

NEW JERSEY ADULT MOSQUITO SURVEILLANCE
Report for 16 August to 22 August 2009, CDC Weeks 33
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Center for Vector Biology

This New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station report is supported by Rutgers University, Hatch funds, funding from the NJ State Mosquito Control Commission and with the participation of the 21 county mosquito control agencies of New Jersey.

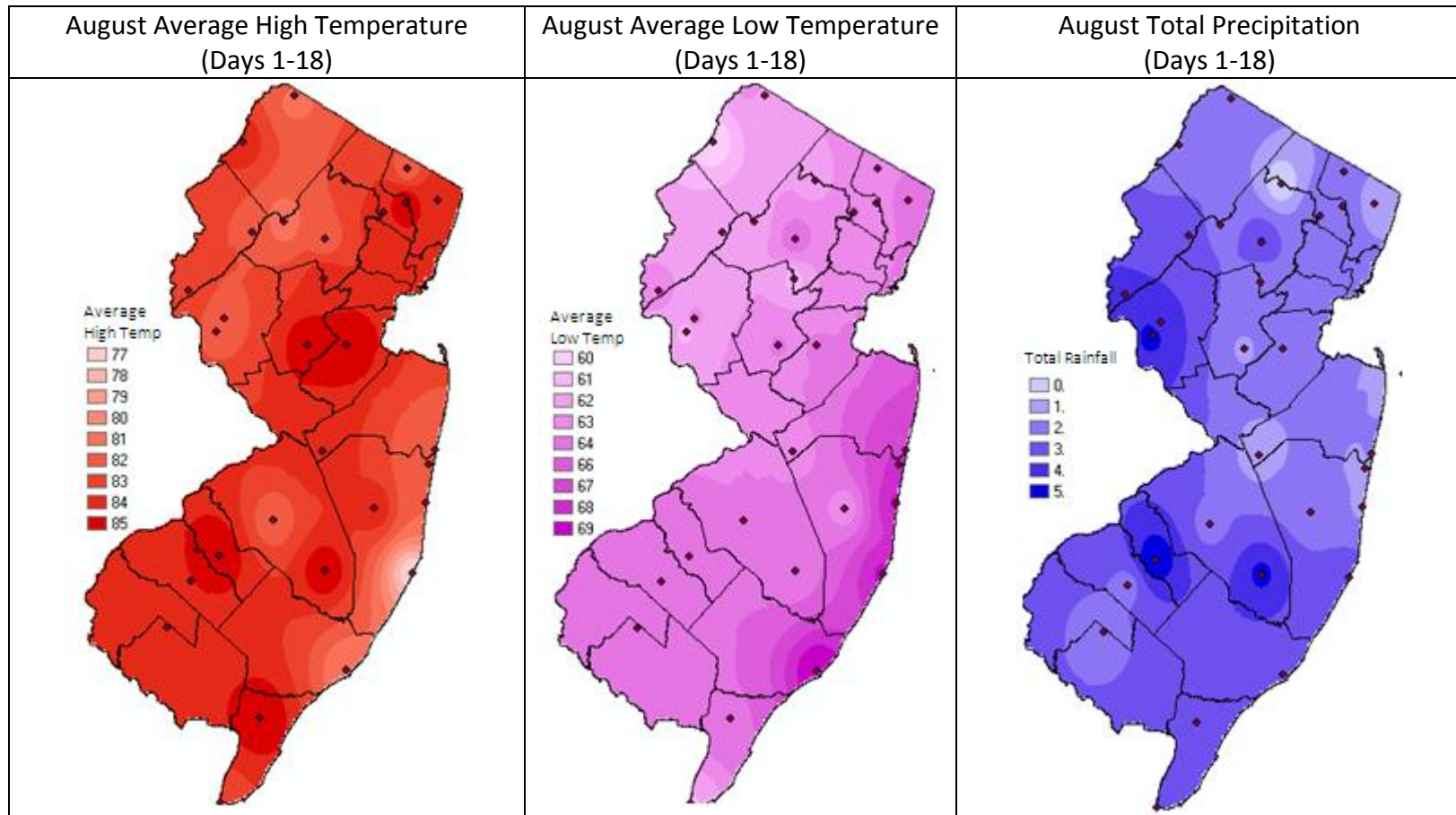
Summary table – Week 33

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	1.93	2.25	0	0.04	7.03	0	0.00	0.18	0	0.00	0.49	0
Coastal	2.10	2.29	0	4.13	4.49	0	0.02	0.32	0	4.59	16.19	0
Delaware Bayshore	0.54	1.36	0	4.23	21.90	0	0.00	0.87	0	1.00	13.67	0
Delaware River Basin	0.00	11.89	0	0.00	9.44	0	0.00	0.74	0	0.00	<0.01	0
New York Metro	2.70	3.09	0	2.77	7.28	0	0.01	0.10	0	0.26	0.62	0
North Central Rural	0.04	0.52	0	0.35	0.66	0	0.00	0.01	0	0.00	0.00	0
Northwest Rural	4.77	4.26	1	5.26	2.43	3	1.91	0.12	4	0.00	0.00	0
Philadelphia Metro	10.62	8.82	1	1.48	4.33	0	0.00	0.16	0	0.00	0.00	0
Pinelands	0.39	1.28	0	1.32	1.75	0	0.04	0.32	0	0.00	0.16	0
Suburban Corridor	8.45	3.60	3	2.69	1.91	1	0.00	0.37	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: *Aedes vexans* and *Culex* species increased in the Northwestern Rural, Philadelphia Metro and Suburban Corridors after a period of warmer days following a cool July. These numbers are likely to be maintained in the New York Metro region where populations have been high all season long.

