# RELEASING MOSQUITOES



### SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS ARTICLE

## As COVID vaccine arrives, many Blacks in Savannah haunted by memory of infamous mosquito experiment

Mary Landers Savannah Morning News
Published 1:08 p.m. ET Feb. 4, 2021 | Updated 12:40 p.m. ET Feb. 6, 2021



Chatham County Commission Chairman Chester Ellis stands in front of some of the first homes built in Carver Village. Ellis grew up visiting his uncle, who lived just a few houses down on Bowden Street. Richard Burkhart/Savannah Morning News



### SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS ARTICLE

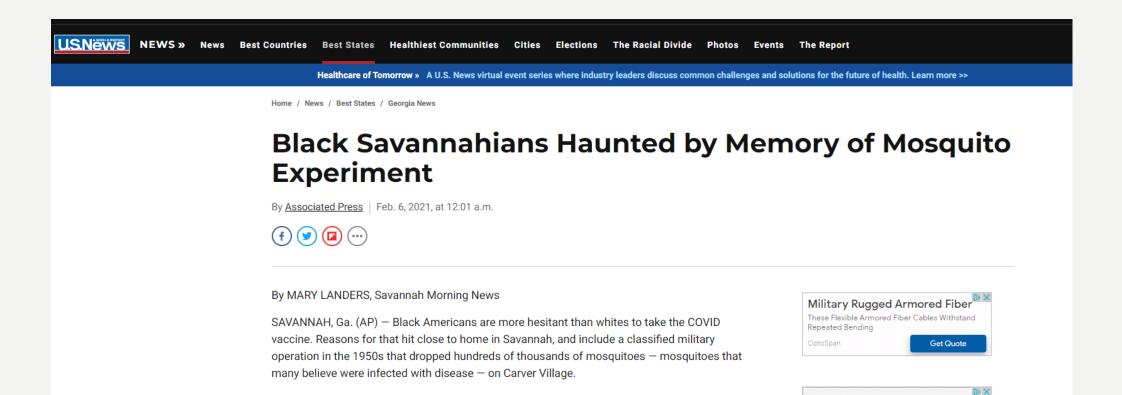
But some Savannahians, including Ellis, have their doubts about whether the test mosquitoes were infected. He and others investigated the issue while applying for historic designation for the neighborhood.

"And I know some people will say, 'Well, there were mosquitoes, but they weren't infected," he said. "But they were."

Ellis recalled the infection as malaria. The Army Chemical Corps document indicates the research centered on yellow fever.



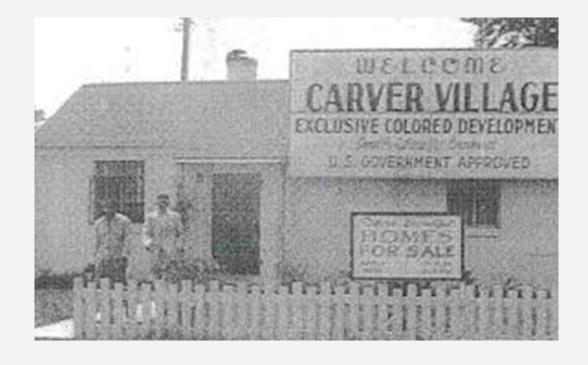
### U.S. NEWS ARTICLE





### **CARVER VILLAGE**

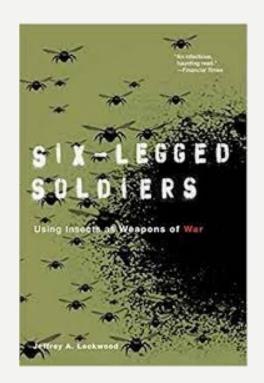
- Established 1948
- Provided affordable housing for African Americans
- 600 individually owned homes
- Once the largest housing development for people of color
- Placed on the Registry of Historic Places in 2019





### **MILITARY OPERATIONS**

- Operations to see is mosquitoes can be weaponized
  - -Operation Big Buzz
  - -Operation Drop Kick
  - -Operation May Day
  - -Operation Grid Iron
  - -Operation Magic Sword





