nh.gov/dphs/cdcs/arboviral/results.htm](https://www.dhhs.nh.gov/dphs/cdcs/arboviral/results.htm)

NH DHHS Arboviral Response Plan  

CDC Arboviral Map  [https://wwwn.cdc.gov/arbonet/maps/ADB_Diseases_Map/](https://wwwn.cdc.gov/arbonet/maps/ADB_Diseases_Map/)

CDC Eastern Equine Encephalitis Information  [https://www.cdc.gov/EasternEquineEncephalitis/](https://www.cdc.gov/EasternEquineEncephalitis/)

CDC West Nile Virus Information  [https://www.cdc.gov/westnile/](https://www.cdc.gov/westnile/)

CDC Jamestown Canyon Virus Information  [https://www.cdc.gov/jamestown-canyon/](https://www.cdc.gov/jamestown-canyon/)

CDC Information for Protection from Mosquito Bites  
[https://www.cdc.gov/easternequineencephalitis/gen/pre.html](https://www.cdc.gov/easternequineencephalitis/gen/pre.html)

EPA Guide to Choosing Insect Repellants  [https://www.epa.gov/insect-repellents](https://www.epa.gov/insect-repellents)