

NEW JERSEY STATEWIDE SURVEILLANCE

Week 31 Report for 30 July to 5 August, 2006

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Purpose: Data from 84 New Jersey light traps contributed by county mosquito control agencies are used to calculate trends in mosquito populations for species of nuisance or health concerns.

Calculations are based on regional distributions, with emphasis on mosquito habitat and land use. Trends will allow a statewide evaluation of changing mosquito populations, in response to control and/or changes in habitat.

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Figure 1a: Map of ten regions selected for the New Jersey Surveillance Program overlaid with county borders.

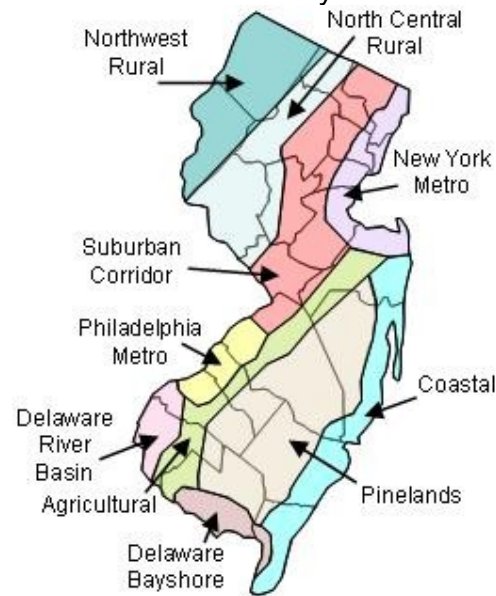


Figure 1b. Trap lat-long locations.



Summary table – Week 31

	<i>Aedes vexans</i>		<i>Culex complex</i>		<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>		<i>Ochlerotatus sollicitans</i>	
Region	This Week	Average*	This Week	Average*	This Week	Average*	This Week	Average*
Agricultural	1.76	8.57**	11.33	8.57**	0.12	0.30	6.83	2.82
Coastal	2.22	6.03	1.32	5.00	0.03	0.89	14.83	49.64
Delaware Bayshore	0.48	6.48	16.60	57.27	0.55	6.31	22.57	20.49
Delaware River Basin	10.00	30.77	2.29	18.31	0.00	0.26	1.14	0.04
New York Metro	2.99	2.68	3.13	5.81	0.01	0.08	0.07	2.22
North Central Rural	0.33	0.99	0.37	1.31	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00
Northwest Rural	2.74	3.34	0.43	6.89	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00
Philadelphia Metro	12.43	32.86	1.88	5.99	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00
Pinelands	0.40	2.56	0.43	5.21	0.18	0.86	0.00	0.21
Suburban Corridor	14.81	5.87	1.51	3.38	0.01	1.36	0.00	0.07

* 5-year running mean.

