

Brief Summary of Zika Response and Area-Wide Larviciding Program in Miami Dade County

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Chronology of Events

- First travel-related case reported --12/23/15
- International Health Emergency --WHO 02/01/16
- Florida State of health emergency -- 02/03/16
- First locally transmitted case -- 6/15/16
- First case in Wynwood -- 6/30/16
- Cluster of cases identified in Wynwood-- 7/21/16
- Miami Beach (South Beach) cluster identified--8/16/16
- Miami Beach cluster expanded MB North-- 9/16/16
- Little River cluster identified --10/13/16

Number of Zika Cases in Florida and Miami Dade County in 2016

■ Florida

- Confirmed travel related cases – 1,065
- Confirmed locally acquired cases – 272

■ Miami-Dade County

- Travel related cases – 330
- Locally acquired cases – 246
- Wynwood – 33 cases
- Miami Beach – 75 cases (8 positive mosquito pools)
- Little River – 9 cases

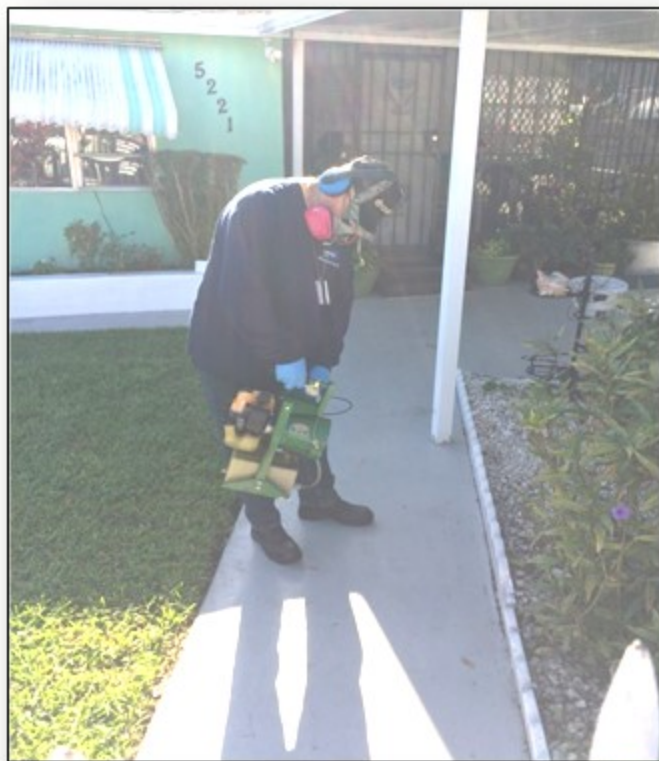
Public Education Campaign

- Many County agencies were activated and trained
- All municipalities participated
- EOC was activated



Initial Response

- FDOH referred cases
 - 1/8 of mile radius of the case
 - Source reduction
 - Larviciding manually
 - Barrier treatments
 - Portable sprayers
 - Larviciding and adulticiding
 - Truck ULV adulticiding
 - Door hangers

