Mosquito Egg Raft
(Actual size 1/8 inch)

2014

San Joaquin County Mosquito & Vector Control District

Annual Report

Main Office
7759 S. Airport Way
Stockton, CA 95206
(209) 982-4675 or 1-800-300-4675
district@sjmosquito.org

Page 4, and page 17 photo of mosquito & tick courtesy of James Gathany

Forward

On behalf of the Board of Trustees and staff of the San Joaquin County Mosquito and Vector Control District, I am pleased to submit the 2014 Operational and Fiscal Year Report. This report includes information on District administration and operations during the past year.

Financially, the District experienced a 4.2% increase in revenues from that of 2013, primarily due to a slight increase in property values and an appreciable decrease in real estate foreclosures in the County. Since the mid-nineties, local property taxes earmarked for the District continue to be diverted to the State of California's Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF). These revenue diversions have prompted the District to continue implementing the Mosquito, Vector, and Disease Control assessment approved by County landowners in 2005. This nominal charge generates a revenue stream that helps address vector-borne disease surveillance and operational control measures, community education and outreach activities, and related vector control program operations that address new invasive species.

Operationally, field and laboratory staffing levels were maintained to meet the challenges of West Nile virus (WNV). 2014 WNV activity increased from 2013 when compared to collected mosquitoes and dead bird reported cases. 2014 saw record levels of infected mosquitoes collected and an increase in infection levels of recovered dead birds, with the earliest appearance ever of a WNV positive bird collected in January. Although statewide there was the second highest level of human cases on record, the number of human cases for San Joaquin County remained comparable with that of last year. The District placed emphasis on detecting virus in local mosquito populations and using that information to manage their populations so as to prevent the further spread of virus.

As in the past, the District requires landowners and water managers to prevent the development of mosquitoes on property under their control. This practice is imperative, since the District has realized a decline in effectiveness of certain mosquito control products on specific geographic mosquito populations. In addition, the District is still faced with current State and Federal regulations that limit how mosquito control can be implemented in and over aquatic sites.

Surveillance and control measures were implemented using the District's integrated pest management (IPM) plan and the California Mosquito-Borne Disease Surveillance and Response Plan. These plans are instrumental in our efforts to detect and respond to WNV since its first detection in San Joaquin County. In 2014, the District expanded the surveillance system to include specific trapping devices used to collect new invasive mosquito species such as *Aedes aegypti* (the Yellow Fever mosquito) and *Aedes albopictus* (the Asian Tiger mosquito). The District continues to refine diagnostic work in the laboratory, and consistently tests the effectiveness of mosquito control products. Public education is invaluable to ensuring landowners and water managers operate their property in a manner that does not create a public nuisance. In addition, we must annually examine our revenue sources and budget expenditures to remain as fiscally sound as possible.

Mosquito and vector control is an important service of public health protection. The District remains vigilant in the effort to consistently prevent the spread of WNV in our County. In addition, we must stay the course in preparing for the arrival of invasive mosquito species capable of spreading mosquito-borne viruses that potentially could threaten our community. Organized mosquito control activities are an essential service the residents of San Joaquin County have come to expect. States and local governments are challenged to develop and maintain essential mosquito and vector control programs, such as during tight budgetary times and when faced with State and Federal regulations that could impact control efforts. To this extent, the Board of Trustees and staff should be commended for their continued dedication and tireless work in providing a quality mosquito and vector control program for the residents and visitors of San Joaquin County.

Respectfully submitted,

Eddie Lucchesi

Eddie Lucchesi, Manager

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Mission Statement

Adopted by the Board of Trustees
On May 21, 1996

San Joaquin County Mosquito and Vector Control District provides comprehensive vector surveillance and control services to enhance the public health and quality of life for the residents and visitors of San Joaquin County. As a locally controlled independent agency we seek to fulfill our mission through the following commitments:

- ü To utilize the most advanced administrative and operational technology available;
- ü To provide stewardship for public funds by stressing efficiency in our operations;
- ü To encourage citizen participation in achieving our mission;
- ü To educate the public regarding the health implications of disease transmitting pests;
- ü To provide services consistent with an awareness and concern for environmental protection;
- ü And lastly, to provide and maintain a safe and effective public health pest management program.

The District's Board of Trustees meets on the third Tuesday of each month at 1:00 p.m. at the District's office: 7759 S. Airport Way Stockton, CA 95206

District Overview

San Joaquin County Mosquito and Vector Control District is an independent special district. The District's operations are funded by San Joaquin County property taxes, a special tax and a benefit assessment. The District is governed by an eleven member Board of Trustees, seven representing each incorporated city and four representing the county at large. The Board employs a manager who oversees program functions, hires and supervises staff. The staff consists of full and part-time employees to facilitate the daily district operations.

1932 - San Joaquin County health officials enlisted the aid of Civilian Conservation Corps to remove brush along streams to reduce mosquito producing stagnant water.

1942 - Local citizens organized a petition signed by 3,800 residents to form a district.

1945- The Board of Supervisors form the Northern San Joaquin County Mosquito Abatement District.

1955

A second district, the San Joaquin Mosquito Abatement District, was formed for the remaining portion of the county. Due to the growing concern of encephalitis in the county, demands for mosquito control continued to increase.

Mosquito Abatement using a contracted biplane to treat mosquito development in a pasture (circa 1950's)

1980- By mutual consent of their governing bodies, the two independent districts combined to form San Joaquin County Mosquito Abatement District.

1992–1993 - The District expanded its mission to include two other vectors, ticks and feral bees. To reflect the newly adopted tasks, the District changes it's name to San Joaquin County Mosquito & Vector Control District.

"Vector" Defined

According to the California State Health and Safety Code, Section 2002(K): "Vector" means any animal capable of producing discomfort or injury, including, but not limited to arthropods (mosquitoes, flies, fleas, lice, ticks, mites, etc.), small mammals (rabbits, rodents, etc.) and other vertebrates, but not including domestic animals.

Vectors can transmit infectious organisms that cause human and animal diseases. These diseases can be serious and sometimes fatal. Arthropods, particularly haematophagous insects, are the major group of vectors transmitting diseases (vector-pathogen) including encephalitis (mosquito-virus), malaria (mosquito-protozoan), typhus (flea/lice-bacterium), plague (flea-bacterium), dog heartworm (mosquito-roundworm), and Lyme disease (tick-bacterium). Encephalitis-causing viruses transmitted by arthropods are called arboviruses (Arthropod-borne viruses). The California Arbovirus Surveillance Program emphasizes forecasting and monitoring activity of St. Louis encephalitis (SLE), western equine encephalomyelitis (WEE), and West Nile virus (WNV). These viruses are maintained in the wild bird-mosquito cycles, and therefore are not dependent upon infections of humans or domestic animals for their persistence. Infections of humans and domestic animals by these viruses are transmitted by bites of infected mosquitoes that have fed on infected wild birds. WNV is currently of most concern in San Joaquin County. It was first detected in San Joaquin County in 2004 and reached epidemic risk levels in 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2012, 2013 and 2014.

There are 17 mosquito species found in San Joaquin County. Three of them are of major public health concern; *Culex tarsalis*, is the principal vector of WEE, SLE and WNV, *Culex pipiens*, is the vector of WNV, and SLE,and *Anopheles freeborni*, the vector of malaria.

