

**NEW JERSEY ADULT MOSQUITO SURVEILLANCE**  
Report for 14 September to 20 September 2008, CDC Week 38  
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Center for Vector Biology

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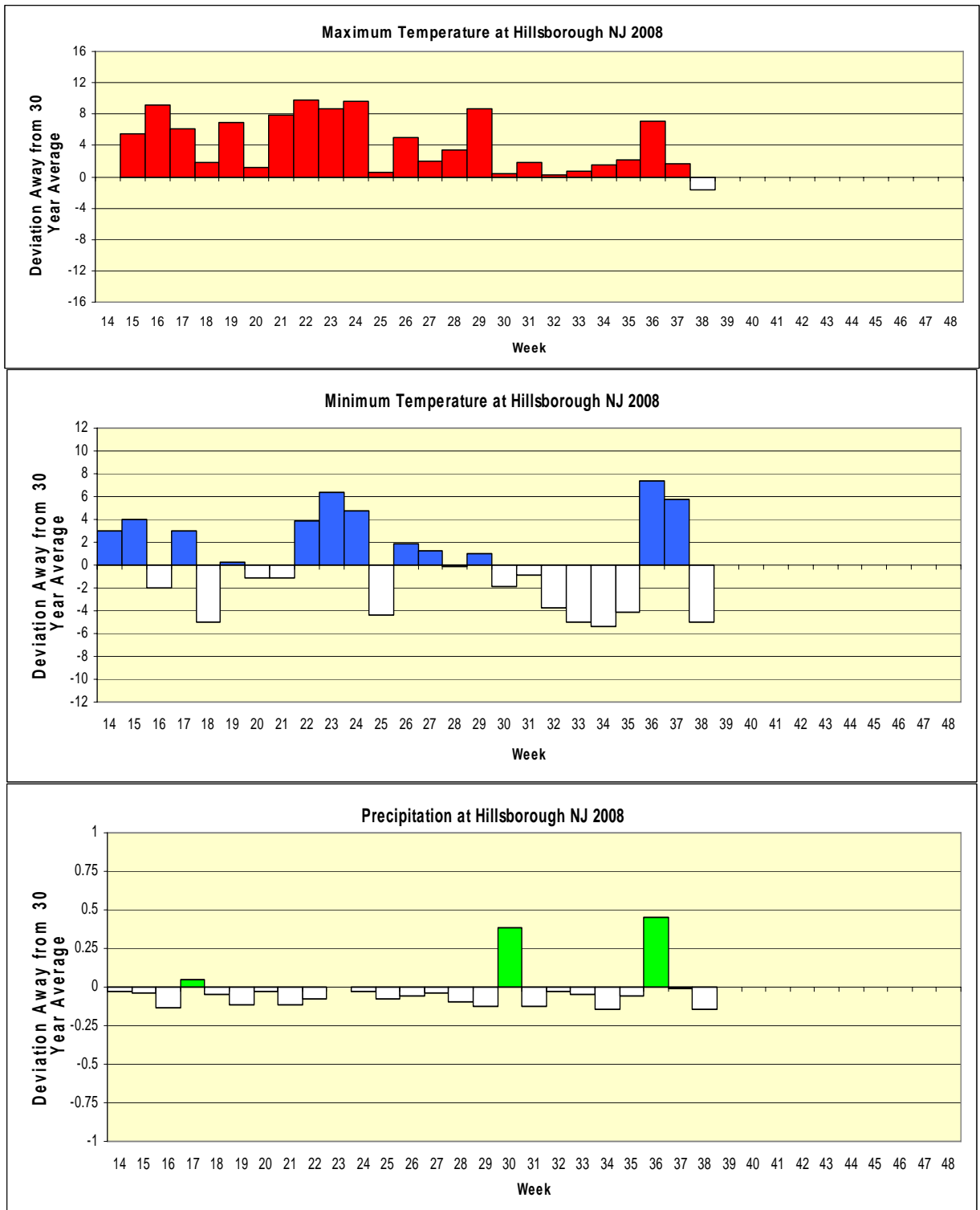
**Summary table – Week 38**

Region	<i>Aedes vexans</i>			<i>Culex Mix</i>			<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>			<i>Aedes sollicitans</i>		
	This Week	Average*	Increase	This Week	Average*	Increase	This Week	Average*	Increase	This Week	Average*	Increase
Agricultural	0.14	2.80	0	0.02	6.04	0	0.00	0.01	0	0.00	0.50	0
Coastal	2.33	5.18	0	4.13	2.01	3	0.00	0.02	0	11.73	8.36	1
Delaware Bayshore	0.48	0.76	0	2.64	6.00	0	0.00	0.01	0	1.71	4.78	0
Delaware River Basin	0.00	5.64	0	0.00	13.69	0	0.00	0.17	0	0.00	0.05	0
New York Metro	1.06	1.29	0	3.49	3.39	1	0.00	0.01	0	0.03	0.06	0
North Central Rural	0.14	0.42	0	0.22	0.23	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0
Northwest Rural	0.57	18.12	0	0.34	2.33	0	0.00	0.02	0	0.00	0.00	0
Philadelphia Metro	1.19	9.69	0	1.17	2.71	0	0.00	0.07	0	0.00	0.00	0
Pinelands	0.34	1.32	0	0.65	1.88	0	0.03	0.05	0	0.18	0.05	4
Suburban Corridor	2.26	5.34	0	1.18	3.20	0	0.02	0.08	0	0.00	0.01	0

\*Averages represent data from, at most, the previous 5 years. Increase is a scale of current values from historical values where no difference or a decrease is represented by 0 (blue), up to 50% greater difference by 1 (green), up to 100% greater difference by 2 (yellow), up to 150% greater difference by 3 (orange) and greater than 150% increase by 4 (red). White cells in the increase column denote increases from an historic zero and thus no value can be appropriately given.

State Summary: *Culex* populations continue to show higher than historical activities along the populated Coastal and New York Metropolitan regions. *Aedes sollicitans* populations are higher than historical in the Coastal region as well as in the Pinelands.