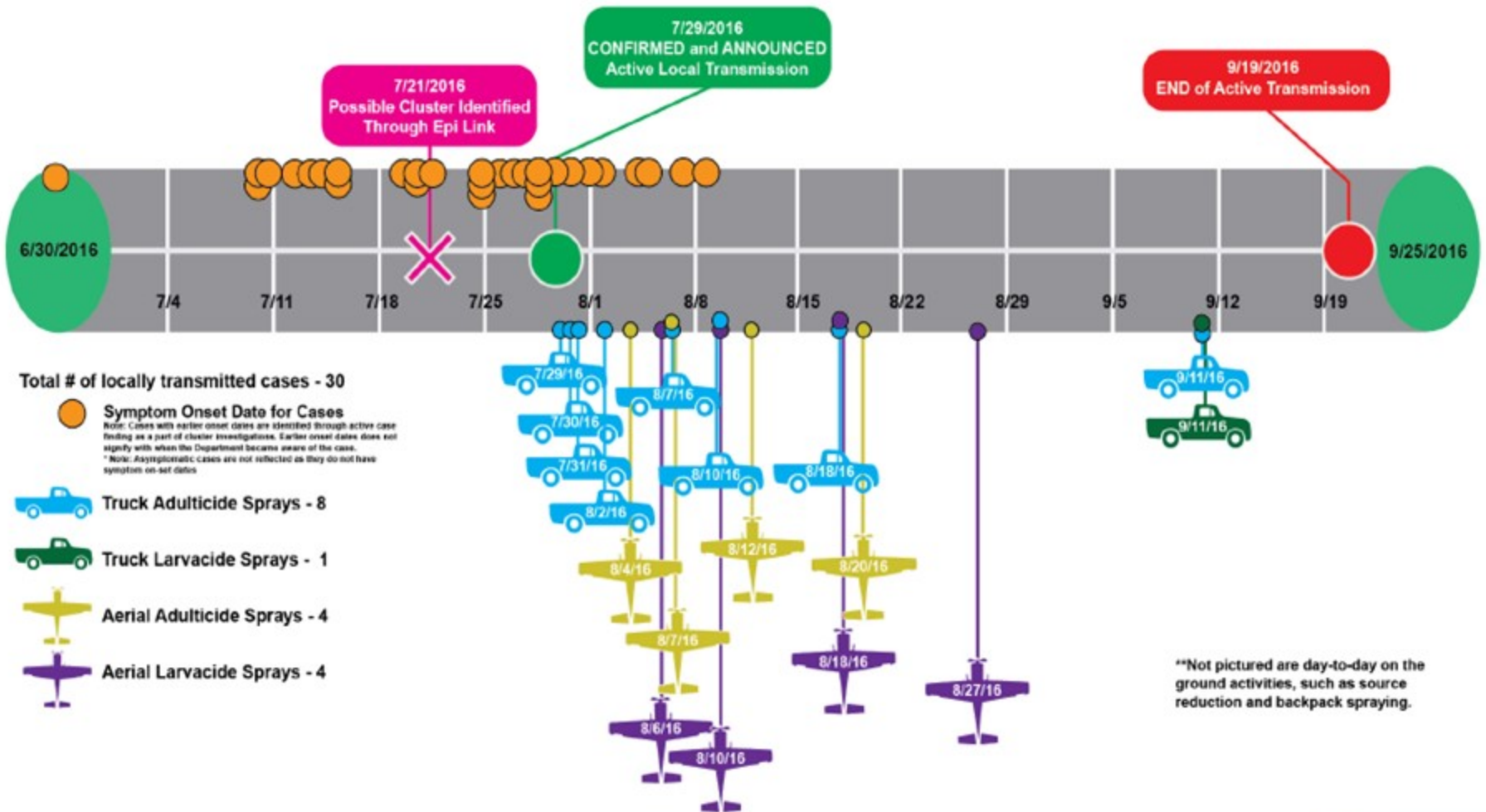


Aerial Applications

- No previous *Ae. aegypti* aerial program
- Floodwater species controlled for almost four decades
- Naled – 0.1 lb./acre (1 oz./acre)
 - Applications before dawn
- Bti – Vectobac WDG – 0.5 lb. per acre
 - Applications made after sunrise.



Wynwood Zika Activities Timeline



Source: Floridahealth.gov/zika

Area-Wide Ground Applications of *Bacillus thuringiensis* var. *israelensis* for the Control of *Aedes albopictus* in Residential Neighborhoods: From Optimization to Operation



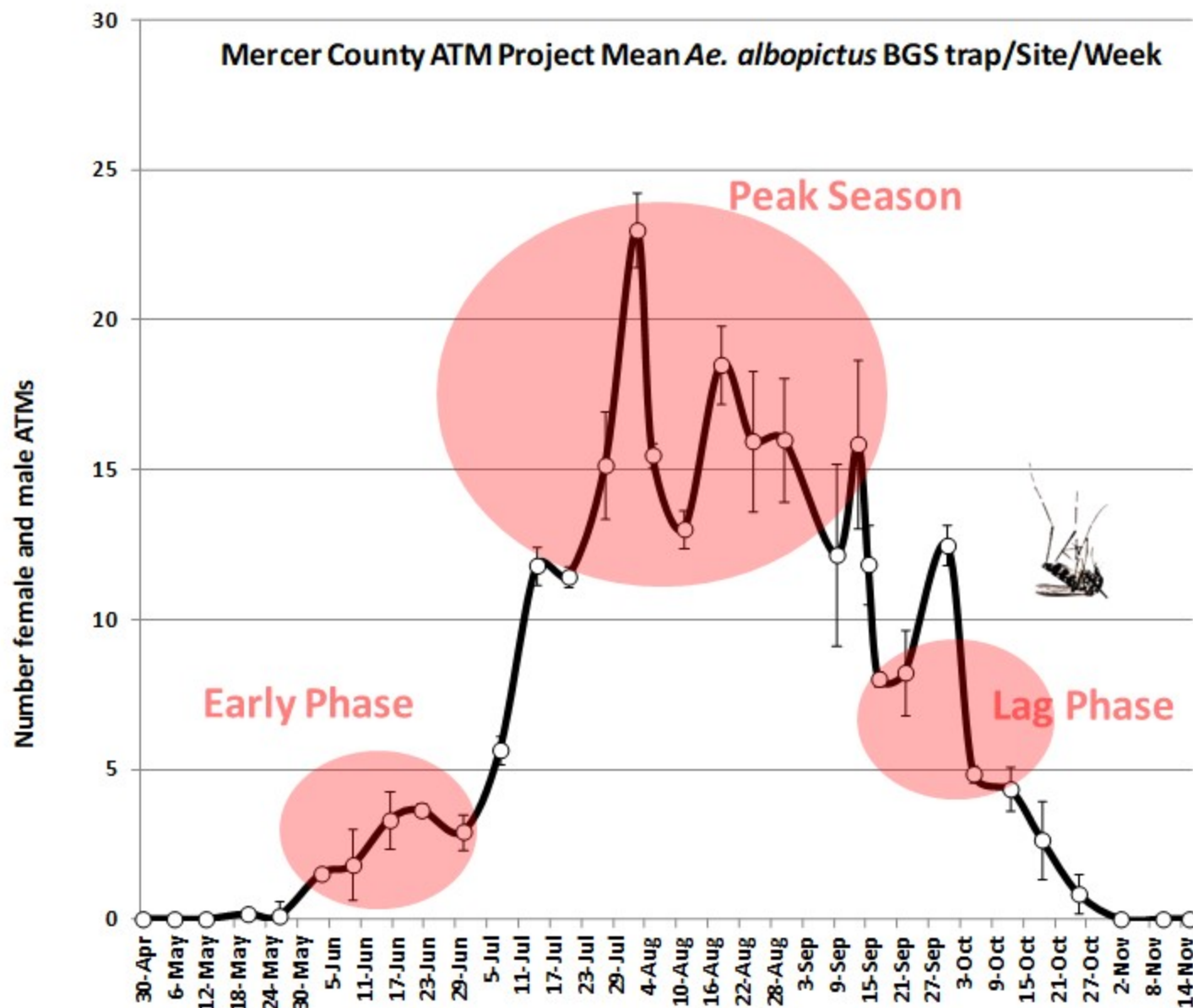
Gregory M. Williams^{1,2*}, Ary Faraji^{2,3}, Isik Unlu^{2,4}, Sean P. Healy^{2,5}, Muhammad Farooq⁶, Randy Gaugler², George Hamilton², Dina M. Fonseca²

