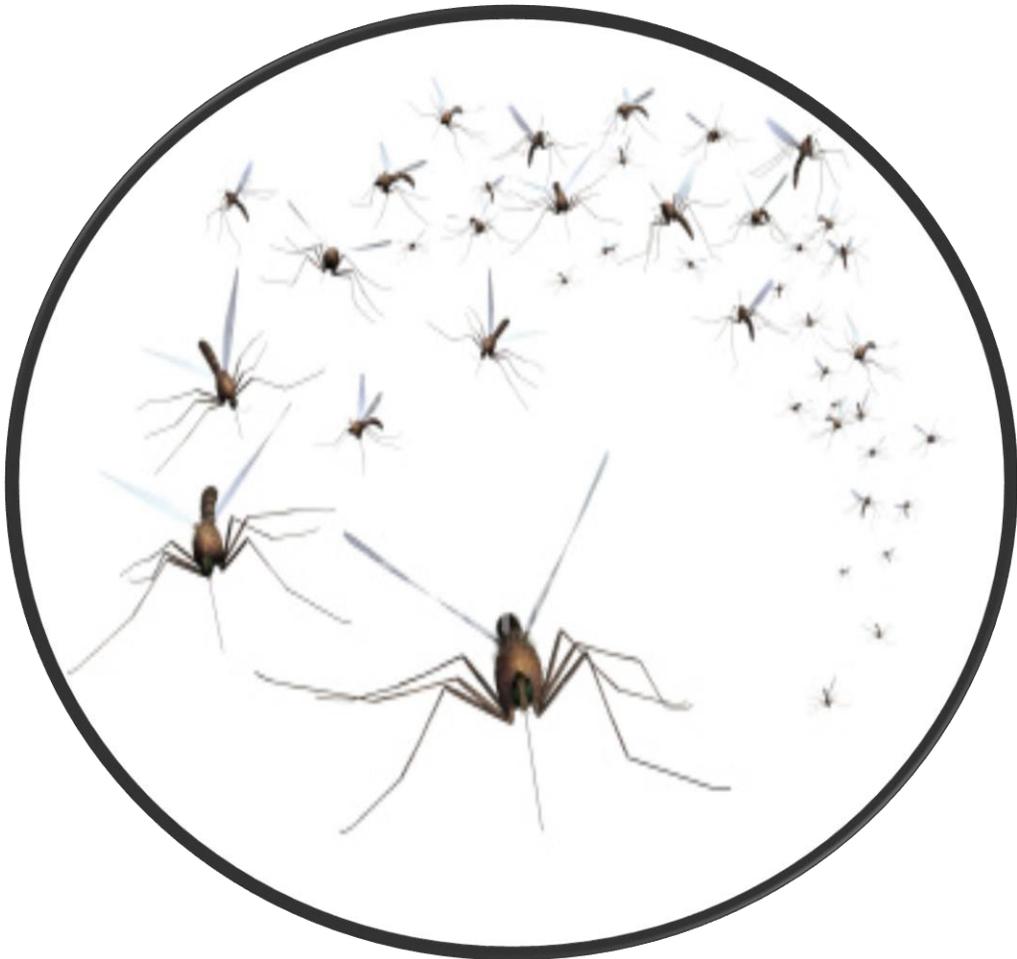


TUSCOLA COUNTY MOSQUITO ABATEMENT



**2020 ANNUAL REPORT
2021 PROGRAM PLAN**

Report Highlights

- In August, a six year renewal was passed with overwhelming support for our millage based funds.
- TCMA employed twenty-five seasonal positions, along with four full time staff. All new and existing technicians are required to be licensed through the Michigan Department of Agriculture.
- Homes that are shielded from the effects of the road-side adulticiding may meet the requirements for our Long Drive Program.
- The season began relatively wet, with a total of 20.64 inches of rainfall. Monitoring the weather daily is important, due to the fact that treatment techniques are weather dependent.
- In March, we began treatment of the flooded woodlots and by mid-May, when adult mosquitoes became present, we utilized our second shift technicians to begin routine roadside fogging and yard treatments for home owners. We maintain public use areas on a weekly schedule.
- Different materials are used at a variety of treatment sights throughout the county.
- Biology staff and larviciding crews conducted routine surveillance and control on 1,430 flooded woodlot sights and the nine sewage lagoons throughout the county.
- Each technician is assigned at least one of the 23 townships to perform roadside fogging.
- There are currently 772 organic farms or beekeepers, as well as residents who wish to not be treated, and are therefore on our NO spray list.
- Biology department conducts routine trapping to monitor for population levels, disease and effectiveness of controlled materials.
- TCMA changed two NJLT locations due to the hosts no longer wanting to participate in the trapping. The new locations proved to give us a better area for trapping and recording data.
- NJLT totals in July spiked above that of past seasons. However, counts were fairly mild during this season with a total count of 15,844. That is 11,000 LESS than that of last season (2019).
- One case of EEE was reported this season. Found in a horse in the township of Arbela. No other cases were reported.
- Routine testing is done to check for WNV, SLE and EEE. Covid-19 put an unexpected pause on results and TCMA was forced to do mostly in-house testing as a result. All testing conducted resulted in a negative report.
- In April of 2020, we welcomed Pat Dennis into the full time position of Equipment Technician. Replacing Larry who became TCMA's newest Director.
- Pat kept up with all crucial replacements and repairs on the trucks and ULV's, along with calibrating all equipment which is done at the beginning of the season and again in July each year.
- TCMA plans to purchase more ULV's and a new truck for the 2021 season, along with attempting trials on some new insecticide and barrier treatment products.

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County Board of Commisioners

Thomas Bardwell, District 2

Kim Vaughan, District 3

Doug DuRussell, District 4

Dan Grimshaw, District 5

County Administration

Clayette Zechmeister, County Controller/Administrator

2020 Mid-Michigan Mosquito Control Technical Advisory Commitee

Steven Carlson, Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development

Norman Adams, Saginaw Valley Bee Keepers Association

Roger Garner, Midland County

Emily Dinh, Michigan Department of Health and Human Services

Joe Sova, Midland County Drain Commision

Kent Singer, Tuscola County Health Department

Kim Vaughan, Tuscola County Commissioner

Joseph Rivet, Bay County Drain Commissioner

Fred Yanoski, Midland County Health Department

Jerry Somalski, Bay Landscaping

John Hebert, Bay County

Tom Putt, Bay County

Consultants

Richard Merritt, Ph.D Michigan State University

Edward Walker, Ph.D Michigan State University

Michael Kaufman, Ph.D Michigan State University

Kevin Kern, Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development

Darrin McCullough, Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes and Energy

TCMA STAFF 2020

DIRECTOR

Larry Zapfe

BIOLOGIST

Shyann Green

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Lisa Ozbat

EQUIPMENT TECHNICIAN

Pat Dennis

SEASONAL OFFICE STAFF/UTILITY

Laura Hill

Jean Smith

FOREMAN / ASSISTANT FOREMAN

Tom Perkins

Joe Benjamin

Mike Sherman

Dennis Haley

SEASONAL TECHNICIANS

John Adamczyk

Kirk Bauer

Jack Clark

Rick Domenick

Kevin Gainforth

Lee Garnsey

Mark Howard

Rodney Hood

Richard Letts

Connor Langenburg

Mike Putnam

Rich Myers

Aaron Singer

Mike Ryan

Ron Turner

Tim Singer

Caleb Weisenburger

Mike Walker

ORGANIZATION

The Tuscola County Mosquito Abatement (TCMA) district was originally formed in 1997, after a millage proposal was passed by the citizens of Tuscola County. In August 2020, a six year renewal was passed, with overwhelming support. Funding for the 2021 mosquito control season was collected during the winter of 2020 taxes, at a rate of 0.65 mils.

