
THE BUZZ ABOUT RAINWATER HARVESTING SYSTEMS & MOSQUITOES: IS THERE A PROBLEM & WHAT DO WE DO ABOUT IT?

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VMCA 2020 ANNUAL CONFERENCE





MOSQUITOES LOVE/NEED STANDING WATER

Common Mosquito Breeding Places

Mosquitoes lay their eggs in standing water. At least once a week, drain and scrub, turn over, cover, or throw out items that hold water.



Adult Emerges

Mosquito

Pupa

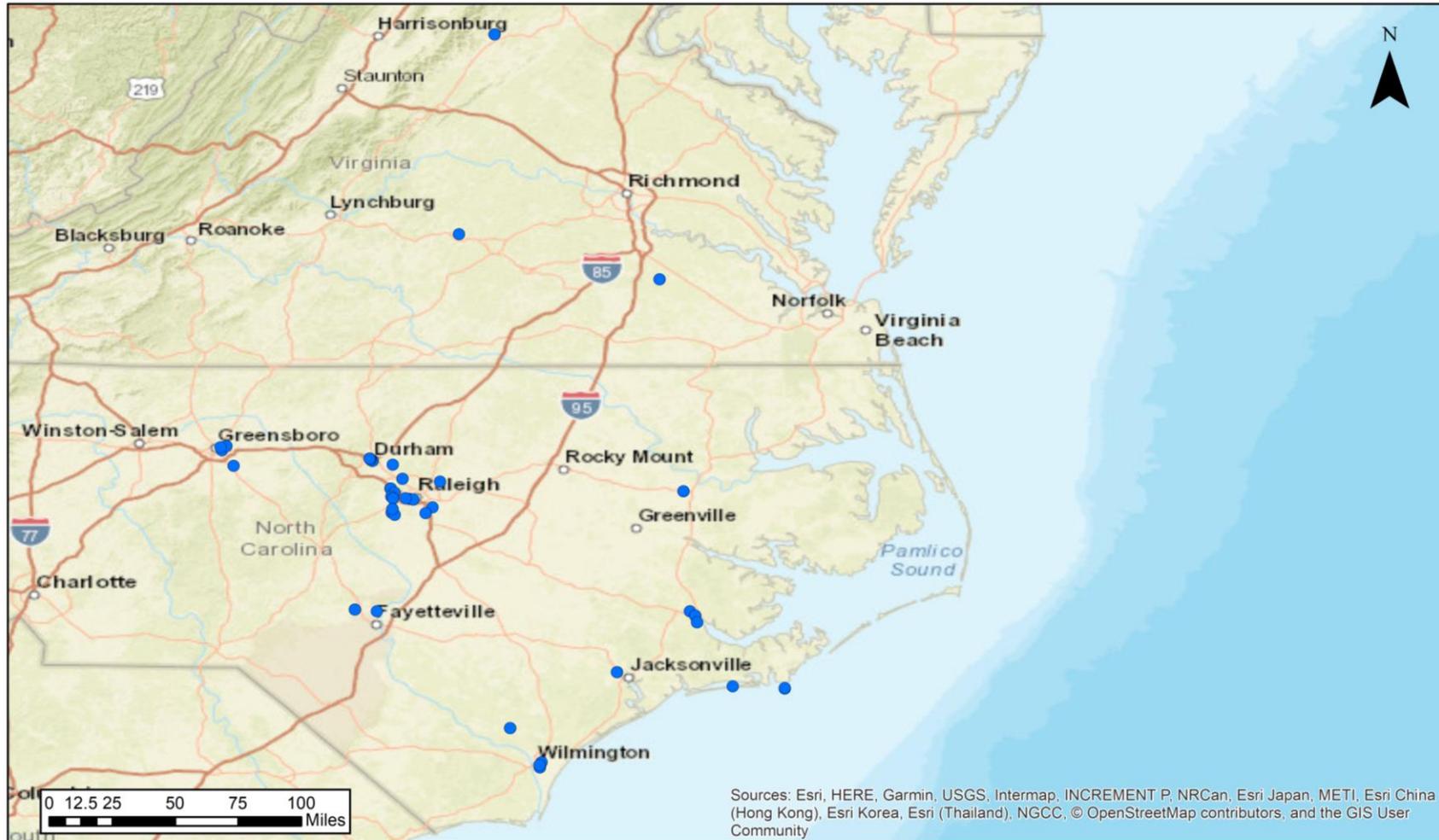
Source: EPA

**Research Question #1:
Are rainwater harvesting
systems contributing to the
presence/proliferation of
mosquitoes?**

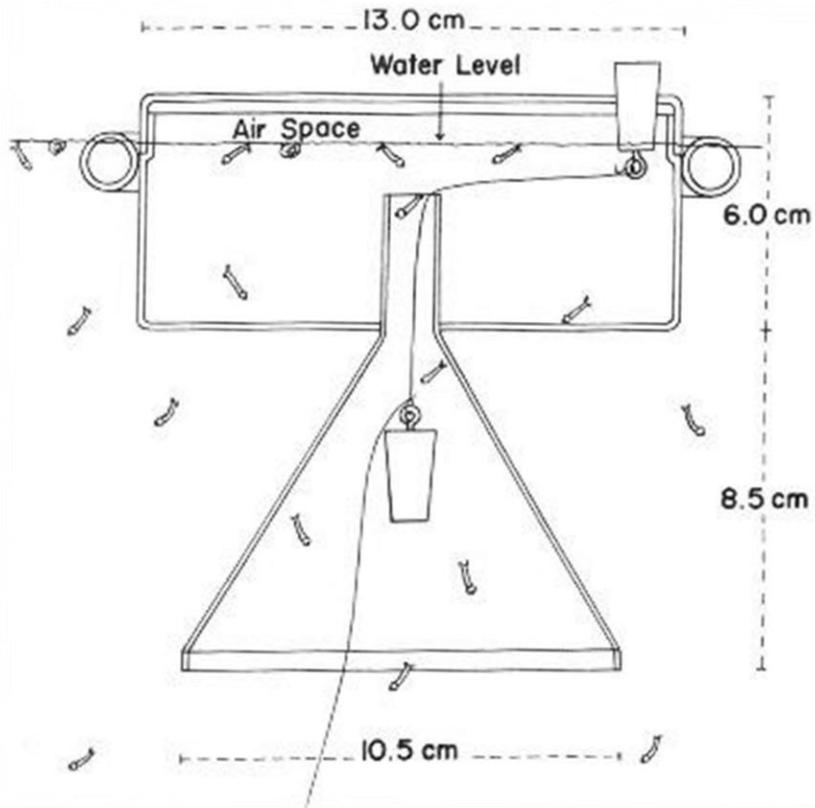
IF “YES”...

1. What is their occurrence and relative abundance in those systems?
2. Which species of mosquitoes are present?
3. What is the relationship between the systems, environmental characteristics of sites, abundance, and types of mosquitoes found?

42 LOCATIONS; 64 RWHS SYSTEMS



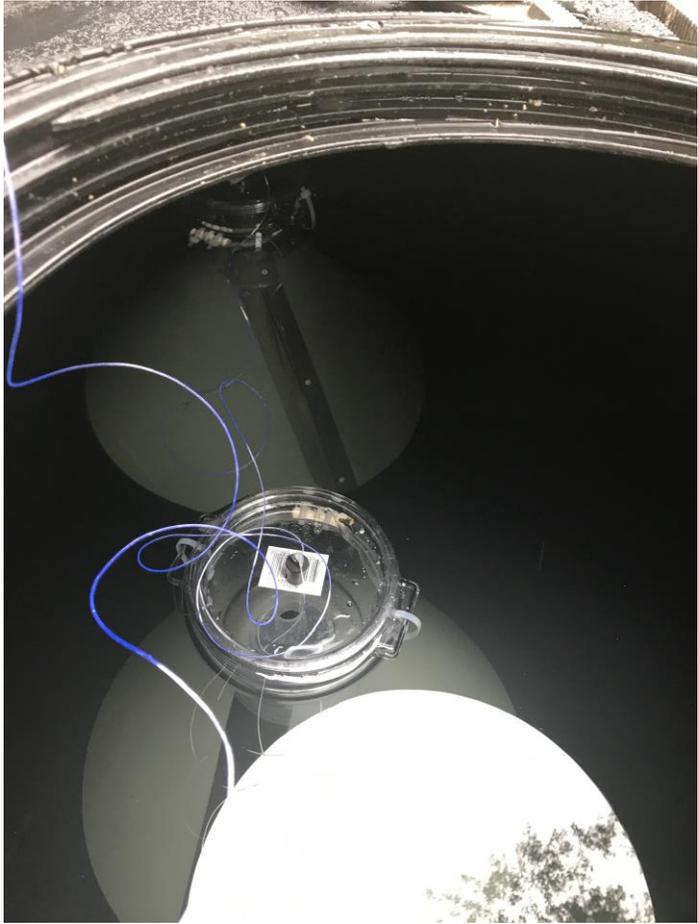
AFIRMS TRAP FOR SAMPLING LARVAE PRESENCE/ABUNDANCE



Harrison et al. 1982. An effective floating larval trap for sampling *Aedes Aegypti* populations (Diptera: Culicidae). *J. Med. Entomol.* Vol. 19, no. 6: 722-727