### HOW IT STARTED

- Need to rear mosquitoes
- Need to infect mosquitoes
- The big break
  - Feeding Aedes aegypti on infected animals not practical
  - Added Yellow Fever virus to a medium and let larvae swim in it
  - Adult mosquitoes transmittedYF to mice



### **OPERATION BIG BUZZ**

- May 1955 approximately I million Aedes aegypti
  - I/3 went through loading tests
  - I/3 aegypti went through storage tests
  - 1/3 were pack into E-14 munitions and dropped on rural Georgia
- E-14 munitions dropped by airplane
  - aegypti dispersed up to 2,000 feet
- https://www.alachuacounty.us/Depts/epd/EPAC/A%20military%20Conspiracy%20Against%20an%20Unsuspecting%20Public%20-%20Jim%20Lee.pdf
- aegypti found hosts half a mile away
  - Volunteer humans and guinea pigs



### **OPERATION BIG BUZZ**

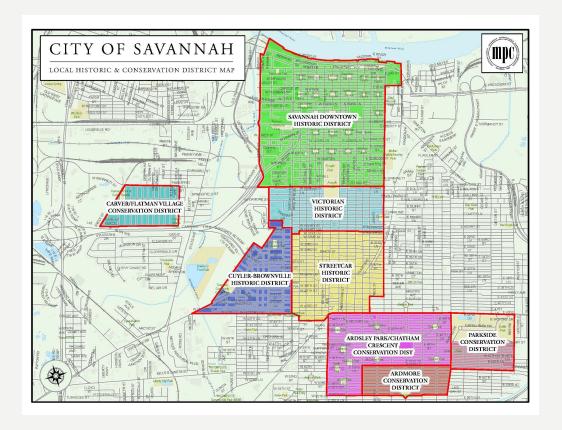
- A simulated mosquito-based attack
- No exact location only "rural Georgia"
  - Here's my conspiracy theory, best guess with no evidence – Ft. Stewart
    - Camp Stewart opened in June 1940
      - Anti-aircraft artillery training center
    - Camp Stewart reopened in 1950
      - 1953 still anti-aircraft artillery training center but also armor and tank firing
    - Became Ft. Steward in March 1956
    - Hunter Army Airfield very close by





### **OPERATION MAY DAY**

- April November 1956
  - Carver Village Savannah, GA
  - aegypti released from ground level
  - Mosquitoes recovered by dry-ice baited traps
  - DOD claims resident participation
    - Mosquitoes collected inside homes





### **OPERATION DROP KICK**

- 1956
  - Savannah, GA & Avon Park, FL
  - aegypti released by plane
    - 600,000 at Avon Park
- 1958
  - May include a second release
  - Helicopter release was effective

and bit people. Also in 1956 the Corps released 600,000 uninfected mosquitoes from a plane at Avon Park Bombing Range, Florida. Within a day the mosquitoes had spread a distance of between one and two miles and had bitten many people. In 1958 further tests at Avon Park AFB, Florida, showed that mosquitoes could easily be disseminated from helicopters, would spread more than a mile in each direction, and would enter all types of buildings. These tests showed that mosquitoes could be spread over areas of several square miles by means of devices dropped from planes or set up on the ground. And while these tests were made with uninfected mosquitoes, it is a fairly safe assumption that infected mosquitoes could be spread equally well. 165



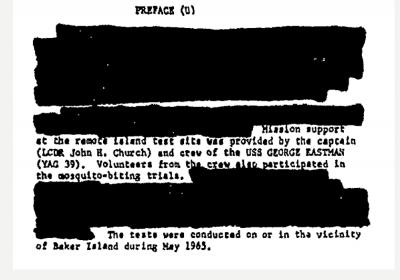
### OPERATION GRID IRON

- Likely involved the release of mosquitoes
- No publicly available information
- Now refers to a 2008 2012 investigation into U.S.Air Force Academy football team.