Tuscola County is currently one of four counties in Michigan with a formal, comprehensive mosquito control program. In 2020, we welcomed AuGres Township (Arenac County), the City of Tawas (Iosco County), and Butman and Sage Townships (Gladwin County), whom are all now mosquito mileage based mosquito programs.

A Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), which is composed of some of Michigan's leading biologists, entomologists, conservationists and scientists, review TCMA's program every March.

Mosquito Abatement is based on Integrated Pest Management (IPM) practices. IPM is generally broken down into five categories or steps. These steps include:

- Identification of the pest
- Understanding the biology of the pest
- Monitoring the pest
- Developing sound goals to manage the pest
- Implementation of an IPM program

Biological surveillance, disease surveillance, product evaluations, field operations, and public education are included in this program.



STAFFING

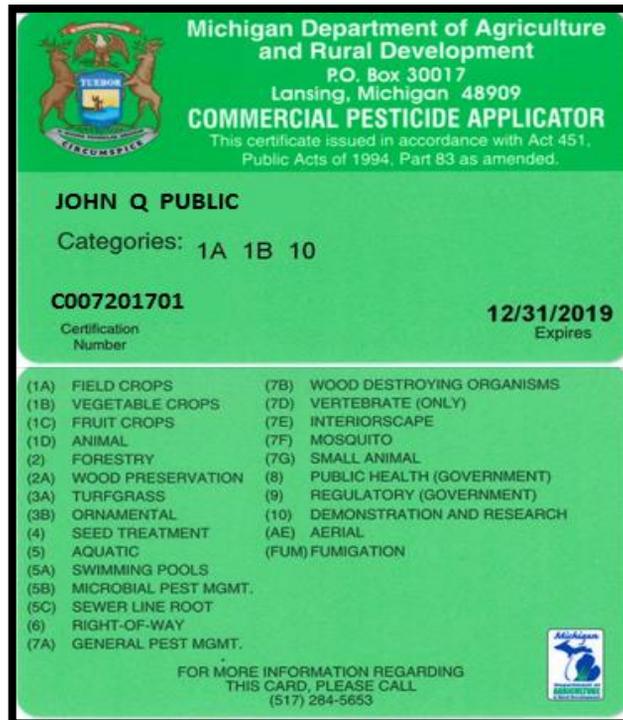
Tuscola County Mosquito Abatement employed 25 seasonal positions and four full time staff in the 2020 season.

All TCMA technicians are required to have a MDA Certified Pesticide Applicators License (with a mosquito specific – 7F endorsement).

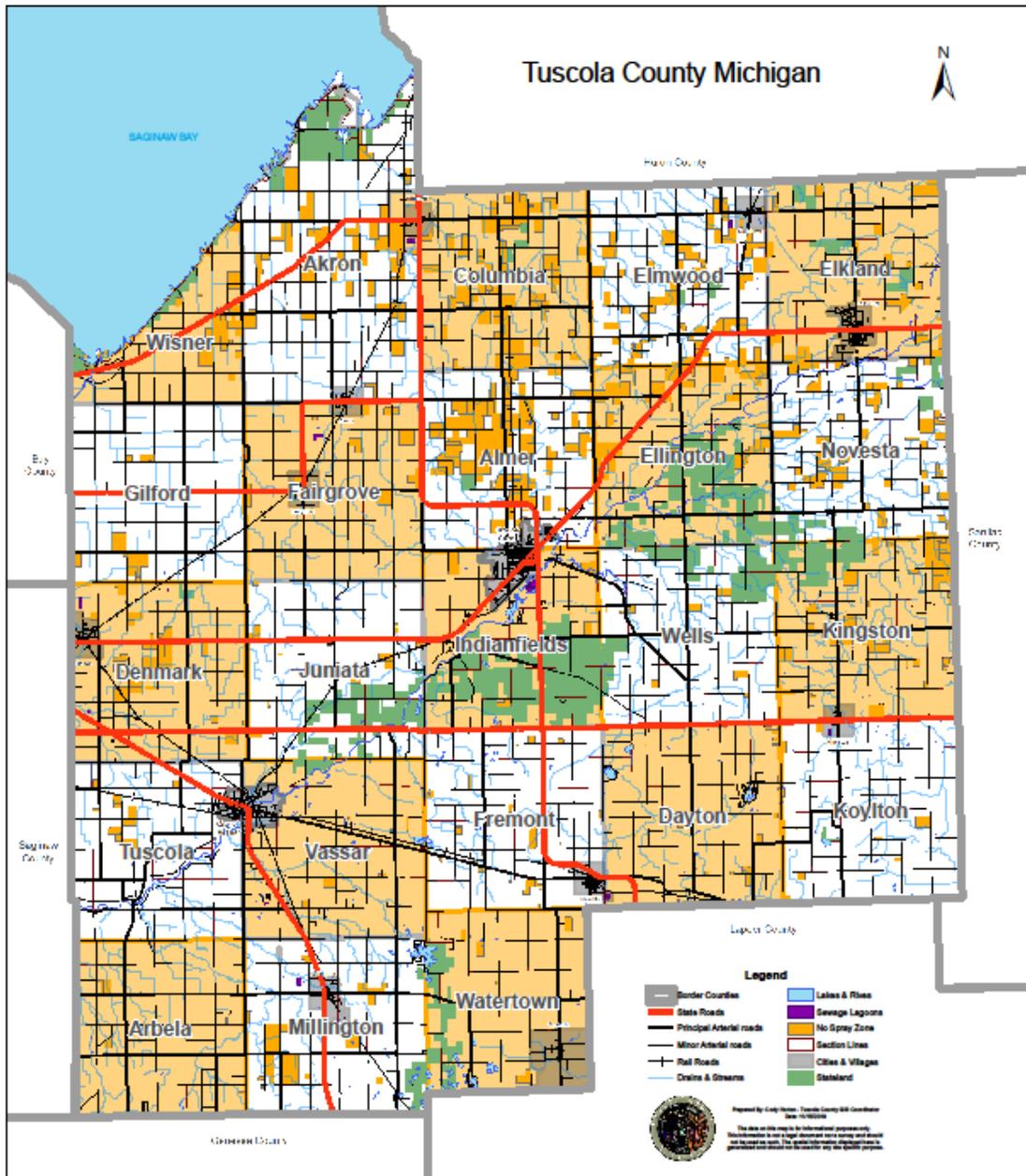
Newly hired staff, and those in need of re-certifying, are given study materials to review prior to testing. We will be waiting to see if any changes will be made to the testing process in 2021 due to Covid-19 and the changes the State of Michigan has made.