EACH SYSTEM WAS SURVEYED FOR OVERALL DESIGN, OWNER MAINTENANCE HABITS, AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

Environmental

- Standing water
- Density of foliage
- Shadiness
- Overhanging trees

System

- Tank size, diameter
- No. of downspouts
- Water depth
- Sediment depth

Design/Maintenance

- Visible entry points
- Size & length of overflow
- Location of overflow exit points
- Number of screens present
- Frequency of maintenance

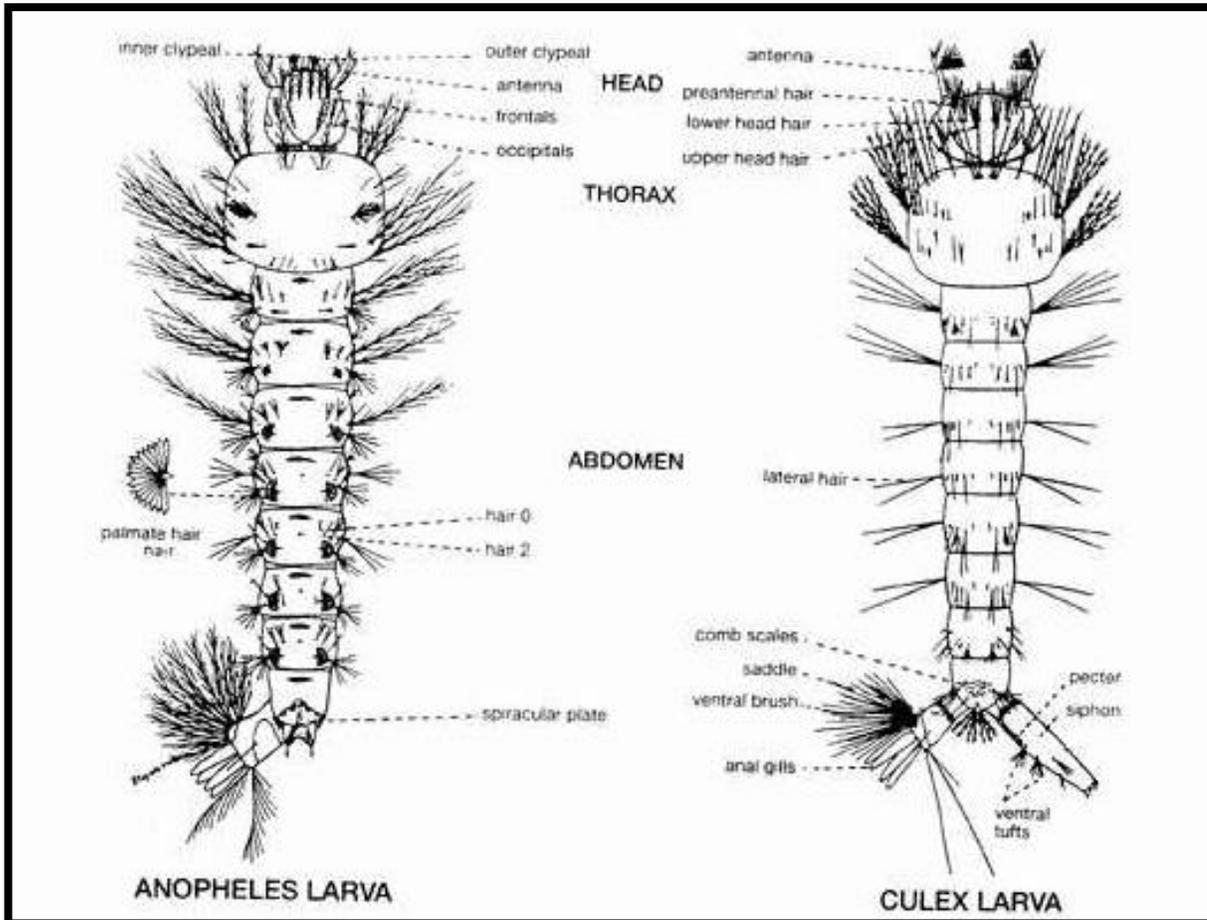
PRISM-RWH Data Collection Checklist

Date: 6/29/17
Location Name: Core Sound Waterfowl Museum
Lat-Long: 34.686909, -76.528671
Site ID: NC-CSWM

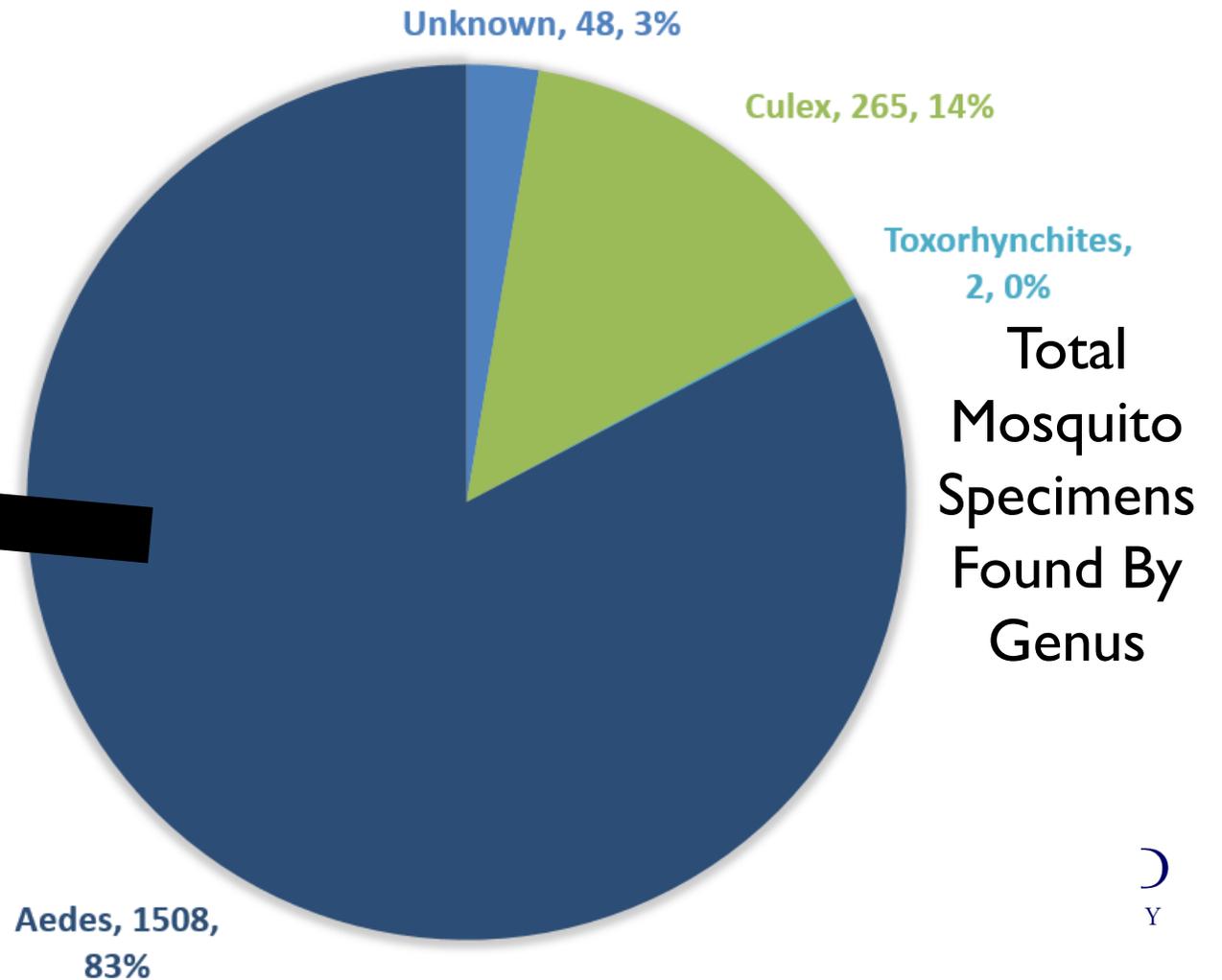
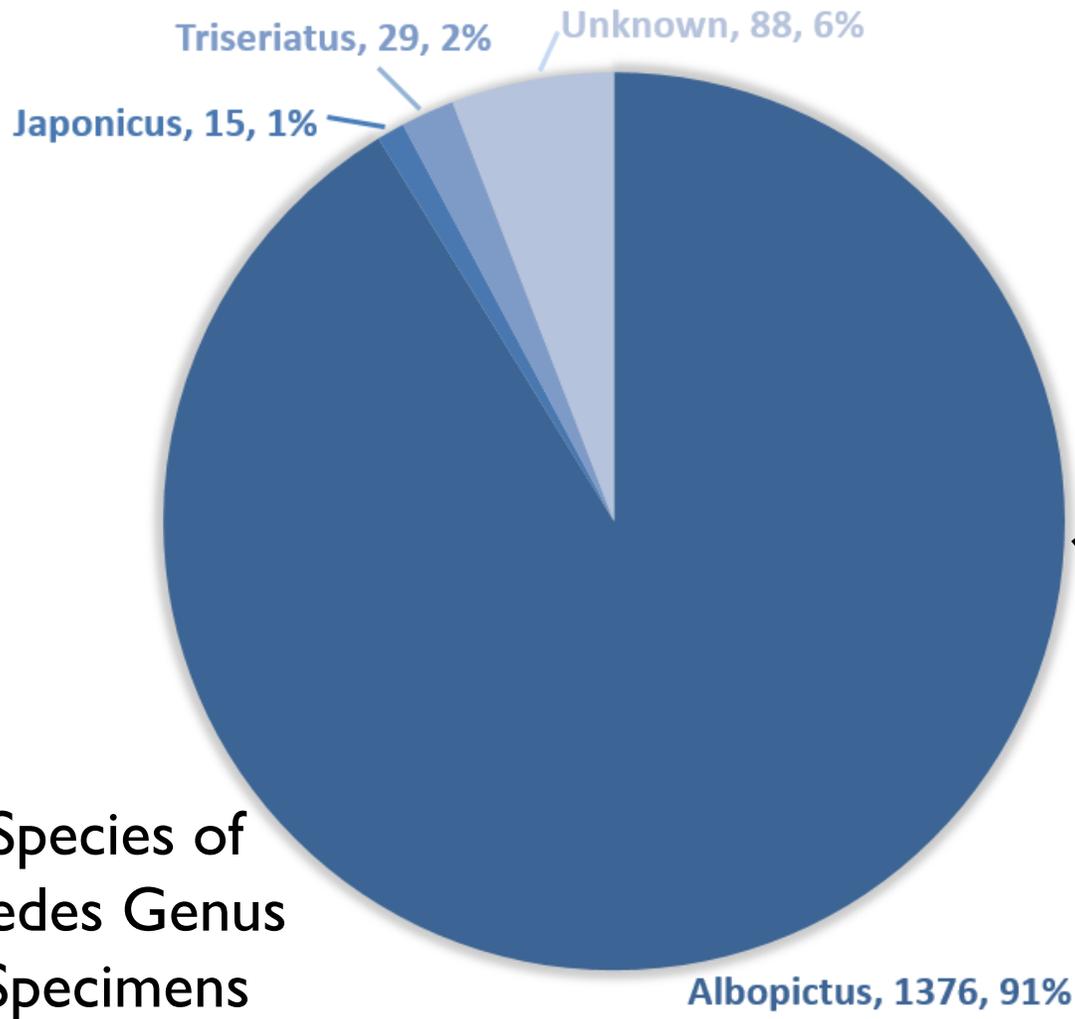
General Information:
Temperature of Location: 31.2°C
Any filters? Yes No
Type of filter(s)? basket filter on lid
With what? How often?:
Has tank been treated? Yes No
What is the water used for? How often? not used, suppose to be for irrigation
Is there regular maintenance/ how often is the system cleaned? none