Mosquitoes of San Joaquin County

1. *Culex tarsalis*
   Western Encephalitis mosquito
2. *Culex pipiens*
   Northern House mosquito
3. *Culex stigmatosoma*
   Banded foul water mosquito
4. *Culex erythrothorax*
   Tule mosquito
5. *Anopheles freeborni*
   Western malaria mosquito
6. *Anopheles franciscanus*
   No common name
7. *Anopheles punctipennis*
   Woodland malaria mosquito
8. *Aedes nigromaculis*
   Irrigated pasture mosquito
9. *Aedes melanimon*
   No common name
10. *Aedes dorsalis*
    No common name
11. *Aedes sierrensis*
    Western treehole mosquito
12. *Aedes washinoi*
    No common name
13. *Aedes vexans*
    Inland flood water mosquito
14. *Culiseta incidens*
    Cool-weather mosquito
15. *Culiseta inornata*
    Large winter mosquito
16. *Culiseta particepts*
    No common name
17. *Orthopodomyia signifera*
    No common name

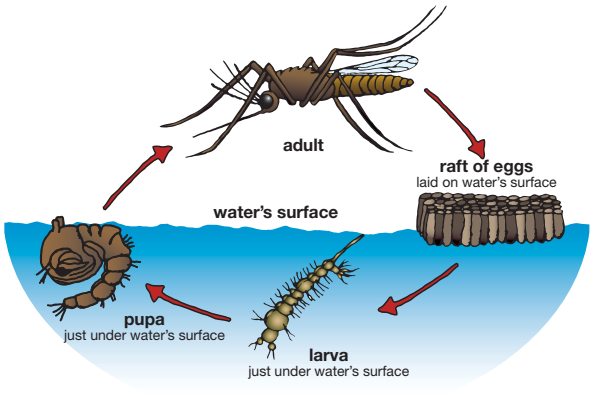
Anopheles freeborni
Western malaria mosquito

BACKYARD REMEDIES FACT OR FICTION?

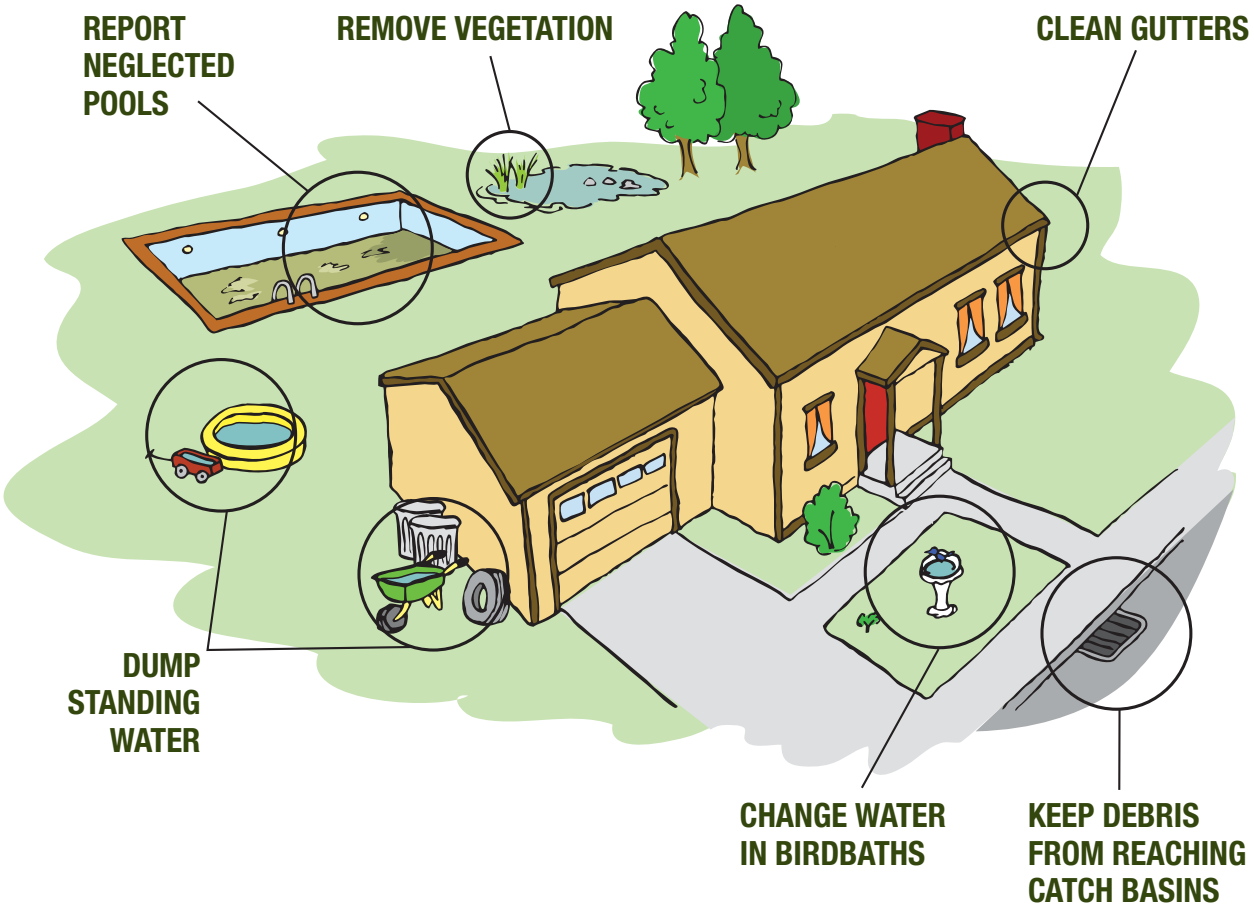
- **Many** electronic devices claim to repel mosquitoes with high frequency sounds that mimic natural predators; however there is no scientific support for these claims.
- **Bug** "zappers", even those using mosquito attractants, are not effective against mosquitoes.
- **Citronella** candles/oil lamps may provide benefit over a limited area but should not be relied upon to protect users from bites.
- **Mosquito** traps will attract and capture a percentage of the mosquitoes, however they are expensive to purchase and maintain. They work best when placed at the periphery of large properties in areas where mosquito numbers are high.

Mosquito Development

Mosquitoes complete a full metamorphosis: egg, larva, pupa, and adult. Critical to the mosquito's life cycle is water. Egg rafts are laid on still or standing water. Each raft contains 100 - 300 eggs. The eggs hatch to larvae. The larvae grow through 4 instars, shedding their outer skin as they grow to the next stage. Once the larvae reach the 4th stage (or instar), they then transform to pupae. The pupal stage is the equivalent of the cocoon, where the adult insect body develops. Once development is complete, the pupae hatch off the water as adult mosquitoes. The adult female then needs to take a "blood meal" to provide necessary nutrients to her eggs. In warmer weather, mosquitoes complete a full metamorphosis, on average, in seven to ten days. Mosquito development around residential properties is the primary source for urban mosquitoes.

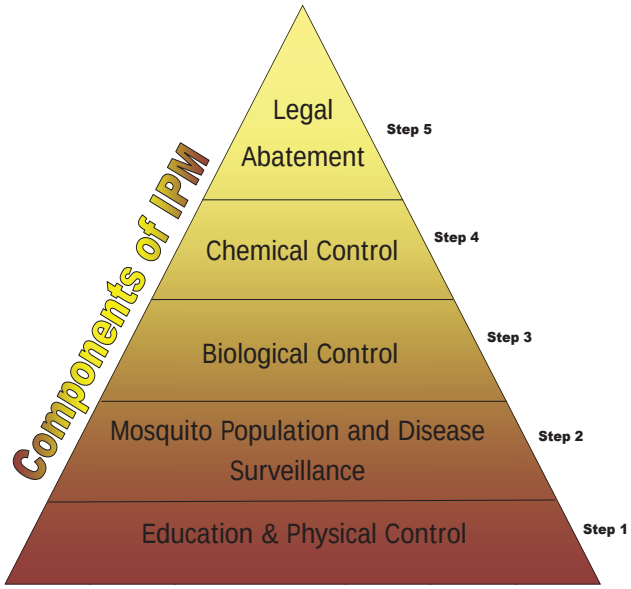


Find & Eliminate Mosquito Development Sources!



