

Evaluating Efficacy of BGMesh Lure Using 3 Different Trap Designs – Holly Feltner (Alexandria Health Dept)

- a) Target species – *Ae albopictus*
- b) Trap types
 - i) BG Sentinel Trap
 - (1) BG Lure
 - (2) Dry ice
 - ii) CDC light trap
 - (1) BG Lure
 - (2) Dry ice
 - (3) Light
 - iii) Fay-Prince trap
 - (1) BG Lure
 - (2) Dry ice
- c) BG Lure
 - i) Lactic acid
 - ii) Fatty acid
 - iii) Ammonia
- d) Study site
 - i) City of Alexandria – 16 sq mi
 - ii) Cameron Knolls Community
 - (1) Developed in mid-80s
 - (2) ~95 town homes
 - (3) Surrounded by single family homes
 - (4) Lots of breeding and harborage sites
 - iii) Protocol
 - (1) Each trap ran for 24 hours
 - (2) Each trap was at each site once a week
- e) Results
 - i) Collected 7-10 different species
 - ii) Top three:
 - (1) *Ae albopictus*
 - (2) *Cx restuans/pipiens*
 - (3) *An punctipennis*
 - iii) BG trap caught the most albopictus (~16 per night)
 - iv) Fay Prince trap did second best (~8 per night)
 - v) CDC trap better at catching *Anopheles* spp
 - vi) Some variability by location, but BG trap always did best and CDC trap always did worst
 - vii) Urban areas had double or triple the number of albopictus compared to semi-urban areas
- f) BG trap was useful in promoting public education