

# NEW JERSEY STATEWIDE SURVEILLANCE

## Week 36 Report for 4 September to 10 September, 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.

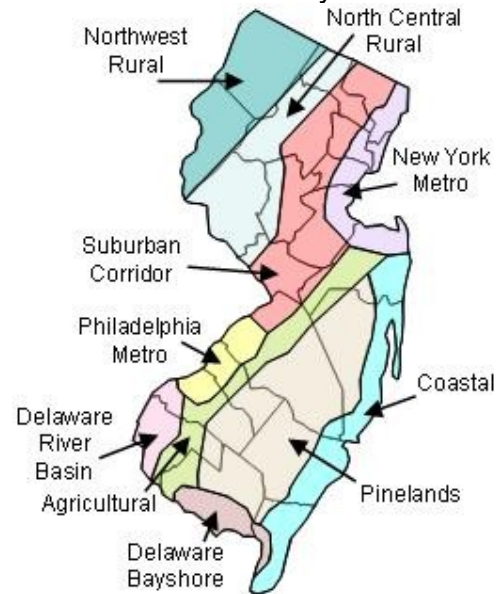


Figure 1b. Trap lat-long locations.



## Summary table – Week 36

	<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	0.00	3.42	2.05	12.02	0.02	0.03	10.90	0.67
Coastal	0.29	3.28	0.24	3.10	0.00	1.36	0.32	14.34
Delaware Bayshore	0.00	1.29	7.79	16.83	0.00	0.55	0.38	9.46
Delaware River Basin	0.00	10.21	0.00	14.28	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.23
New York Metro	0.26	2.66	2.71	4.81	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.75
North Central Rural	0.04	0.75	0.04	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Northwest Rural	0.33	15.15	0.33	6.07	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00
Philadelphia Metro	0.77	11.34	1.02	4.89	0.03	0.23	0.00	0.00
Pinelands	0.00	3.02	0.49	3.52	0.01	0.20	0.00	0.08
Suburban Corridor	0.18	3.98	0.30	2.26	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.04

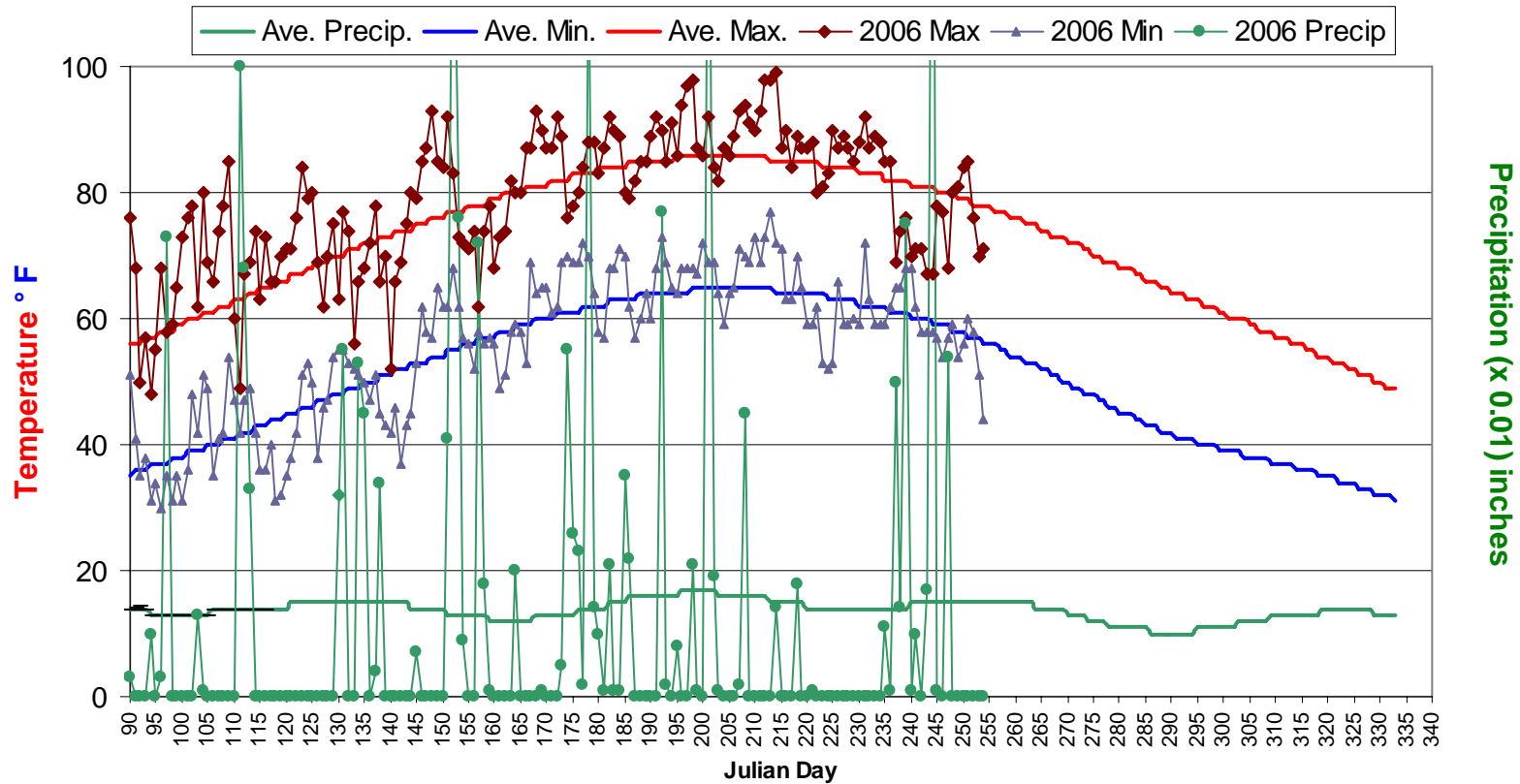
\* 5-year running mean.

