Public Tick IPM Working Group  
June 13th, 2018

Please send additions, omissions or other corrections to flaufenberg@ipminstitute.org

The Working Group meets via conference call on the second Wednesday of each month at 1:00PM CT (2:00PM EST). The following notes are for June 13th, 2018.

Roll
1. Frank Laufenberg, IPM Institute of North America  
2. Jennifer Gruener, Warren County Mosquito Control Commission  
3. Monica White, Colorado Tick-Borne Disease Awareness Association  
4. David Theuret, Arkansas Department of Health  
5. Carolyn Fredette, New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services  
6. Kim Cervantes, New Jersey Department of Health  
7. Tom Mather, University of Rhode Island  
8. Bob Maurais, Mainely Ticks  
9. Jill Auerbach, Hudson Valley Lyme Disease Association  
10. Ron Harrison, Rollins, Inc.  
11. Jody Gangloff-Kaufmann, NYS IPM Program  
12. Jim Lunders, Jackson County Vector Control  
13. Mason Kauffman, US BIOLOGIC  
14. Kirby Stafford, Connecticut Ag Experiment Station  
15. Chris Przybyszewski, US BIOLOGIC  
16. Heather Szerlong, Ticknology  
17. Gloria Kim, NJ Tick Advocate  
18. Chris Stelzig, Entomological Society of America  
19. Tom Green, IPM Institute of North America  
20. Bieneke Bron, UW Madison

Agenda
1. Presentation: Jody Gangloff-Kaufmann on “Don’t Get Ticked New York”  
2. Tick Distribution Mapping Update  
3. Updating the Tick Pest Alert and Creating New Resources  
4. Additional updates, comments and announcements from Working Group members

1. Presentation: Jody Gangloff-Kaufmann on “Don’t Get Ticked New York”  
a. Jody Gangloff-Kaufmann is an entomologist working in community (non-agricultural) integrated pest management (IPM) on the reduction of risks from pests and pest management. Her interests include the preservation and management of wasps and bees in structures and landscapes, bed bug (Cimex lectularius) outreach, and management, and the promotion of IPM in schools, public spaces, and the home environment. She also works with ticks, ants, cockroaches, and other household and landscape...
pests and pollinators. Her scope is statewide, regional and national. Today Jody will be discussing the “Don’t Get ticked New York” project.


c. NY State IPM program has a whole team working on ticks at this time
   i. Northeast has intense issue with tick-borne disease and has allocated more funds in New York
   ii. New York state department of health and education department
      1. 2017 funding for Don’t Get Ticked New York program

d. Jill Auerbach, suggests highway billboards: remind drivers and not very costly
   i. Dutchess County is very active, Rick Ostfeld is located in that county

e. Jody is in touch with Bryan Backenson and Laura Harrington, first working group meeting is next Tuesday

f. Lots of outreach campaigns are going on:
   i. We wanted to make this statewide – there are certain county efforts going on as well
   ii. Hopefully this will become a model of how a marketing campaign can be successful, we don’t know yet

g. Mark of success is certainly behavior change – which is very hard to measure

h. Field test of natural products is underway
   i. Testing efficacy
   ii. We are skeptics of natural acaricides, anything that states “kills all ticks” should have proven efficacy
   i. Proper application matters
      i. Video of how to apply and market to PCO’s to ensure acaricide is applied appropriately

j. Cornell has a platform to get their continued education credits for pesticide applicators.
   i. One issue was that sometimes PMPs would not using high powered spray
   ii. Not necessarily spraying all important areas
   iii. Weren’t spraying when weather was ideal (dry)
   iv. Add these details to ITM applicator sheet!

k. Kirby: Natural stuff is getting a lot of marketing and publicity right now
   i. Reluctance to use this for tick control vs. other chemical control (herbicides, pesticides, etc.)

l. Bieneke: lots of people use grub control product on lawn, which actually contains bifenthrin (acaricide).
   i. Poppyseed learning kit on TickSmart in Wisconsin
      1. Eau Claire county and city health department have purchased the Tick Encounter education kits and sent those to school districts. It has been a great success in their region. Kids go home with a sticker and seem to educate their parents. (No data available, it was not a study).
      2. Fake bagels from China, they put their own ticks and poppy’s on them for education.
      3. Lots of success with kids