Environmental Assessment:
Is there a visible presence of mosquitos outside of the tank? Yes No
Rate 1 (least intense) - 5 (most intense): 5 wetland + bushes, and woods nearby
What is the density of the surrounding foliage?
Is there sources of standing water nearby?
wash can, bowl w/ standing water, wetland

ALL CAPTURED LARVAE WERE PRESERVED, IDENTIFIED, & COUNTED



WHAT DID WE FIND?



WHY DOES THE GENUS/SPECIES MATTER?

- *Aedes albopictus* > Eastern Equine Encephalitis, Zika virus, LaCrosse Encephalitis, West Nile virus
- *Aedes japonicus* > West Nile virus, LaCrosse Encephalitis
- *Aedes triseriatus* > LaCrosse Encephalitis
- *Culex hybrid* > St. Louis Encephalitis, West Nile virus
- *Tx. rutilus* > Not a vector mosquito



Ae. albopictus
specimen

Cx. hybrid
specimen

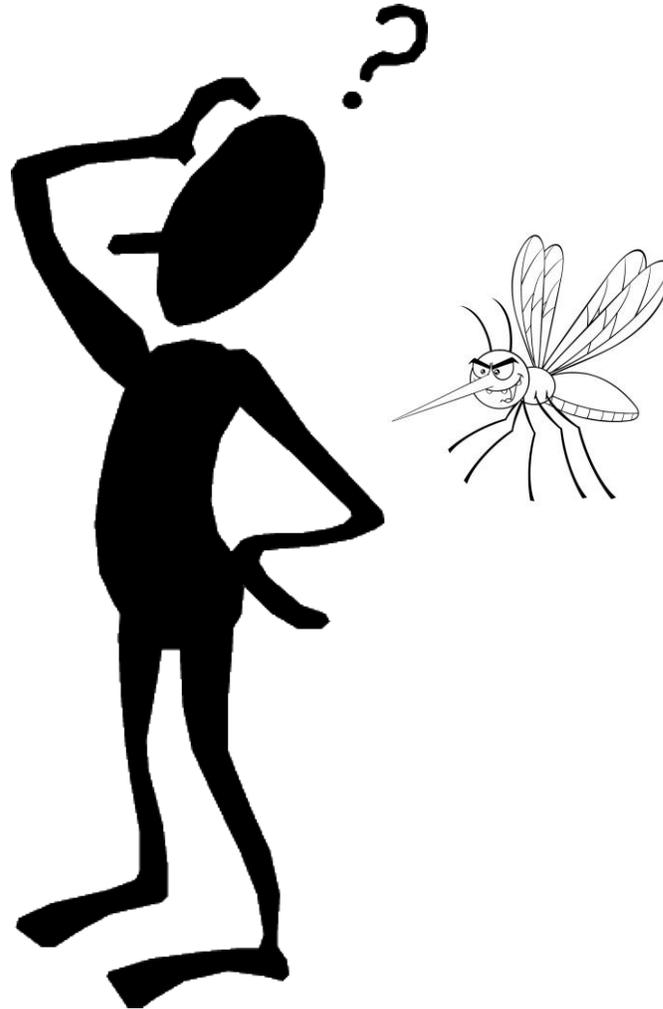


SOME SYSTEMS HAD SEVERE MOSQUITO ISSUES WHY?



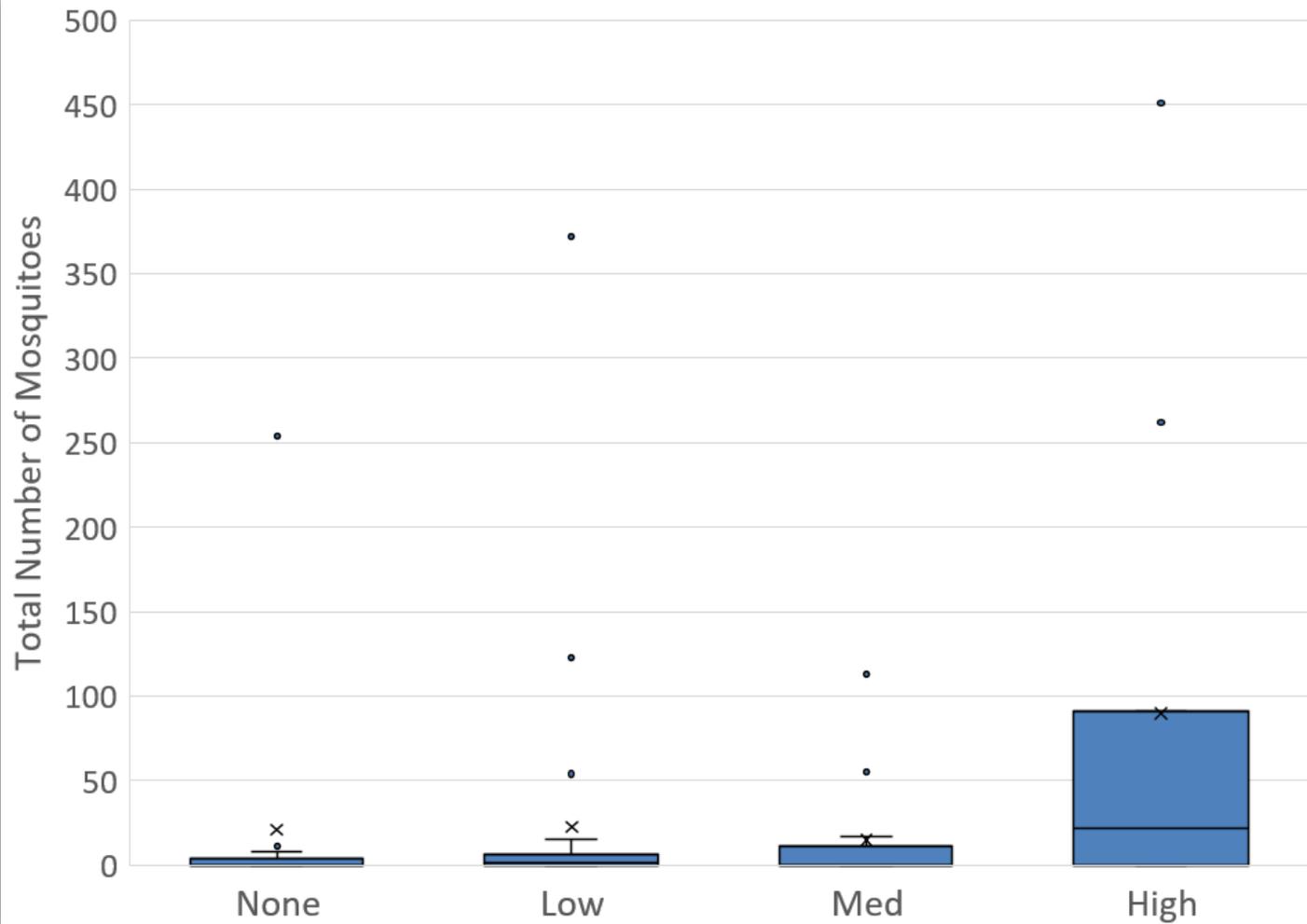


SO WHAT CORRELATED WITH THE PRESENCE OF MOSQUITOES?