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

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

# Climate Data

New Brunswick 1971-2000 Historical/Hillsborough 2006

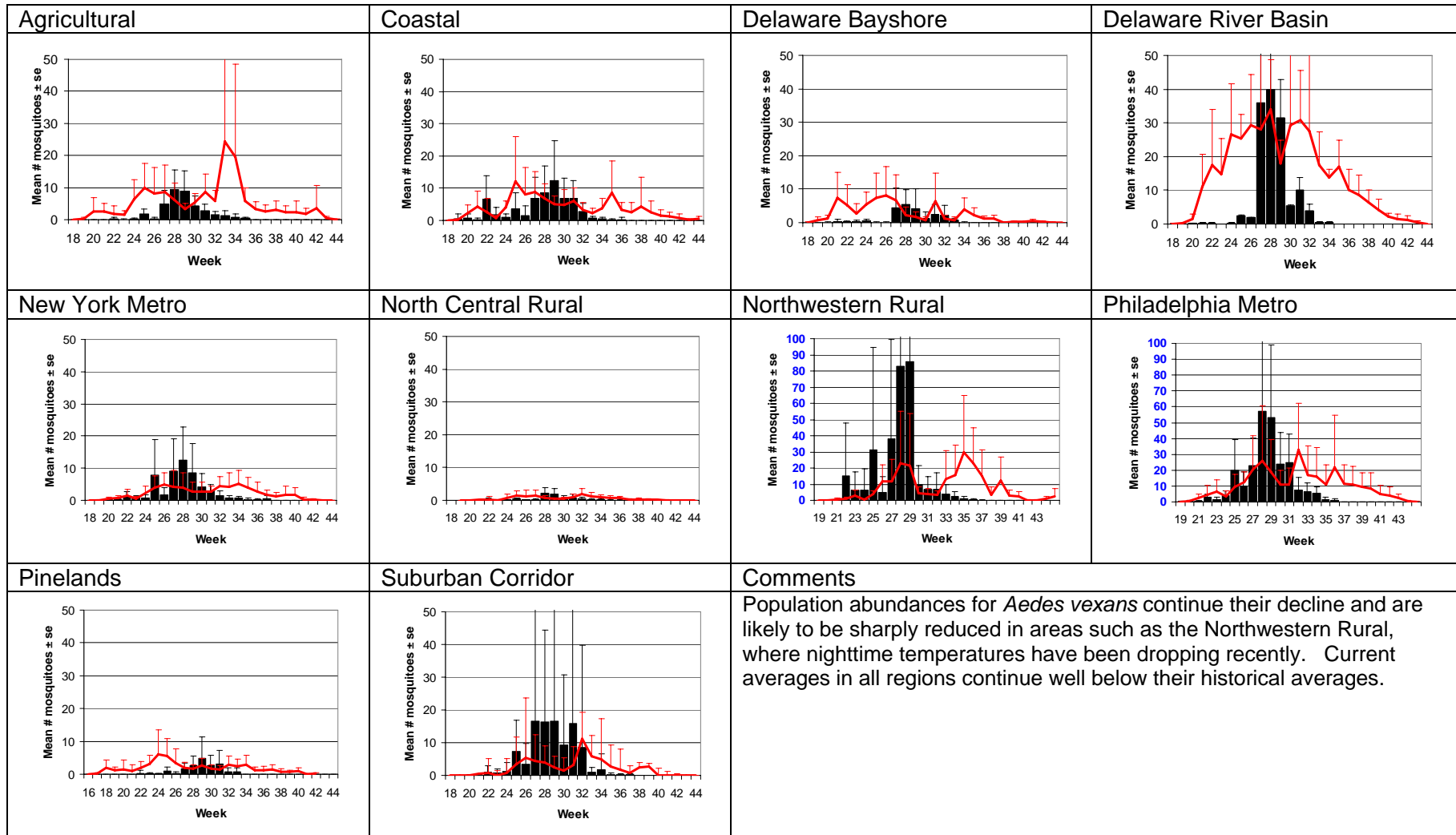


This figure shows historical average maximum and minimum temperatures and average precipitation recorded in the New Brunswick, NJ weather station over a recent 30 year period. Also graphed are the current year's minimum and maximum temperatures as recorded at the Hillsborough NJ weather station (a station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