Once newly hired staff have passed all testing requirements, several days of training are provided to help technicians become familiar with equipment and operations.

Beginning with our annual spring treatment of flooded woodlots, all technicians will be working the day shift, 8:00am to 4:00 pm. When night time fogging begins, we split our crew and a night shift will be added from 5:00pm to 1:00am.



TUSCOLA COUNTY MAP



LONG DRIVEWAY PROGRAM

We realize that many homes in Tuscola County are set back from the county road and therefore, are subsequently shielded from the effect of the road-side adulticiding operations. If requested by the owner, their property will be reviewed to see if it meets the criteria. If the property does meet the established requirements, it will be placed on our Long Drive Program. The drive, at that time, will be marked with our long drive stake, that has a reflective band at the top. These stakes are placed by our technicians. (We do ask the homeowners to remove them during the winter months to avoid possible damage from snow plows etc.). By placing these stakes at the end of the drives, our technicians are able to see the reflective band and treat the drive as required.

The criteria for a home to be placed on the Long Drive Program are:

- There must be a primary residence on the property and the front of the home must be 300 ft. or greater from the roadway.
- There must be an adequate turnaround for our trucks that does not require driving across any lawn areas.
- The drive must be passable with two-wheel drive vehicles.
- The drive must have significant vegetation that provides areas for mosquito harborage.

In 2020, we held our open enrollment for the long driveway program from March through April. Tuscola County currently has 526 residents enrolled in this program.



WEATHER DATA

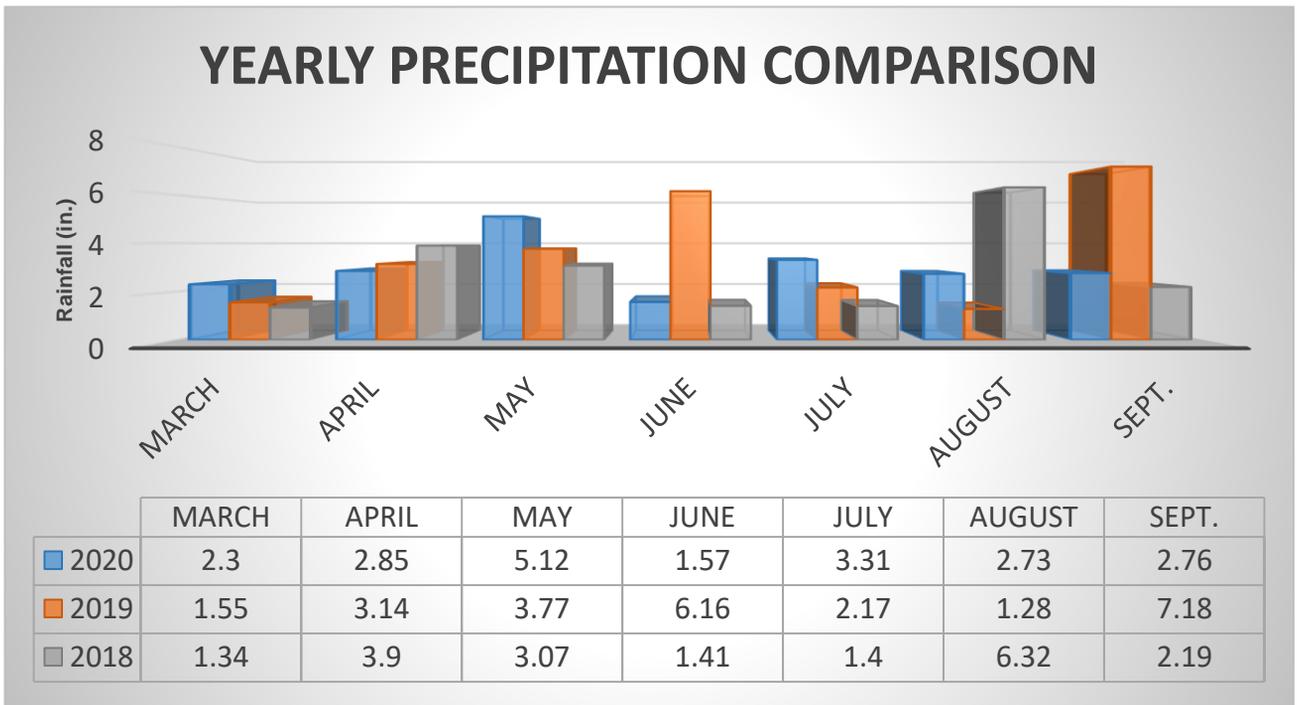
Weather plays a very important role in determining our mosquito population.

Rain events that cause flooding or standing water, create breeding areas that will result in a hatch of mosquitoes.

The 2020 season began relatively wet, but with Covid-19, we were unable to bring our crews back at 100%. On Monday April 20, we were able to staff a minimal crew and begin our treating of the counties flooded woodlots. Within the next few weeks, we were back to full crew status and they treated as many areas as they could, before adulting began.

Overall, the county received 20.64 inches of rainfall this season, making it drier than last year, and we were able to keep up with the request from the citizens of Tuscola County.

Monitoring the weather is a daily event due to the fact that all treatment techniques are weather dependent.



OPERATIONS

Mosquito Abatement strives to keep residents safe from mosquito-borne disease, by reducing the mosquito population in our county.

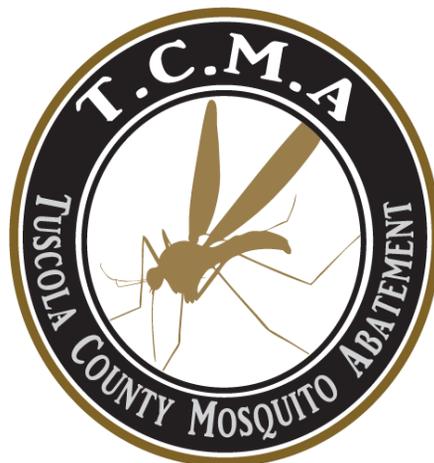
This is done through various forms of treatment, typically beginning in late March, when we begin surveillance and treatment of the flooded woodlots with ground crews.

Once adult mosquitoes are present, usually in mid May, we introduce our second shift of technicians. They will begin to conduct routine roadside fogging and yard treatments for homeowners, when requested.

Early summer larviciding will include routine surveillance and treatment of ditches, catch basins and sewage lagoons. Later in the season we will conduct surveillance and treat cross country ditches.

We maintain public use areas such as parks, campgrounds, trails, conservation clubs, golf courses and schools on a weekly schedule during the season. This is to keep our citizens safe from disease carrying mosquitoes.

