VDCI: Glynn County's Integrated Mosquito Management Program

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Outline

- Geographical Overview of Glynn County
- History of Mosquito Management Programs
- Current Mosquito Management Program
- West Nile Virus Response
- Challenges
- Public Communication and Outreach

Geography of Glynn County Georgia



- Approximately 585 square miles
  - 420 square miles of land and 165 square miles of water
- The County is on a major drainage basin where several river systems empty into the Atlantic Ocean

- St. Simons and Jekyll Island are known for wide beaches with large tidal ranges with coastlines constantly reshaped by:
  - Tides
  - Coastal Storms
  - Tropical Storms
  - Sea-level Fluctuations
- Humid subtropical climate



Mosquito Management History

Era/year	Management Strategy & Operations	Key Milestones & Details
Early 1980's	Physical Marsh Management (Trenching)	Mosquito control trenches were aggressively dug across coastal marshes, such as on Little St. Simons Island. These trenches rehydrated degraded marshland to allow natural tidal flow, preventing stagnant water and naturally checking mosquito populations without chemicals.
Mid 1980's-2000's	Regulatory Standstill & Chemical Reliance	State and federal environmental agencies heavily regulated trenching permits. Maintenance on old trenches ceased due to red tape. Left with unmaintained ditches, Glynn County Mosquito Control shifted focus to larvicide and adulticide.
Pre-2014	In-House County Program	Glynn County operated its own internal mosquito control department under Public Works. It managed surveillance, local chemical applications, and equipment maintenance internally.
2014	Privatization & Outsourcing	Due to logistical demands, the county completely decommissioned its internal operation and outsourced the entire management program to a commercial contractor: First MCS (Mosquito Control Services), then VDCI (Vector Disease Control International.)
2014-Present	Modern Integrated Mosquito Management (IMM)	Control operations moved to a more dynamic, data-backed approach. Spraying is activated based on real-time larval traps, citizen requests, and weather metrics.

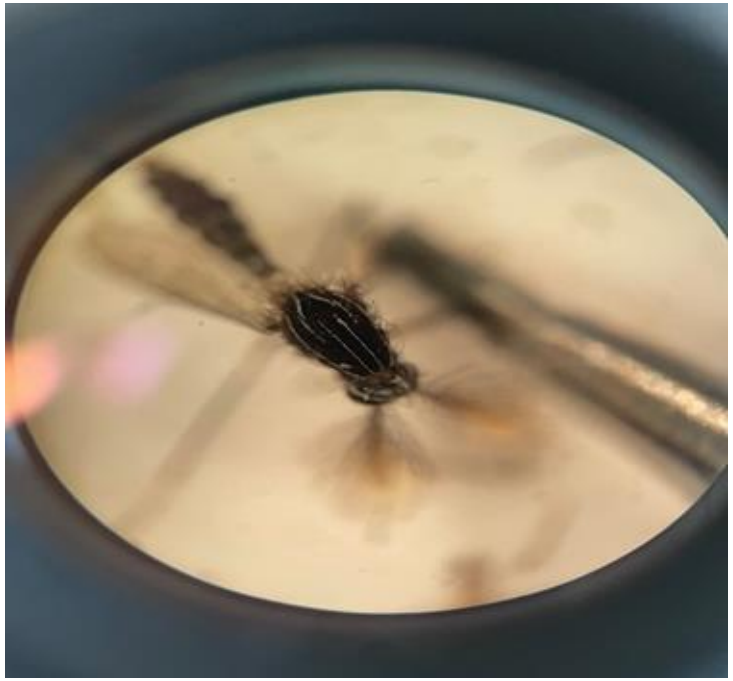
Current Program

- 3 contracts: Glynn County, GP Cellulose, and Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC)
- All contracts include Mosquito Surveillance, Virus Testing, Larvicide Control, and Adulticide Spraying
- Regular Staff: Manager, Administrator, Biologist, 2 Technicians, and 5 Spray Truck Drivers

Mosquito Surveillance

Trap Type	Glynn County	FLETC	GP Cellulose
New Jersey Light Trap	21	1	2
Ovitrap	21	1	2
Gravid	18/ week	1/ week	4/ month
Dyna	1	-	-
CDC Light Trap	10/ month	1/ month	2/ month
Glueboard	-	-	8/ month
Emergent	-	-	8/ month
Dredge Sample	-	-	4/ month





Larvicide

In 2025 we applied larvicide to an approximate total of 2,384.8 acres





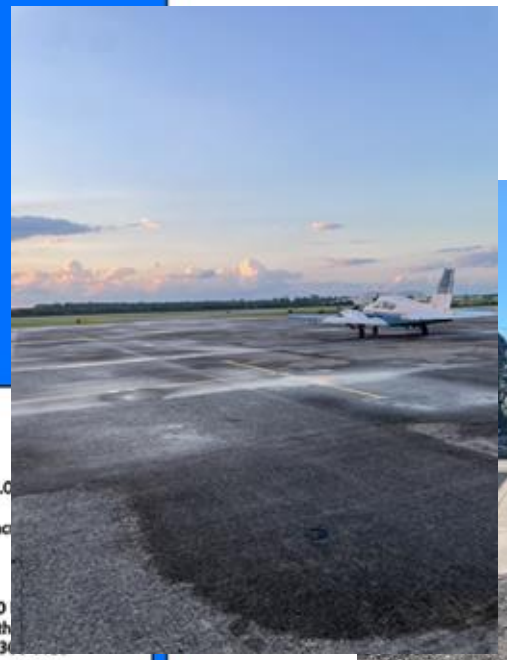


1,916 acres were done by plane

Adulticide



In 2025 we sprayed approximately 296,801 acres by truck and 49,536 acres by plane