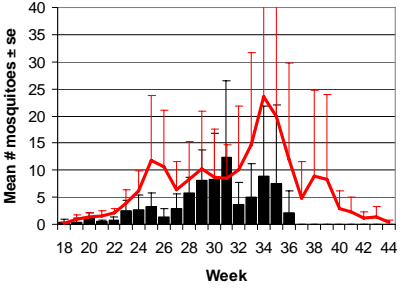
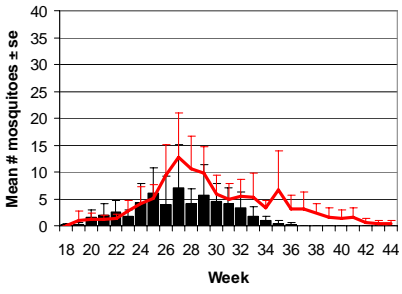
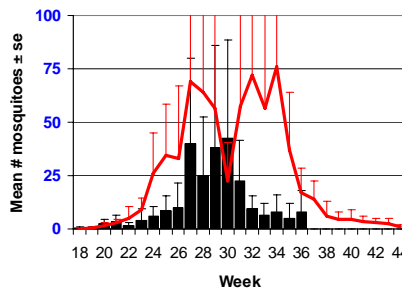
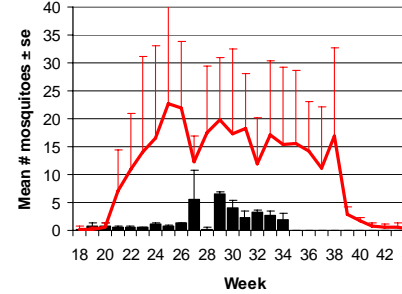
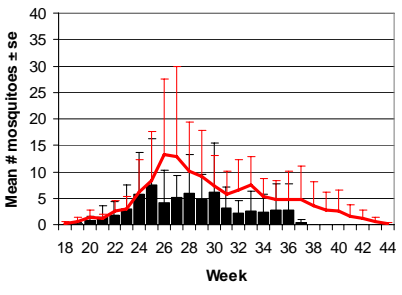
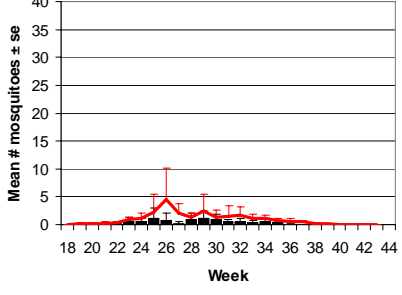
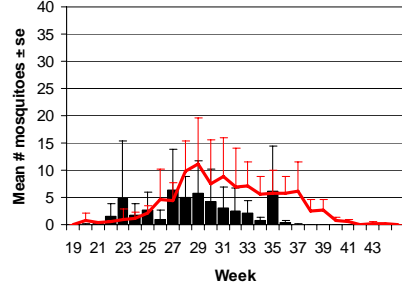
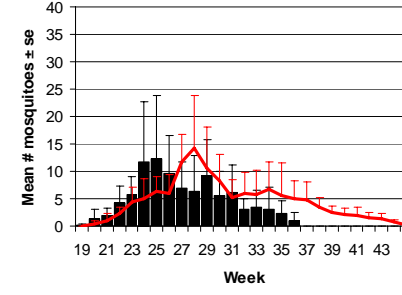
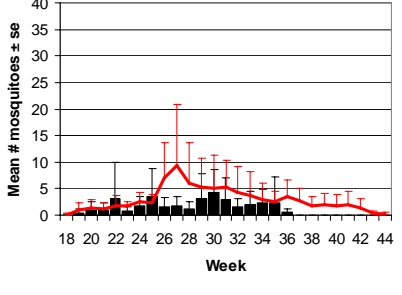
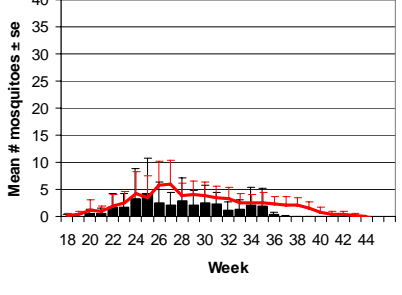
The state climatologist has an extensive amount of climatological historical data as well as stations reporting current conditions and forecasts:

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

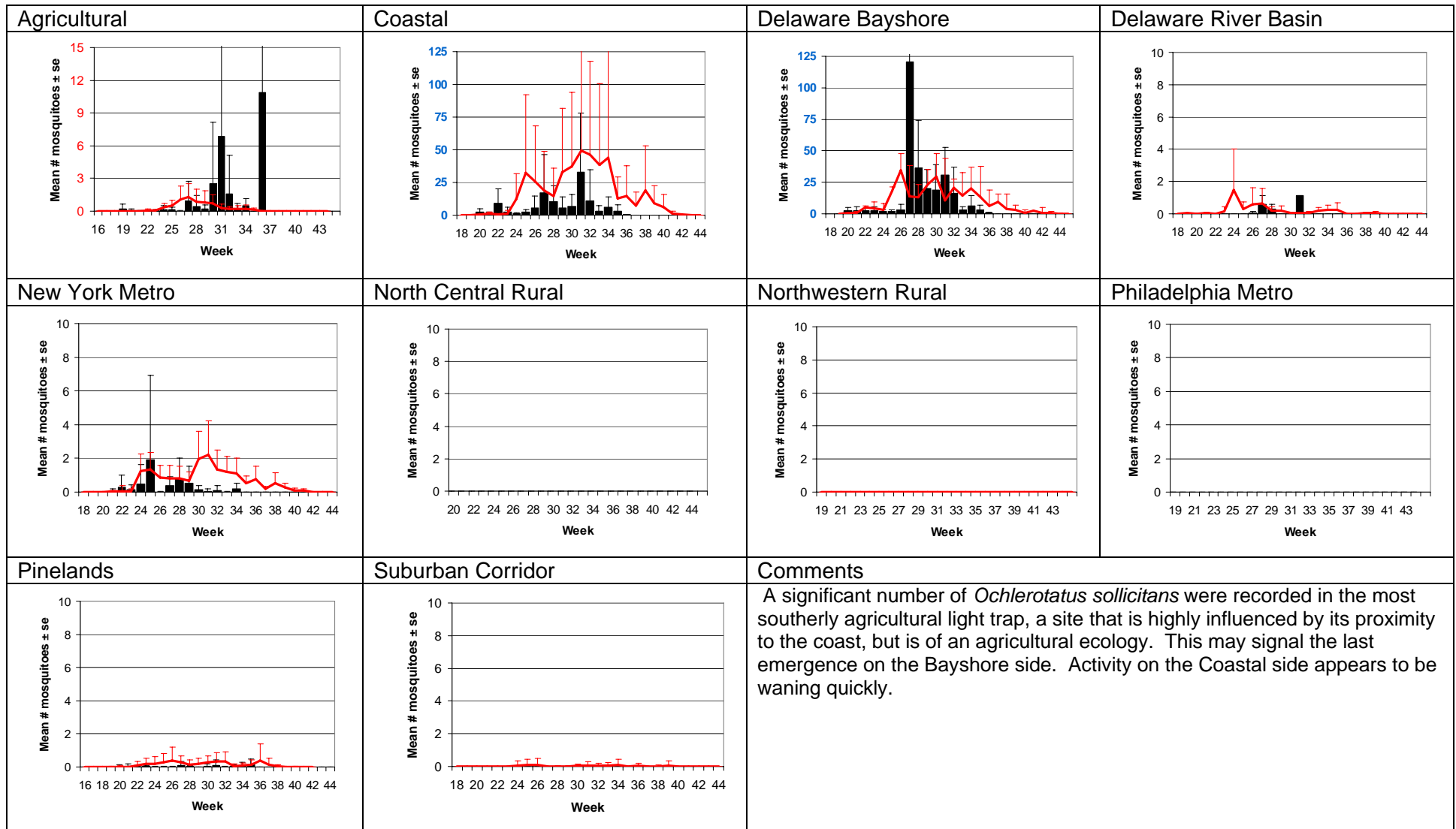
# *Aedes vexans* - Fresh Floodwater Species