Residents may request yard treatments for special events such as weddings, parties, etc. We also provide treatment for the many festivals that occur throughout the county.



TREATMENT SITES

MATERIAL	TREATMENT SITE
MLO (Mosquito Larvicide Oil) (highly refined petroleum distillate)	Swamps, Flooded Woodlots, Flooded Fields
Kontrol 4-4 (permethrin)	Roadside fogging, Public Use Areas, Private Property
Four Star Briquets 90 Day	Retention Pools
(Bacillus sphaericus 6% Bacillus thuringiensis 1%)	
Mavrik (Tau-fluvalinate)	Public Use Area, Private Property
Mosquito Dunks (Bacillus thuringiensis)	Small water hole, artificial containers
Altosid P35 Pellets (Methoprene)	Catch Basins
Suspend Polyzone (Deltamethrin)	Public use areas, Private Property
VectoBac G (Bacillus thuringiensis)	Flooded Woodlots, Artificial Containers, Tires, Ponds
VectoBac 12AS (Bacillus thuringiensis)	Roadside Ditches, Retention Ponds
VectoLex WDG (Bacillus sphaericus)	Lagoons

SPRING / SUMMER LARVICIDING

We begin in the early spring with the treatment of flooded woodlots.

This is done by our technicians, using hand held spreaders to deliver granular BTI or a backpack sprayer to deliver mosquito larvicide oil to the flooded areas.

We utilize a citizen tracking database, which allows us to keep a historical record of homeowners and locations throughout the county, with woodlots that may require treatment in the spring.

Biology staff and larviciding crews conducted routine surveillance and quality control on 1,430 flooded woodlot sites during the 2020 season, compared to 2,325 last season. Considering our delay in starting this season, we were very pleased with our crews performance.

Tuscola County is home to nine sewage lagoons. Many of these areas have been known to be breeding sites. Each of these sites were checked routinely and treated throughout the 2020 season, using liquid BTI (VectoBac®12 AS) , BTI (VectoBac® G) , VectoLex® WDG® and MLO® Mosquito Larvicide Oil. Catch Basins are treated 2-3 times throughout the season, depending on need, using Altosid P35® pellets.

In addition, larviciding is also performed in the cross country ditches, flooded fields and artificial containers as needed using BTI (VectoBac® G).



ADULTICIDING

Tuscola County is made up of 23 townships. Each township is assigned a technician that will perform roadside fogging throughout the season.

Tuscola County currently has 772 “NO Spray” areas. These areas are organic farms or beekeepers, as well as residents who wish not to be treated. We utilize the FieldWatch site to help us stay current with new fields or beehives.

Assigning a technician to a specific township, allows them to become familiar with these special conditions. No Spray signage is checked at the beginning of every season to replace or post signs where needed.

Treatment route maps are updated routinely during the season, utilizing updates received from FieldWatch and our county citizens.

Kontrol 4-4 (Permethrin) is applied at 4.5oz. per minute, with truck mounted ULV units. Treatment is also conducted on a routine basis in all public use areas (parks, golf courses, schools, campgrounds, rail trails, gun clubs and archery clubs) using our Kawasaki Mule, equipped with a ULV unit. For treatment to be effective, temperatures must be above 55 degrees and winds below 10 miles per hour.

Citizens requesting treatment of their property are treated using a hand held thermal fogger or ULV backpack sprayer.



ROADSIDE DITCH TREATMENT

TOWNSHIP	MILES DRIVEN	GALLONS USED
AKRON	988	6.95
ALMER	355	2.05
ARBELA	518	2.91
COLUMBIA	490	2.45
DAYTON	396	1.6
DENMARK	348	2.75
ELKLAND	431	2.08
ELLINGTON	306	1.5
ELMWOOD	513	2.75
FAIRGROVE	356	3.10
FREMONT	369	1.4
GILFORD	328	2.05
INDIANFIELDS	371	1.55
JUNIATA	157	2.4
KINGSTON	323	1.35
KOYLTON	353	1.60
MILLINGTON	696	5.78
NOVESTA	340	1.55
TUSCOLA	393	4.0
VASSAR	349	2.95
WATERTOWN	280	3.8
WELLS	325	2.6
WISNER	457	4.40

ROADSIDE TRUCK FOGGING

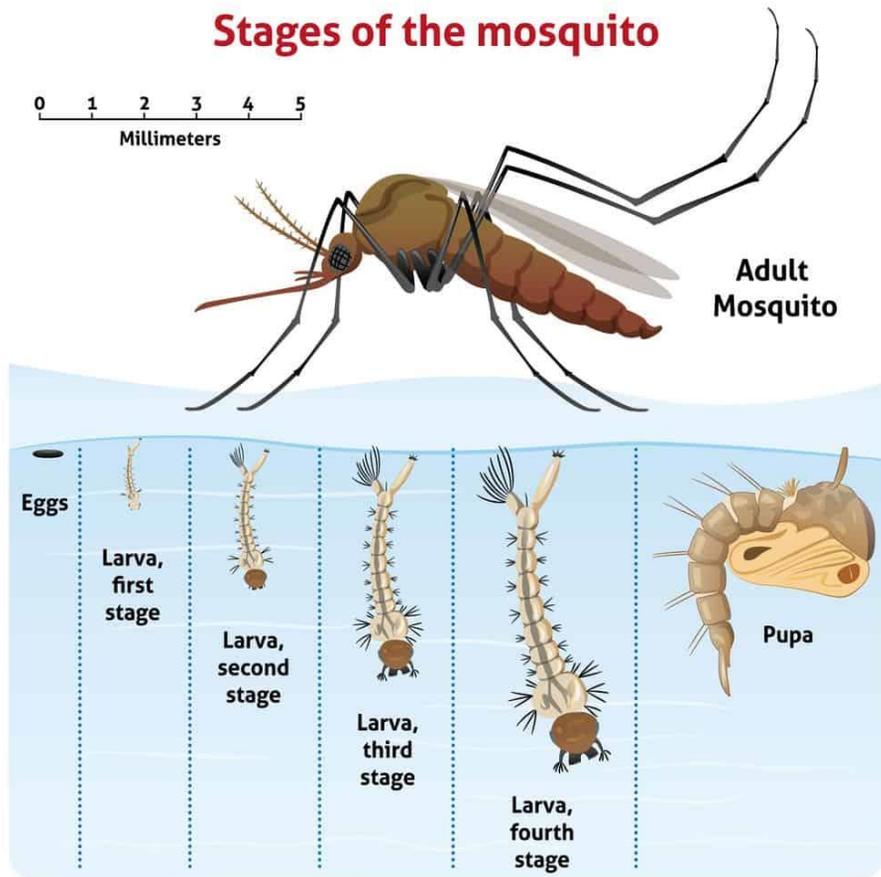
TOWNSHIP	MILES DRIVEN	GALLONS USED
AKRON	1559.60	302.94
ALMER	861.7	127.29
ARBELA	1763.20	445.25
COLUMBIA	121.10	16.43
DAYTON	1584.90	265.06
DENMARK	1080.70	319.19
ELKLAND	1008.80	200.74
ELLINGTON	990	168.64
ELMWOOD	995	135.40
FAIRGROVE	662.30	116.04
FREMONT	1027.50	251.61
GILFORD	849.90	112.25
INDIANFIELDS	2405.70	448.15
JUNIATA	874.20	176.66
KINGSTON	1204.10	193.80
KOYLTON	1298	216.4
MILLINGTON	1534.7	394.79
NOVESTA	1051.52	125.85
TUSCOLA	1034.80	238.98
VASSAR	2528.43	461.91
WATERTOWN	950.31	243.72
WELLS	1125.80	180.70
WISNER	750.50	142.03

BIOLOGY

In order to develop a mosquito suppression strategy, a critical component in an Integrated Pest Management approach (IPM), the biology department conducts routine trapping. This trapping helps to monitor for mosquito population levels and disease. This information, along with information provided by our residents, can be helpful in determining where we need to focus our efforts.