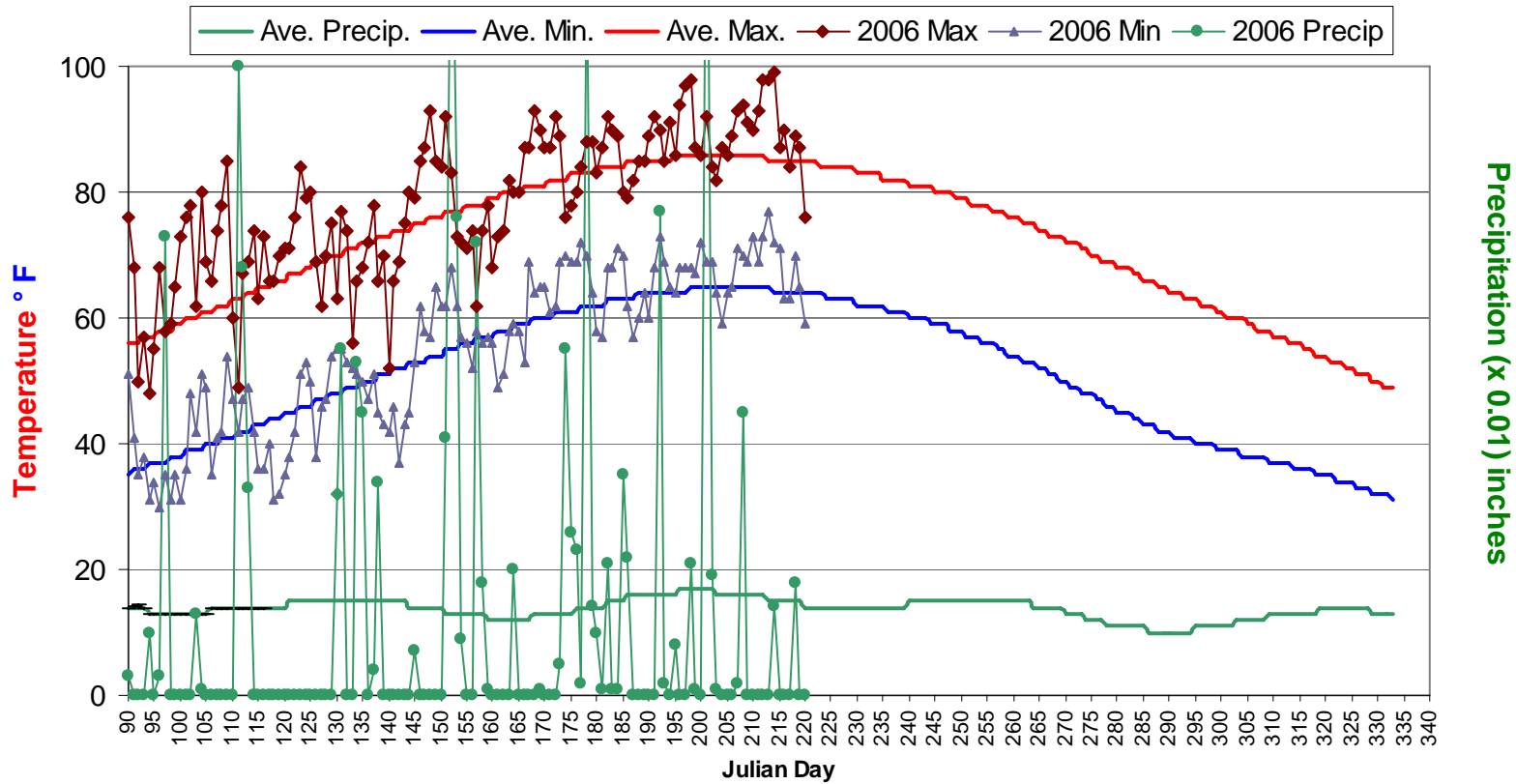
** Not a typo. Both values are the same.

Graphs include *Ae. vexans*, *Culex complex* (*Cx. pipiens*, *Cx. restuans*, and *Cx. salinarius*), *Oc. sollicitans*, and *Cs. melanura* and *Top Ten*.

15 of 21 counties in one or both weeks; 20 of 21 counties reporting.