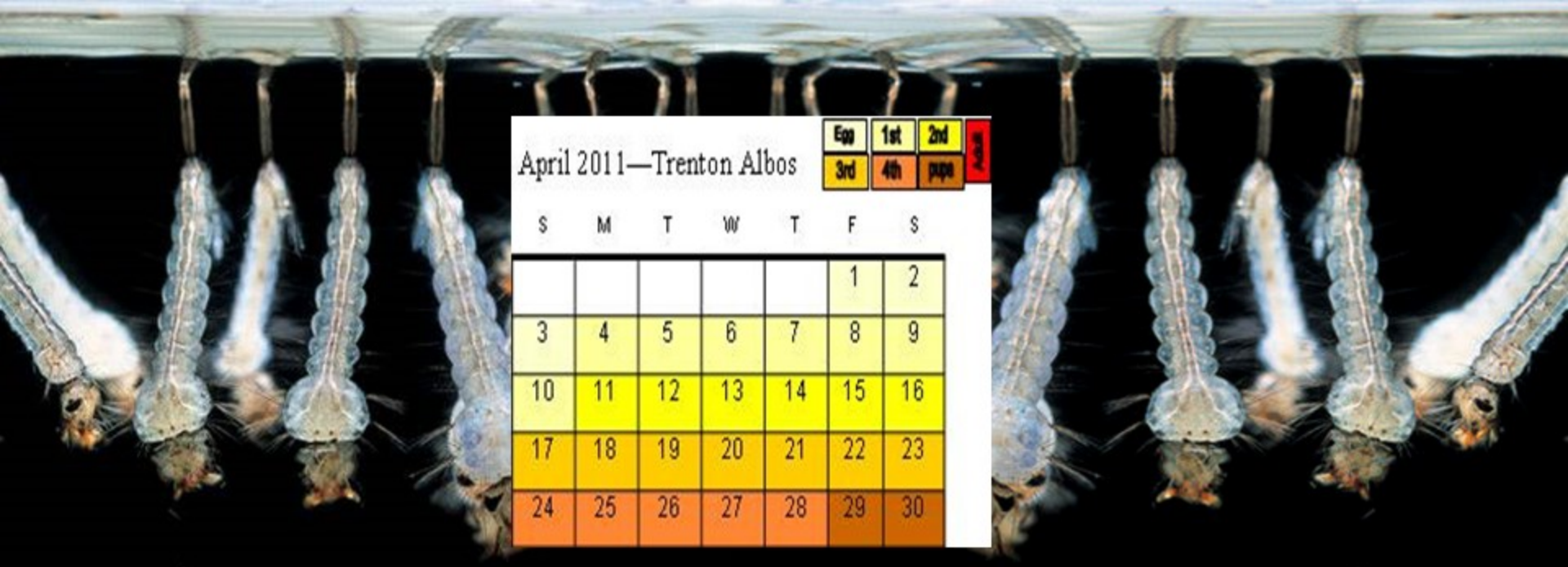
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Abstract

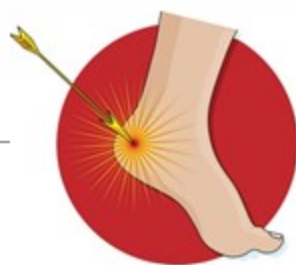
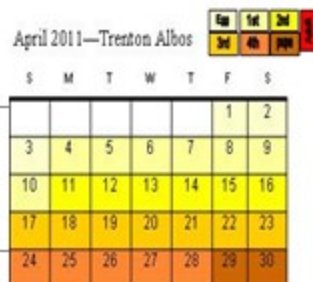
The increasing range of *Aedes albopictus*, the Asian tiger mosquito, in the USA and the threat of chikungunya and dengue outbreaks vectored by this species have necessitated novel approaches to control this peridomestic mosquito. Conventional methods such as adulticiding provide temporary relief, but fail to manage this pest on a sustained basis. We explored the use of cold aerosol foggers and misting machines for area-wide applications of *Bacillus thuringiensis* var. *israelensis* (VectoBac WDG) as a larvicide targeting *Aedes albopictus*. During 2010–2013 we performed initially open field