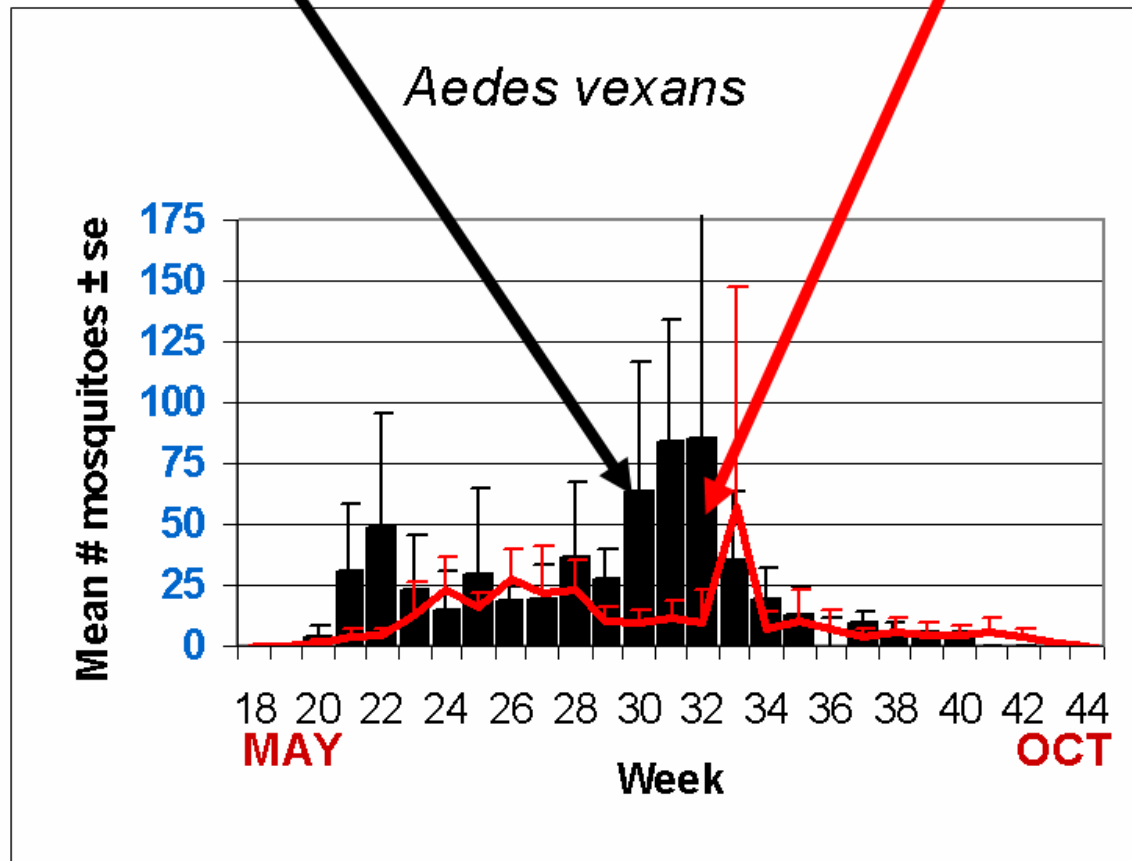
# Climate Deviations



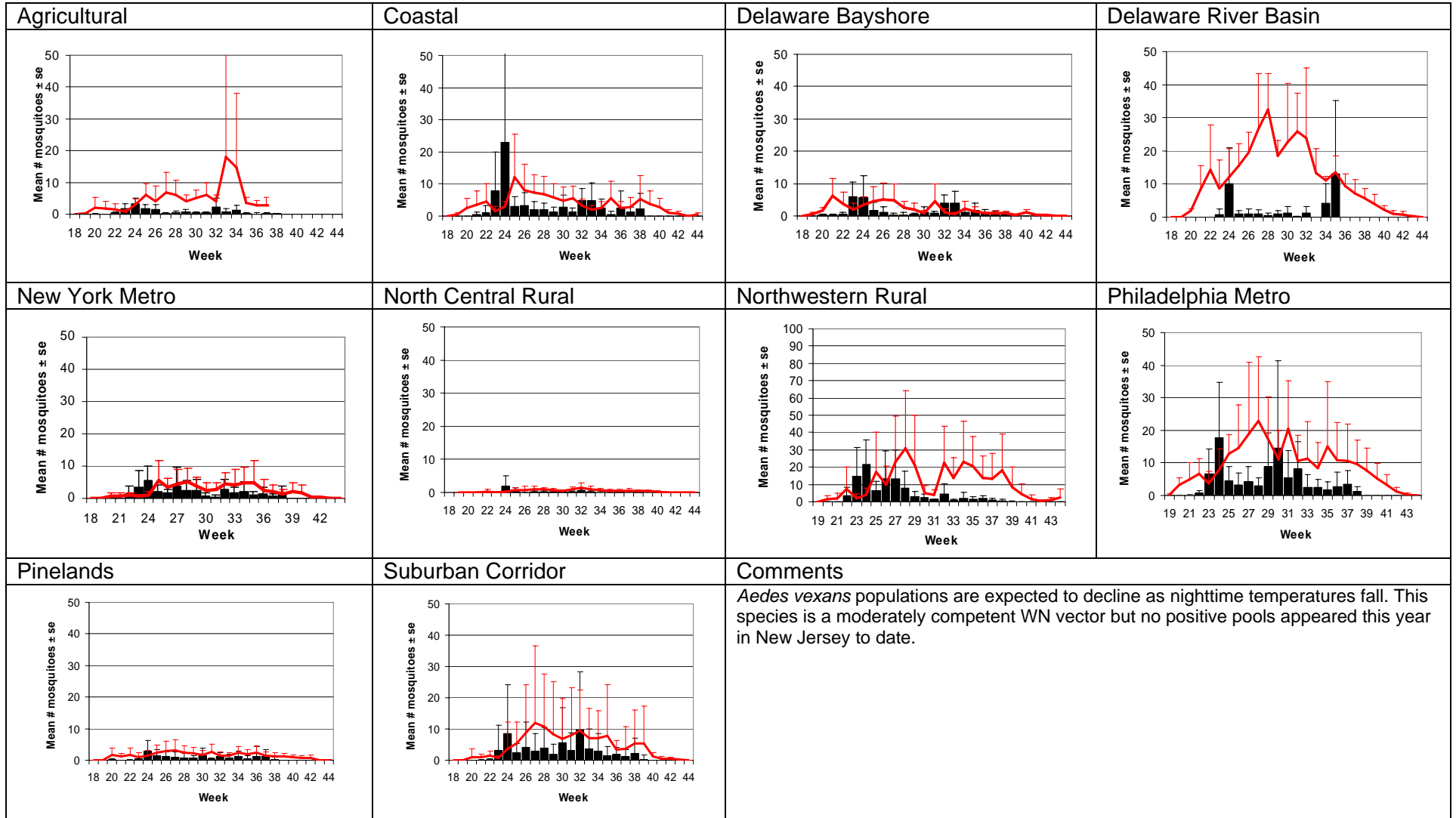
The figures show the average maximum temperature, minimum temperature and precipitation deviations from 30 year averages. Current data are from the Hillsborough NJ weather station (a station close to central NJ which recorded all three parameters and was available online at the NJ state climatologist) while historical data was from the New Brunswick weather station. Color bars above the zero line indicate warmer maximum or minimum temperatures and wetter conditions while white bars indicate cooler temperatures and dryer conditions.

**The Species Graphs:** The species graph pages include a graph with two plots for each of the ten regions defined on the first page (Agricultural, Coastal, Delaware Bayshore, Delaware River, New York Metro, North-Central, Northwestern, Philadelphia Metro, Pinelands, and Suburban Corridor). Below is an example of one graph from one species within one region. The bar plot show the average number of mosquitoes per trap within the region (weekly means) and line plots show the historical trend as the average number of mosquitoes from the previous 5 years (5-year average). In general, historical data are running means from the previous 5 years, but on occasion, will include data from fewer years. Adjustments are made to account for year discrepancies. Data for this week are from Atlantic, Bergen, Camden, Cape May, Hudson, Hunterdon, Mercer, Ocean, Somerset, Sussex and Warren counties. Note: County data is sent in at a variety of times during the week.