## OPERATION MAGIC SWORD (TEST 65-4)

- Several references to location being "southeast coast of U.S."
  - First reference published in 1999
- Part of the larger SHAD (Shipboard Hazard and Defense) testing
  - USS George Eastman May 1965
  - 8 trials carried out off of Baker Island
    - Half way between Hawaii and Australia
    - Now a National Wildlife Refuge
  - Crew from Eastman participated in biting trials
  - aegypti released shortly after dawn
  - Island decontaminated prior to each release
  - aegypti can fly 3.5 miles from ship to shore



http://sonmi.weebly.com/uploads/2/4/7/4/24749526/night\_train - test\_64-5\_1964.pdf



### MARK RECAPTURE STUDY

- Near Savannah in 1954
- 2 million radioactive mosquitoes released
  - Aedes taeniorhynchus
  - On Oatland Island
- 428 captured
- 90% of females trapped within 4 miles
  - Max distance 20 miles
  - 4 days after release

Bidlingmayer, W.L., Schoof, H.F. THE DISPERSAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SALT-MARCH MOSQUITO,

AEDES TAENIORHYNCHUS (WIEDEMANN), NEAR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA. Mosquito News 17,3 (1957)

202-12.



### MARK RECAPTURE STUDIES

- · Nigeria 1949
- California 1950
- Canada 1950
- Florida 1951
- Brazil 1951
- Egypt 1964, 1969, 1970
- Japan 2007
- China 2011
- Jan 2013 paper identified at least 29 Mark-recapture studies
  - https://www.researchgate.net/publication/259095490 Flight distance of mosquitoes Culicidae A metadata analysis to support the management of barrier zones around rewetted and newly constructed wetlands

### PRELIMINARY REPORT ON MOSQUITO FLIGHT DISPERSAL STUDIES WITH RADIOISOTOPES IN CALIFORNIA, 1950

Deed C. Thurman, Jr., S.A. Sanitarian and R.C. Husbands, Resident Entomologist

### INTRODUCTIO.

Knowledge of the flight dispersal of mosquitoes is of basic importance in the epidemiology of the diseases they transmit and in the planning of control measures. Aware of this fact, malariologists have investigated rather extensively the problem of the flight range of anopheline mosquitoes because of their known relationship to malaria. Eyles (5) has prepared a critical review of the literature related to the flight and dispersal habits of anopheline mosquitoes. Since his summary, numerous additional studies related to the flight and dispersal of anophelines have been conducted such as those of Eyles, Sabrosky, and Russell (7), Goodwin (8), and Correa, Lima, and Coda (4). Exhaustive literature comparable to that of the flight of anopheline mosquitoes does not exist with respect to culicine mosquitoes although a few highly significant studies have been conducted. Among these are the work of Stage, Giullin, and Yates (14); Horsfall (10); Reeves, Brookman, and Hammon (13); Causey and Kumm (2); and Causey, Kumm, and Laemmert (3).

Investigations of the biology of California mosquitoes in irrigated pastures were begun in 19491. It was early real ized that studies of the flight range of these mosquitoes would be basic in establishing relationships that they might have to the transmission of disease and in allowing for better definition of the zones of importance to mosquito control. The three mosquitoes of major importance issuing from irrigated pastures are Aedes nigromaculis (Ludlow), Culex tarsalis Coquillett, and Aedes dorsalis (Meigen).

\*A contribution of the Bureau of Vector Control, California State Department of Public Health; the Communicable Disease Center, Public Health Service; and the Turlock Mosquito Abatement District. \*\*From CDC, Atlents, 6a.

\*\*From CDC, Atlanta, Ga.

\*\*Contral Valley Mosquito Ecology Studies, Turlock, Calif.

\*\*Central Valley Mosquito Ecology Studies — a cooperative enterprise sponsored by the Turlock Mosquito Abatement District on behalf of the California Mosquito Control

The studies of Reeves, Brookman, and Hammon (13) established basic information concerning the flight range of C. tarsalis. A. dorsalis, which in the years up to 1940 was the principal Aedes problem in the Central Valley, has been relegated, because of events of the past decade, to a position of much less importance than that of A. nigromaculis. Thus, the mosquito flight studies undertaken during 1950 were concentrated on investigating the range and dispersal patterns of A. nigromaculis.