Our biology staff also monitors the effectiveness of our control materials. During our spring treatment of flooded woodlots, the technicians will dip the water routinely to determine where mosquito larvae can be found. Once the crew has treated said areas, our biology staff will return to those sites to confirm the application was effective.

When monitoring the effectiveness of the adulticiding operations, traps are placed the night before an application, and then after. This will determine if the application was effective in suppressing mosquito populations.



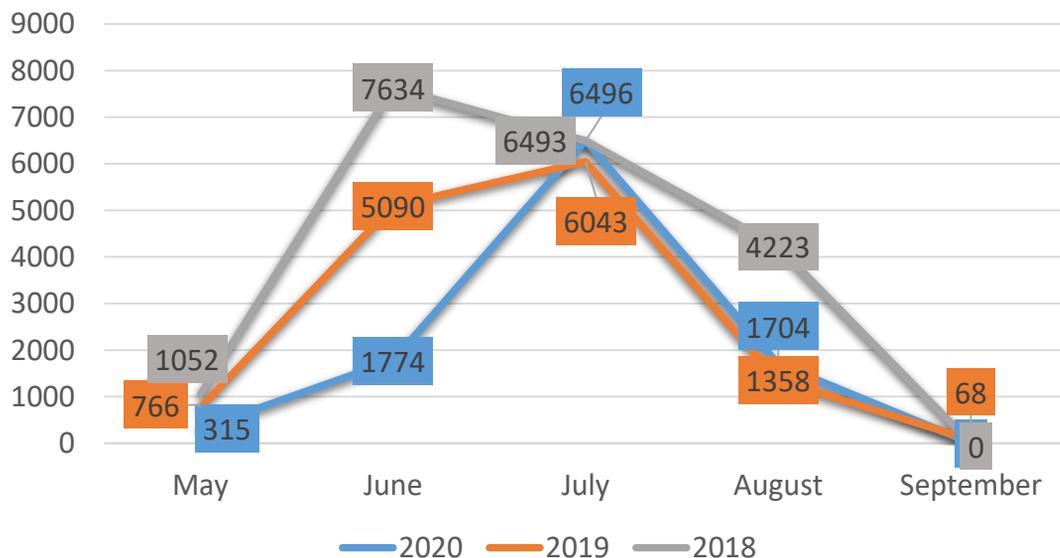
NEW JERSEY LIGHT TRAP

These traps are placed in fixed locations throughout the county year after year, supplying historical data on mosquito populations. They require a supply of electricity, which provides a light source to attract mosquitoes. Once mosquitoes have been attracted, a fan pulls them downward into a collection container, in this case, we use a mason jar. Inside said jar, a pesticide strip kills any bugs that have entered the trap. These traps are collected two to three times per week, depending on the amount of mosquito activity. Often times, we will base our suppression strategy off the information provided by the NJLT.

In the beginning of the 2020 season, we changed the location of two of our traps. These new locations gave us a more suitable area for trapping and recording data.

As you can see in the graph below, our totals in July spiked above that of the last two years collection data. However, our NJLT counts were fairly mild compared to past years.

NJLT Monthly Female Totals



NEW JERSEY LIGHT TRAP YEARLY TOTALS

YEAR OF COLLECTIONS	Average High	Average Low
2020	80	56
SPECIES/LOCATION	TOTAL	
<i>Ae. canadensis</i>	1376	
<i>Ae. implicatus</i>	43	
<i>Ae. stim./fit.</i>	110	
<i>Ae. triseriatus</i>	56	
<i>Ae. trivittatus</i>	2	
<i>Ae. provocans</i>	16	
<i>Ae. japonicus</i>	17	
<i>Ae. cinereus</i>	0	
<i>Ae. vexans</i>	7	
<i>An. punctipennis</i>	1536	
<i>An. quadrimaculatus</i>	2002	
<i>An. walkeri</i>	0	
<i>Cs. inornata</i>	1	
<i>Cs. minnesotae</i>	2	
<i>Cs. morsitans</i>	0	
<i>Cs. melanura</i>	5	
<i>Cx. pipiens</i>	998	
<i>Cx. restuans</i>	209	
<i>Cx. tarsalis</i>	0	
<i>Cx. territans</i>	79	
<i>Cq. perturbans</i>	3808	
<i>Ps. ciliata</i>	0	
<i>Ur. sapphirina</i>	0	
Damaged	22	
Total Female	10289	
Total Male	5555	