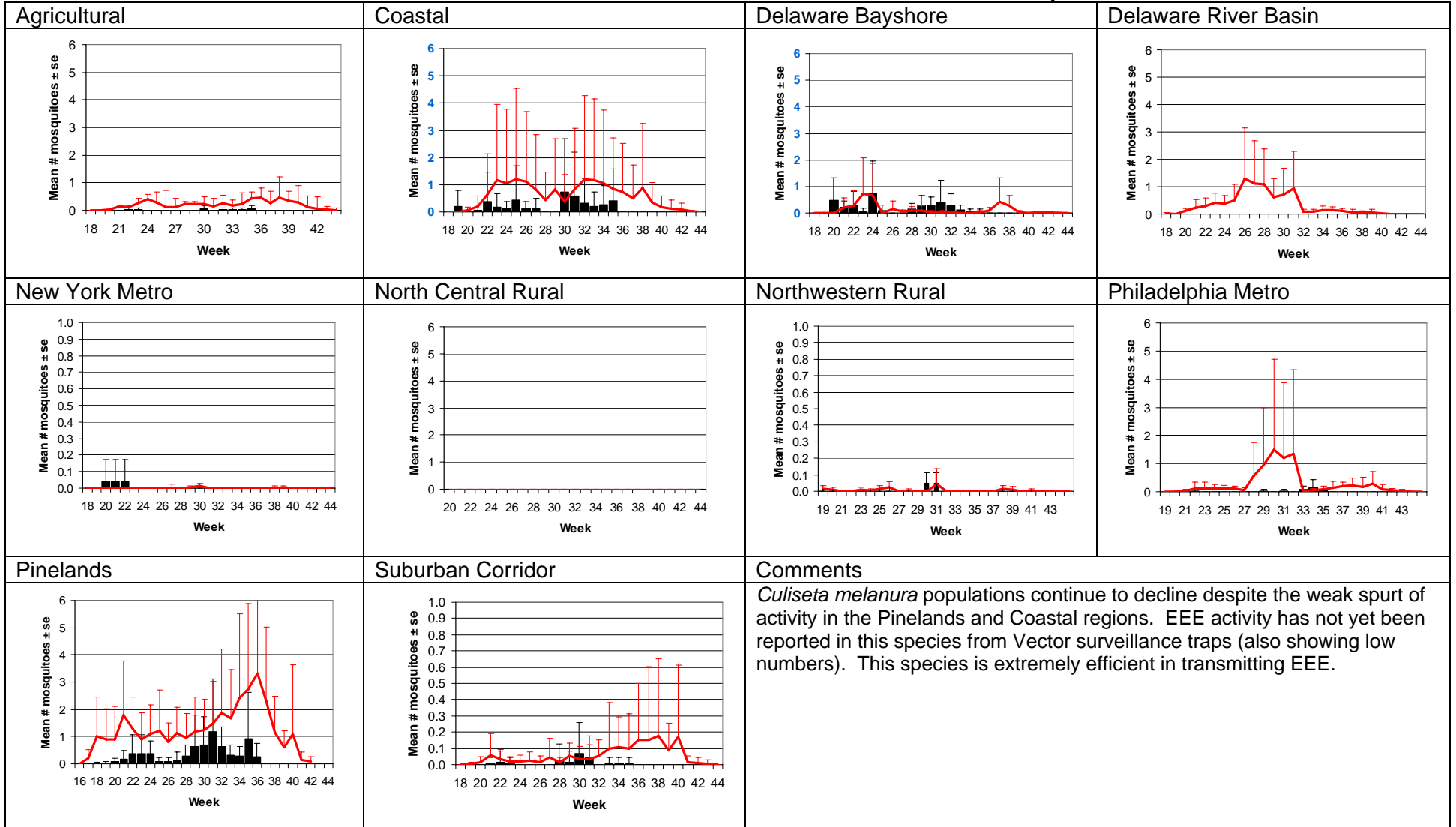
# Culex Complex - Multivoltine Culex Species