Climate Data

New Brunswick 1971-2000 Historical/Hillsborough 2006

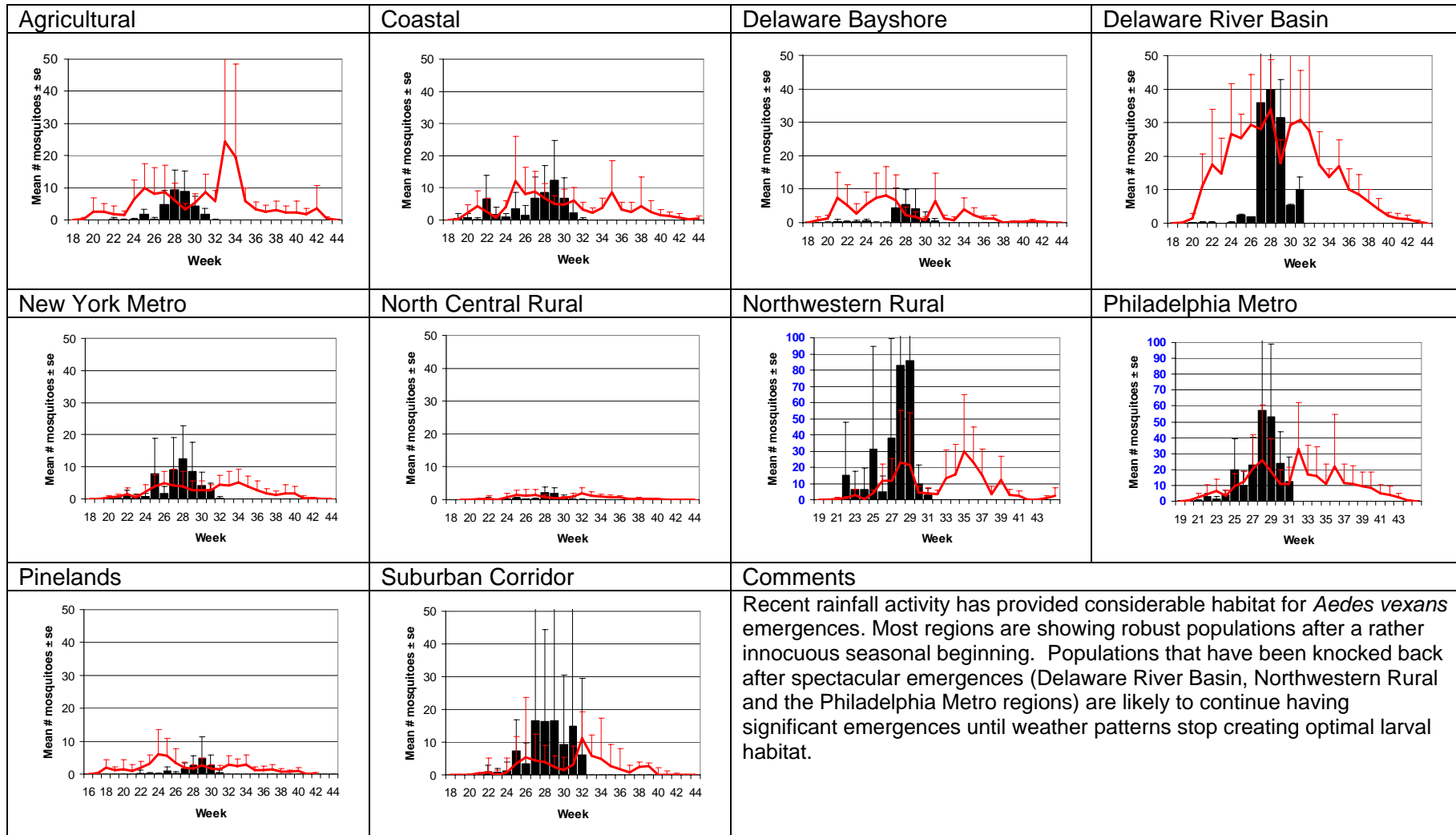


This figure shows historical average maximum and minimum temperatures and average precipitation recorded in the New Brunswick, NJ weather station over a recent 30 year period. Also graphed are the current year's minimum and maximum temperatures as recorded at the Hillsborough NJ weather station (a station close to central NJ which recorded all three parameters and was available online at the NJ state climatologist).