Integrated Pest Management

District operations are based on a concept that utilizes several different approaches to vector control. The concept is referred to as Integrated Pest Management (IPM). The District's definition of IPM is "a sustainable approach, or plan, to managing public health pests and vectors, by combining, biological, chemical, legal, natural and physical control tactics in a way that minimizes economic, health and environmental risks." IPM can also be considered as a systematic approach to public health pest management, which combines a variety of surveillance and control practices. With regards to implementing a plan to control vectors, IPM can be defined as socially acceptable, environmentally responsible and economically practical protection of the public's health and well being. In the spirit of IPM, Integrated Mosquito Management (IMM), is a process that is directly related to the specific control of mosquitoes.



Since the need for mosquito control was recognized in the early twentieth century, increased knowledge of mosquito biology has driven the formulation of a variety of methodologies designed to successfully reduce both mosquito nuisance levels and mosquito-borne disease transmission. As the technologies and knowledge base from which these methodologies were derived have matured, they have been increasingly seen as mostly complimentary or synergistic in nature, providing optimal control as part of an overall strategy. IMM has been developed to encourage a balanced usage of cultural and insecticidal methodologies and habitat manipulations in order to minimize adverse environmental impacts. IMM is knowledge-based and surveillance-driven, and when properly practiced is specifically designed to accomplish the following:

1. Protect human, animal and environmental health.
2. Promote a rational use of pesticides.
3. Reduce environmental contamination to soil, ground water, surface water, pollinators, wildlife and endangered species.
4. Utilize natural biological controls to conserve and augment other control methods.
5. Use target specific pesticides to the extent possible.
6. Emphasize the proper timing of applications.
7. Minimize pesticide resistance problems.

Mosquito Population Surveillance

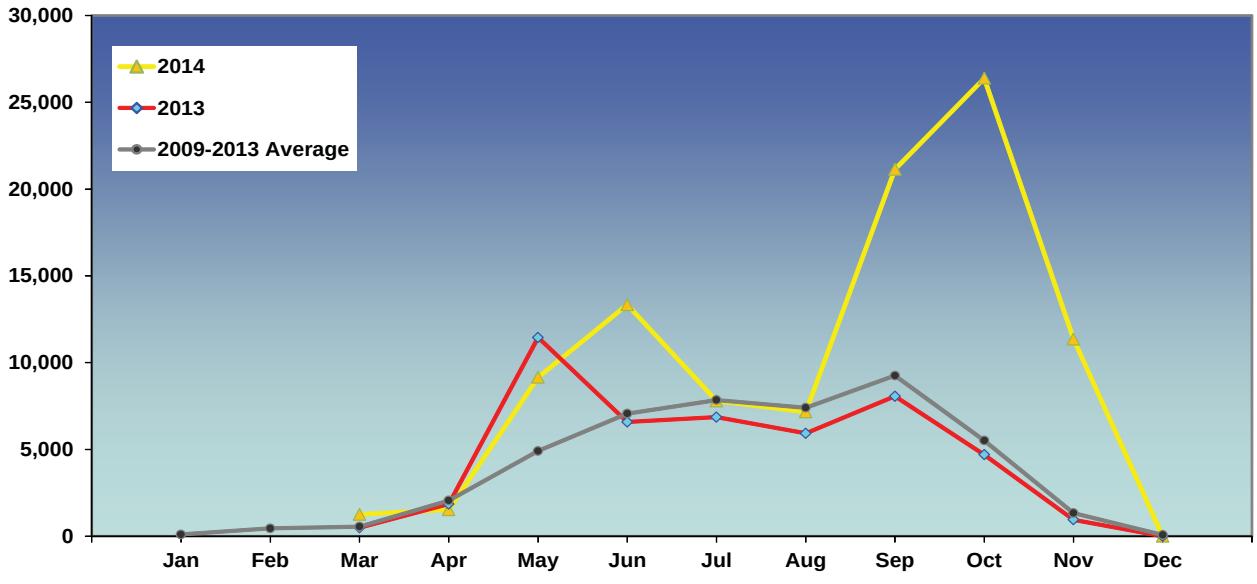
The District collects mosquitoes in various types of mechanical traps to target specific mosquito species that are vectors of encephalitis viruses. The trap types are referred to as Encephalitis Virus Surveillance (EVS) traps and gravid traps, which are used extensively throughout the District covering different types of mosquito breeding sources. Upon placement, the traps run for 24 hours prior to collection. Contents of the traps are analyzed each week. Each trap's contents indicate the population in a specific area along with information about the mosquito species distribution. The data is submitted to the California Vector Borne Disease Surveillance Gateway for compilation with other vector control agency data. In 2014, we collected much higher mosquito vector populations than the 5-year average particularly in the periods of May - June and late September - October.

Encephalitis Virus Surveillance (EVS) Trap

Dr. Shaoming Huang identifying mosquitoes

Gravid Trap

Collected Mosquitoes



Mosquito-Borne Disease Surveillance

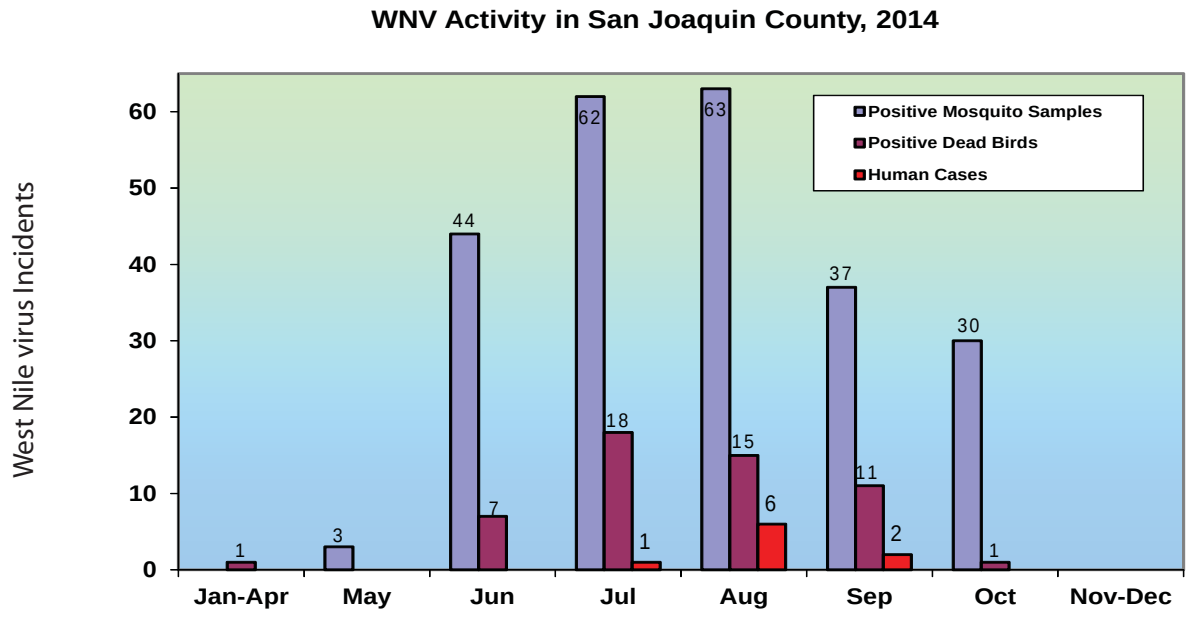
In 2014, California experienced an unusual outbreak of WNV. There were 789 human cases with a record high of 29 fatalities as compared to 371 human cases with 14 fatalities in 2013. The scientific community has hypothesized that the drought conditions in California in 2014 might have had strong impact on WNV transmission.

In San Joaquin County, WNV activity in 2014 also reached a record high in mosquito populations. Although this year's risk assessment showed that WNV transmission in San Joaquin County frequently reached epidemic planning levels, the number of human cases was at average levels with 9 cases and one fatality.

In combination with mosquito population surveillance, early detection of mosquito borne diseases is critical to developing a proactive and effective control response. Several surveillance methods are used to test for encephalitis viruses. These methods include testing wild birds (including dead birds) and groups of mosquitoes for the presence of viruses within their bodies. For many years, dead birds and mosquitoes are the earliest indicators of WNV activity in San Joaquin County.