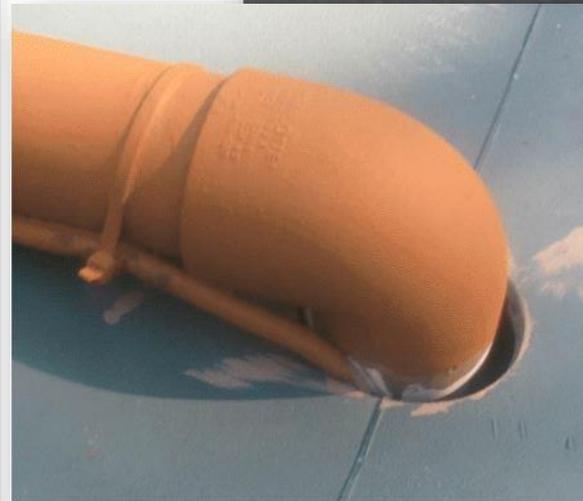
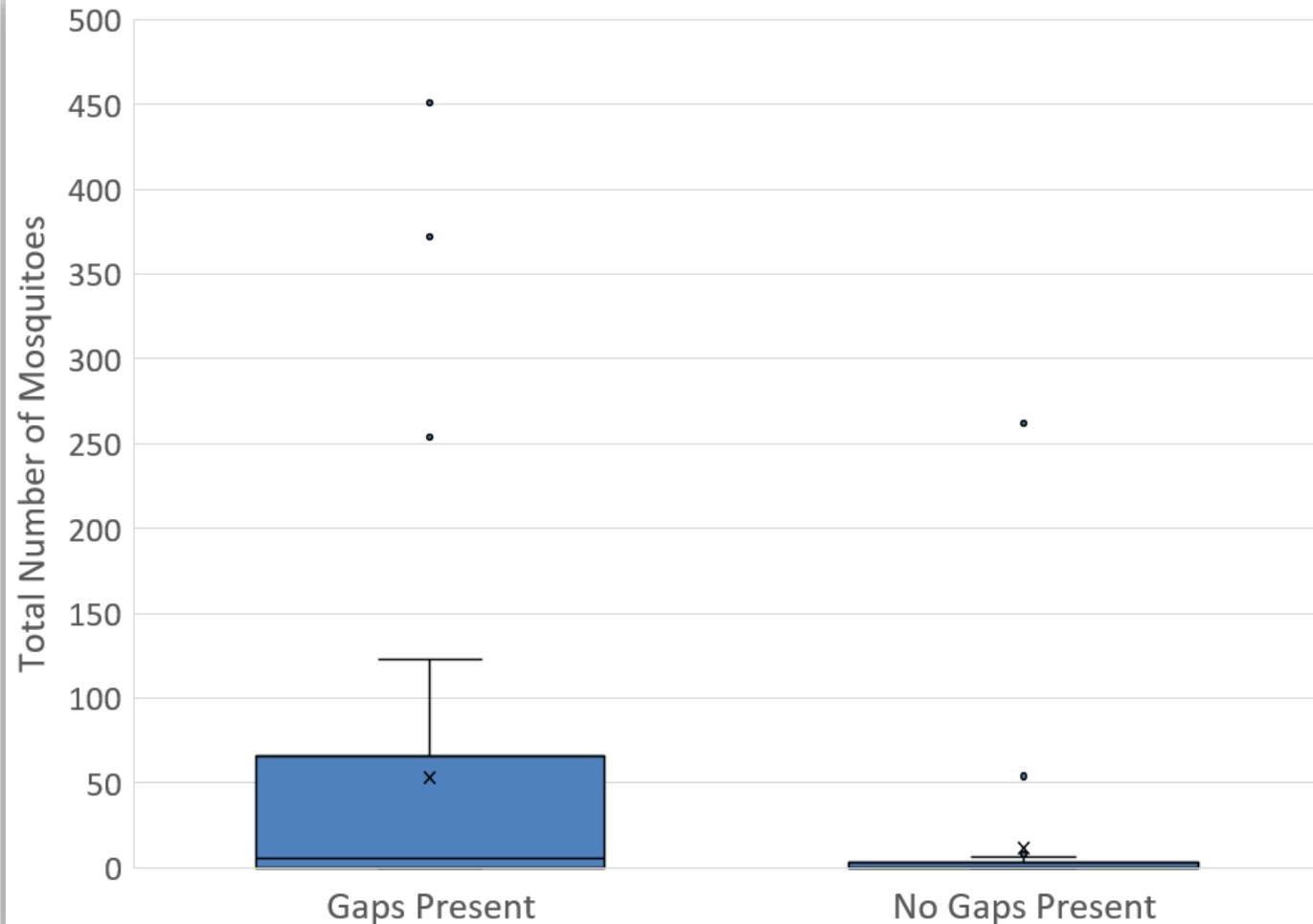


DIRTY GUTTERS = MORE MOSQUITOES

($p=0.02$; $\rho=0.28$)

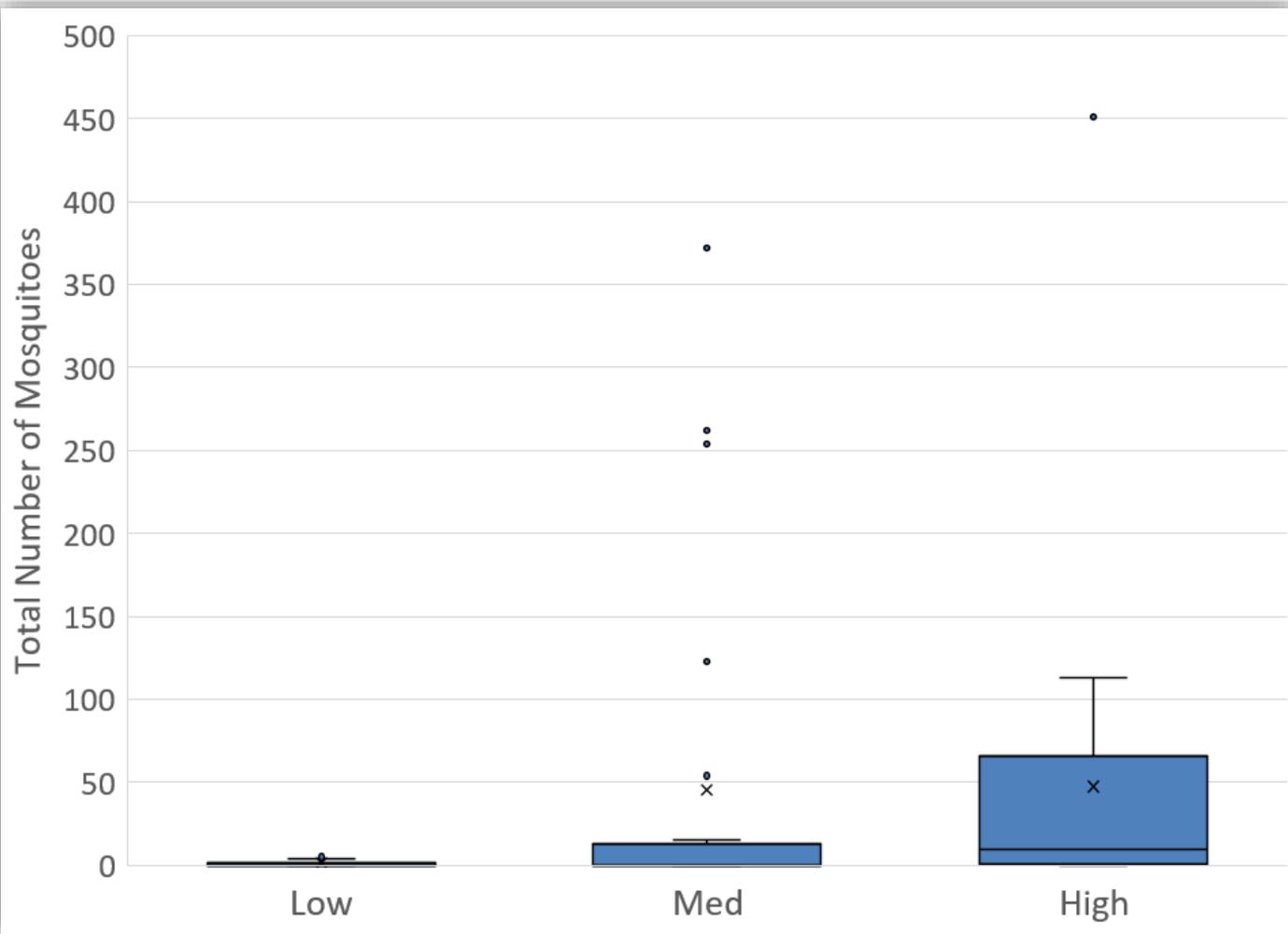


GAPS (ENTRY POINTS INTO CISTERN) = MORE MOSQUITOES ($p=0.003$; $\rho=0.36$)



