REPORT OF THE UTAH MOSQUITO ABATEMENT
ASSOCIATION 1957

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The Tenth Annual Meeting of the Utah Mosquito Abatement Association was held at the University of Utah in Salt Lake City on March 8 and 9, 1957. The sessions were well attended by representatives of the mosquito abatement districts and other agencies interested in mosquito abatement in the state. A large delegation from California was present and participated in the program and Mr. W. C. McDuffie from USDA, Agricultural Research Branch, attended the meetings and presented a paper.

The Utah Association is particularly fortunate in having the Logan Field Station of CDC, U. S. Public Health Service, located in the state, as we enjoy the close support and the participation of Dr. Archie D. Hess, Director, and other members of the staff in the programs and affairs of the association, particularly at these annual meetings. The proceedings and papers of the Tenth Annual Meeting will be published and distributed.

The Utah Mosquito Abatement Association was organized on March 20, 1948. At that time there were four organized mosquito abatement districts in Utah. Since the organization of the Utah Association in 1948, annual meetings have been held each year in rotation in the different districts. The number of organized districts has now grown to eight, with two more counties considering the organization of districts. In addition a number of smaller communities in the state, not included in an organized district, are conducting mosquito abatement programs.

The first mosquito control in the intermountain west was the Salt Lake City Mosquito Abatement District organized thirty-four years ago through an act of the Utah State Legislature of 1923. This district has since operated successfully, with close cooperation existing between the Department of Entomology of the University of Utah, the Salt Lake City Commission, the Salt Lake County Commission, and the people of Salt Lake City and surrounding county. We are fortunate to have Dr. Don M. Rees, head of the Department of Entomology of the University of Utah who has been associated with the Salt Lake City District for some twenty-five years. The manager of the Salt Lake District is Glen C. Collett who received his training in Entomology at the University.

The Utah State law under which mosquito control operates provides that any city, county, or portion thereof with a population of more than 100 may create an abatement district. This enabling legislation provides for the establishment and financing of districts at a local level without approval from a state authority. The drafting of this law was largely the work of Col. J. A. LePrince of the U. S. Public Health Service at the request of the Utah State Health Department. This law has been cited by Gray et al. as an example of good legislation.

One of the most significant events in the control of mosquitoes prior to 1956 was the cooperative water management program entered into by Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, and the Salt Lake City Mosquito Abatement District. This program has been in operation for several years with each of the cooperating agencies highly satisfied with its results.

During 1956 the further development of a cooperative program of mosquito abatement extending to all agencies concerned with water management was stressed, and some progress has been made with this program in establishing more effective water management on a
mosquito-producing fresh water marsh selected as an experimental area.

The people of Utah are aware of the advantages of mosquito abatement programs, as the abatement programs have been generally very successful in the organized districts. The state association has done much to coordinate and promote mosquito abatement in the state and to publish and disseminate the results of this work to others interested in mosquito abatement activities. We have tried to establish a close affiliation between the Utah Mosquito Abatement Association and the American Mosquito Control Association which we feel should represent the parent organization of all state and local control agencies. One of the memorable highlights of the Utah Association was when it joined with the American Association in the annual meetings of these organizations in Salt Lake City in 1952. We hope in the not too distant future we will again have this pleasure.

PAST AND PRESENT MOSQUITO CONTROL IN CALIFORNIA

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The preamble, so to speak, of the California Mosquito Control Association, began in 1903 in the area surrounding San Rafael. In 1905, community action was instituted against the salt-marsh mosquito in Burlingame in San Mateo County. In 1910, Professor Hermanns squared off on the anophelean problem when he and Harold Gray successfully demonstrated mosquito control techniques on the anophelean species in a little town called Penryn in the Sierra Foot Hills.

In 1915 the State Legislature was persuaded to add to the State Public Health Code those sections now better known as the “Mosquito Abatement Districts Acts.” These statutes definitely tied mosquito control to public health. It should be stated at this point that the authors of the Legislative Act had great vision and foresight as they went beyond the mosquito and included arthropod vectors of public health significance. This alliance with public health has continued throughout the years to the present time.

During the years from 1915 to 1946 Mosquito Abatement Districts fought hard to gain ground against the constantly increasing mosquito problem. Their weapons consisted largely of shovels, more commonly known as “idiot sticks,” and oil larvicides. In fact, this period in the history of California mosquito control could be termed the era of “Fuel Oils.”

In 1946, recognition of mosquito abatement districts came swiftly with the unveiling of the then “new” chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides. The period between 1946 and 1949 could be termed the marriage of mosquito control to chlorinated hydrocarbons. This marriage was short-lived, however, when attention was focused on the problem of species of mosquitoes becoming resistant to DDT. The