2. Tick Distribution Mapping Discussion
   a. Updating maps is still underway at the CDC, may not be done until 2019.
b. Becky Eisen: “We are currently working on a database to compile tick collection records from states and other partners and plan to update the maps with new information as it becomes available. However, we are not expecting to have any updates before the fall.”

c. For this reason, the best course of action is to avoid duplication of effort and to wait for CDC’s new maps

d. Tom Mather: I think it’s a good idea to wait for the CDC’s maps

e. How do other group members feel about this course of action?
   i. Should we consider updating the Tick Pest Alert to include a disclaimer that the maps are from 2015. We could do this by putting an asterisk after the “Species, Location and Related Disease” header and then having text at the bottom (where it says October 2016). “These maps are from 2013 and some species ranges have expanded. The maps will be updated in 2019”
   ii. Jill Auerbach approves: Ticks may be in your region even if they are not marked on these maps
      1. IR 3535 could be added to treatments on Tick Pest Alert

3. Updating the Tick Pest Alert and Creating New Resources
   a. Tick Pest Alert corrections (set to be sent to the WG by end of June and submitted by end of July):
      i. From: “Lyme disease accounts for over 90% of all reported human vector-borne disease, with an estimated 300,000 cases annually”
      ii. To: “TBD’s account for over 90% of all reported human vector-borne diseases, with over 300,000 cases annually.” Frank would add the CDC estimated cases for other tick-borne diseases to the 300,000 number.
         1. There is a chart for vector-borne diseases vs. specific tick diseases to specify the percent of reported vector-borne diseases.
   iii. Jill provided the chart to Frank

b. Frank is putting together a draft ITM checklist with resources for PMPs and Mosquito control districts, if you have good resources for these tools please send them to Frank

4. Additional updates, comments and announcements from Working Group members
   a. Octopamine and BioShield detergent – Frank couldn’t find this product registered with the EPA and it seems as if the active ingredients include:
      i. Geraniol, Soybean oil, Rosemary oil, Peppermint oil, Geranium oil
         1. None of these ingredients are proven to work
      ii. Oil of lemon eucaliptis is the only known natural product with known efficacy
         1. Geraniol, rosemary and evergreen:
            a. We know that these are octopamine blockers and it did knock down and kill wasps, haven’t seen proof for ticks.
   b. Longhorned tick in Arkansas discussion—a case for surveillance? A public case to get people to protect themselves?
      a. David T: News story has been passed around
         i. Official press release by department of agriculture
            1. Frank will share the official release with the group
            2. Single nymphal tick found on dog in Northwestern AK
            3. Sent into Oklahoma State University
4. Susan Little ID’ed with molecular coding
5. Epidemiological investigation of that animal and that property
   a. No results of this investigation at this point
6. Wildlife, department of health, ag, and one health group is starting a call chain for this.
   a. More of a livestock threat than a personal health threat at this time, but we are encouraging people to take personal protection methods
ii. James found this tick in NJ tick collection from 2013. How has it gotten so widespread?
iii. Intercepted of exotic ticks is quite large, some get through.
   1. For example, from horses that are frequently moved internationally
iv. Lots of talk here as people in NJ have found it more and more often now.
   1. Not particularly on humans, mostly on livestock
   2. It has the ability to reproduce asexually
   3. Very similar to the rabbit tick
      a. Original range is northern parts of China and Japan
      b. It’s now in NZ and Australia
   c. Opportunity to look at what the HHS subcommittees published?
      a. 6 subcommittees published their findings and now the working groups will condense it into a report and share it with the HHS together
         i. Disease vectors, surveillance and prevention.
         ii. The next subcommittee meeting is scheduled for the 21st. There is an opportunity for comments for the 21st.
         iii. Gloria would like to review this material
      d. Please notify Frank if the Tick Pest Alert has been shared with any new organizations or individuals so we can keep track of its reach!
         a. Here is the link to share: https://www.ncipmc.org/action/alerts/ticks.pdf
      e. If you come across articles that would benefit members of this group feel free to share them by sending an email to the PUBLIC_TICK_IPM_WG@LISTSERV.URI.EDU

These notes are for a Working Group call on June 13th. Future calls will continue to fall on the second Wednesday of each month at 1 PM Central time. Please send Frank updates, announcements or other additions for June’s call.

The Public Tick IPM Working Group is funded by the USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture, Crop Protection and Pest Management Program through the North Central IPM Center.