The collected mosquitoes are tested in groups of 5 - 50 for the presence of viruses. For 2014, there were 2,261 mosquito samples tested for diseases, resulting in 239 collections being positive for WNV. Last year, 163 out of 1,686 were tested positive for WNV.

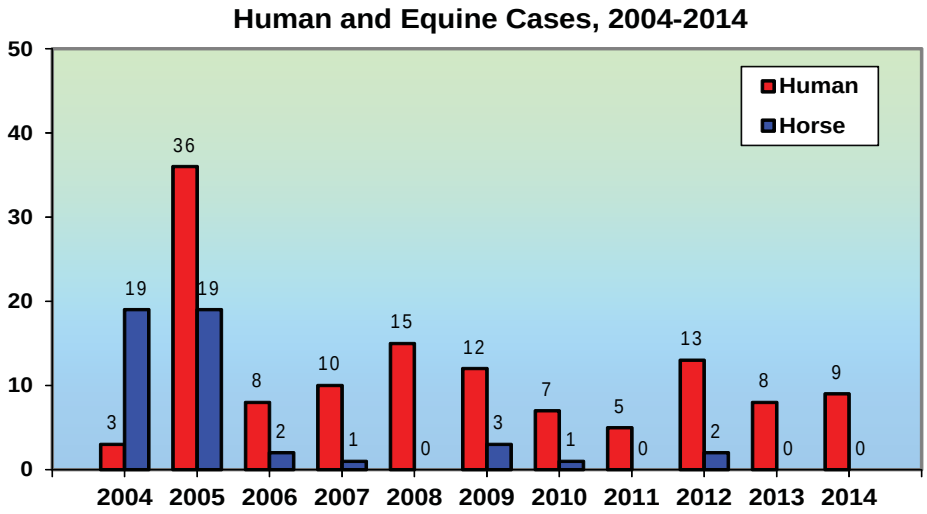
The District received 369 dead bird reports from residents through the statewide WNV hotline (1-877-968-2473). The reports are used by the California Department of Public Health to create statewide risk maps. These maps assist the District in targeting areas for additional mosquito control efforts. The District tested 93 dead birds, of which 53 tested positive for WNV infections. In 2013, The District tested 91 dead birds, of which 34 tested positive for WNV infection.



Mosquito-Borne Disease Surveillance

Summary of WNV Activity in San Joaquin County, 2004-2014

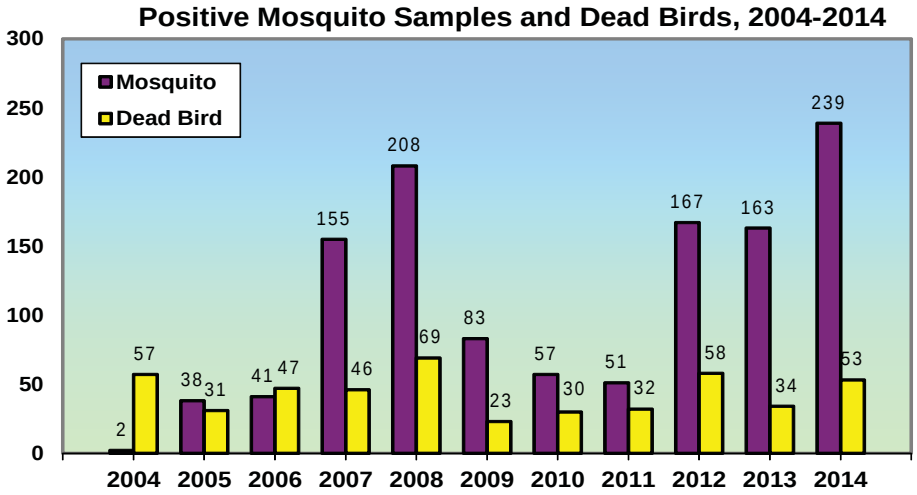
In San Joaquin County, WNV was first detected in 2004 with 3 human cases, followed by intensive amplification resulting in 36 human cases and 19 horse cases in 2005. WNV activity subsequently decreased to relatively low to moderate levels with human cases maintained at an average stable level. This pattern generally agrees with what has been seen nationally, although outbreaks were observed intermittently in the nation.



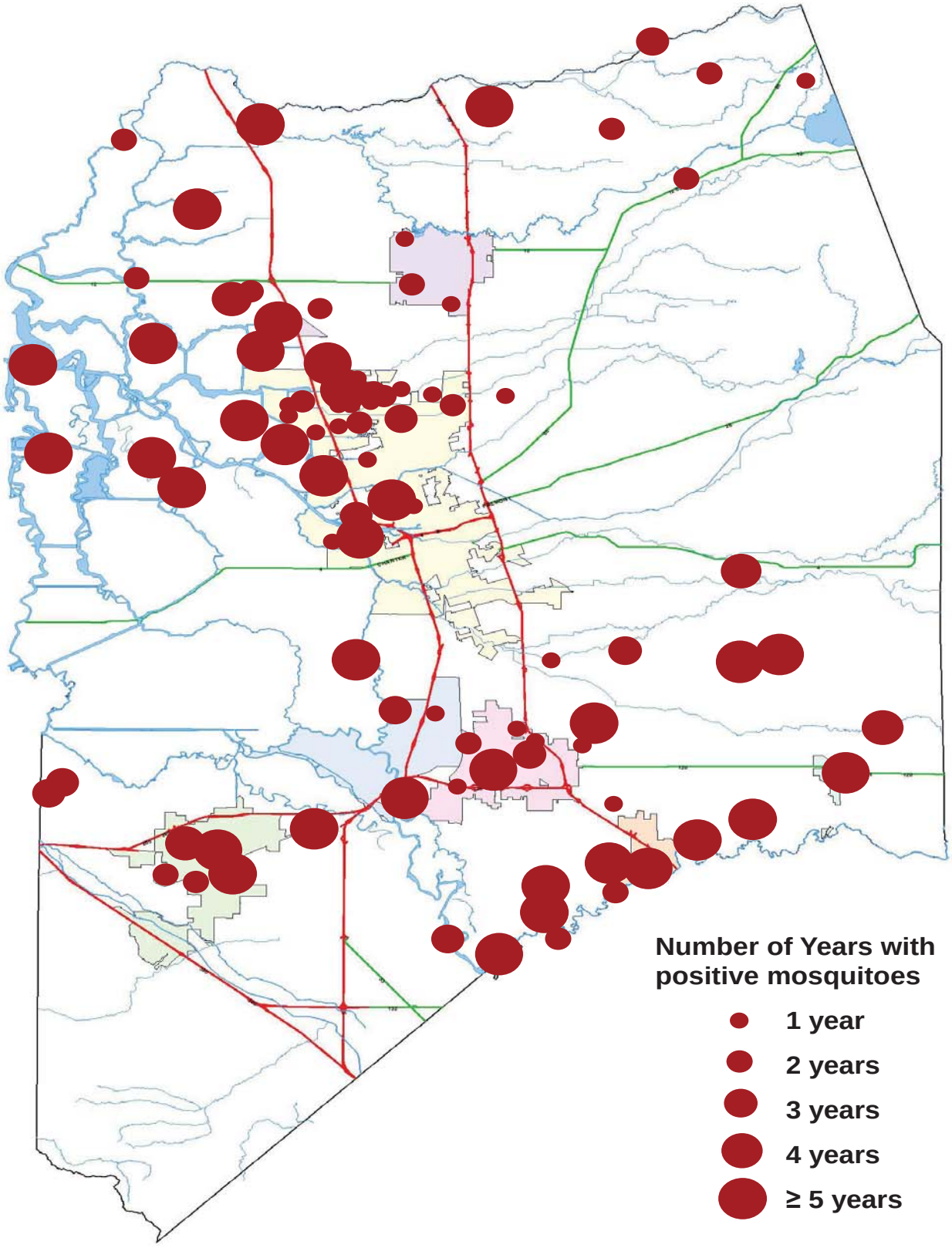
From 2004 to 2014, a total of 17,252 mosquito pools of nine mosquito species were tested by VecTestTM, RAMP® and/or RT-PCR. There were 1,214 positive mosquito pools (8.52%) that were of *Cx. tarsalis* (526), *Cx. pipiens* (670), C*x. erythrothorax* (14) and *Ae. vexans* (4).