<p><b>Agricultural</b></p> 	<p><b>Coastal</b></p> 	<p><b>Delaware Bayshore</b></p> 	<p><b>Delaware River Basin</b></p> 
<p><b>New York Metro</b></p> 	<p><b>North Central Rural</b></p> 	<p><b>Northwestern Rural</b></p> 	<p><b>Philadelphia Metro</b></p> 
<p><b>Pinelands</b></p> 	<p><b>Suburban Corridor</b></p> 	<p><b>Comments</b></p> <p>Culex populations continue their seasonal decline. As with <i>Ae. vexans</i>, mean number of mosquitoes per week are below historical values. Two different trends, however, are seen between the two genera: <i>Culex</i> numbers tend to be somewhat suppressed in comparison with recent historical trends and the peak population means are usually less than the historical trends. <i>Aedes vexans</i> also demonstrated suppressed numbers, but the trends appeared more severe with peak population numbers often larger than historical trends. This would seem to correspond with the life history pattern differences between the steady permanent water <i>Culex</i> resistant to perturbations versus the ephemeral floodwater <i>Aedes</i>. Vector surveillance indicate that <i>Culex</i> MIR for WN continues to hold at a value reported corresponding with human or horse transmission* in NY.</p> <p>* V. Kulakesera et al, West Nile Virus Infection in Mosquitoes, Birds, Horses, and Humans, Staten Island, New York, 2000. EID, 7(4): 722-725.  <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/eid/vol7no4/kulasekera.htm">http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/eid/vol7no4/kulasekera.htm</a></p>	