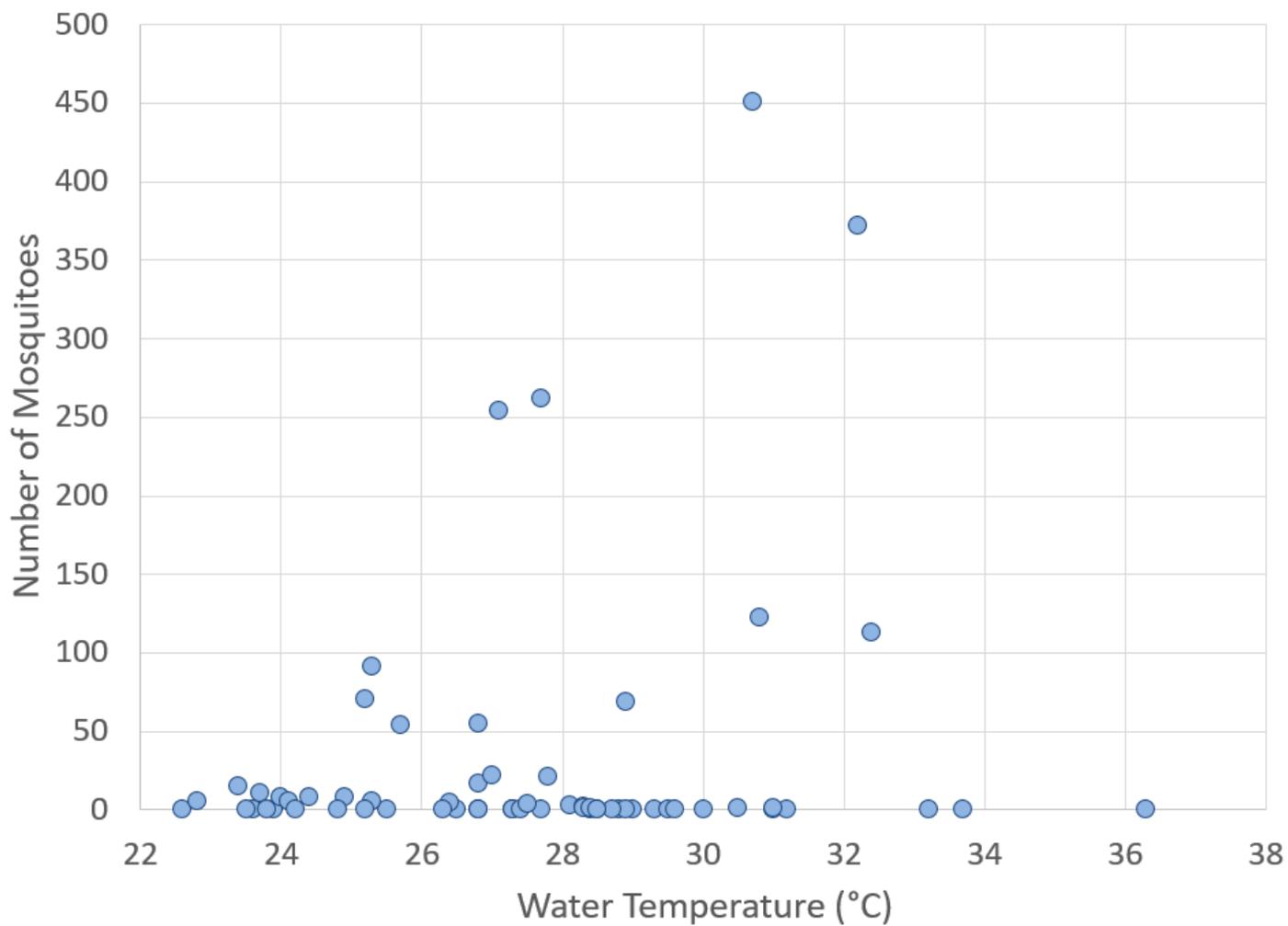
VEGETATION/FOLIAGE = MORE MOSQUITOES

($p=0.001$; $\rho=0.397$)



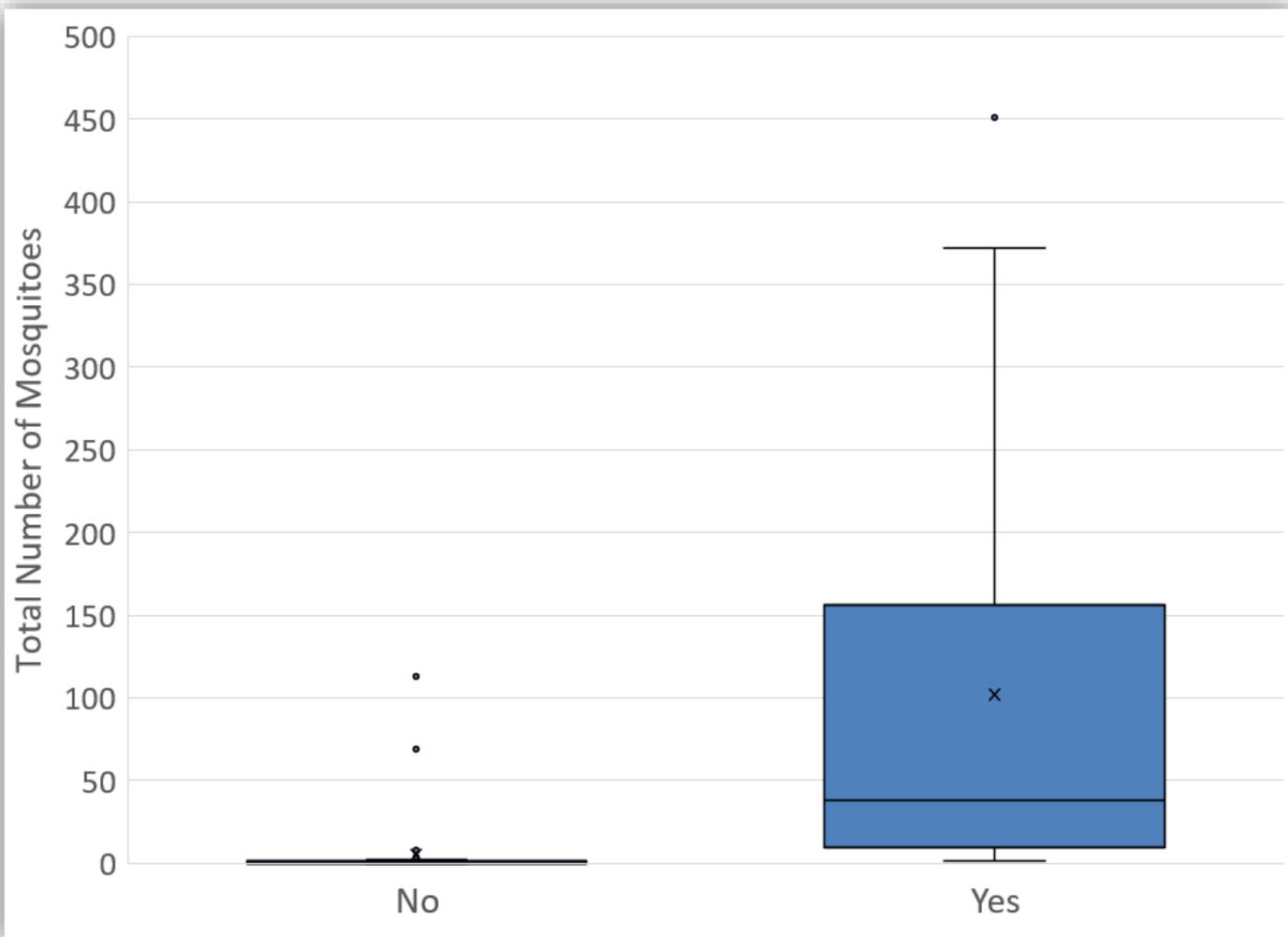
WATER TEMPERATURE

($p=0.019$; $\rho=-0.294$)