From 2004 to 2014, the District received 12,916 dead bird reports and tested 1,690 birds, resulting in 480 positive birds. About 80% of the positive birds are corvids (crows, ravens, jays, magpies) and the rest are mostly passerine birds (sparrows, finches, robins).

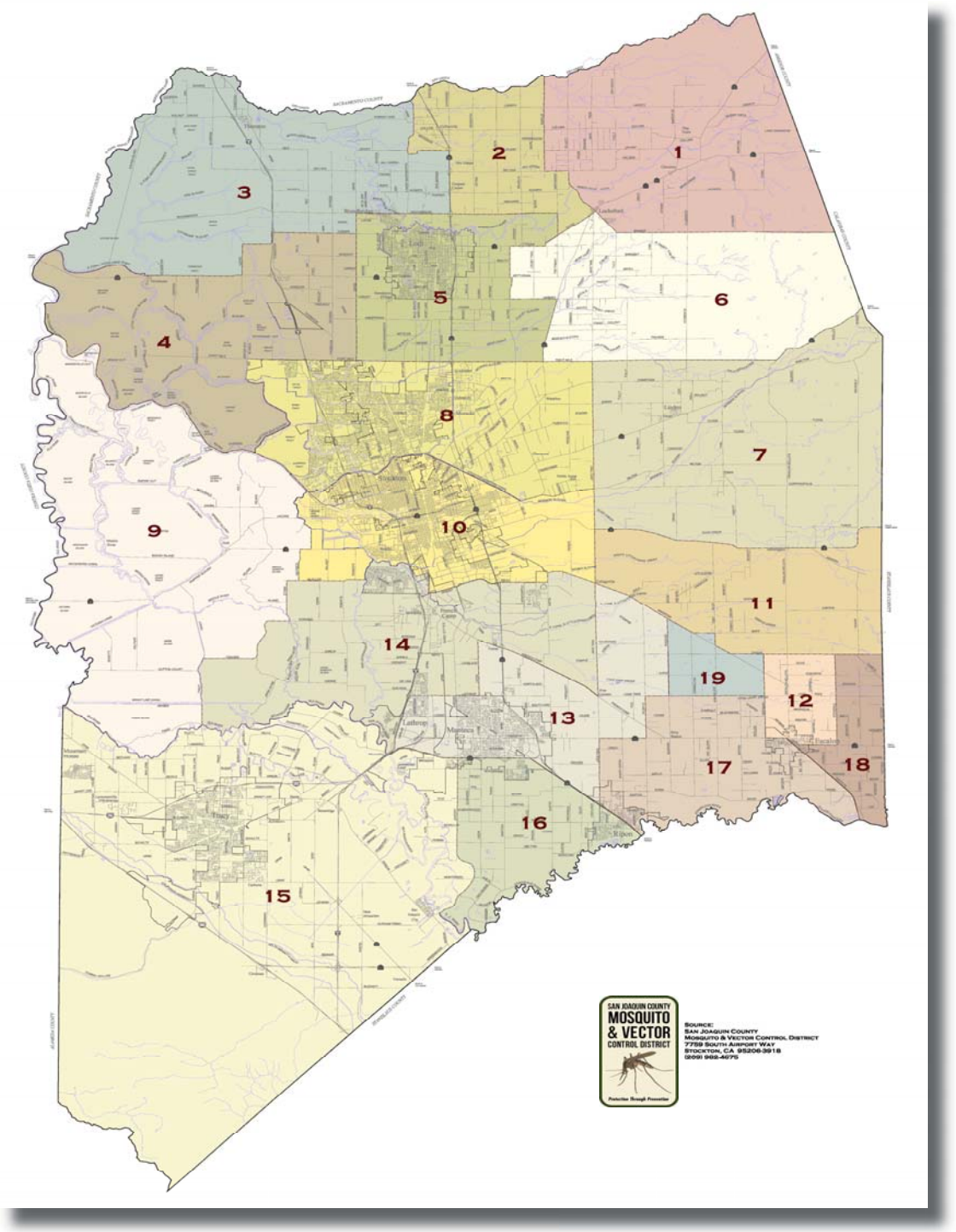
Geographic mapping indicated that hot zones of WNV activity in mosquitoes are located in the Delta area, central and north portion of City of Stockton, City of Manteca, City of Tracy and along the southern border. The District will continue to employ robust and sensitive methods to monitor WNV activity in dead birds and mosquitoes.



Geographic Distribution of WNV Activity in Mosquitoes
San Joaquin County 2004 - 2014



Operational Zone Map



The District is divided into 19 operational zones, each staffed with a state certified mosquito control technician. Zones are grouped into one of three regions under the direction of a regional supervisor. There are a total of 115 mosquito source types categorized by agricultural, natural, residential, and industrial/commercial sources. Examples include: field crops, animal waste ponds, irrigation ditches, natural drains, treeholes, containers, septic tanks, ornamental ponds, roadside ditches, railroad borrow pits, tires, storm water retention ponds, and catch basins.

Public Outreach

Public outreach strives to educate and inform the public of mosquito development, mosquito-borne disease risk, and District operations. We promote the physical control of mosquito as a component of integrated mosquito management. We strive to respond to the public's demand of timely and accurate information. The District uses a variety of methods to reach as many people as possible. We utilizing news releases, spray alerts, website posting, paid newspaper ads, radio and television ads, school presentations and informational booths to accomplish that goal.

The landscape for mosquito control is a constantly changing environment as new technology and legislation challenges us to provide protection from mosquito-borne illness. Communication is key in developing community support to reduce mosquito populations and the diseases they carry.

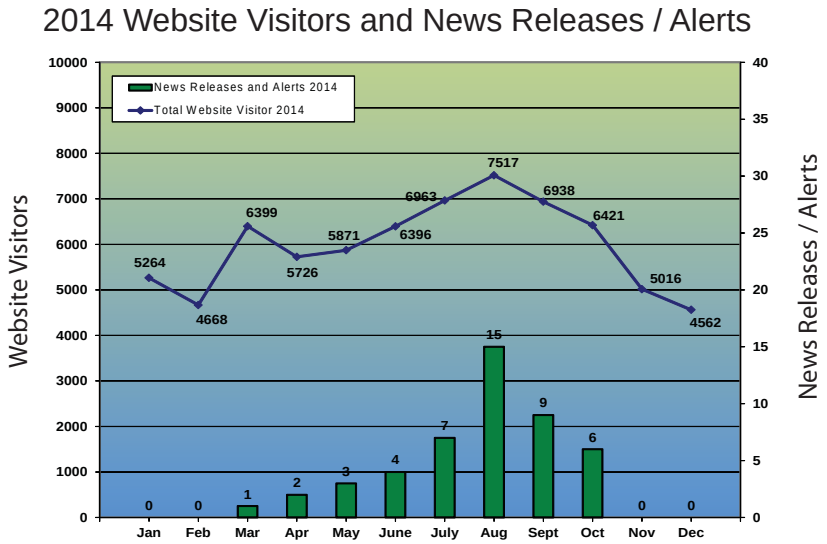
The information provided below is a synopsis of the public outreach efforts.

The District sent a total of 5 news releases and 42 spray/news alerts. News releases include new information while spray/news alerts are used to inform the public of ongoing situations including West Nile virus activity or continued adult mosquito control operations. As a result, we interviewed seven times with radio, newspaper and television. We received several front page articles in local newspapers, radio, as well as television.