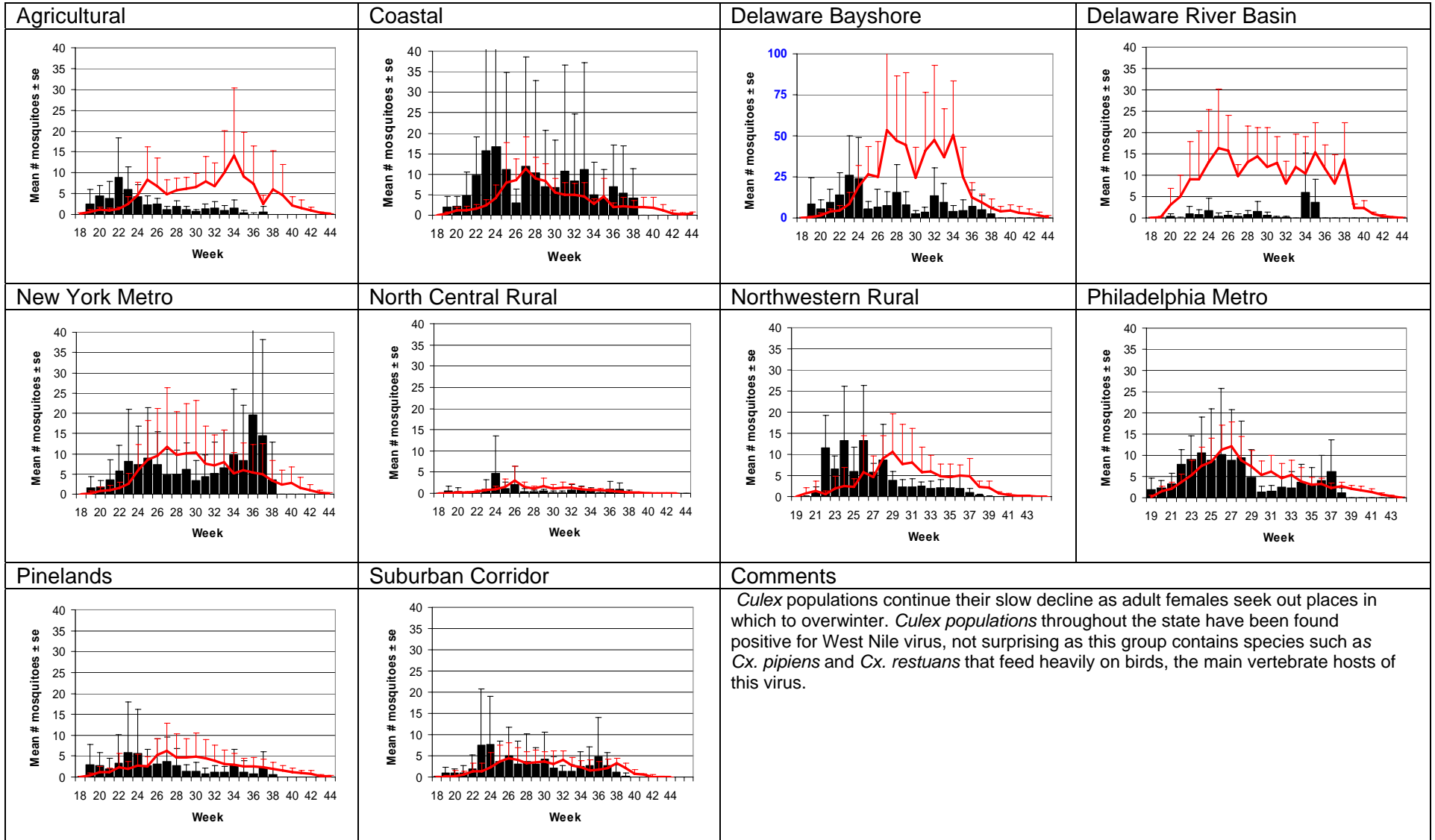
## Weekly Means Against 5-year Average



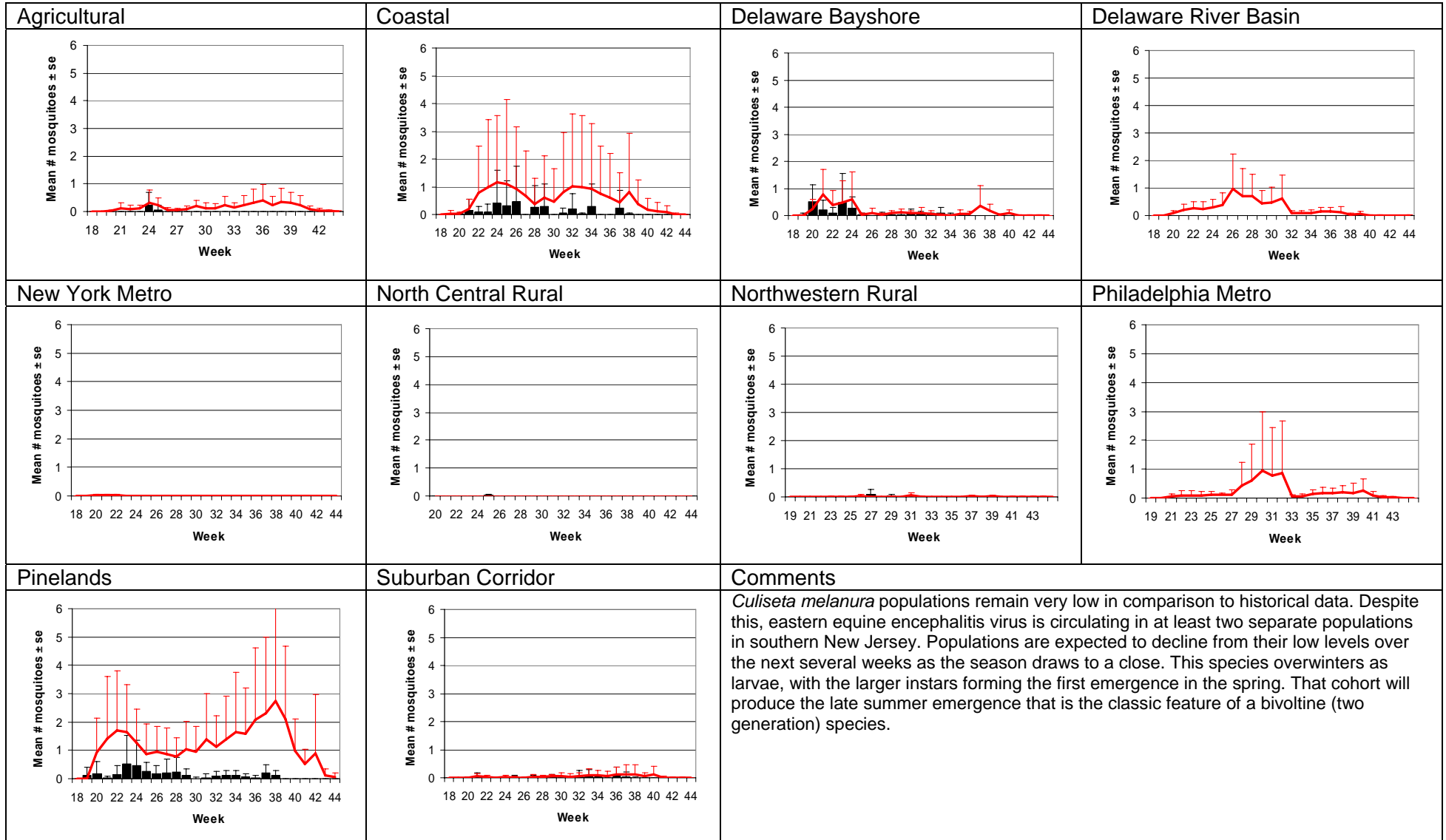
# *Aedes vexans* - Fresh Floodwater Species Multivoltine Aedine (*Ae. vexans* Type)