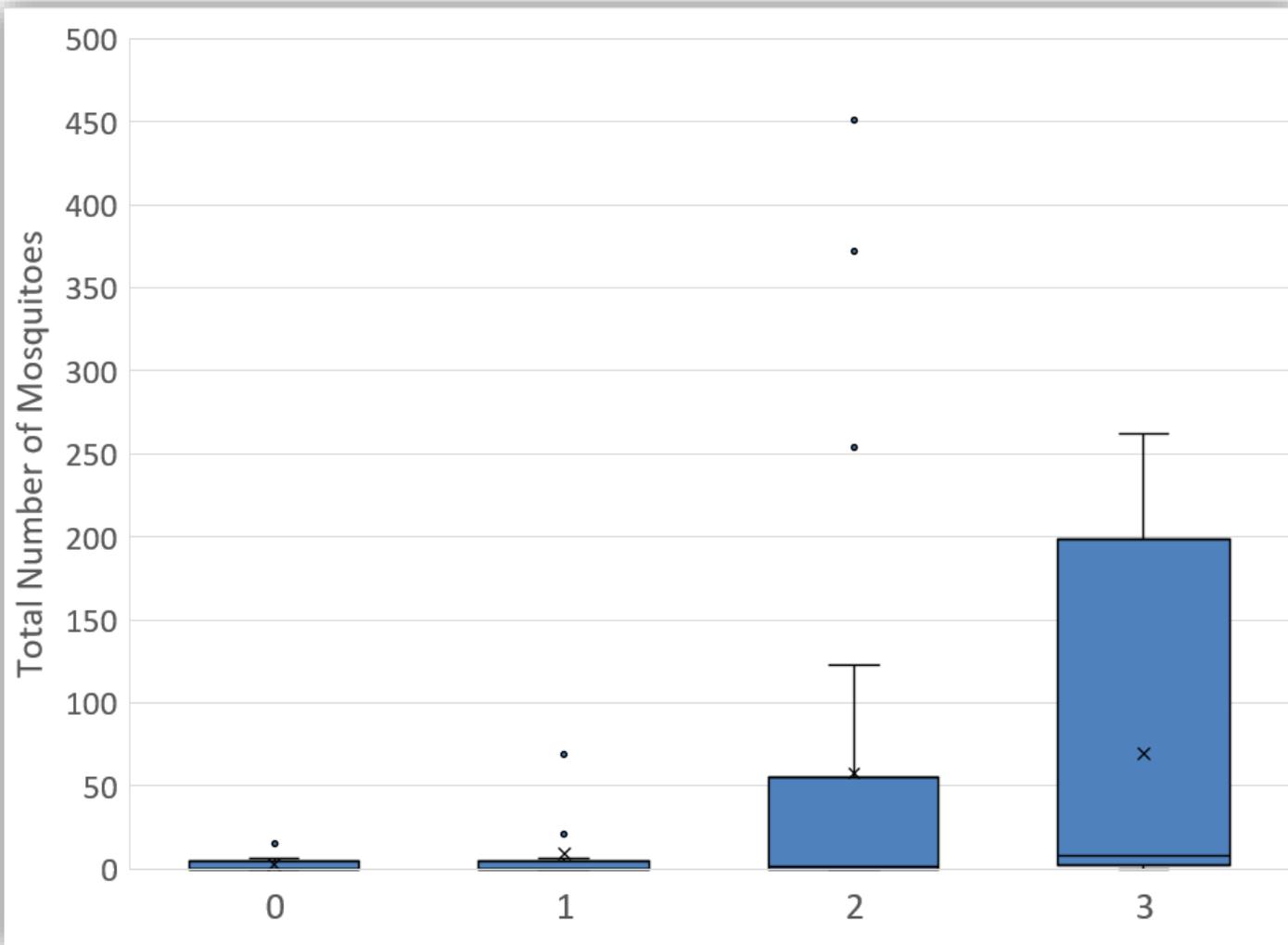
PRESENCE OF MOSQUITOES OUTSIDE THE TANK

($p=0.024$ $\rho=0.282$)



PRESENCE OF INLET FILTERS

($p=0.039$ $\rho=0.261$)



WHAT *DIDN'T* CORRELATE WITH MOSQUITO PRESENCE?

- Standing water around system ($p=0.112$)
- Frequency of maintenance ($p=0.189$)
- Overflow length ($p=0.214$)
- Usage of system ($p=0.246$)
- Sediment depth in tank ($p=0.475$)
- pH of water ($p=0.394$)
- Overflow diameter ($p=0.516$)
- Debris in water ($p=0.619$)
- Tank size ($p=0.656$)

TOBIT REGRESSION ANALYSIS

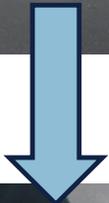
	Coefficient	Standardized Coefficient	Marginal Effect	P-value	Significant? ($\alpha=0.05$)
Intercept	-255.63	-2.28		0.004	✓
→ Inlet Filters	51.62	0.46	18.23	0.02	✓
→ Gaps	90.64	0.81	32.01	0.01	✓
Maintenance	-44.40	-0.40	-15.68	0.049	✓
→ Foliage Density	40.31	0.36	14.24	0.07	
Stagnant Water	62.99	0.56	22.25	0.34	
logSigma	4.72	1.0		<2e-16	✓

Research Question #1:
**Are rainwater harvesting systems
contributing to the
presence/proliferation of mosquitoes?**

ANSWER: In Some Cases

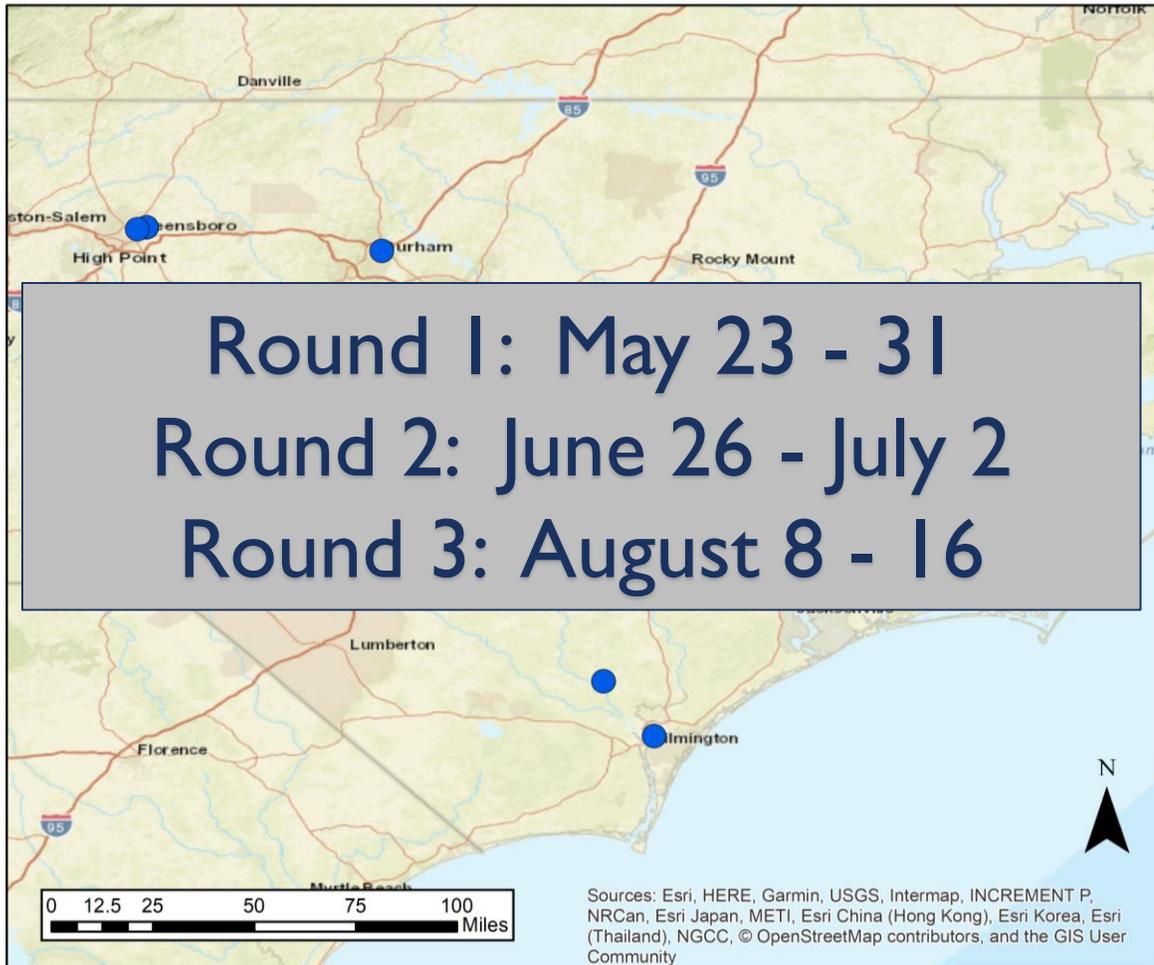
Research Question #2: What Do We Do About It?

WHAT ARE COMMON METHODS OF PREVENTING MOSQUITOES FROM BREEDING IN RWHS SYSTEMS?



RESEARCH, ROUND 2: SUMMER 2019

BEFORE/AFTER DESIGN, 3 TREATMENTS + CONTROL



- 12 sites with the most mosquitoes found in 2017
- 20 RWVH systems
 - 4 – screen & seal
 - 4 – automated drain
 - 4 – larvicide (Dunks)
 - 4 – larvicide (Natular)
 - 4 – control

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

Larval Sampling Before/After Treatment + Adult Sampling Before/After Treatment



ADULT TRAPS

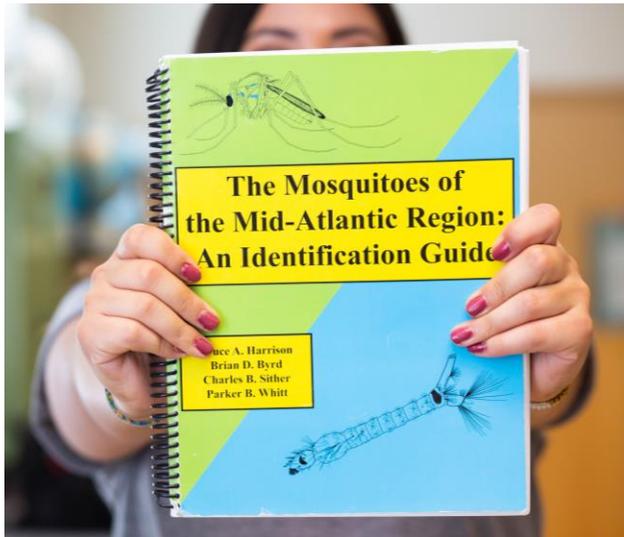
BioGents (BG) Sentinel Trap



Gravid Trap (Version 1 and 2)



ALL SPECIMENS IDENTIFIED TO GENUS AND SPECIES



Harrison, Bruce A., et al. *The mosquitoes of the Mid-Atlantic region: an identification guide*. Cullowhee, NC:Western Carolina University, 2016.