West Nile Detection and Response

Year	July	August	September	October	Total Positive Pools
2019	2	2	7	1	**12**
2021	0	0	1	0	**1**
2024	0	2	0	1	**3**
2025	0	5	0	0	**5**
2026	0	1	1	0	**2**

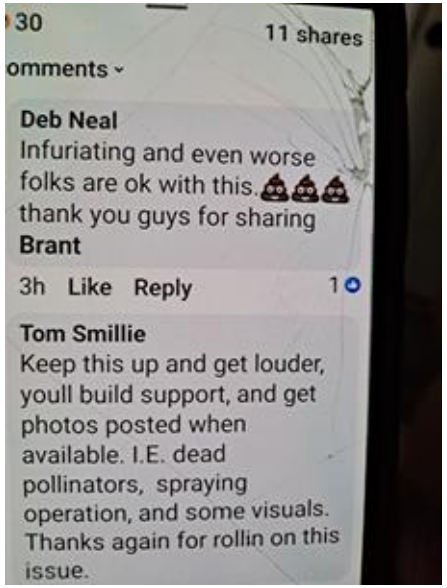
Strategy:

- Alert local area
- Increase Adulticide, alternating chemicals
- Larvicide any standing water
- Increase trapping in a half-mile radius until all pools come back negative.



Biggest Challenges

- Large marsh area
- Predators
- Salt Marsh Mosquitoes
- Andrew's Island
- Public Perception







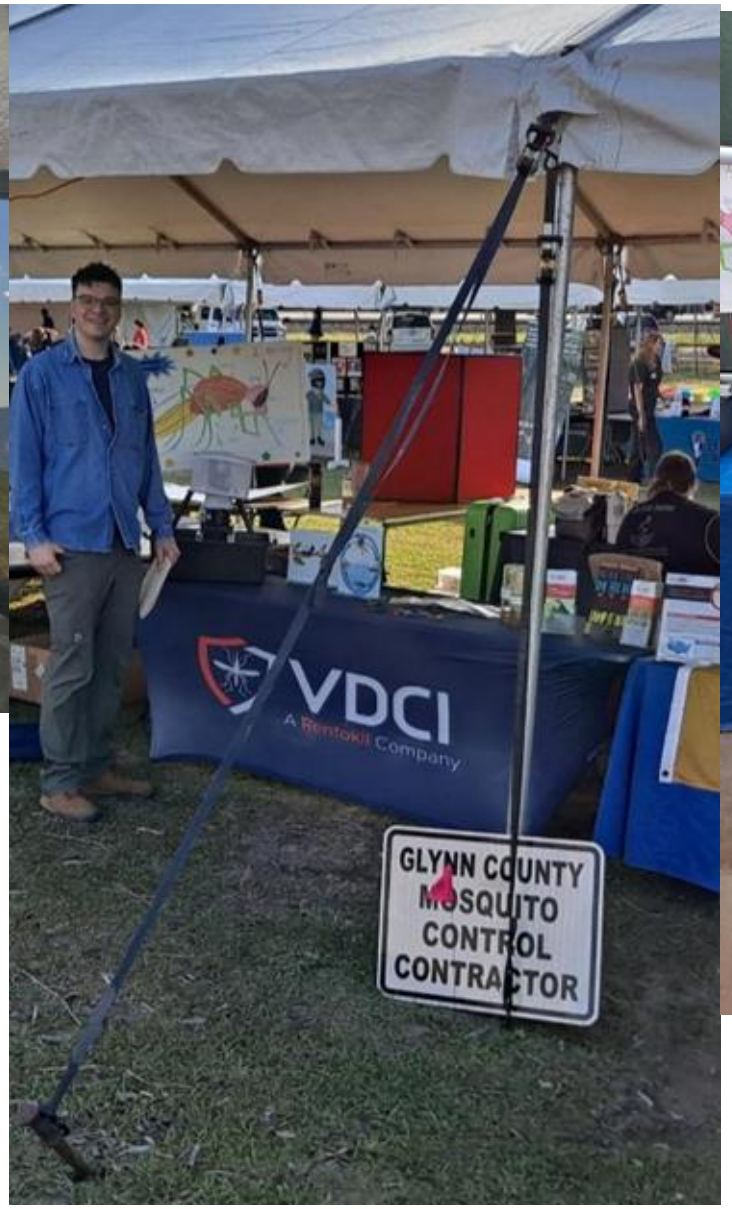




Public Outreach









Questions?







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