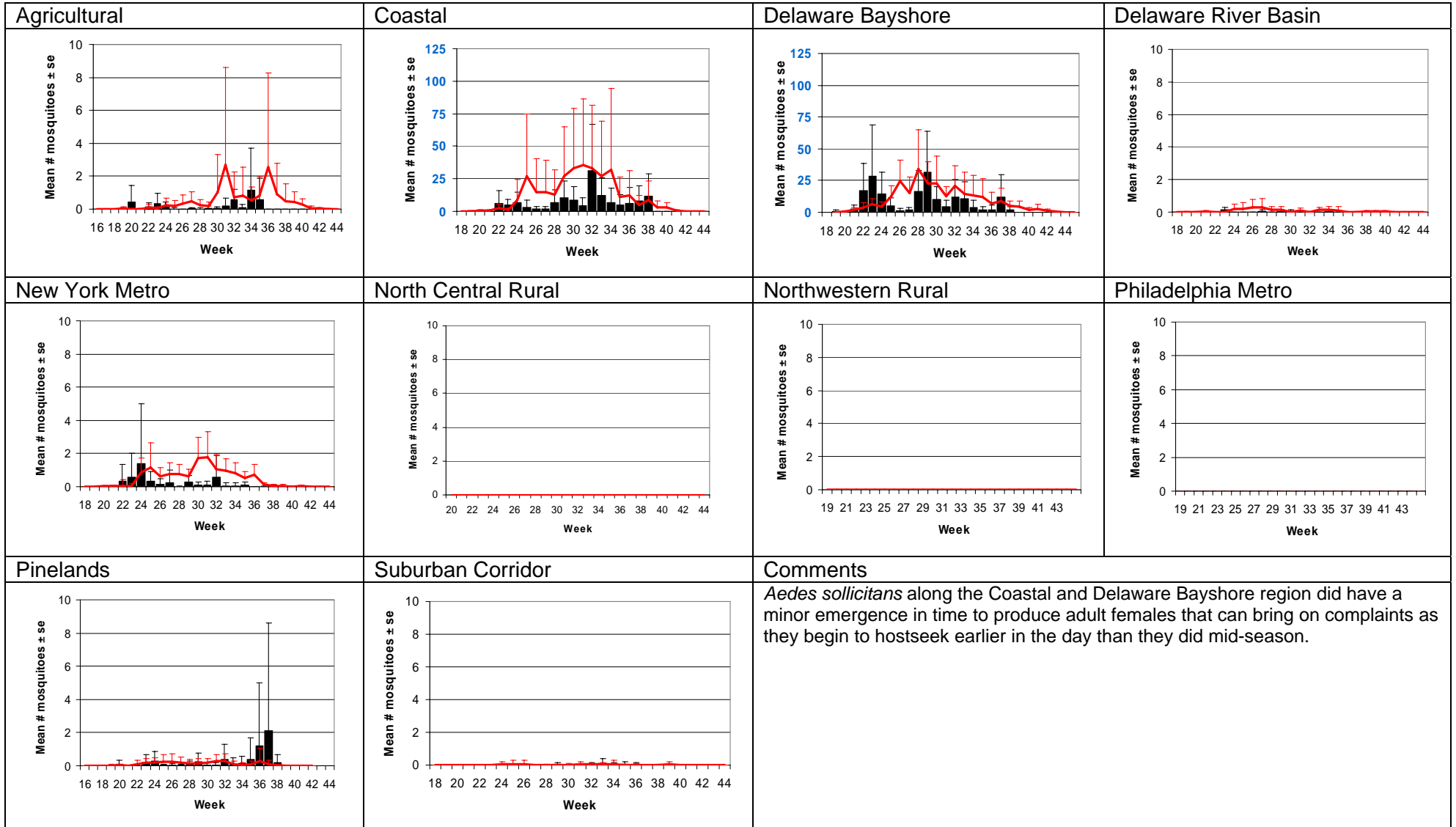
# Culex Mix – Permanent Water Species Multivoltine *Culex/Anopheles* (*Cx. pipiens* Type)