OVERALL RESULTS BY SPECIES (ALL ROUNDS)

Species	Larvae	Adults
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	6163	1932
<i>Aedes hendersoni</i>	1	-
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	-	18
<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	-	4
<i>Aedes vexans</i>	-	5
<i>Anopheles crucians</i>	-	2
<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	-	16
<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	-	2
<i>Culex erraticus</i>	-	68
<i>Cules pipiens</i>	45	555

Species	Larvae	Adults
<i>Culex restuans</i>	2	75
<i>Culex salinarius</i>	23	75
<i>Culex territans</i>	-	3
<i>Psorophora ciliata</i>	-	2
<i>Psorophora columbiae</i>	-	1
<i>Psorophora ferox</i>	-	7
<i>Psorophora howardii</i>	-	2
<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	-	2
<i>Orthopodomyia signifera</i>	-	9
<i>Toxorhynchites rutilus</i>	16	-

Adult Total: 6,250

Larvae Total: 2,778

LARVAE RESULTS BY SPECIES

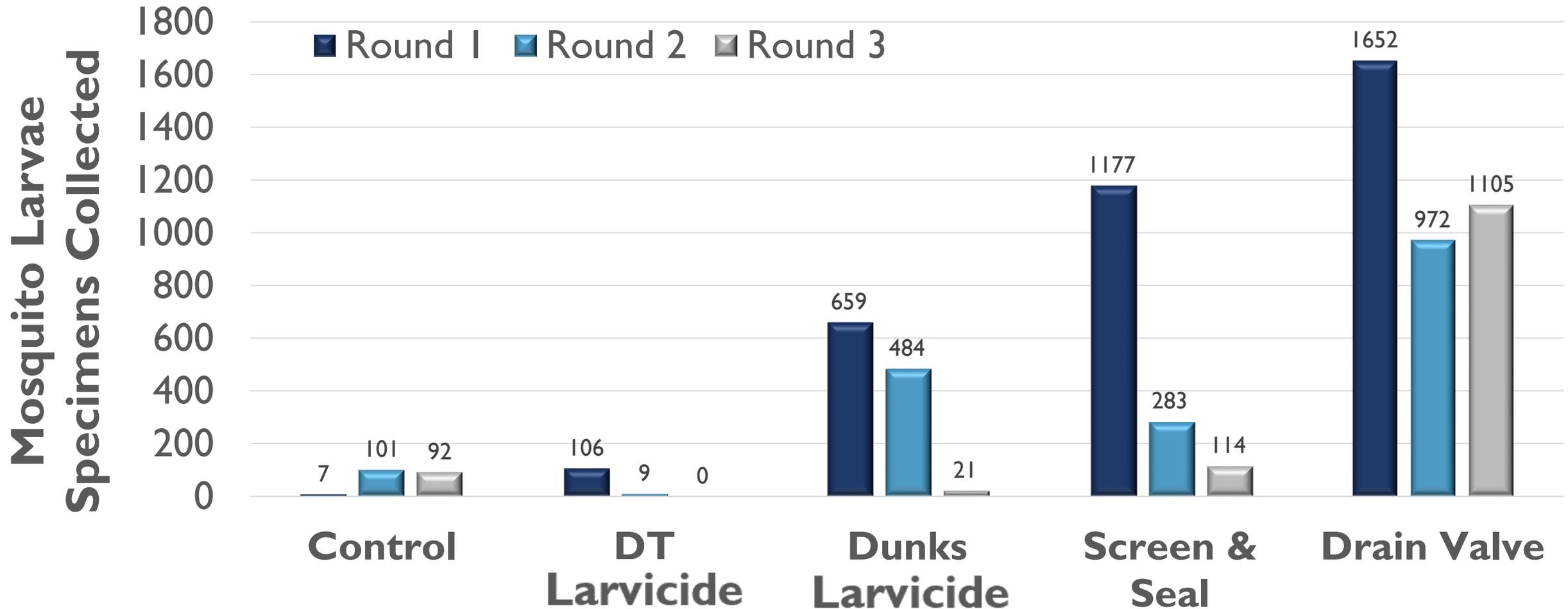
	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	3439	1573	1151
<i>Aedes hendersoni</i>	-	1	-
<i>Culex pipiens</i>	45	-	-
<i>Culex restuans</i>	2	-	-
<i>Culex salinarius</i>	3	-	20
<i>Toxorhynchites rutilus</i>	16	-	-
TOTAL	3505	1574	1171

ADULT RESULTS BY SPECIES

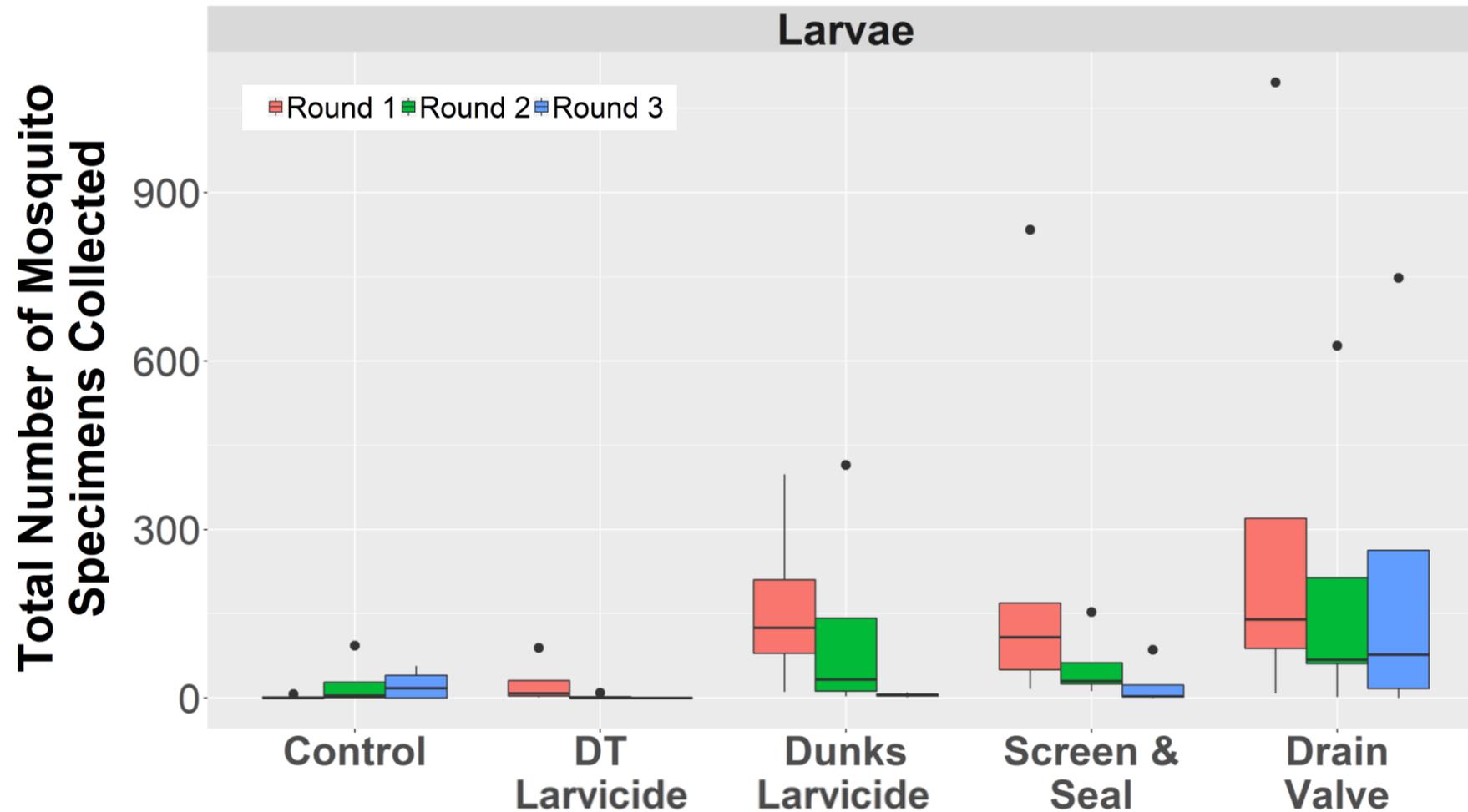
Species	Round		
	1	2	3
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	901	559	472
<i>Aedes hendersoni</i>	-	-	-
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	6	11	1
<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	2	2	0
<i>Aedes vexans</i>	-	4	1
<i>Anopheles crucians</i>	2	-	-
<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	12	3	1
<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	-	-	2
<i>Culex erraticus</i>	38	12	18
<i>Culex pipiens</i>	121	219	215