For these studies the "release" emergence of mosquitoes was made in an irrigated pasture designated as the "Study Pasture" located in Township 5 S, Range 9E, Section 9 in Stanislaus County, Calif., about 8 miles west of Turlock. The pasture selected consisted of approximately 90 acres in an inverted L-shape and the release point for the radioactive mosquitoes was located at the southern border of the inside of the L. The closest human habitation was approximately 1/8 mile to the south and across a small field.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

A majority of the work done on anophelines and flight range up to the time of Eyles' summary involved capturing adult mosquitoes, marking them with a stain, releasing them, and recapturing marked specimens. The marking agents necessitated spraying with aqueous aniline dye solutions, or dusting with metallic bronzing powder. Another technique consisted of using dilute solutions of Giemsa's, Wright's, or methylene blue stains in which the larvae were reared. Zukel (16) developed methods for marking anopheline mosquitoes with fluorescent compounds; rhodamine B, among others, proved to be quite suitable. Reeves, Brookman, and Hammon (13) selected rhodamine B as their tagging material. Recently, with the work of Hassett and Jenkins (9), Bugher and Taylor (1), and Jenkins (11) the use of radioisotopes for tagging mosquitoes became a possibility. Lindquist and Yates (personal



## RELEASING MOSQUITOES FOR CONTROL

- Sterile Insect Technique
  - Wolbachia
  - Genetically Modified
  - Irradiated
  - Chemosterilants



### WOLBACHIA INFECTED MOSQUITOES

- Regulated by EPA
- Experimental use permit required
- State approval
- https://www.cdc.gov/mosquitoes/mosquito-control/community/sit/wolbachia.html
- Lots of releases dating back to 1967
- A lot more activity lately
- A.K.A.
  - Cytoplasmic Incompatibility, CI
  - Insect Incompatible Technique, IIT
- Also released to limit virus transmission



### WOLBACHIA INFECTED MOSQUITOES

- Laven, H. Cytoplasmic incompatibility
  - Burma (Myanmar) 1967 http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/216383a0
- Guangzhou Wolbaki Biotech Co. Cytoplasmic incompatibility
  - China 2015 https://www.sixthtone.com/news/1008338/millions-of-lab-grown-mosquitoes-are-being-released-in-guangzhou
- MosquitoMate Cytoplasmic incompatibility
  - 2017 5 year limited EPA registration in 20 states
    - California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Maine, Maryland, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Nevada, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, and West Virginia
    - Still required State approval
    - <a href="https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/epa-registers-wolbachia-zap-strain-live-male-asian-tiger-mosquitoes">https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/epa-registers-wolbachia-zap-strain-live-male-asian-tiger-mosquitoes</a>
  - Florida 2018 https://entomologytoday.org/2019/05/03/wolbachia-infected-mosquito-release-shows-encouraging-results/



### WOLBACHIA INFECTED MOSQUITOES

### World Mosquito Program – Stop virus transmission

- Australia 2011 https://www.worldmosquitoprogram.org/en/global-progress/australia
- Vietnam 2013 https://www.worldmosquitoprogram.org/en/global-progress/vietnam
- Indonesia 2014 https://www.worldmosquitoprogram.org/en/global-progress/indonesia
- Brazil 2014 https://www.worldmosquitoprogram.org/en/global-progress/brazil
- Colombia 2015 https://www.worldmosquitoprogram.org/en/global-progress/colombia
- Sri Lanka 2017 https://www.worldmosquitoprogram.org/en/global-progress/sri-lanka
- Fiji 2018 https://www.worldmosquitoprogram.org/en/global-progress/fiji
- Kiribati 2018 https://www.worldmosquitoprogram.org/en/global-progress/kiribati
- Vanuatu 2018 https://www.worldmosquitoprogram.org/en/global-progress/vanuatu
- New Caledonia 2019 https://www.worldmosquitoprogram.org/en/global-progress/new-caledonia
- Mexico 2019 https://www.worldmosquitoprogram.org/en/global-progress/mexico



### GENETICALLY MODIFIED MOSQUITOES

- EPA regulates release
- Requires an experimental use permit prior to release
- Also requires state and local authorities approval
- Much more recent technique
- <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/mosquitoes/mosquito-control/community/sit/genetically-modified-mosquitoes.html">https://www.cdc.gov/mosquitoes/mosquito-control/community/sit/genetically-modified-mosquitoes.html</a>