Climate Factors

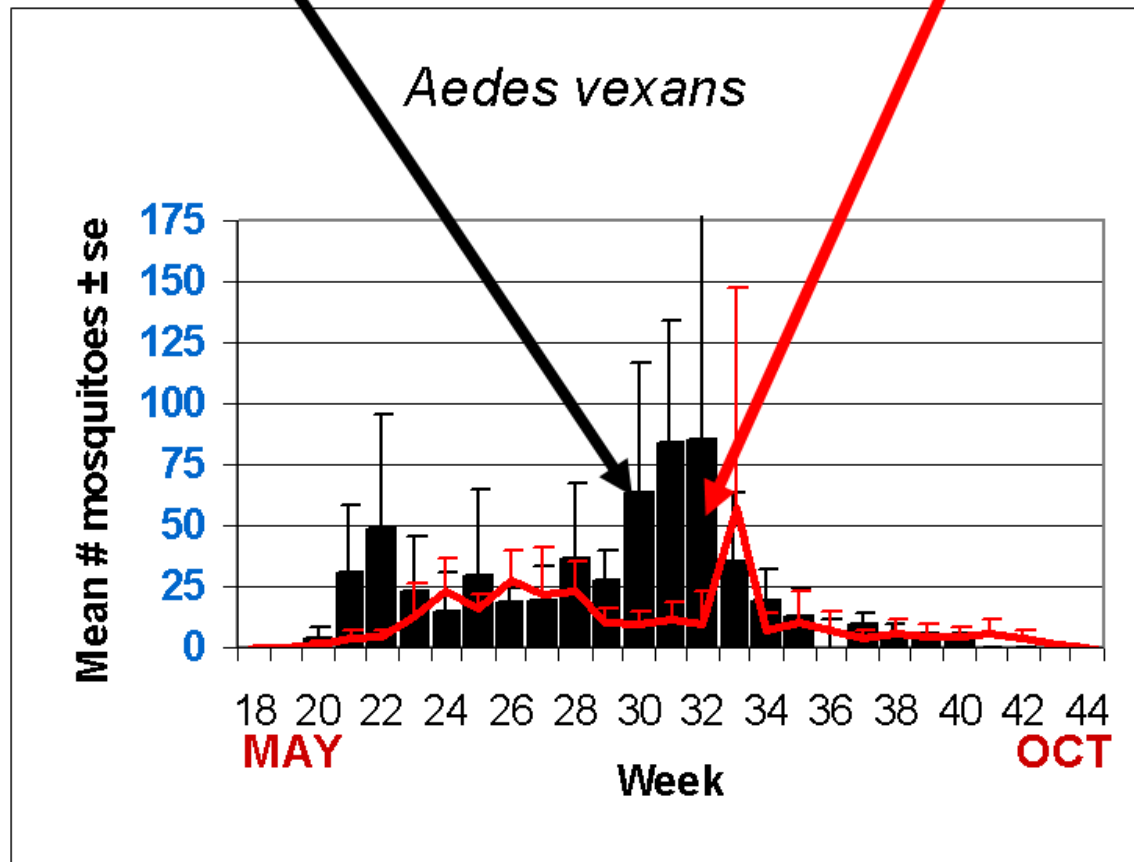


The three figures show the interpolation of average maximum and minimum temperature and total precipitation days 1-18 of August in New Jersey. Data points are from 35 weather stations maintained through the New Jersey Weather & Climate Network and the State Climatologist. Interpolation between points were performed through ArcMap 9.2.

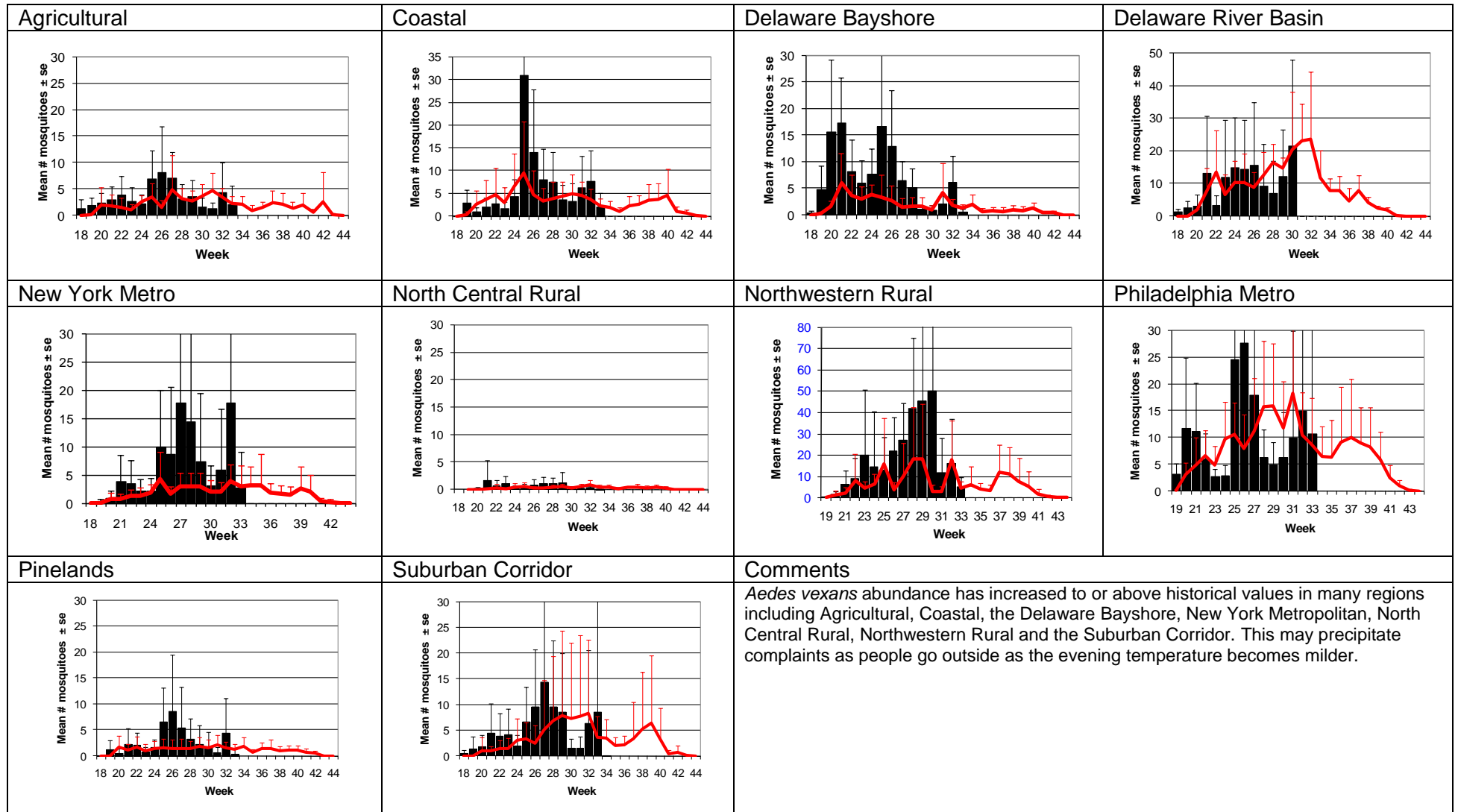
In August to date, average high temperatures were higher through the suburban corridor and parts of Camden, Gloucester and Cape May counties. Average low temperatures were again highest along the coastal region. The western portion of the state as well as parts of Burlington and Morris counties experienced higher rainfall. In general, it was warmer in central New Jersey during the day, warmer along the coast at night and wetter on the western and southern portions of the state.