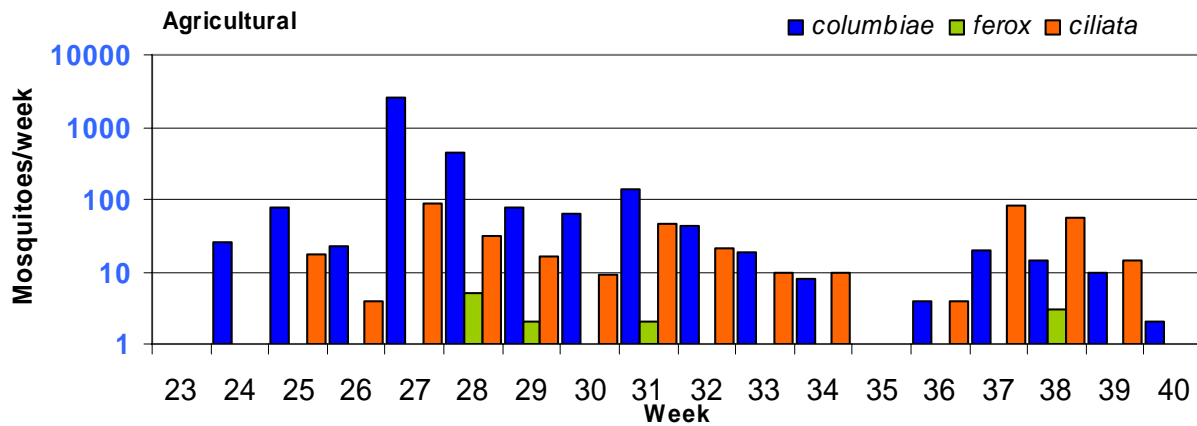


## *Culiseta melanura* – Miscellaneous Group Unique (*Cs. melanura* Type)



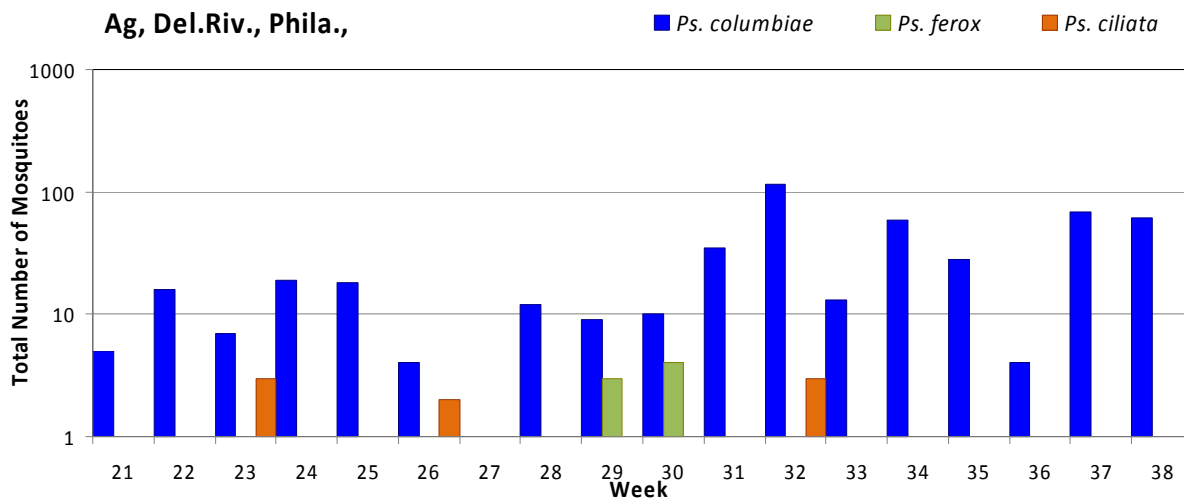
# *Aedes sollicitans* - Salt Floodwater Species Multivoltine Aedine (*Ae. sollicitans* Type)





**Predator-Prey relationships: *Psorophora***

larvae can exhibit predator-prey dynamics similar to the lynx-snowshoe hare relationship. *Psorophora ciliata* (in orange) is the predator that preys upon *Ps. columbiae* (in blue). *Ps. ciliata* populations lag behind their food. Weather may be a mediating factor in the abundance of both, with the predator being hit particularly hard during unfavorable circumstances. The top graph show both species (with *Ps. ferox*, another predatory mosquito in green) in the Agricultural region during 2006 when *Psorophora* were abundant. The bottom graph is the pattern for this year in Agricultural, Delaware River Basin, Philadelphia Metro and the Pinelands Region (i.e., in 3 additional regions). Note the difference in the y-axis. From this relationship, one should be able to find *Ps. ciliata* in areas of abundant *Ps. columbiae*.

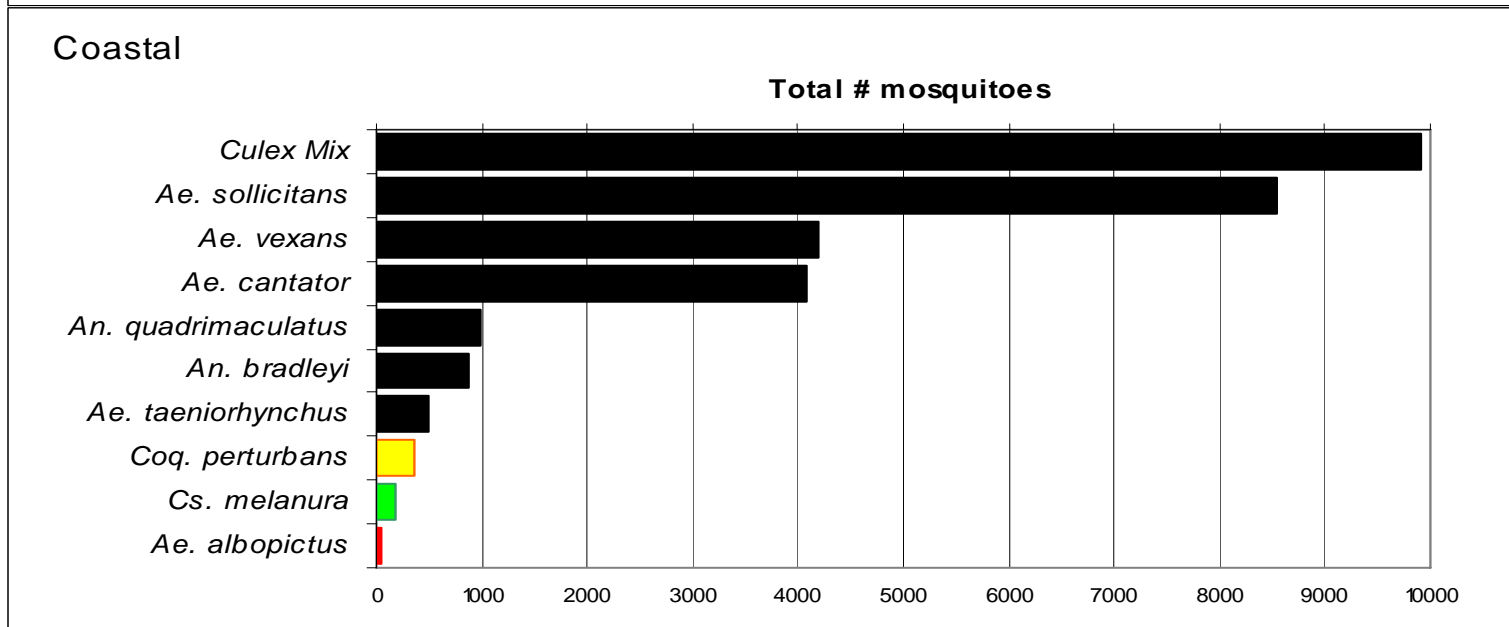
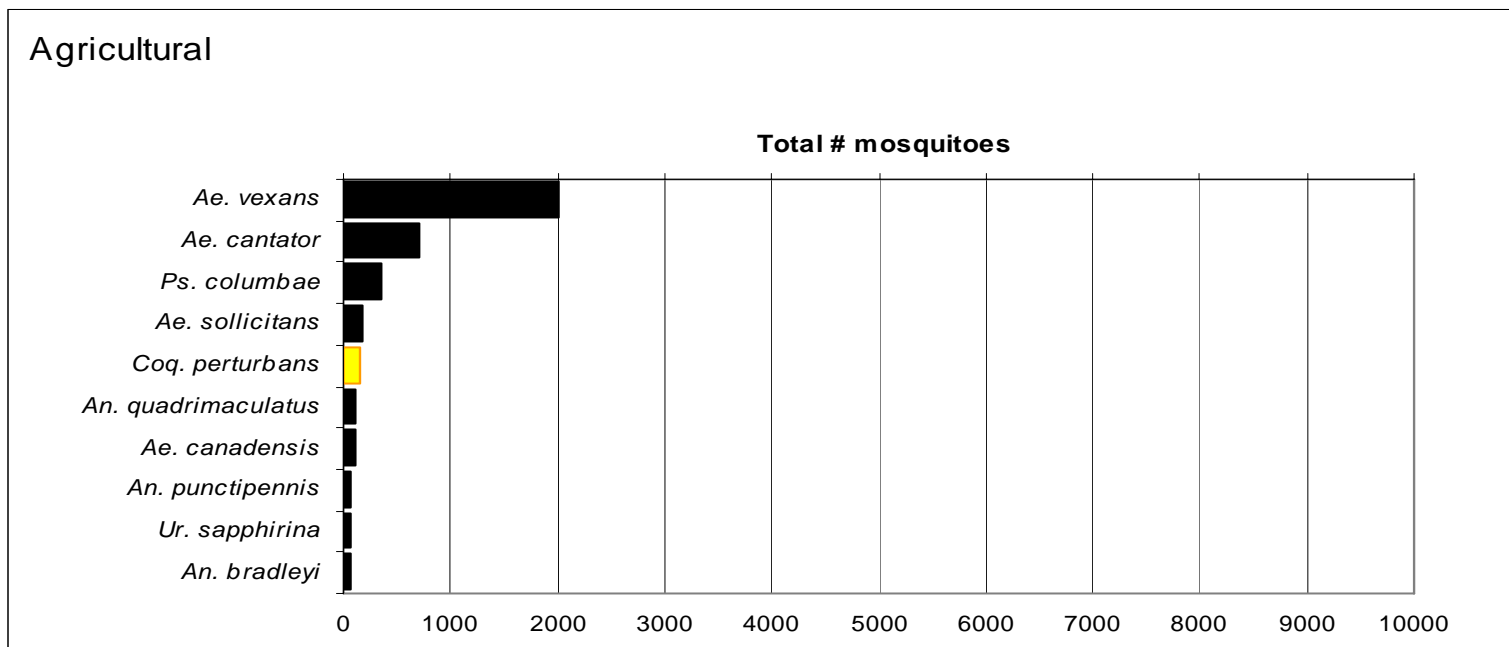