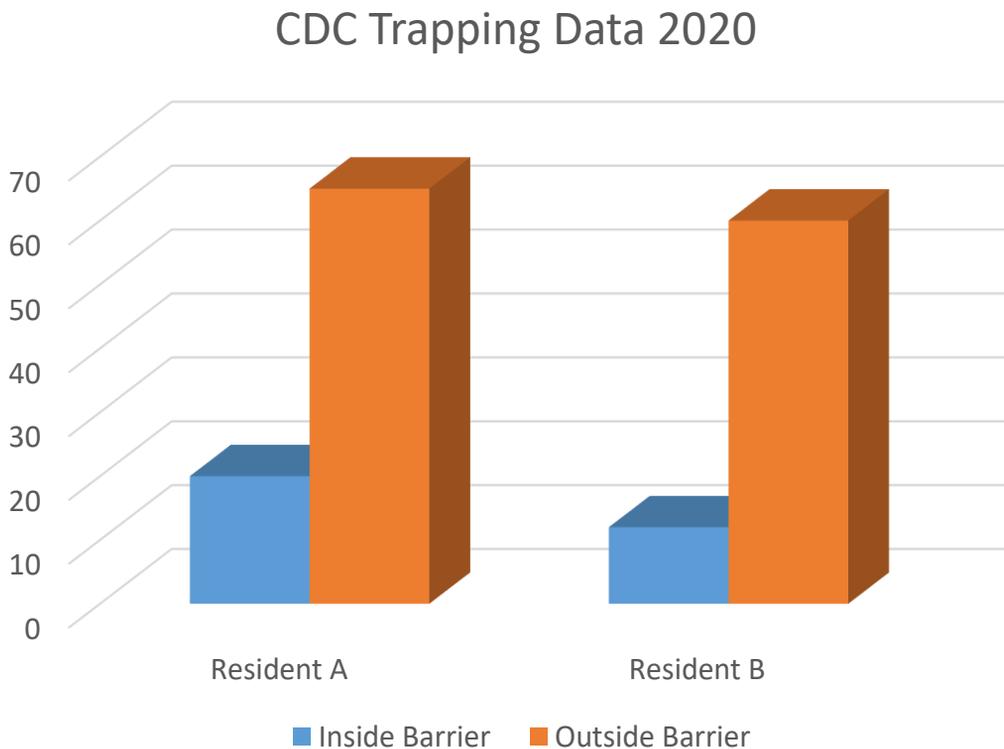
YEARLY TOTAL: 15844

CDC TRAPS

We are able to see just how effective our barrier treatments work by using our CDC traps. In order to make sure our treatment methods are still adequate, we place two CDC traps in the vicinity of a residents barrier treatment. One was placed outside the barrier treatment and another on the inside.

With this information we were able to see that there is still a significant difference in the two counts. This means that our treatments are still effective.

In the chart below, you will see the data we were able to record from two different residents barrier treatments during the season.

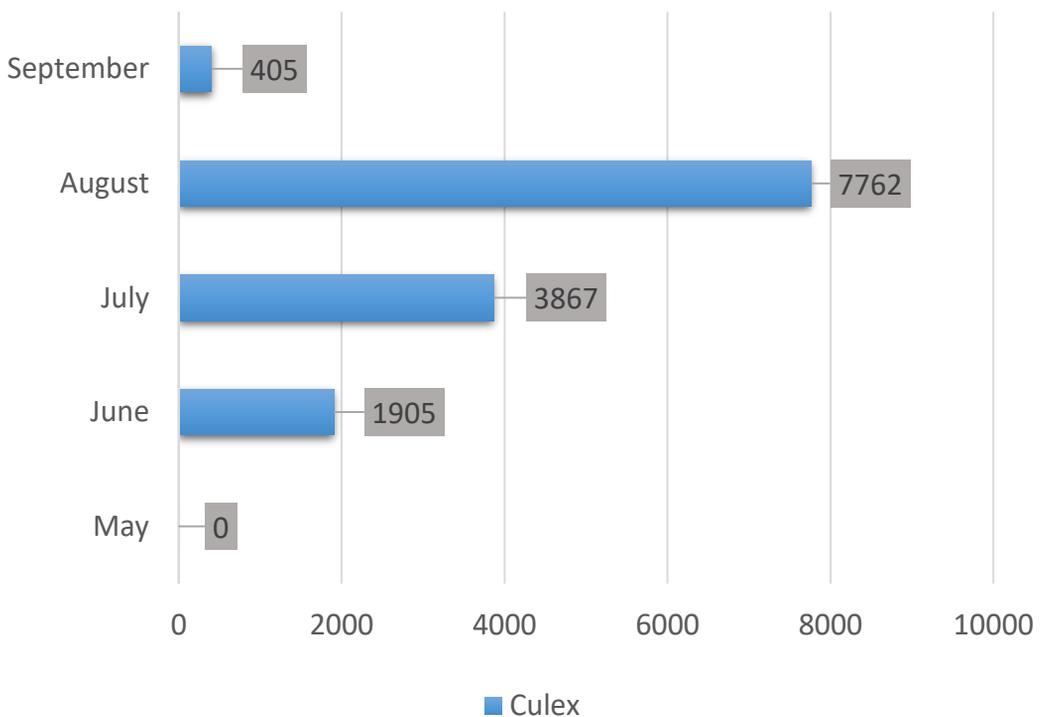


GRAVID TRAPS

Gravid Traps use highly organic water to lure in mosquitoes. These mosquitoes are typically females that have had a blood meal and are looking for a potential place to lay eggs. The mosquitoes collected from these types of traps are generally *Culex pipiens* and *Culex restuans*, that can transmit West Nile Virus.

The graph below indicates the number of mosquitoes trapped during the 2020 season. Our trap count spiked in August and we were still seeing trap counts into September. However, with no pools testing positive at that time, and the cooler temperatures approaching, we were able to end our season.

Gravid Trapping Data 2020



HISTORICAL TRAPPING DATA

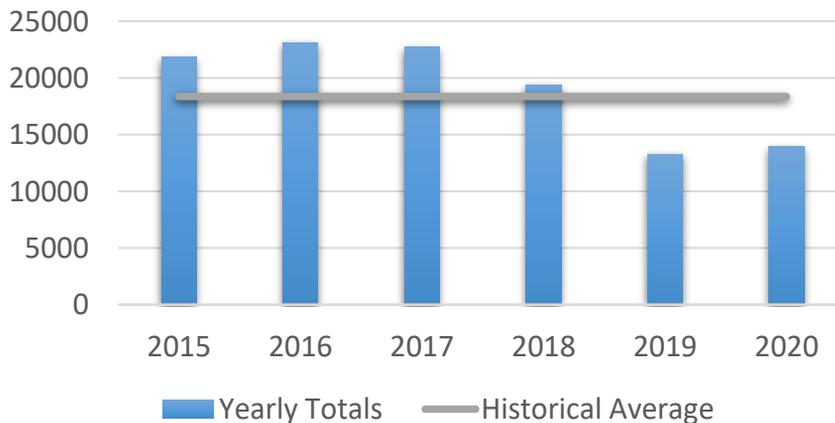
In the two graphs shown below, you can see TCMA's Gravid trap and NJLT data compared to data collected in years prior.

As for our GAT trap data, as in past years, showed no activity throughout the 2020 season. Therefore, we have no data to record.

Historical NJLT Data (female mosquitoes)



Historical Gravid Data (female mosquitoes)



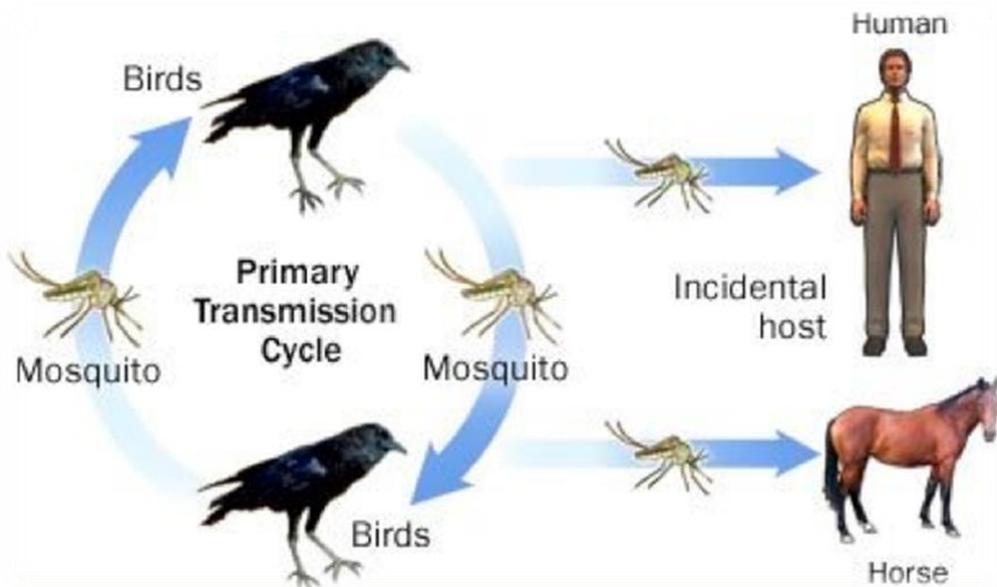
EASTERN EQUINE ENCEPHALITIS

Eastern equine encephalitis (EEE) is a virus known to be transmitted between birds and mosquitoes. In some cases, even horses and humans can be susceptible to this disease.