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 Camden, Cape May, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Sussex, Union and Warren counties. Note: County data is sent in at a variety of times during the week.

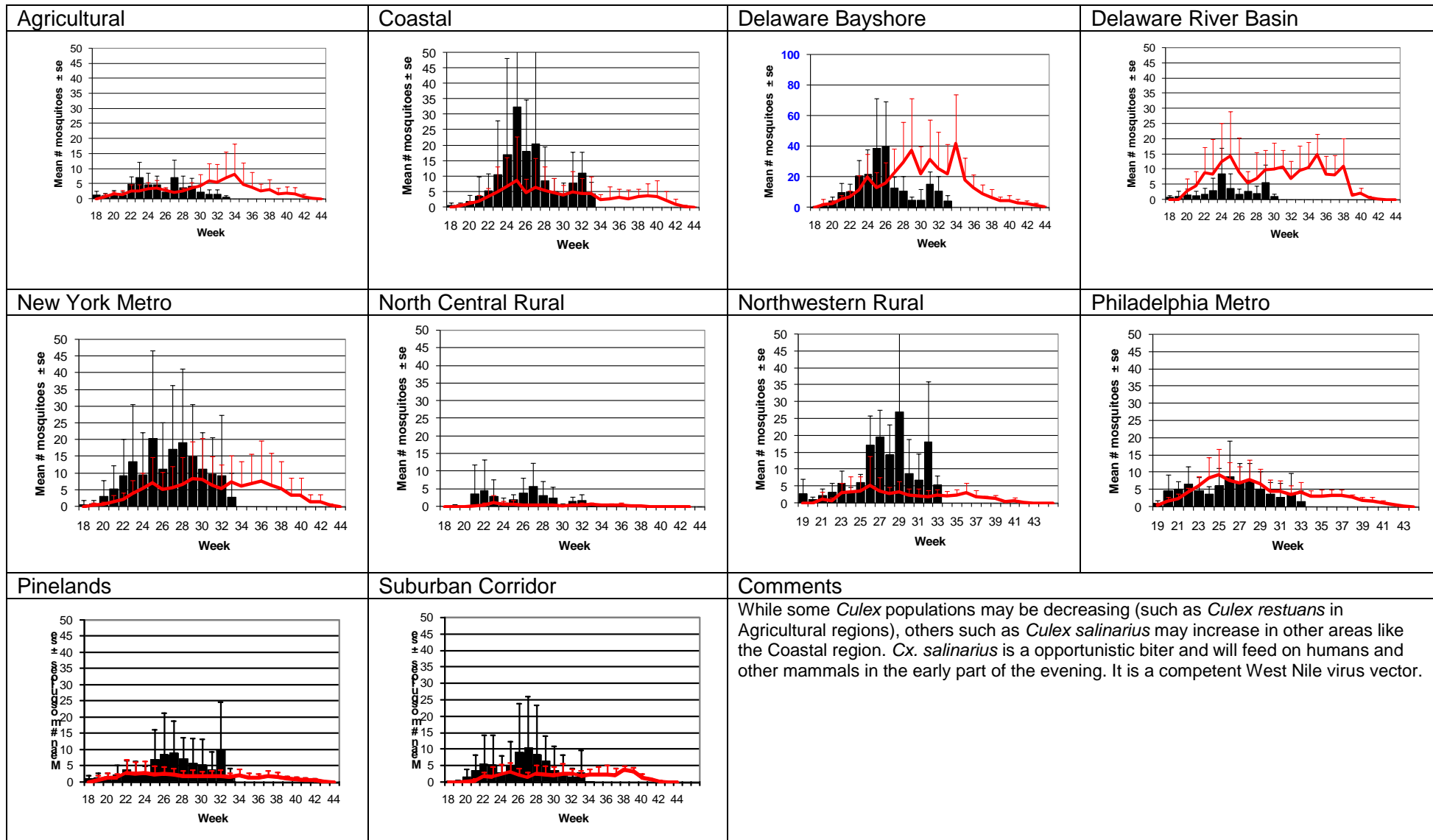
Weekly Means Against 5-year Average



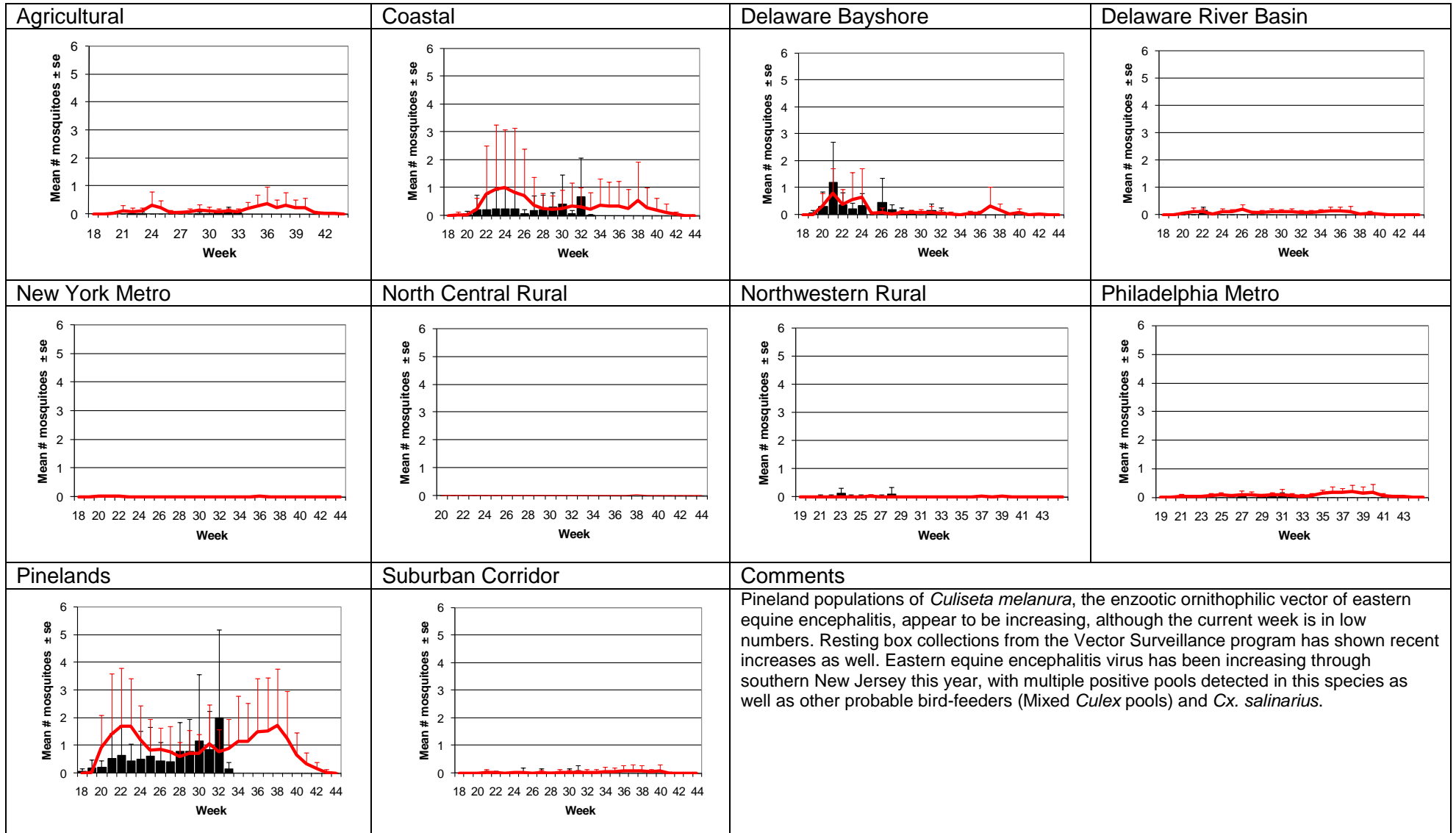
Aedes vexans - Fresh Floodwater Species Multivoltine Aedine (Ae. vexans Type)