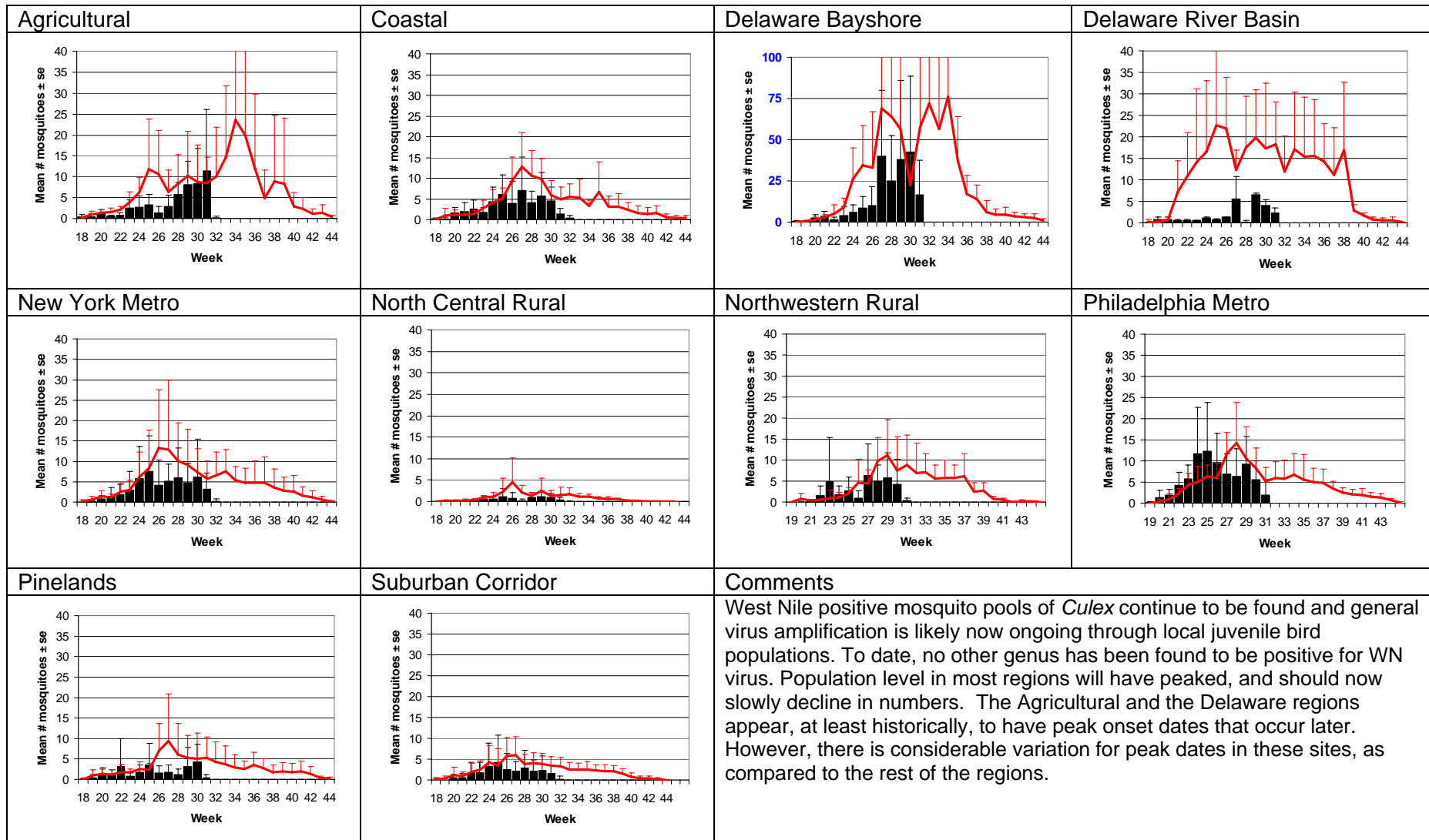
The state climatologist has an extensive amount of climatological historical data as well as stations reporting current conditions and forecasts:

<http://climate.rutgers.edu/stateclim/>

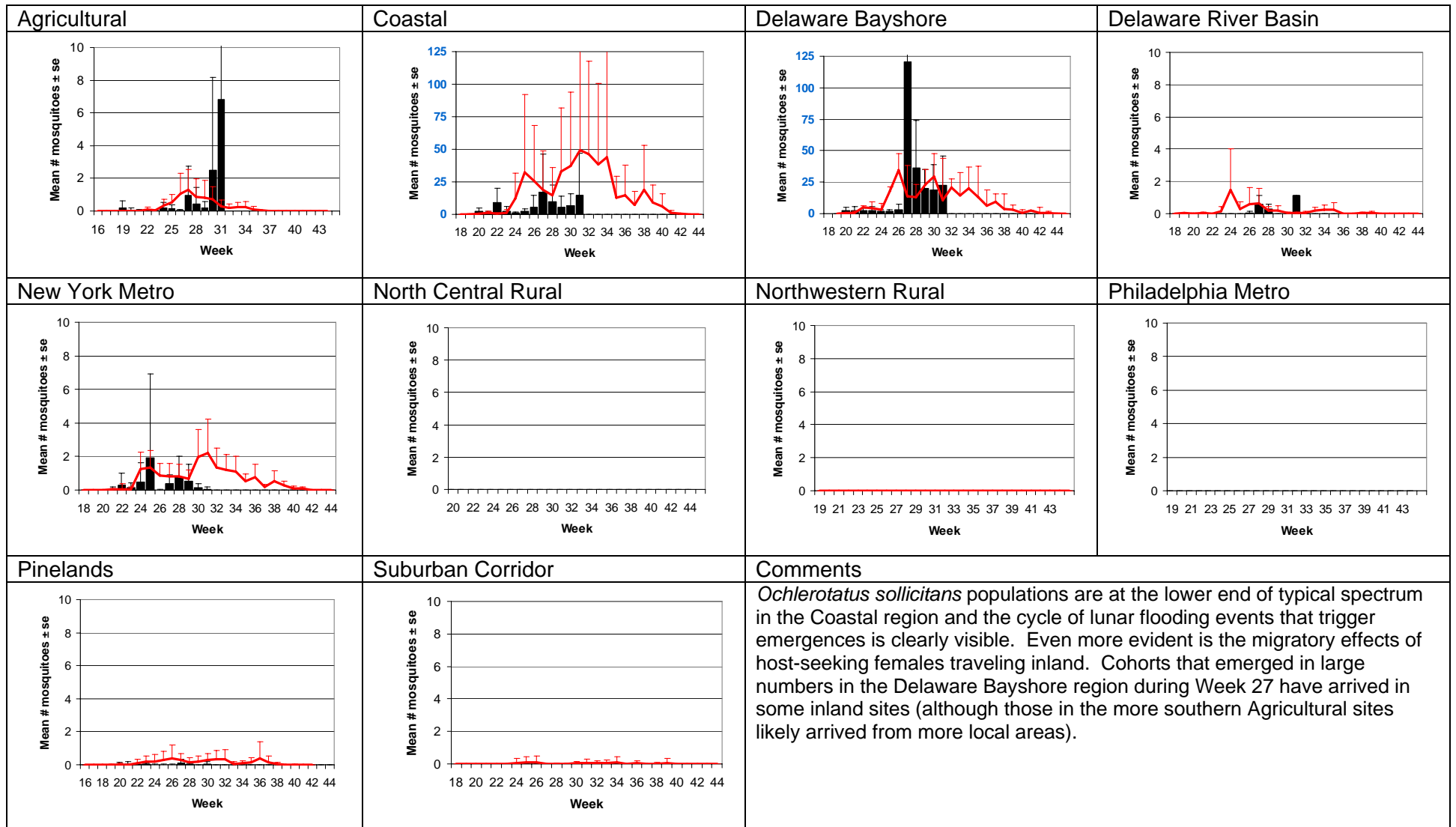
Aedes vexans - Fresh Floodwater Species



Culex Complex - Multivoltine Culex Species



Ochlerotatus sollicitans - Salt Marsh Floodwater Species



Culiseta melanura – Miscellaneous Group

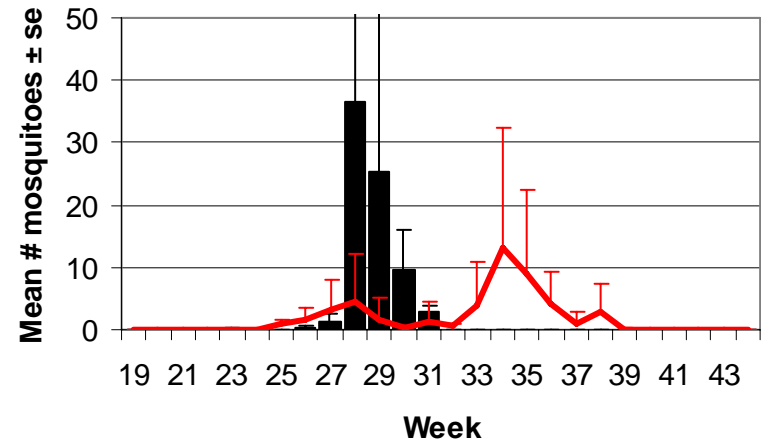
<p>Agricultural</p>	<p>Coastal</p>	<p>Delaware Bayshore</p>	<p>Delaware River Basin</p>
<p>New York Metro</p>	<p>North Central Rural</p>	<p>Northwestern Rural</p>	<p>Philadelphia Metro</p>
<p>Pinelands</p>	<p>Suburban Corridor</p>	<p>Comments</p> <p><i>Culiseta melanura</i> populations continue in their unremarkable seasonal development. More significant is the lack of finding positive vector (EEE) surveillance pools of specimens caught in resting boxes. Although viral activity can occur at lowered vector population levels, amplification in avian hosts is likely reduced and as such, virus is less likely to cross over into the bridge vector populations. However, being only halfway through the mosquito season, vigilance is continued.