EEE is maintained in a cycle between *Culiseta melanura* mosquitoes and avian hosts. This particular kind of mosquito is found in freshwater hardwood swamps and is not considered to be bothersome to humans, due to the fact that it almost exclusively feeds on birds. However, if a “bridge” mosquito, such as some *Aedes*, *Coquillettidia*, and *Culex* species, were to contract the virus through an infected bird, then it is likely that a horse or human can therefore obtain the disease if bitten by said infected mosquito.

However, once a human or horse has contracted EEE neither one, nor the other, can infect another mammal. Both human and horse are considered “dead-end” hosts, meaning that the concentration of the virus in their bloodstreams is usually insufficient to infect mosquitoes. Therefore, the cycle is broken and a dead-end has been created.

Only one case of EEE was reported to be found in a horse within our county, in the township of Arbela, in the southwest section of the county, during the 2020 season. The homeowner noticed some concerns regarding a miniature horse and when tested by a vet, it came back positive for the virus. We sent a technician to the area to treat one last time before shutdown. At last contact with the homeowner, the horse was said to be recovering well.



DISEASE SURVEILLANCE

The mosquitoes captured in all forms of traps, are sorted and identified. Those species, which are more likely to be involved in disease transmission, are selected for testing. These tests are used to check for the presence of West Nile Virus (WNV), St. Louis Encephalitis (SLE) and Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE).

Due to Covid-19, MSU was unable to supply us with timely testing results. However, we were able to send a total of sixty-eight mosquito pools to MSU to be tested for disease and of those pools four came back positive for WNV. Although the test results came back months later, we still responded by sending our technicians to treat these areas thoroughly. After retesting these areas with our VecTOR Test Kit, we found no positive pools. We then finished out the season by using in house testing for all of our pools.

The lab also conducts in house testing on dead birds that have been turned in by our county residents using the VecTOR Test Kit. In the chart below, you will see that this year only one bird was found and tested for WNV, EEE and SLE. Results for that test were negative. Page 23 shows the Michigan 2020 summary of arbovirus activity, including EEE and WNV.

WNV, EEE, SLE		
In House Vector Testing Results 2020		
DATE	ITEM	NOTES
06/22/2020	Crow	Found in Vassar in residents yard. Results were NEGATIVE.
08/03/2020	Mosquitoes	0050- Cass City WTP. Results were NEGATIVE.
08/05/2020	Mosquitoes	0051- VWTP. Results were NEGATIVE.
08/06/2020	Mosquitoes	0052- Richville. Results were NEGATIVE.
08/06/2020	Mosquitoes	0053- Akron. Results were NEGATIVE.
08/06/2020	Mosquitoes	0054- Reese. Results were NEGATIVE.
08/10/2020	Mosquitoes	0055- Sugar Ponds. Results were NEGATIVE.
08/10/2020	Mosquitoes	0056- Sugar Ponds. Results were NEGATIVE.
08/12/2020	Mosquitoes	0057- VWTP. Results were NEGATIVE.
08/12/2020	Mosquitoes	0058- Millington. Results were NEGATIVE.
08/12/2020	Mosquitoes	0059- Wood Valley. Results were NEGATIVE.
08/13/2020	Mosquitoes	0060- Akron. Results were NEGATIVE.
08/13/2020	Mosquitoes	0061- Akron. Results were NEGATIVE.
08/13/2020	Mosquitoes	0062- Richville. Results were NEGATIVE.
08/13/2020	Mosquitoes	0063- Richville. Results were NEGATIVE.
08/13/2020	Mosquitoes	0064- Reese. Results were NEGATIVE.
08/13/2020	Mosquitoes	0065- Reese. Results were NEGATIVE.

Arbovirus* Activity, Including West Nile Virus and Eastern Equine Encephalitis: Arbovirus Outbreak Summary, Michigan 2020

*Arboviruses are viruses transmitted by mosquitoes or other insects

Updated: January 4, 2021

73 
Mosquito pools testing positive for West Nile virus infection

41 
Animals testing positive for Eastern Equine Encephalitis virus infection

38 
Human cases of West Nile virus, Eastern Equine Encephalitis, or other arboviruses reported

2020 Michigan Arbovirus Surveillance

(click links below to see map** of cases by county)

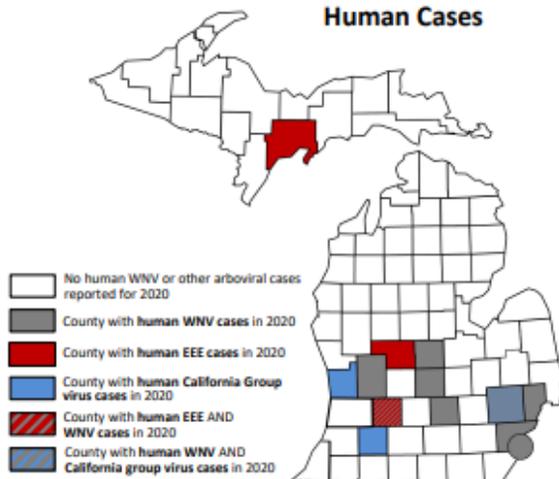
West Nile virus Positive Mosquito Pools	73
Total Number of Mosquito Pools Tested	1,937
Total Number of Mosquitoes Tested	15,969
Human WNV cases	32
Human California Group virus cases	3
WNV asymptomatic, viremic blood donor	2
Equine/Other Animal WNV cases reported	0
Avian WNV cases reported	10
Human Eastern Equine Encephalitis cases reported	3
Animal Eastern Equine Encephalitis cases reported	40