## THE CARTAGENA PROTOCOL ON BIOSAFETY

- International agreement signed by 173 countries
- Safe handling, transport, and use of LMOs
- Adopted in 2000
- Entered into force in 2003



### GENETICALLY MODIFIED MOSQUITOES

- Oxitec RIDL
  - Cayman Islands 2009 https://www.oxitee.com/cayman
  - Malaysia 2010 https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0042771
  - Brazil 2011 https://www.oxitec.com/brazil
  - Panama 2014 https://www.oxitec.com/panama
  - Florida Keys 2021 https://www.oxitec.com/florida
  - Texas ??
  - California ?? https://www.oxitec.com/california
- Target Malaria Gene Drive
  - Burkina Faso 2019
    - https://targetmalaria.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Development-pathway\_FS\_EN\_Results-of-the-small-scale-release-of-non-gene-drive-genetically-modified-Burkina-Faso\_March21.pdf



### GENETICALLY MODIFIED MOSQUITOES

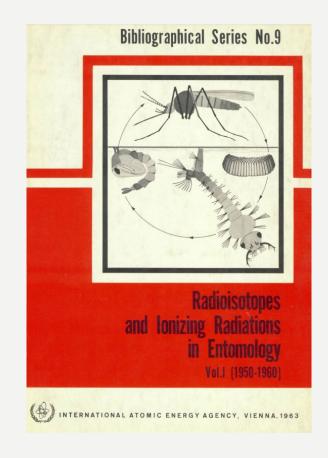
- Sterile hybrid due to genetic incompatibility
  - Burkina Faso 1968 https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2427523/
- Not GM but strain with natural low fertility
  - Pakistan 1977 https://doi.org/10.1093/aesa/72.6.751
- Irradiating mosquitoes causes genetic changes



### IRRADIATED MOSQUITOES

- Considered the conventional SIT approach
- Currently no regulations
- · https://www.cdc.gov/mosquitoes/mosquito-control/community/sit/irradiated.html
- A lot of smaller releases starting
- International Atomic Energy Agency

https://www.iaea.org/topics/sterile-insect-technique





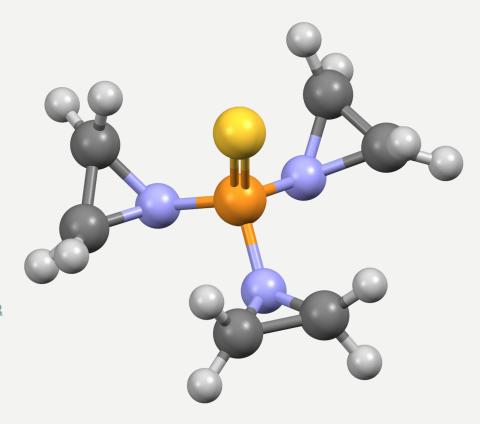
### IRRADIATED MOSQUITOES

- Gamma or X-Rays
  - Florida 1959 https://www.cabdirect.org/cabdirect/abstract/19632903091, 1962, 1977
  - India 1962
  - France 1972
  - Kenya 1974, 1975 https://doi.org/10.4269/ajtmh.1977.26.553, 1976, 1977
  - California 1977, 1978 https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/content/part/JAMCA/MN V40 N1 P083-090.pdf , 1980
  - Pakistan 1980
  - Italy 2004 https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-1-4020-6059-5 47, 2005 2009 https://doi.org/10.1603/me12048
  - Thailand 2016 https://journals.plos.org/plosntds/article?id=10.1371/journal.pntd.0007771
    - Both Irradiated and Wolbachia infected release
  - Spain 2018 https://doi.org/10.3390/insects12030272
  - Cuba 2020 https://www.mdpi.com/2075-4450/12/5/469/htm



### CHEMOSTERILIZED MOSQUITOES

- Florida 1968, 1969, 1970
  - https://doi.org/10.1126/science.168.3937.1368
- El Salvador 1970, 1977
  - https://doi.org/10.4269/ajtmh.1974.23.288
- India 1976, 1977
  - https://malariajournal.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/1475-2875-8-S2-S2



**Thiotepa** 



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