WNV

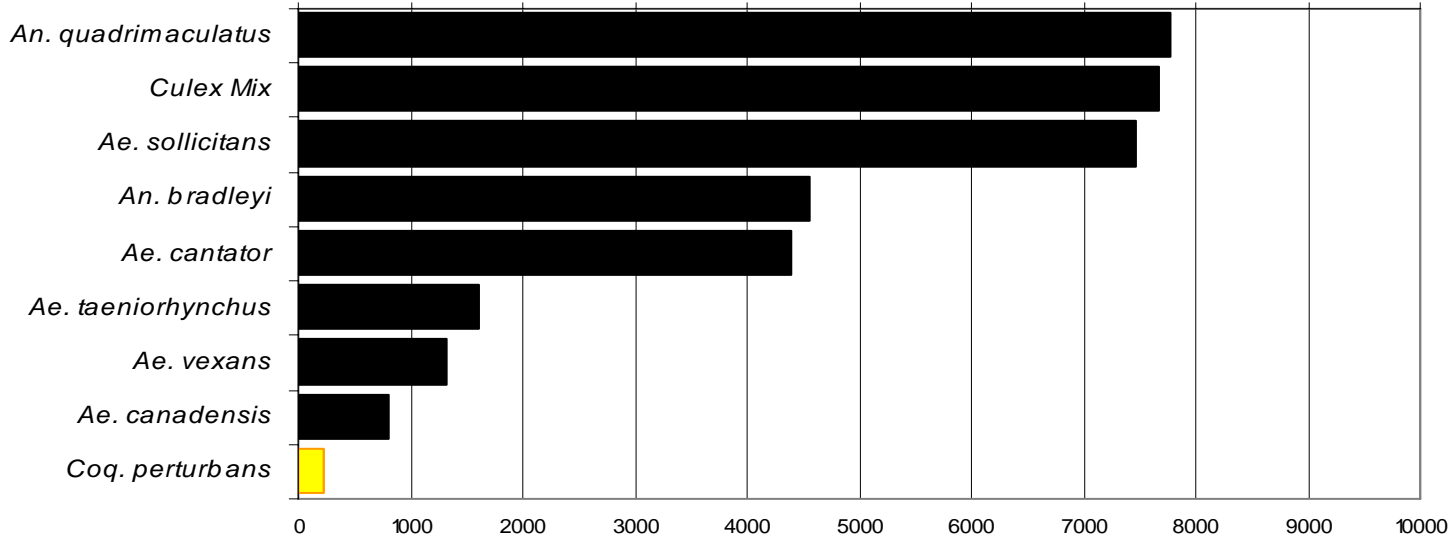
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Top Ten Mosquito Species/Region - ■ *Ae. albopictus*, ■ *Ae. japonicus* (invasives); ■ *Cs. melanura* or *Cx. erraticus* ■ *Coq. perturbans*