2008-2011 Combined

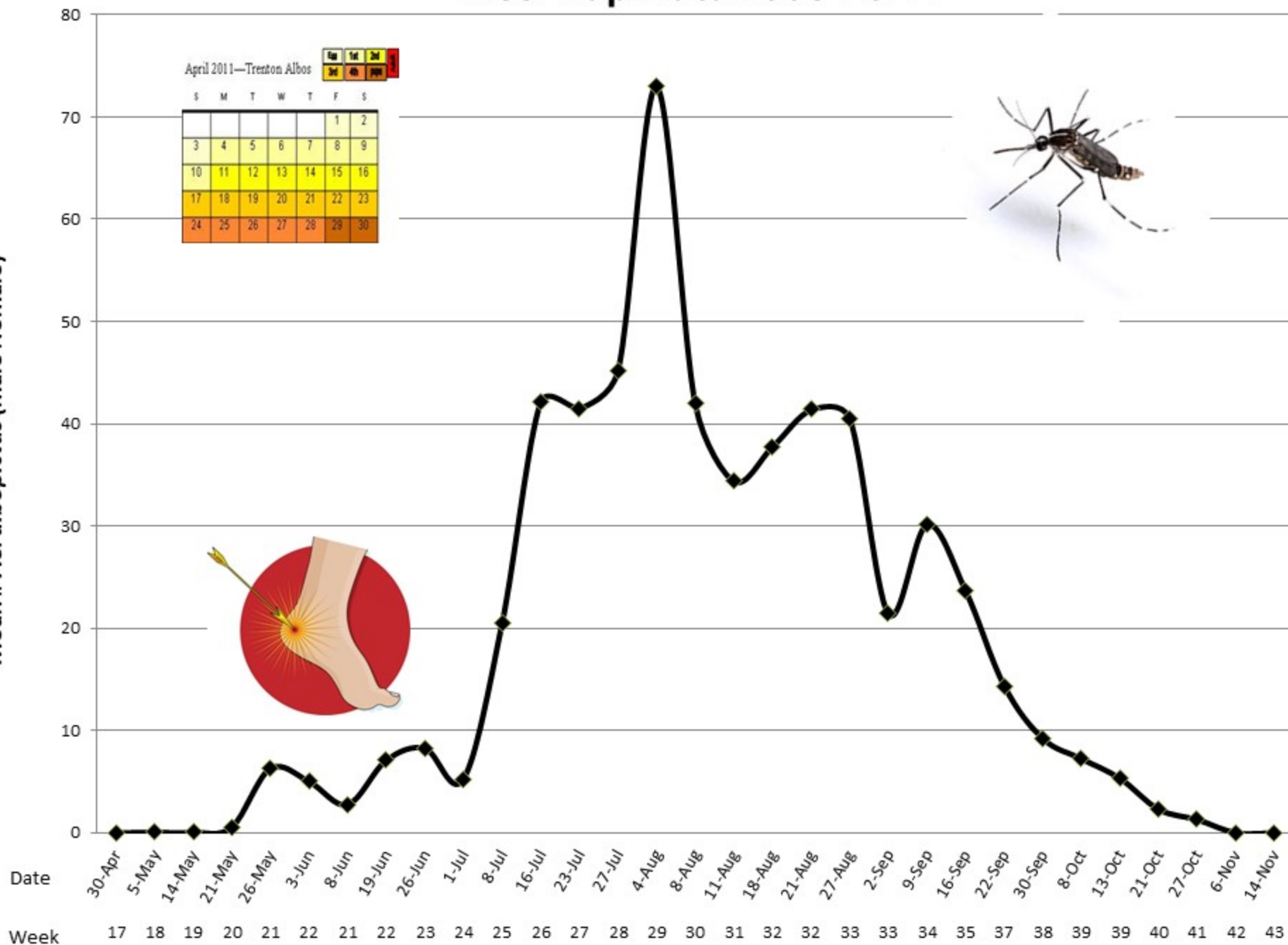




BGS Trap Data 2008-2011



Mean # *Ae. albopictus* (male+female)



Truck-mounted area-wide applications of larvicides and adulticides for extended suppression of adult *Aedes albopictus*

Isik Unlu,^{a,b*}  Ary Faraji,^{a,c} Gregory M Williams,^{a,d} Sebastien Marcombe,^{a,e} Dina M Fonseca^a and Randy Gaugler^a

Abstract

BACKGROUND: Given the lack of vaccines for most vector-borne diseases, vector control is often the primary option for disease control. *Aedes albopictus* are difficult to control because the immatures primarily develop in containers ubiquitous in residential properties. Conventional adulticide campaigns often result in brief, rebounding population declines, so incorporating new techniques into an integrated pest management program is imperative. We performed combined area-wide applications of the larvicides *Bacillus thuringiensis* var. *israelensis* and pyriproxyfen with the adulticide sumithrin and prallethrin to achieve extended suppression of *Ae. albopictus* populations in Trenton, NJ, USA. We deployed bioassay cups to assess the spatial penetration and efficacy of the applications.