The following are the most notable outreach activities that the District performed during 2014:

- Third grade students participating in three Ag Venture programs: 79 presentations with 1,832 students in attendance.
- Fifth and sixth grade elementary students: 17 presentations with 30 classes in attendance.
- Other presentation provided by request included the following: San Joaquin Master Gardeners Club, Head Start of Stockton, SJC Office of Emergency Services, SJC Drought Task Force, San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors water hyacinth information meeting.
- 107 contacts were made during the District's sixth mosquitofish giveaway held throughout San Joaquin County.
- A large scale media campaign to increase mosquito awareness, educate individuals on West Nile Virus and encourage mosquito prevention around properties included radio, newspaper and television. Hispanic radio, La Tricolor ran 142 spots from June through September. Cumulus Radio ran 60 second ads and 10 second traffic sponsored ads: 91 total ads ran on KATM and 88 ads on KHKK. The radio ads were shared with Eastside and Turlock Mosquito Control Districts.
- Television commercials aired on KCRA 3 for a total of 961commercials shared with Sac/Yolo and Placer Mosquito and Vector Control District. Of the 961 commercials, 146 were tag lined with the SJCMVCD information. Our reach was 38.9% of 1,159,222 people with a frequency of 3.1%. The overall campaign reached was 90.1% of 2,683,541 people with a frequency of 4.9%.
- Educational Booths at: Earth Day, Senior Awareness Day at Micke Grove Park, Safety Day at Lodi Costco, Westwood School's Health Fair, San Joaquin County Fair, Ag Fest at the SJC Fair Grounds.
- Completed three new District brochures: 1) About Mosquitoes and Mosquito Prevention, 2) About Mosquitofish, and 3) About Canine Heartworm.

The District website is posted with all news releases and adult mosquito control news alerts. GovDelivery is designed to bring website users to the District's website, www.sjmosquito.org for further information. To the right is a line graph synopsis of the total visitors to the website and a bar graph showing the number of news releases and alerts sent by the District. The website had 70,791 total visitors for the entire year, which is a 3,427 increase over 2013 and a 20,421 over 2012.



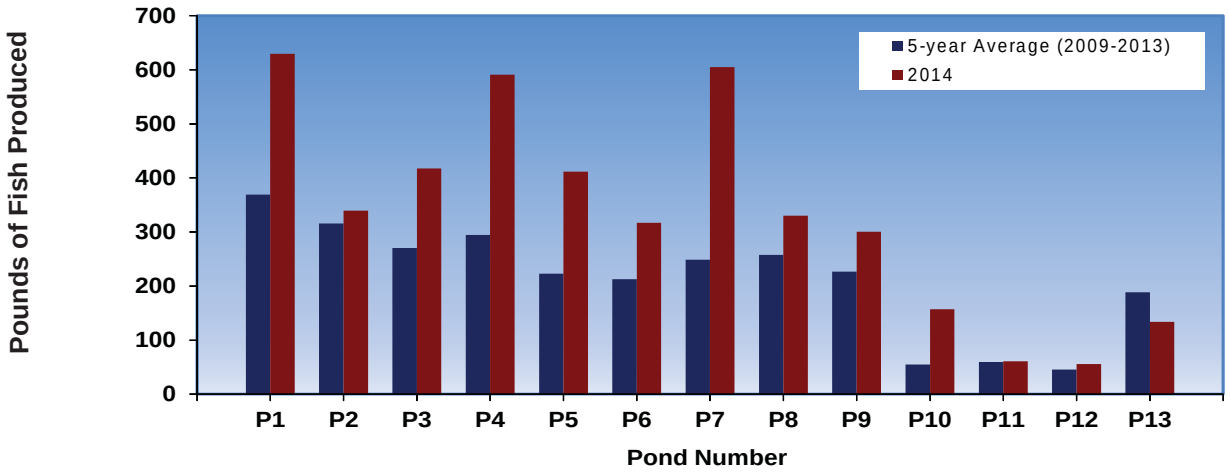
Biological Control

Biological mosquito control is one of the mainstays in protecting the public from mosquitoes and the transmission of mosquito-borne diseases. Biological mosquito control agents include a wide variety of pathogens, parasites and predators. The primary biological control agent used by the District is *Gambusia affinis*, the mosquitofish.

Mosquitofish are small live-bearing minnows closely related to the common guppy. These fish are a vivacious consumer of mosquito larvae and pupae and can survive in varying water temperatures. Because mosquitofish are surface feeders, they are extremely efficient mosquito predators. Mosquitofish have been said to consume upwards of 80-100 mosquito larvae per day, and are capable of quickly populating a source if conditions are favorable. The fish are placed in a variety of permanent and semi-permanent fresh water habitats such as neglected swimming pools, water troughs, rice fields, and wetlands.

The District's White Slough Fish Rearing Facility is located at the City of Lodi's waste water treatment plant. The facility consists of thirteen rearing ponds and four above ground tanks. The ponds are capable of rearing 3,500 - 4000 pounds of fish per year.

Mosquitofish Production



Mosquitofish Planting Sites / Pounds Planted

	Fish Origination Site	Island & Duck Club Flooding	Wildlife & Ecological Reserves	Sewers, Retention & Private Ponds	Rice Fields	Service Requests: Fish Ponds, Swim Pools, Water Troughs	Miscellaneous
2014	White Slough	1646.33 lbs.	482.8 lbs.	74.1 lbs.	1006.5 lbs.	843.5 lbs.	295 lbs.
	Wild Fish	0 lbs.	0 lbs.	0 lbs.	0 lbs.	10.5 lbs.	10.5 lbs.
5 Yr. Avg. 2009-2013	White Slough	1217.89 lbs.	278.9 lbs.	31.632 lbs.	416.48 lbs.	546.53 lbs.	222.23 lbs.
	Wild Fish	31.24 lbs.	1.8 lbs.	12.95 lbs.	0 lbs.	68.4 lbs.	3.85 lbs.

Physical Control

The term physical control refers to making an environmental or physical change to a mosquito-breeding source by physical or mechanical means. Physical control is also known as "source reduction". Ultimately, physically changing the mosquito-breeding source can make the site less suitable for mosquito production.

Landowners and land managers have a responsibility to minimize mosquito production on their lands and play a key role in reducing mosquito populations throughout the District. The implementation of mosquito prevention Best Management Practices (BMPs) can reduce or eliminate the ability of aquatic sites of producing mosquitoes. BMPs are defined as actions landowners can take to reduce or eliminate mosquito production from water sources on their property in an environmentally and fiscally responsible manner, and to reduce the potential for transmission of disease from mosquitoes to humans.

In 2012, the California Department of Public Health and the Mosquito and Vector Control Association of California updated a manual of BMPs titled "BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MOSQUITO CONTROL IN CALIFORNIA" (**http://www.westnile.ca.gov/resources.php**), which has been adopted by the District and is used as the standard set of recommendations for property owners to reduce or eliminate mosquito breeding sources on their property.

Each mosquito breeding source and property is unique, and the BMPs listed in this manual will apply to some properties, but not others. After evaluating their property, the District works with the landowner to implement applicable BMPs to reduce or prevent future mosquito breeding as well as to manage existing mosquitoes at that site.

Homeowner removing water from a bucket reduces mosquitoes and their diseases in the neighborhood.

Mosquito Control Best Management Practices At-A-Glance:

- Eliminate artificial mosquito sources.
- Ensure man-made temporary sources of surface water drain within four days (96 hours) to prevent development of adult mosquitoes.
- Control plant growth in ponds, ditches, and shallow wetlands.
- Design facilities and water conveyance and/or holding structures to minimize the potential for producing mosquitoes.

Clearing weeds from a municipal drain improves water flow and decreases mosquito habitat.

Chemical Control

Chemical control of mosquitoes is the application of natural or man-made compounds (insecticides) to reduce mosquito populations to tolerable levels. Chemical control methods are applied to obtain immediate control when physical and biological control methods fail to maintain mosquito numbers below a tolerable level or during an epidemic of mosquito-borne disease when immediate control measures are needed.