</p> <p>"Although the news is good, our biggest threat right now is complacency.... If we don't maintain our vigilance, it will come back and bite us." - Dr. Allison McGeer (who happened to be talking about antibiotic resistance, but is appropriate under most surveillance situations).</p>	

Ochlerotatus trivittatus in the Northwestern Rural region of New Jersey, August 2006.

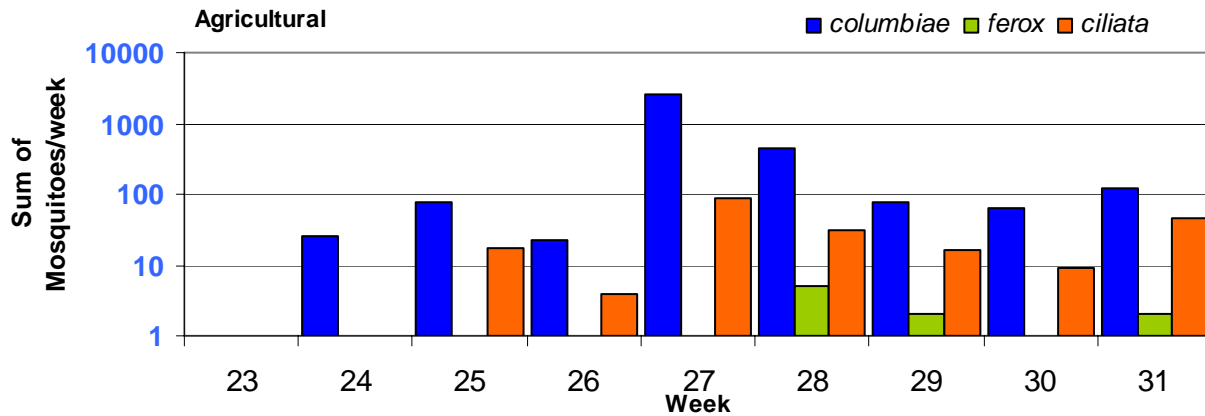
Oc. trivittatus is an aggressive mosquito when meal-hunting and will deliver a rather painful bite and thus is a significant mosquito in the Northwestern Region of Warren and Sussex counties. Duryea (1990) indicated that light trap counts are not as representative as landing rate counts, and therefore, the position of *Oc. trivittatus* in the Top Ten lists should be taken into consideration (and as should any species that does not respond well to the trap types from which the data were taken).

Duryea, R. D. 1990. *Aedes trivittatus* in New Jersey. Proceedings of the New Jersey Mosquito Control Assoc. pp. 73-78

Ochlerotatus trivittatus



The Psorophora, cont'd. And the Predator-Prey cycle peaks again.:



Top Ten species (cumulative) for each region to date, 2006.