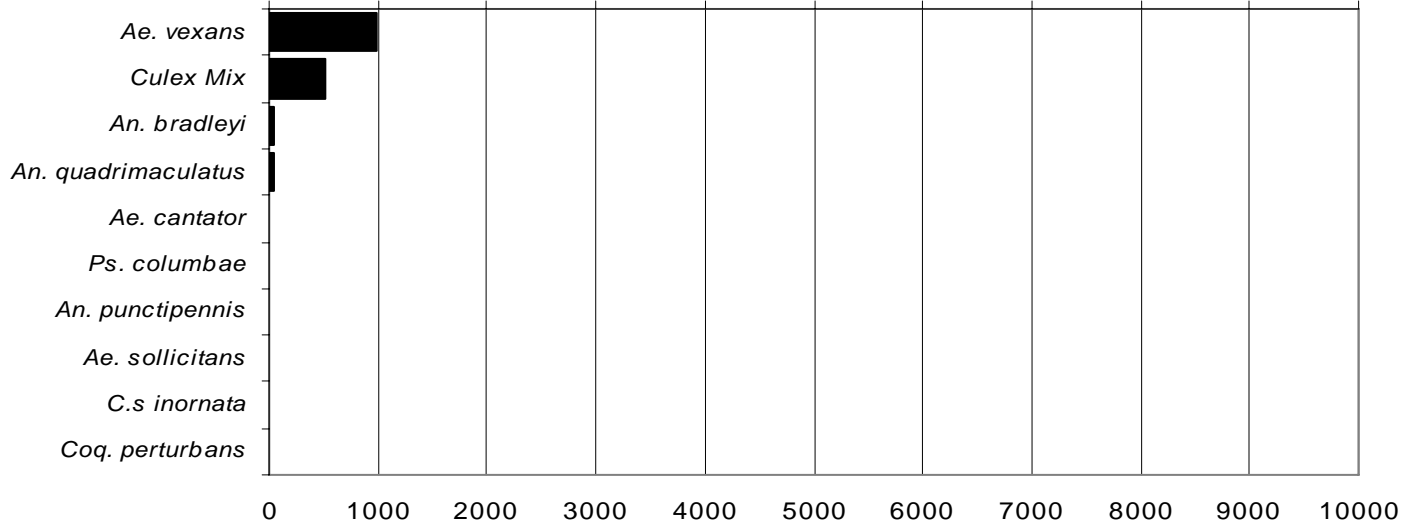
### Delaware Bayshore

### Total # mosquitoes



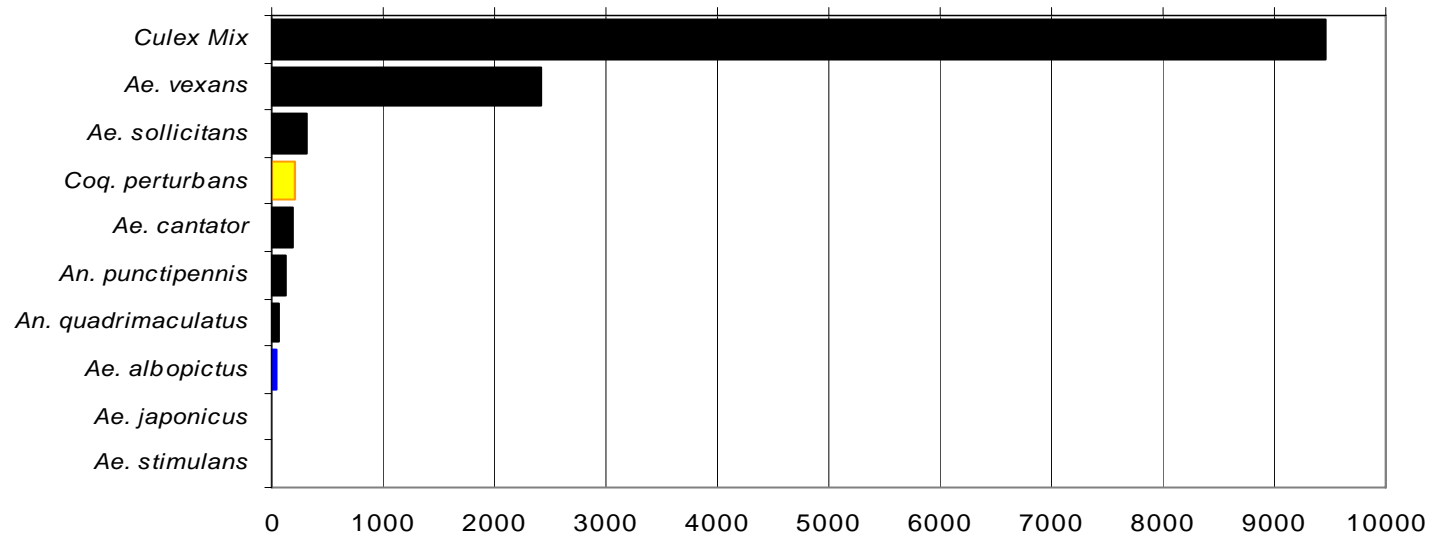
### Delaware River Basin

### Total # mosquitoes



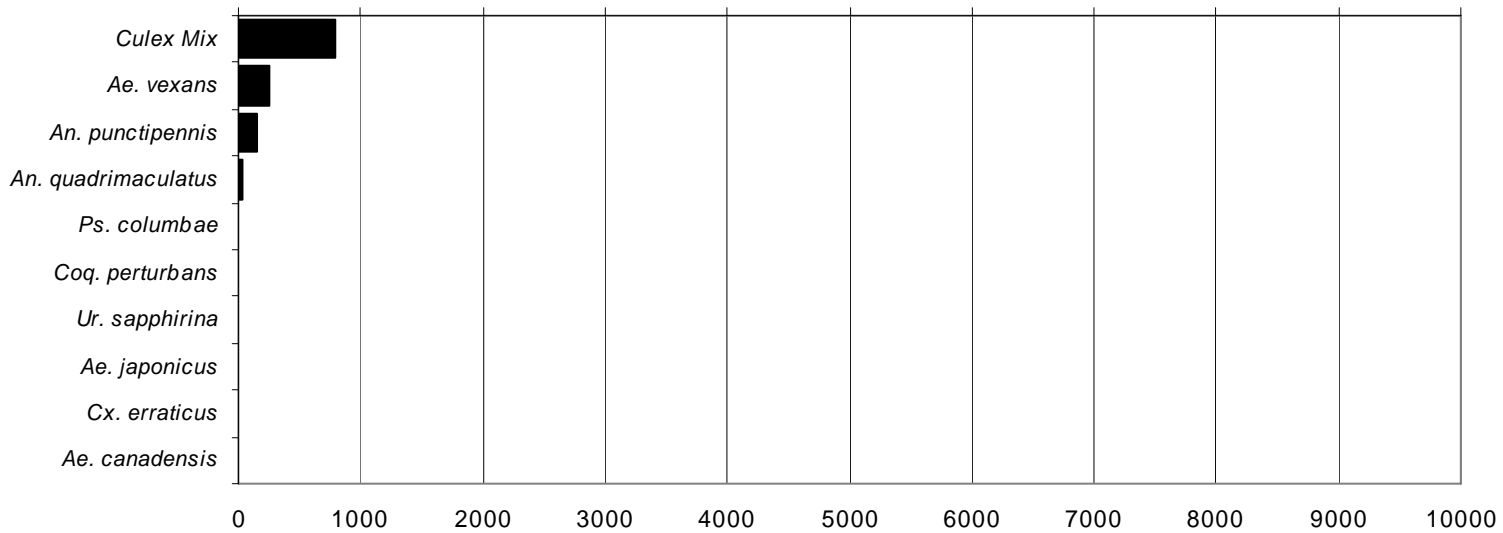
### New York Metropolitan

### Total # mosquitoes



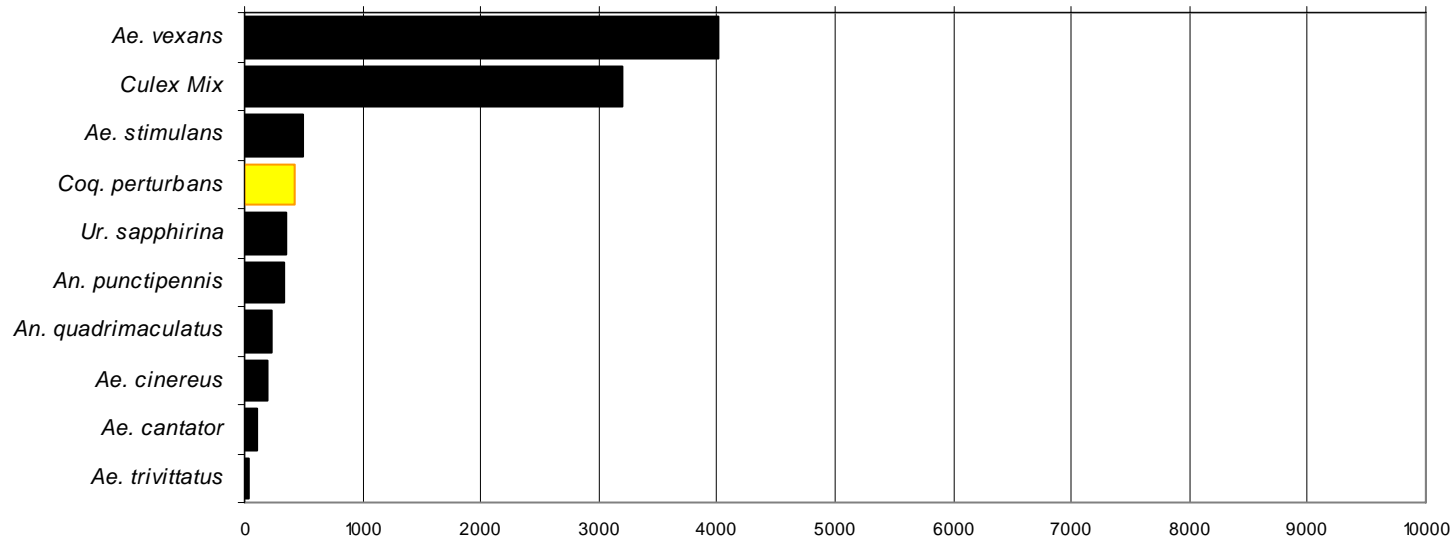