RESULTS: Inhibition of adult emergence was significantly higher in the treatment bioassay cups than in laboratory controls ($z = 4.65$, $P < 0.0001$) and field control bioassay cups ($z = 8.93$, $P < 0.0001$). We observed a lower trend in adult numbers following season-long combined application of pyriproxyfen and adulticide, with numbers of adult *Ae. albopictus* at the treatment site up to five times lower than at the control site.

CONCLUSION: Pyriproxyfen is a powerful mosquito larvicide and pupicide with low mammalian toxicity that shows promise

Buffalo Turbine – Larvicide Machine



Original Turbine Field Test

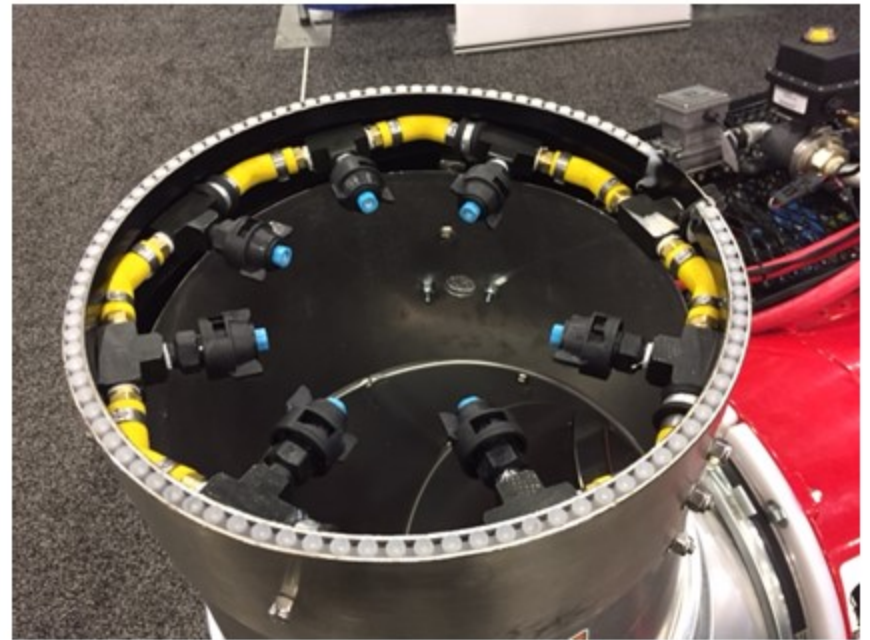


Stock Nozzle Configuration

Buffalo Turbine – Larvicide Machine

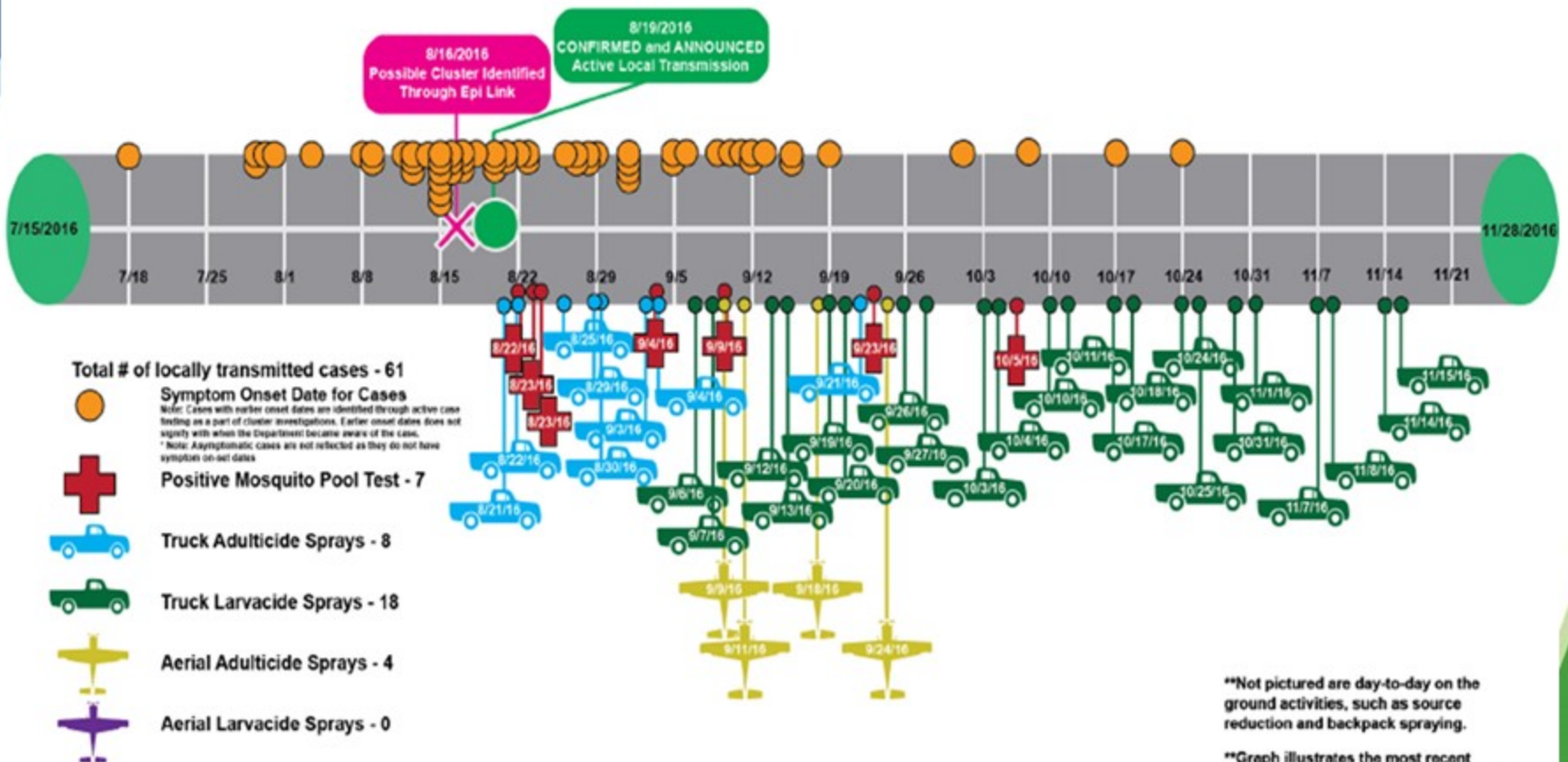


Prototype Nozzle Configuration



Commercial Nozzle Configuration

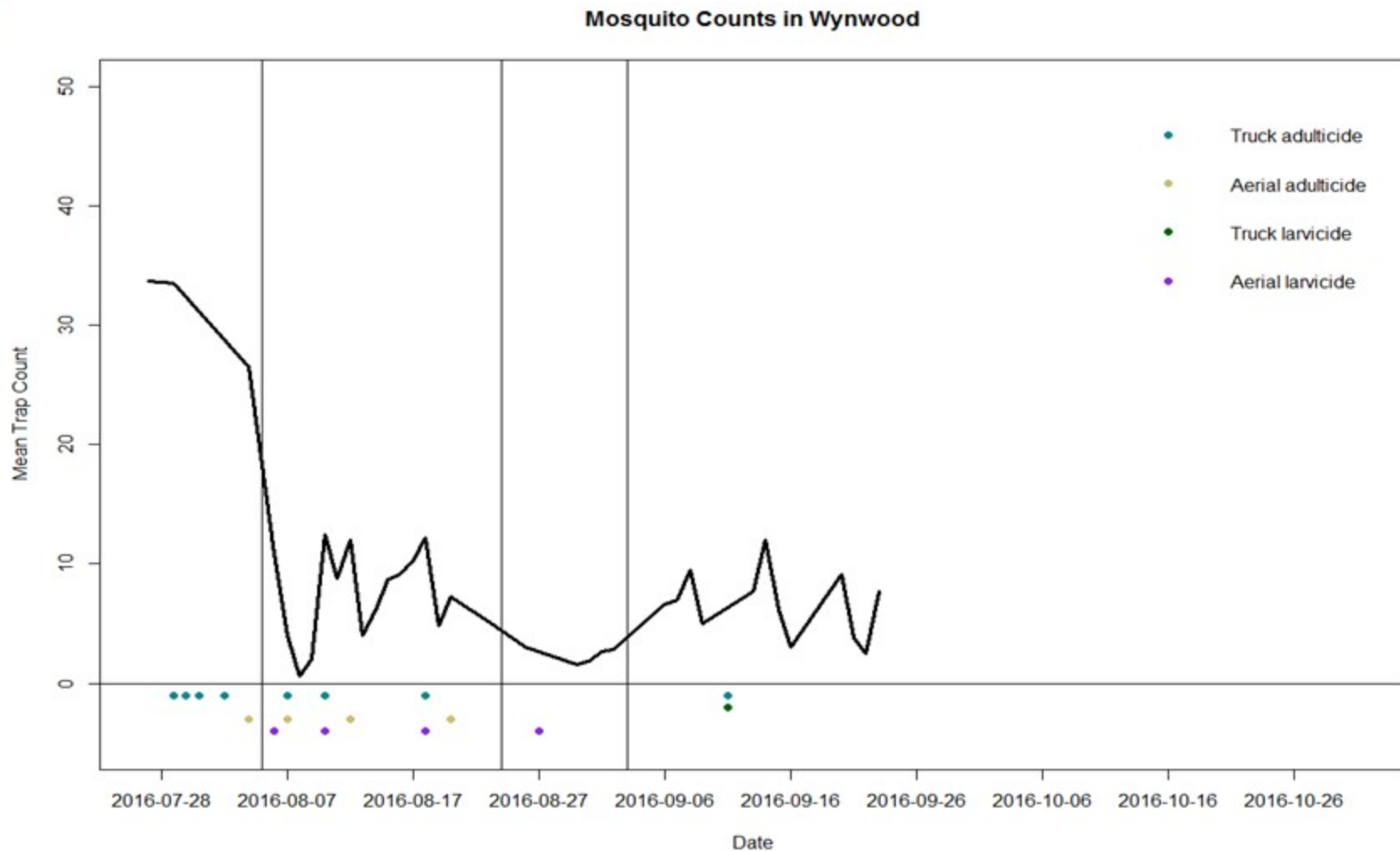
South Miami Beach Zika Activities Timeline as of November 23, 2016