The District follows accepted principles of proper pesticide usage which includes: 1) Using pesticides as a last resort to complement biological, physical or natural controls; 2) Applying pesticides in a manner that minimizes harm to non-target organisms; 3) Using pesticides to treat specific sites where mosquitoes (which are causing annoyance or creating a public health problem) are breeding; 4) Applying pesticides selectively to the proper life stage of the mosquito; 5) Applying pesticides in a manner that will minimize personal hazard to the applicator and other persons in the vicinity; 6) Applying pesticides in accordance with federal and state laws and regulations.

The District is signatory to a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for applications of larvicides to surface waters. The permit is granted by the State Water Resources Control Board, which reviews the District's mosquito control activities in local waterways.

Larvicides may be applied to water in which larvae or pupae are developing. Pastures, septic tanks, irrigation ditches, animal waste ponds, creeks, sloughs, catch basins, and roadside ditches are examples of areas the District's technicians regularly inspect and treat to reduce mosquito populations.

Adulticides may be applied as space sprays, mists, or fogs to kill adult mosquitoes and as a residual insecticide on surfaces likely to be contacted by adult mosquitoes.

Herbicides are used to reduce mosquito habitat and provide better access for larvicide treatment, and biological control.

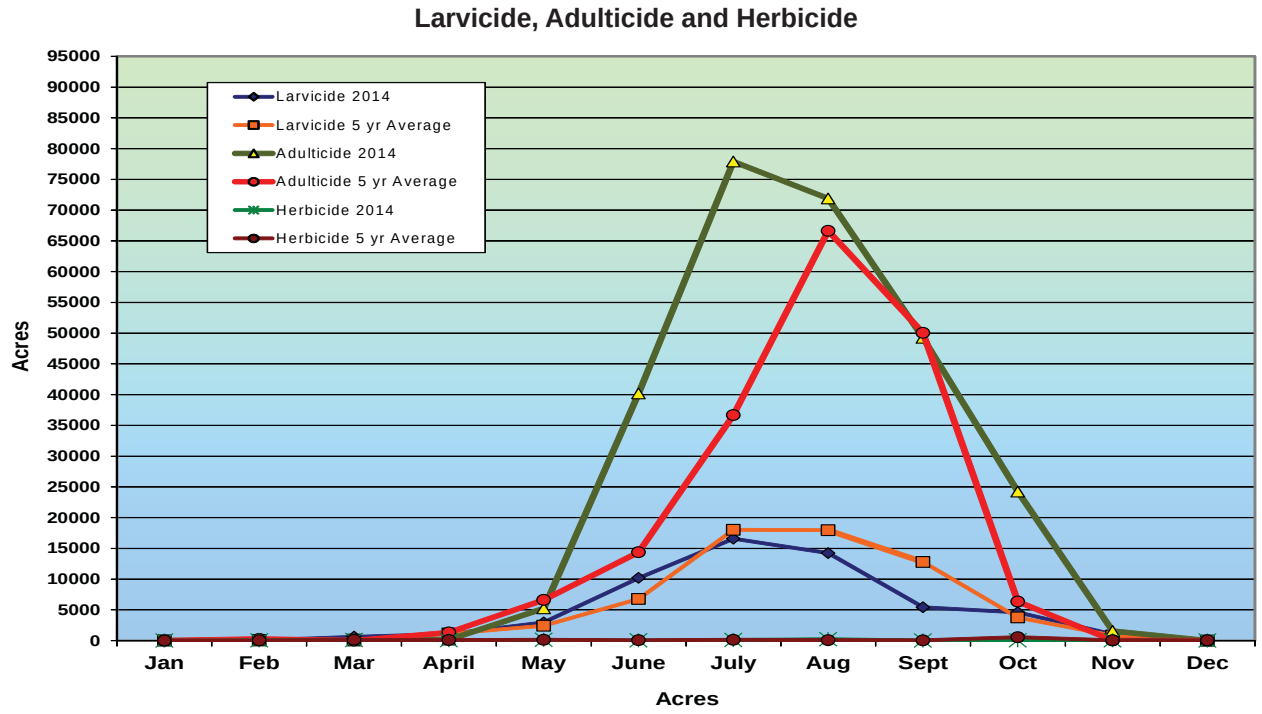


Table is in acres treated	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Larvicide 2014	71	58	629	1064	2962	10186	16582	14228	5426	4608	1046	9
Larvicide 5 yr. avg.	33	103	160	1149	2418	6776	18014	17960	12783	3766	831	13
Adulticide 2014	1	11	5	168	5247	40193	77912	71887	49218	24242	1589	1
Adulticide 5 yr. avg.	13	275	3	1326	6633	14376	36658	66628	50056	6343	36	1
Herbicide 2014	5	56	111	58	120	41	102	232	19	41	30	4
Herbicide 5 yr. avg.	26	27	118	101	136	60	132	74	55	562	52	30

Legal Abatement

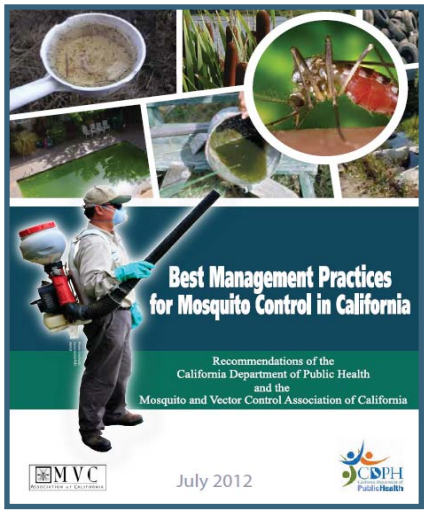
The District incorporates local, state and federal statues to regulate excessive mosquito breeding on private and public lands. Using provisions of the California Health and Safety Code, the District can legally require property owners to reduce or eliminate mosquito breeding when it becomes a public nuisance.

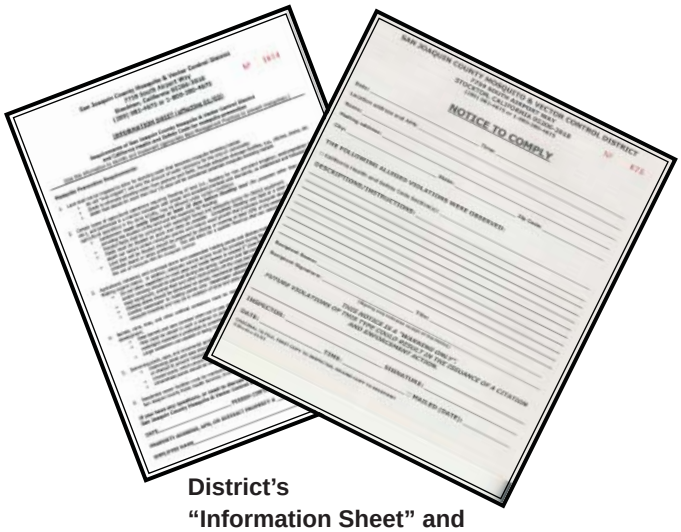
Abatement of mosquitoes generally follows a three step process, whereby the owner of mosquito-producing land is: 1) contacted and requested to take steps to prevent the occurrence of mosquito development and provided an "Information Sheet", 2) if corrections do not take place, a "Notice to Comply" is issued, and 3) if the condition persists, and the problem is not corrected, the District can initiate legal abatement proceedings per §2060 of the California Health and Safety Code.

During 2014, three inspection warrants were served to determine if mosquitoes were developing on private properties.

	Information Sheet	Notice to Comply	Citation
2014	40	0	0
2013	39	5	0

The District provided mosquito prevention Best Management Practices (BMPs) handouts for the reduction of mosquitoes to residential, agricultural, commercial, and industrial property owners. The above handout is available from the District: *Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California - 2012.