Species	Round		
	1	2	3
<i>Culex restuans</i>	53	15	7
<i>Culex salinarius</i>	31	27	17
<i>Culex territans</i>	3	-	-
<i>Psorophora ciliata</i>	-	-	2
<i>Psorophora columbiae</i>	-	1	-
<i>Psorophora ferox</i>	-	7	-
<i>Psorophora howardii</i>	-	1	1
<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	-	-	2
<i>Orthopodomyia signifera</i>	1	1	7
<i>Toxorhynchites rutilus</i>	-	-	-

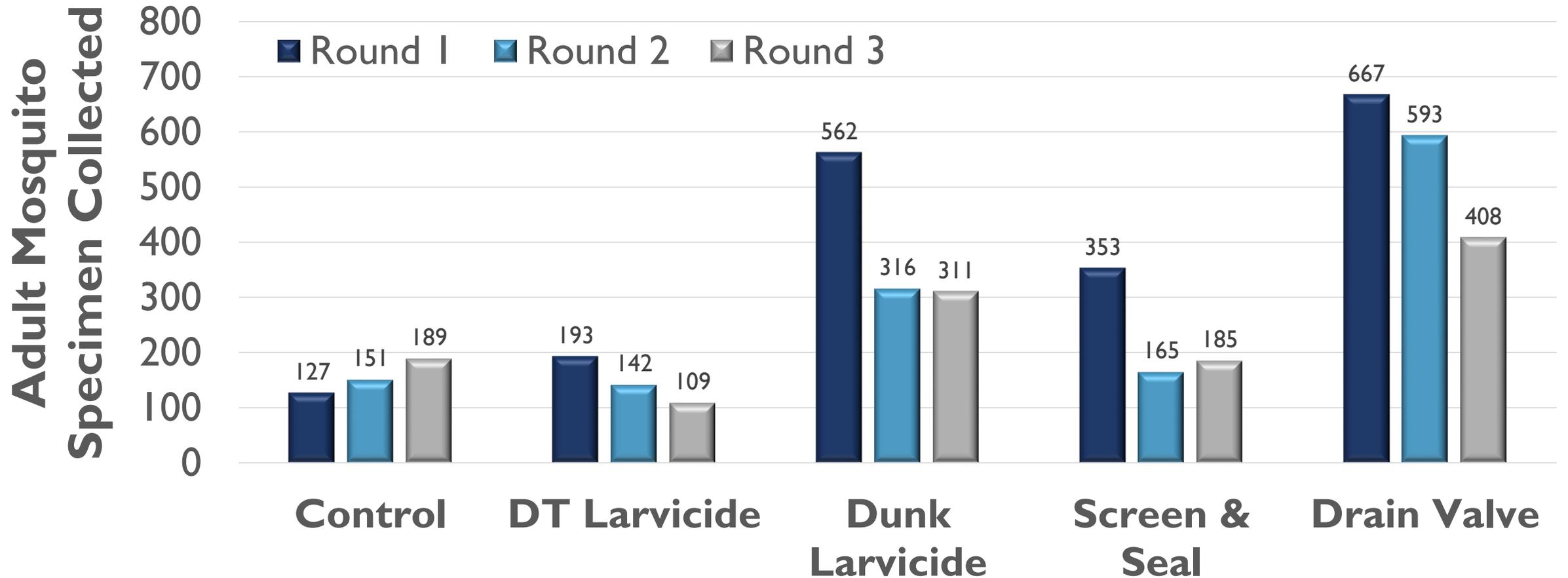
RESULTS – LARVAE COLLECTED FROM STORAGE TANKS



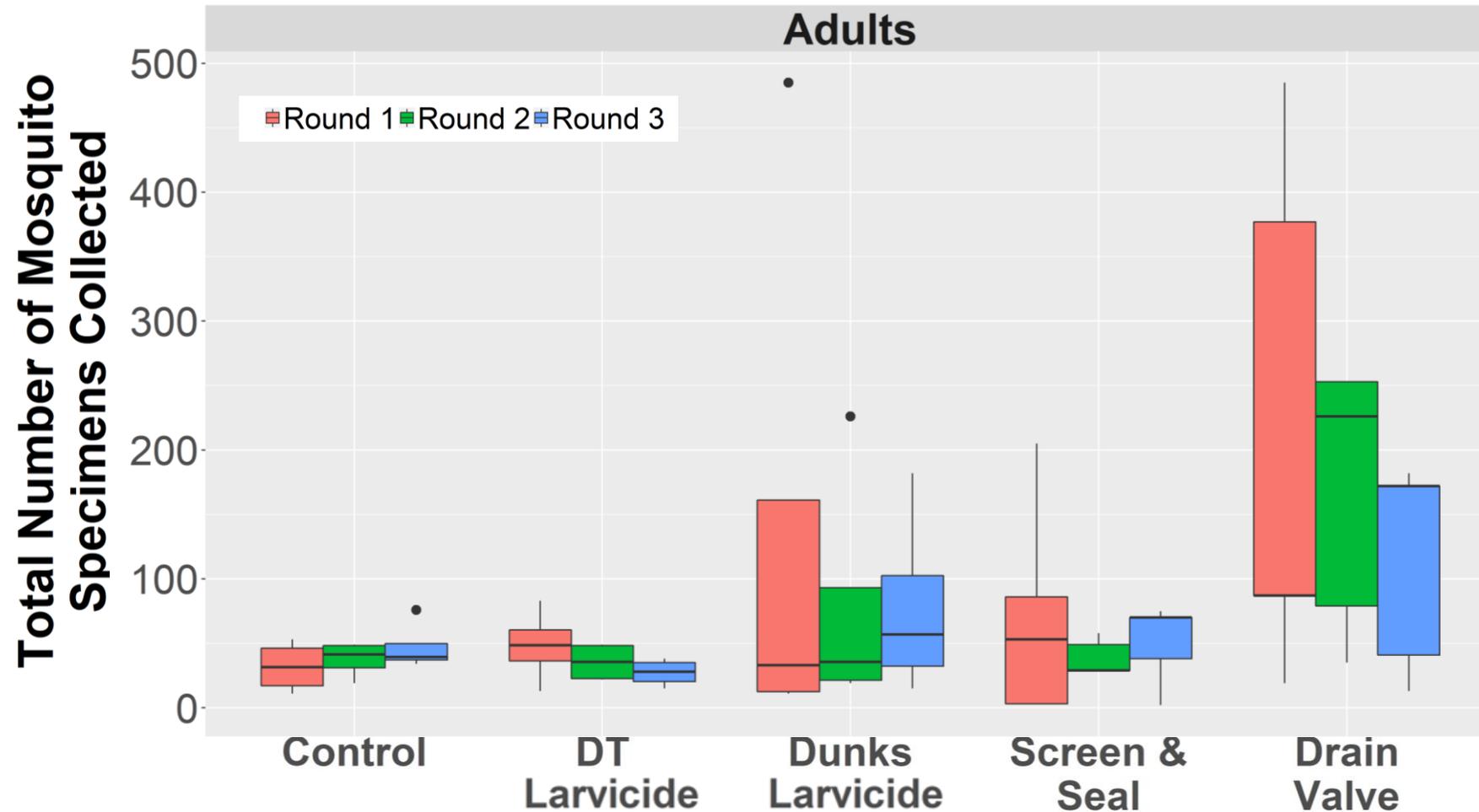
RESULTS – LARVAE COLLECTED FROM STORAGE TANKS



RESULTS – ADULTS COLLECTED FROM SITES



RESULTS – ADULTS COLLECTED FROM SITES



PRELIMINARY CONCLUSIONS

**Natular[®] DT Larvicide > Mosquito Dunks[®] >
Screen and Seal > Weekly Drain**

- **DT Larvicide, Dunks Larvicide, and Screen/Seal treatments provided significant reductions in larval populations**
- There are pros and cons to each method of treatment
 - Cost
 - Frequency of deployment
 - Complexity of deployment

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

- More statistical analyses
- Developing recommendations for RWH system owners
- Publishing work in several formats
 - (extension fact sheet, peer-reviewed journal article)



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

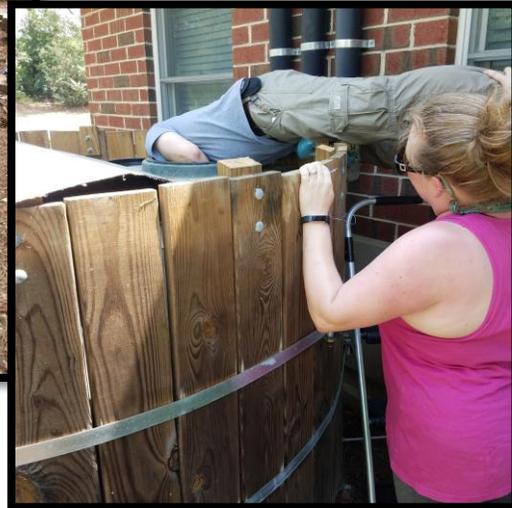
- Longwood PRISM Program (2017, 2019)
- Longwood Faculty Research Development Grants (2017, 2019)
- Virginia Academy of Science (2017)
- Longwood University Office of Student Research (2017, 2019)
- City of Chesapeake, VA (2019)

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- Shawn Kennedy
- Dr. David Lehr
- Janice Pulver, Betsy Hodson

THANK YOU!

QUESTIONS/MORE INFO?

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