**Not pictured are day-to-day on the ground activities, such as source reduction and backpack spraying.

**Graph illustrates the most recent information received detailing mosquito control efforts in Miami Beach.

Timeline for control measures and mean *Ae. aegypti* populations in Wynwood



Consider Your Best Option



Larvicide Truck

VS



Aerial Application

MIAMI - DADE COUNTY

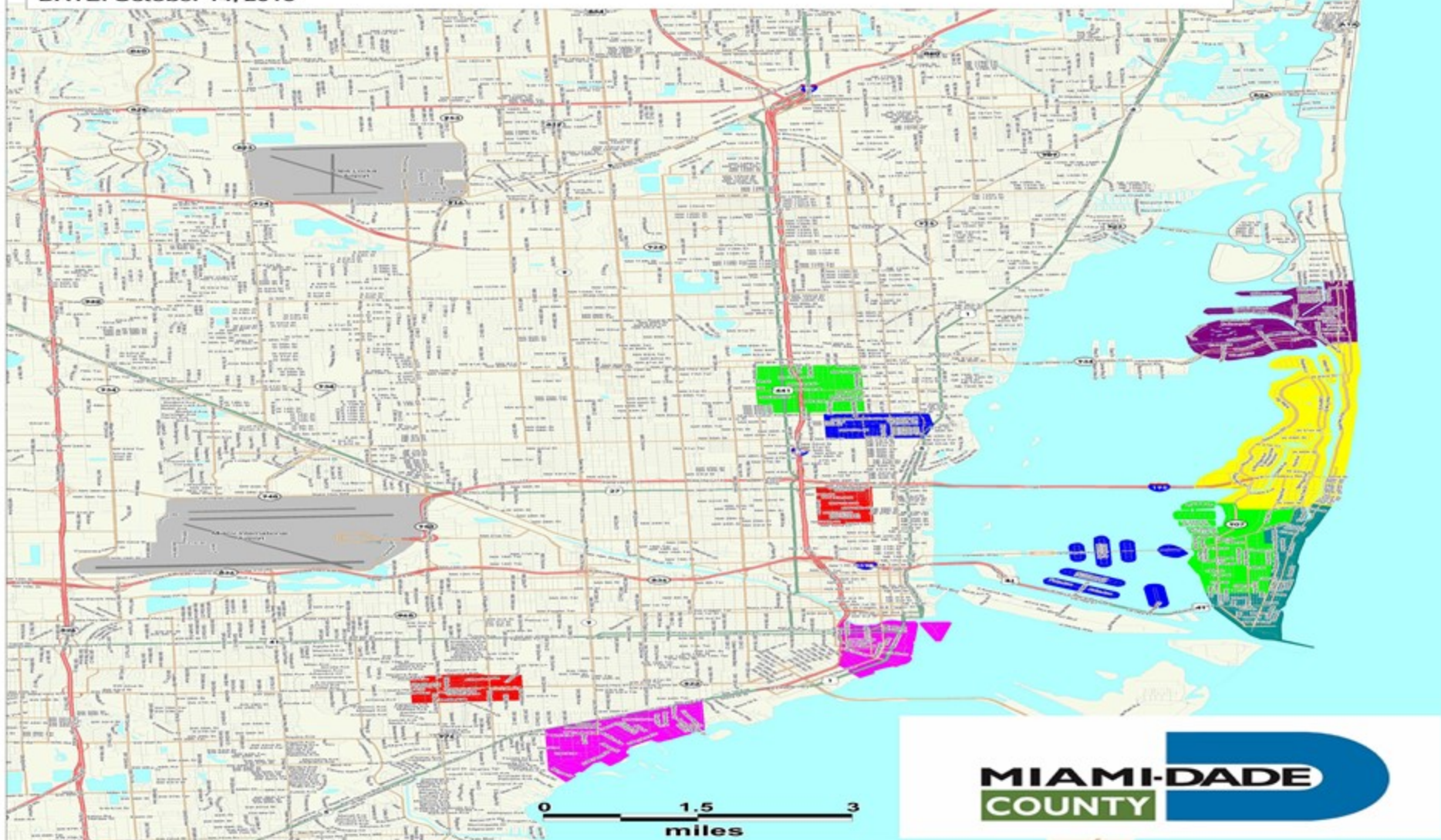


BUFFALO TURBINE TREATMENT SCHEDULE FOR THE WEEK OF 10/16 - 10/22 *

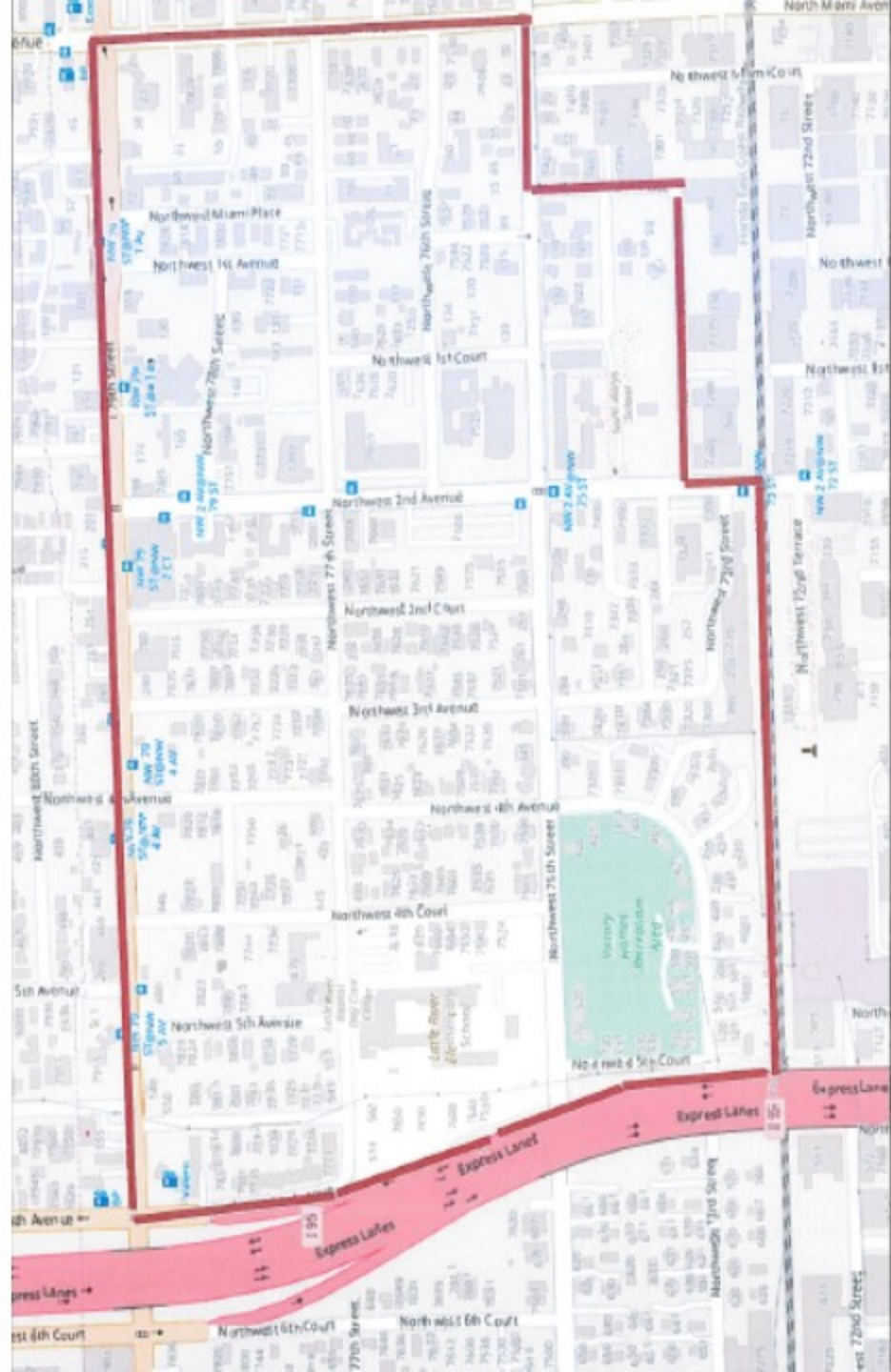
- SUNDAY 10/16 - Downtown & Brickell Island 3am to 5:30am, Coconut Grove 1am-5:30am
- MONDAY 10/17 - Miami Beach 2:00am to 5:30am, Little River 3:00am to 5:30am
- TUESDAY 10/18 - Miami Beach 3:00am to 6:00am
- WEDNESDAY 10/19 - Miami Beach 2:30am-5:30am
- THURSDAY 10/20 - Miami Beach 12:00am-5:30am
- FRIDAY 10/21 - Miami Beach - 2:30am to 5:30am, Little Haiti - 1:00am to 3:30am
- SATURDAY 10/22 - Wynwood 3:00am-5:30am, Coral Gables 1:00am-5:30am

* SUBJECT TO CHANGE

DATE: October 14, 2016







Status of Resistance

Active ingredient/Commercial Product	Bottle results (FMEL)	Field results / half application rate (CDC)	Field results / full application rate(CDC)
Naled/Dibrom Concentrate	100%		
Malathion/Fyfanon	92-95%		
Deltamethrin/DeltaGard	29%	80%	93%
Etofenprox/Zenivex E4 RTU	7%	19%	57%
Permethrin/Biomist 30+30	0%	33%	
Sumithrin/Duet	0%	44%	

Program Adjustments

- Operation is still being revamped
- Infrastructure of surveillance program enhanced
- Aerial adulticiding and area-wide truck mounted larviciding added to program to maintain container-inhabiting mosquito species
- In house arbovirus testing
- Insecticide resistance monitoring

Lessons Learned

- Aerial or Ground Larviciding is essential to keep populations low
- Surveillance is the backbone of the operations critical
- Insecticide resistance is crucial

Recognition to Our Partners

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Florida Department of Health
- Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
- Florida Medical Entomology Laboratory
- Manatee County Mosquito Control District
- Contractors
- City of Miami
- City of Miami Beach
- Greater Miami Convention & Visitors Bureau
- The Great Mosquito Control Staff