**data in linked maps may lag behind this report by 1-2 business days.

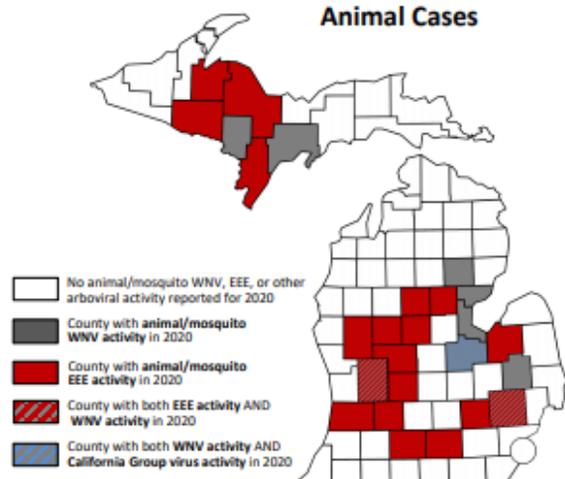
Highlights

- **Three human cases of EEE, including one death, have been reported** in residents of Barry, Delta, and Montcalm counties.
- **Eastern equine encephalitis (EEE) has been reported in 41 animals across 18 counties.** (1 Allegan, 1 Baraga, 1 Barry, 1 Calhoun, 5 Clare, 1 Gladwin, 3 Ionia, 1 Iron, 1 Isabella, 2 Jackson, 4 Kent, 2 Livingston, 1 Marquette, 1 Mecosta, 1 Menominee, 8 Montcalm, 2 Newaygo, 4 Oakland, and 1 Tuscola).
- **Thirty-two human cases of West Nile Virus (WNV) have been reported.** (1 Barry, 2 Clinton, 1 Gratiot, 2 Ingham, 4 Kent, 2 Macomb, 8 Oakland, 7 Wayne, and 5 City of Detroit)
- WNV has been reported in 10 birds (Bay, Delta, Dickinson, Lapeer, Oakland, Ogemaw, and Saginaw), and 45 mosquito pools (Arenac, Bay, Kent, Lapeer, Oakland, and Saginaw).
- Three human cases of Jamestown Canyon virus (a California Group virus) have been reported from Kalamazoo, Oakland, and Ottawa counties.

Human Cases



Animal Cases



For more information

www.michigan.gov/eee



GARAGE NEWS

In April 2020, we welcomed Pat Dennis into the full time position of Equipment Technician, replacing Larry. He stepped right in and took over.

During the season, Pat replaced or repaired several tires, batteries, head lights or strobe lights, ULV starters or motors, along with almost 100 truck and ULV oil changes.

With the help of a few seasonal technicians, we were able to replace our outdoor lighting with LED lights to better light up the garage and truck parking area. This will save money and will hopefully pay for themselves within the year.

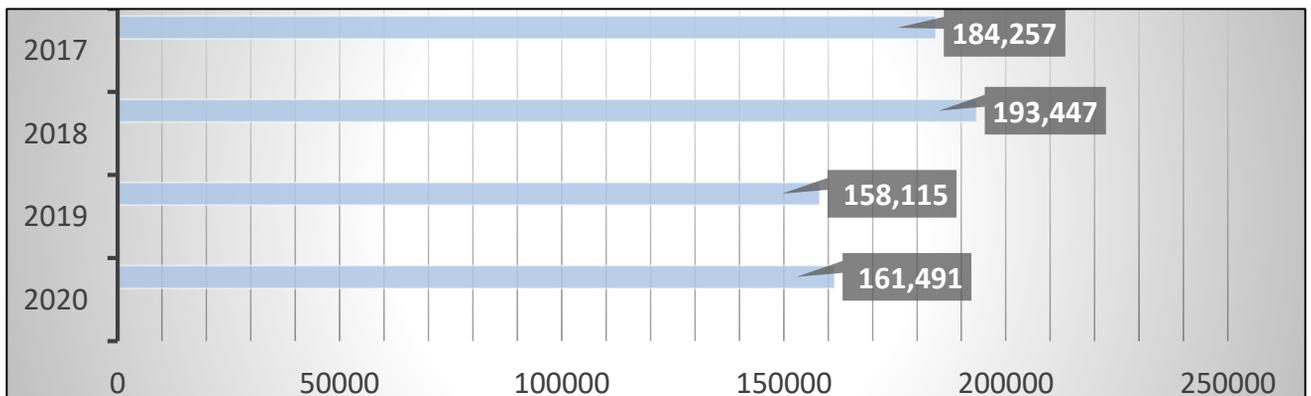
We have also sourced and utilized a Michigan business that will remanufacture our backpack sprayer batteries. This will be a significant cost savings, at a cost of less than half of purchasing new batteries.

In addition, truck mounted ULV equipment is calibrated at the beginning of the season and again in July.

Tuscola County Mosquito Abatement's twenty-one truck fleet, added 161,491 miles this season.

All truck mounted ULV's are set to deliver 4.5 ounces of Kontrol 4-4 per minute, compared to the 5 ounces used in the past. The droplet sizes produced by each ULV are measured and calibrated utilizing the Army Insecticide Measuring System (AIMS), following the label recommendations. The droplets are set to be delivered in a range that helps ensure safety and efficiency.

Pat's projects for the 20-21 winter season include rebuilding 2 of our older ULV's, flushing the trucks cooling systems, servicing the transmissions with fluid and filters. He will also be preparing the pioneer and thermal foggers for the 2021 season and making repairs to any of our traps that are used for trapping mosquitoes that may have been damaged or no longer working after the season.



MEMBERSHIPS

TCMA staff are required to obtain and maintain licensing through the Michigan Department of Agriculture (MDA) as certified pesticide applicators, in both the Core Category and 7F (Mosquito Control).

To assist our technicians and ensure proper training, a review day was held on March 6th for those testing or re-certifying.

In order to stay informed of current developments, the permanent staff of TCMA are also encouraged to attend conferences, classes and seminars relating to mosquito biology and control. TCMA's Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) also provides new insight and important data in the areas of Biological Environmental Sciences.

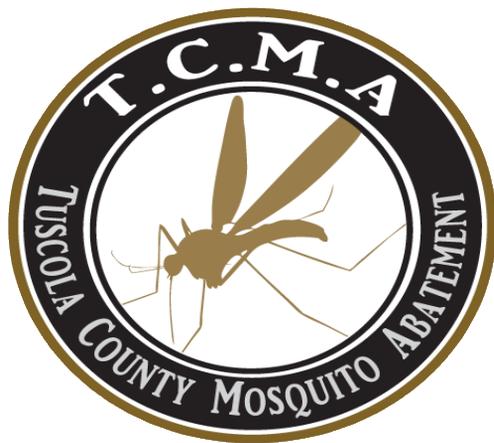
The permanent staff of TCMA also maintains memberships and are active in the Michigan Mosquito Control Association (MMCA) and The American Mosquito Control Association (AMCA).

Due to the Covid-19 Virus, the annual MMCA Convention is now being planned as a virtual meeting



2021 Program Plans

- Purchasing another Electric ULV
- Addition of a new truck
- Purchase two ULV's
- Attending 2021 MMCA Conference via online conferencing
- Testing and Training of returning and new employees
- Education programs for schools
- Trial of Demand CS
- Trial of 4 star 90 day
- Trial of VectoMax FG
- Trial of Suspend Polyzone



**1500 Press Drive
Caro, Michigan 48723
www.tuscolacounty.org**