### North Central Rural

### Total # mosquitoes



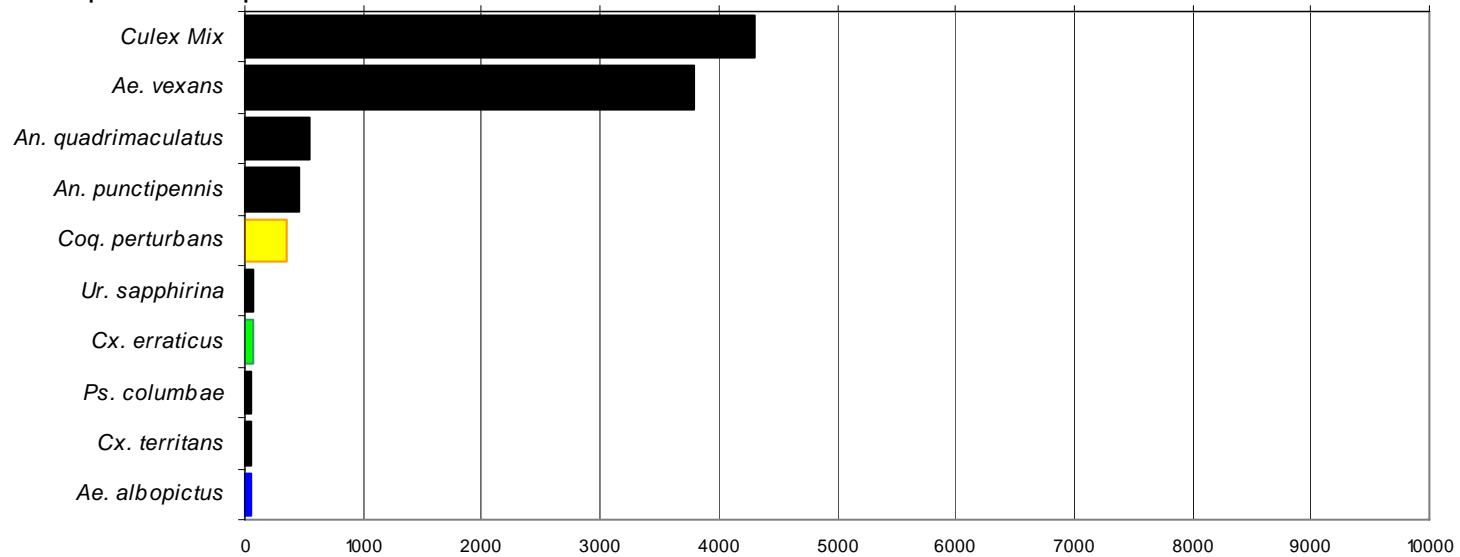
### Northwest Rural

Total # mosquitoes



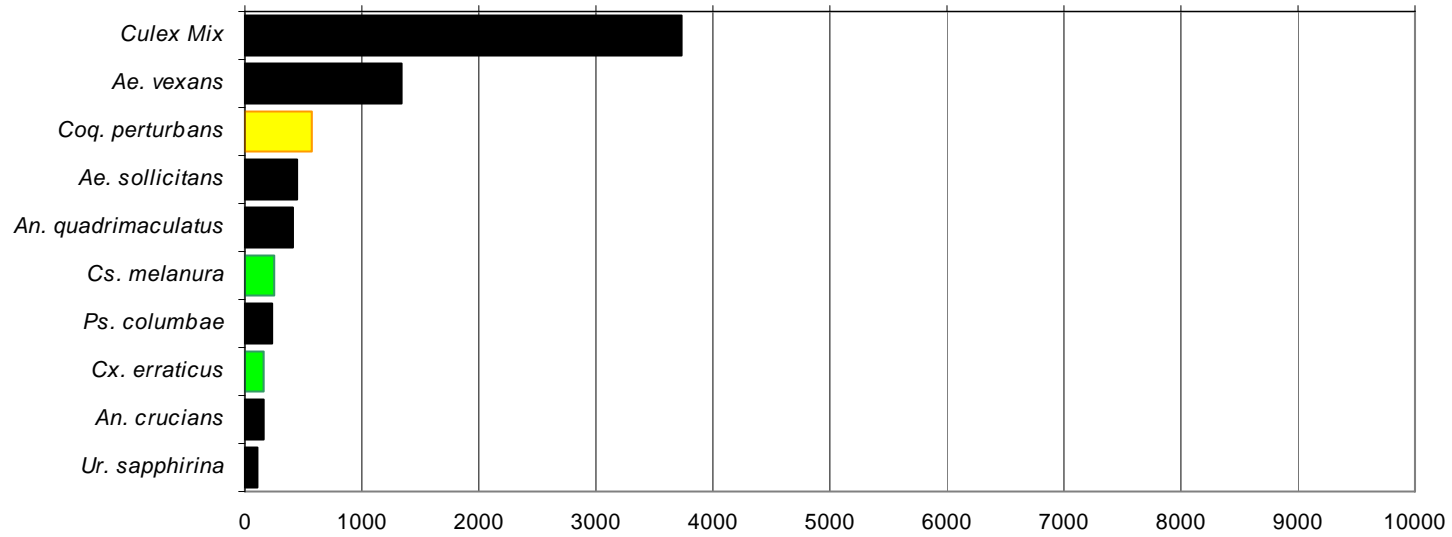
### Philadelphia Metropolitan

Total # mosquitoes



## Pinelands

### Total # mosquitoes



## Suburban Corridor

### Total # mosquitoes