District's "Information Sheet" and "Notice to Comply"

***** *Many are provided during routine inspections, visitors to the District's Office, and during presentations and District events.*

Ticks & Tick Borne Disease

The most common ticks found in San Joaquin County are: the American dog tick, *Demacentor variabilis*; the Pacific Coast tick, *Demacentor occidentalis*; and the Brown dog tick, *Rhipicephalus sanquineus*. The Pacific Coast tick is one of the most widely distributed ticks in California. Occasionally, the Western black legged tick, *Ixodes pacificus* is also found in the County.

The District conducts surveillance for ticks in parks and river areas of the County that are known habitat. Surveillance for adult ticks is typically performed during the months of November through April when ticks are most abundant. *Ixodes pacificus* is the primary species targeted during surveillance due to its ability to carry Lyme disease. During the year, surveillance was conducted mainly along waterways and riparian areas. Ticks may be submitted by local veterinary hospitals and the general public for identification. Five ticks were received from local veterinarian offices for identification.

Ticks adhere to the felt flag. A historical record of the location, date and species are recorded. If the tick is a Western black-legged tick, it will be tested for Lyme.

Tick Surveillance

Tick Surveillance Site / Species	Ixodes pacificus		Demacentor variabilis		Demacentor occidentalis		Rhipicephalus sanquineus		Total	
	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male
Camanche Reservoir	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3
Carnegie Off Road Park	8	5	0	1	20	24	0	0	28	30

Ixodes pacificus
Western Black-legged Tick

Lyme disease is a serious illness that if left untreated, can have severe long term complications. Initial symptoms of Lyme disease may include a spreading rash which may be accompanied by fever, aches and fatigue. Possible future complications of the heart and/or nervous system may occur, as well as severe arthritis.

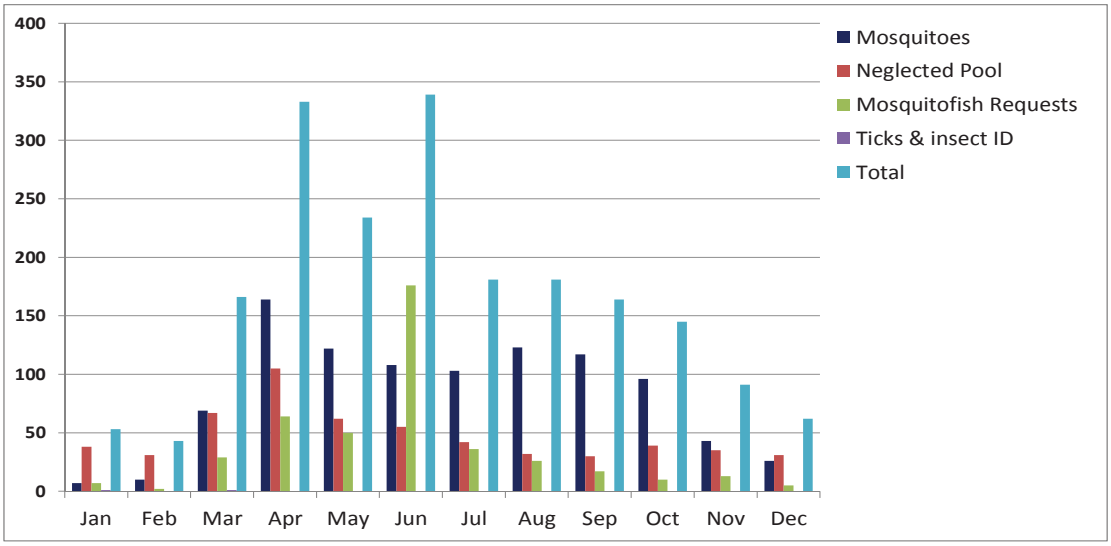
Appendix

Request for Service

The general public is encouraged to contact the District to request service. These requests generally are either to report a mosquito-related problem, request mosquitofish, inquire about information on ticks, insect/vector identification, or to request a property inspection. There is no charge for these services. San Joaquin County residents can call the District at (209) 982-4675 or 1-800-300-4675 or request service at the District's website **www.sjmosquito.org**. The District usually is able to respond within 24 to 48 hours. During the year the District responded to 2,114 service request calls.

	Mosquitoes		Ticks / Other		Fish		Property Inspection (Pools)	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
January	8	7	2	1	26	7	31	38
February	20	10	1	0	6	2	54	31
March	37	69	1	1	36	29	176	67
April	121	164	2	0	76	64	119	105
May	116	122	3	0	65	50	74	62
June	101	108	1	0	59	176	51	55
July	114	103	4	0	36	36	56	42
August	104	123	3	0	23	26	46	32
September	80	117	0	0	12	17	25	30
October	44	96	0	0	22	10	37	39
November	12	43	0	0	3	13	43	35
December	6	26	0	0	4	5	35	31
Total	763	988	17	2	368	557	747	567

2014 Service Request Distribution



Financial

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Governmental Funds

For the year ended June 30, 2014

	General fund
Revenues	
Property taxes	$ 3,855,084
Property assessments	2,841,876
Other revenues	89,690
Reimbursements and rebates	43,257
Investment income	34,933
Total revenues	6,864,840
Expenditures	
Operating	
Salaries and benefits	3,989,525
Services and supplies	2,403,374
Capital outlay	217,770
Total expenditures	6,610,669
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	254,171
Fund balance, beginning of year	10,408,845
Fund balance, end of year	**$10,663,016**

District Staff

	Position	Years of service as of December 31, 2014:
Andres, Scott	Mosquito Control Technician II	30R*
Azevedo, Steve	Mosquito Control Technician I	19R
Bennett, Morgan	Mosquito Control Technician I	10
Capuccini, Richard	Mosquito Control Technician I	31R
Corrales, Michael Jr.	Mosquito Control Technician I	5
De La Vega, Sumiko	Laboratory Technician II / Microbiologist	1
Devencenzi, Aaron	Public Information Officer	20
Domench, Richard	Mosquito Control Technician I	1
Duke, Steve	Mosquito Control Technician I	8
Durham, Janine	Mosquito Control Technician I	9
Durham, Robert	Mosquito Control Supervisor	28
Edwards, Greg	Mosquito Control Technician I	8
Fritz, John	Assistant Manager	2
Heine, Brian	Mosquito Control Supervisor	31
Hiers, Chris	Mosquito Control Technician I	7
Hopkins, Deanna	Mosquito Control Technician II	15
Hopkins, Norm	Mosquito Control Technician I	10
Huang, Shaoming	Entomologist	5
Iverson, Mary	Laboratory Technician I	17
Jucutan, Martin	Mosquito Control Technician I	2
Keith, Dennis	Mosquito Control Technician I	30
Lucchesi, Ed	Manager	29
Meidinger, Don	Mosquito Control Technician II	39
Miller, Michael	Mosquito Control Technician I	1
Moniz, John	Mechanic I	6
Mortenson, Fred	Mosquito Control Technician I	31R
Newcomb, Jamie	Secretary	1
Nicholas, Emily	Bookkeeper / Administrative Assistant	12
Nienhuis, Keith	Mosquito Control Supervisor	27
Nolin, Larry	Mosquito Control Technician II	30
Pfeifer, Roy	Mosquito Control Technician I	16
Pope, Emily	Mosquito Control Technician I	5
Ramos, Julian	Mosquito Control Technician I	1
Ryan, Ted	Fish Hatchery Assistant	3
Sarale, Joseph	Mosquito Control Technician I	7
Smith, David	Assistant Entomologist	9
Thomas, Sterling	Mosquito Control Technician I	1
Vana, David	Mechanic II	19
Vignolo, John	Fish Facility Manager	25

***R (Retired)**


Fight The Bite!

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY
MOSQUITO
& VECTOR
CONTROL DISTRICT

Protection Through Prevention

7759 S. Airport Way
Stockton, CA 95206

209.982.4675 or
1.800.300.4675

www.sjmosquito.org