



Pest Types

1. **Mosquito and Other Flying Insect Pests** – Public health/nuisance and other flying insect pests that spend a portion of their life cycle in or above water. Includes mosquitoes and black flies.
2. **Forest Canopy Pests** – Application of a pesticide over a forest canopy, where to control a pest effectively, a portion of the pesticide unavoidably will be applied over and deposited to water. Includes gypsy moths and grasshoppers.
3. **Aquatic Nuisance Animals** – Invasive or other nuisance animals in waters of the state. Includes fish, lampreys, and mollusks, such as zebra mussels and faucet snails.
4. **Vegetative Pests and Algae** – Aquatic vegetative pests and algae, including terrestrial vegetative pests growing in waters of the state.

Thresholds

Mosquito control

- All Federal and State governmental entities with responsibility to control mosquitoes for public health, nuisance control, and animal welfare.
- Local governmental entities with responsibility to control mosquitoes for public health, nuisance control, and animal welfare and treat with adulticides a pest management area¹ of 6,400 acres (10 square miles) or more.

Flying insect control (non-mosquito)

Local governmental entities with responsibility to control other flying insect pests for public health, nuisance control, and animal welfare and apply 20 gallons or more of pesticides each calendar year.

Forest canopy pest control

Treatment area² of 6,400 acres (10 square miles) or more.

Aquatic nuisance animal pest control

Lakes	Treatment area ² of 20 acres or more cumulative in a calendar year
Rivers, streams, and ditches	Treatment area ³ of 20 linear miles or more cumulative in a calendar year

Vegetative pest and algae control

Lakes 20 acres or larger	Anyone treating 15 percent or more of the littoral zone ⁴
Lakes 20 acres or larger	Anyone treating the whole lake (ex: algae control)
All other waters of the state	Treatment area of 1200 acres or more ⁵ of visible standing water present at the time of application (cumulative in a calendar year)

¹ A pest management area is the entire area of land, including any water, for which you are conducting pest management activities; it is not based on how much pesticide is actually applied or where.

² Treatment area is the entire area where pesticides will have pesticidal benefits. It is based on where application actually takes place. Each event should be counted separately.

³ Linear treatment area is the linear distance over which pesticides have a pesticidal benefit, including where the pesticides have been applied and any downstream affect. Count each event separately.

⁴ Littoral zone is where lake depth is 15 feet or less. Base your calculation on the surface area of the littoral zone (not the volume).

⁵ If you are treating an area that is intermittently wet, count it toward the threshold total only when visible or standing water is present.