# *Ochlerotatus sollicitans* - Salt Marsh Floodwater Species

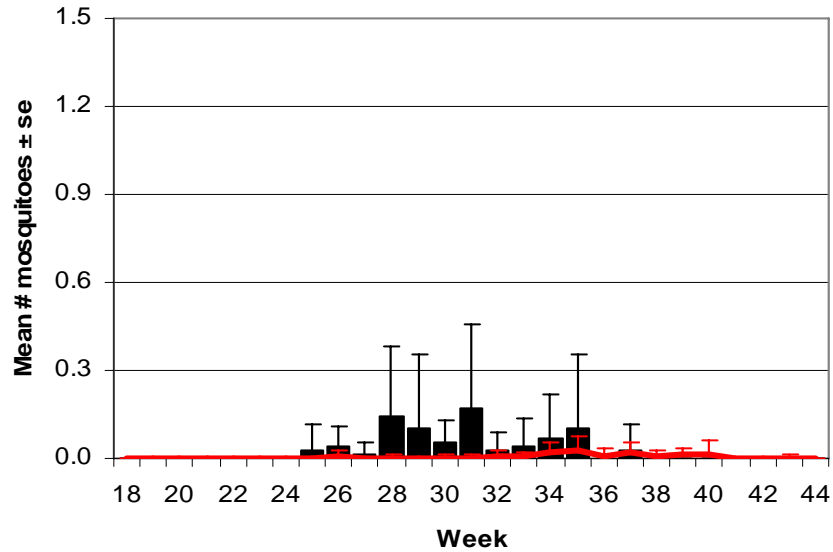


## *Culiseta melanura* – Miscellaneous Group



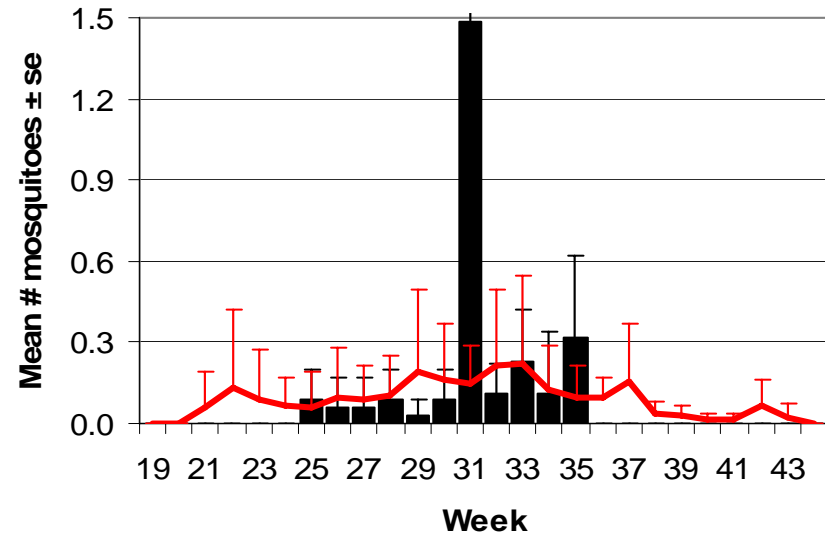
*Aedes albopictus* in the New York Metro, Philadelphia Metro, and Suburban Corridor.

New York Metro

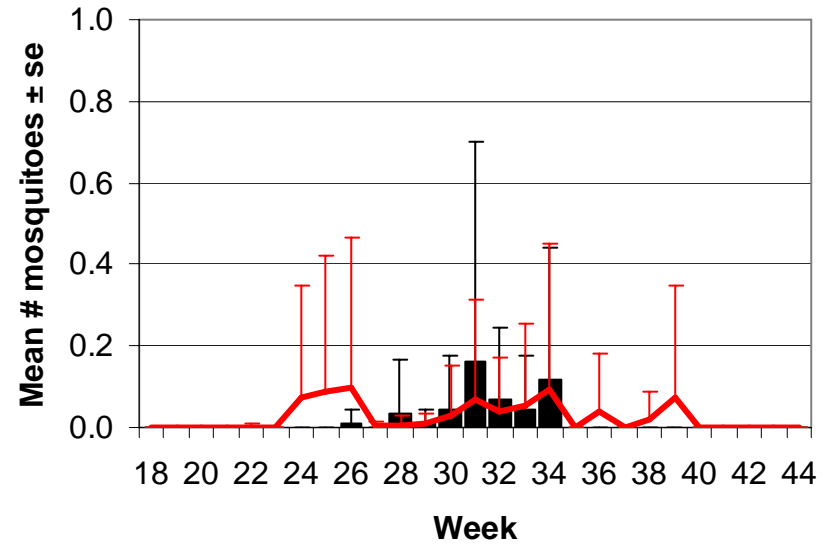


The Philadelphia Metro region had a considerable number of *Aedes albopictus* (reflected as one or two per night per trap – not a huge number in itself, but significant in comparison with the rest of the trapping data). In addition, the New York Metro region has also shown numbers higher than historical trends. While values are low, it should be noted that 1) light trap absolute numbers may be misleading in suggesting that overall population numbers are low when in fact, the species is not attracted to the trap, and 2) the ability of *Ae. albopictus* to transmit WN is high.

Philadelphia Metro



Suburban Corridor





Top Ten cumulative species for each region to date.