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)

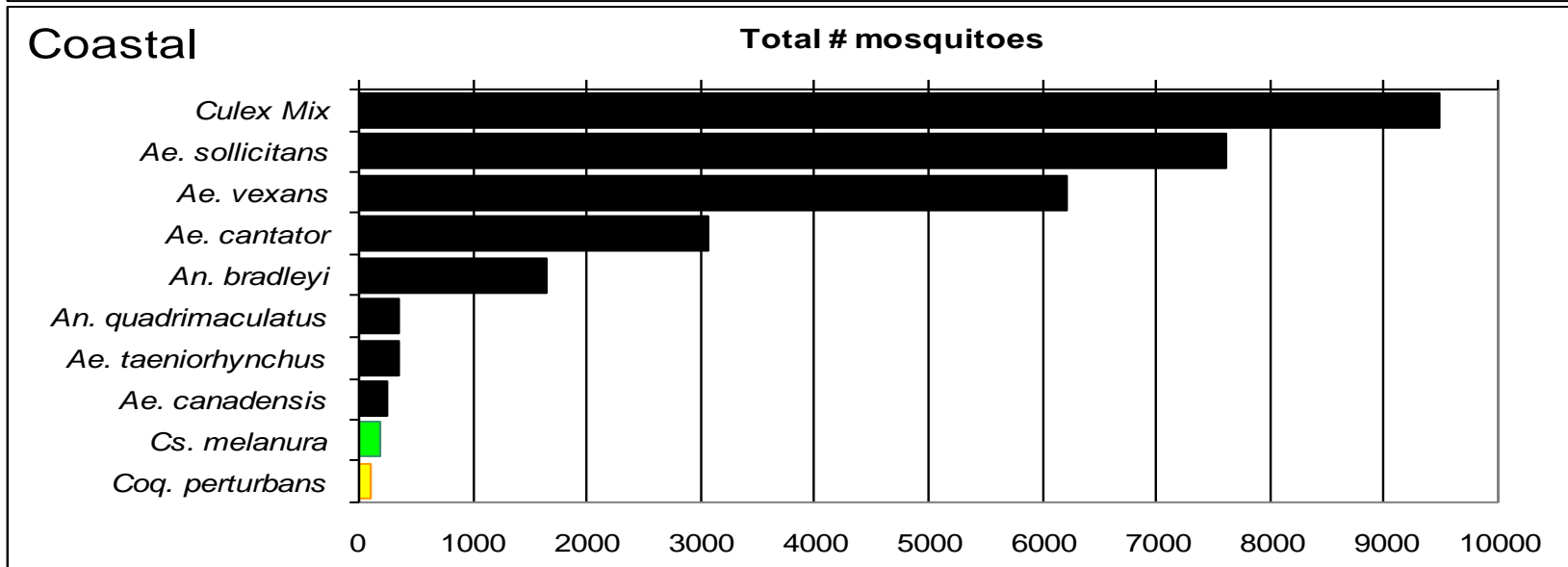
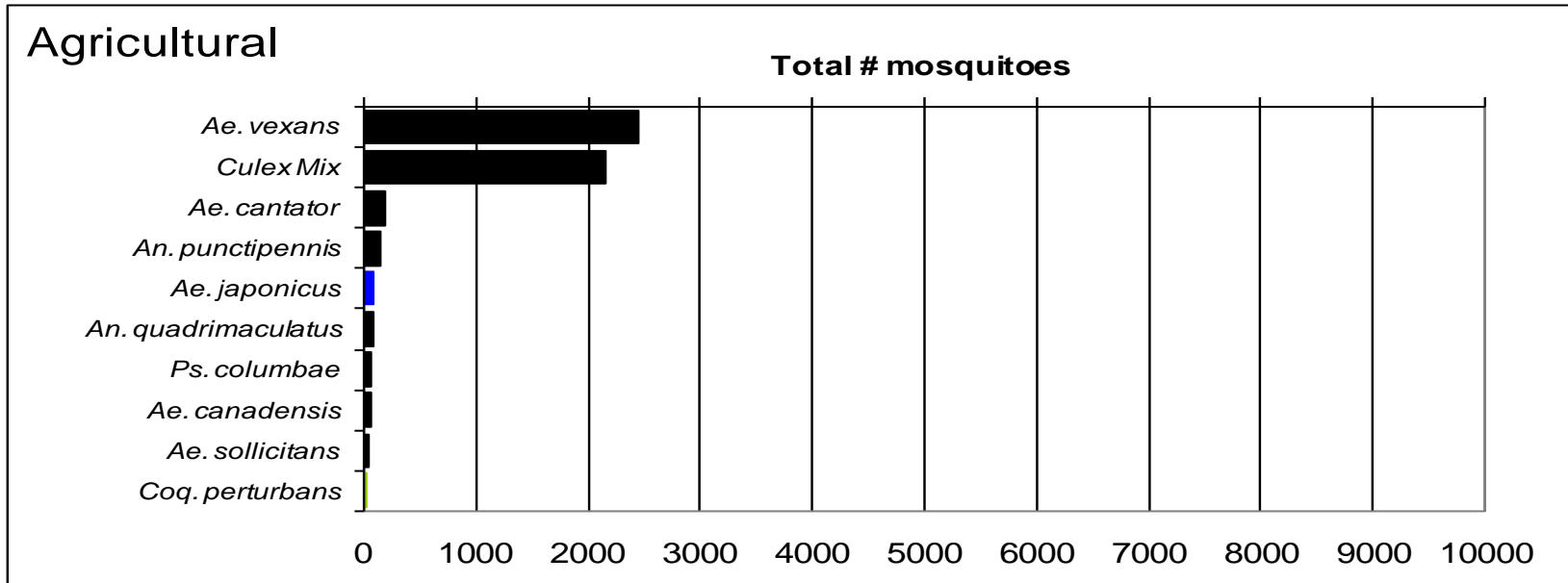
<p>Agricultural</p>	<p>Coastal</p>	<p>Delaware Bayshore</p>	<p>Delaware River Basin</p>
<p>New York Metro</p>	<p>North Central Rural</p>	<p>Northwestern Rural</p>	<p>Philadelphia Metro</p>
<p>Pinelands</p>	<p>Suburban Corridor</p>	<p>Comments</p> <p><i>Aedes sollicitans</i> populations have likely peaked in the Coastal region although complaints originating from this species may actually increase as abundance decreases. <i>Ae. sollicitans</i> should begin to shift feeding times and targets as the season progresses. This species is likely a competent vector for EEE along coastal communities (Crans WJ, et al, 1986. Isolation of eastern equine encephalitis virus from <i>Aedes sollicitans</i> during an epizootic in southern New Jersey. JAMCA 2: 68–72. Also see Arrigo et al 2008 Experimental Infection of <i>Aedes sollicitans</i> and <i>Aedes taeniorhynchus</i> with Two Chimeric Sindbis/Eastern Equine Encephalitis Virus Vaccine Candidates, AJTMH, 93-97.)</p> <p>Next Full Moon: 4 September</p>	

WNV

EEE

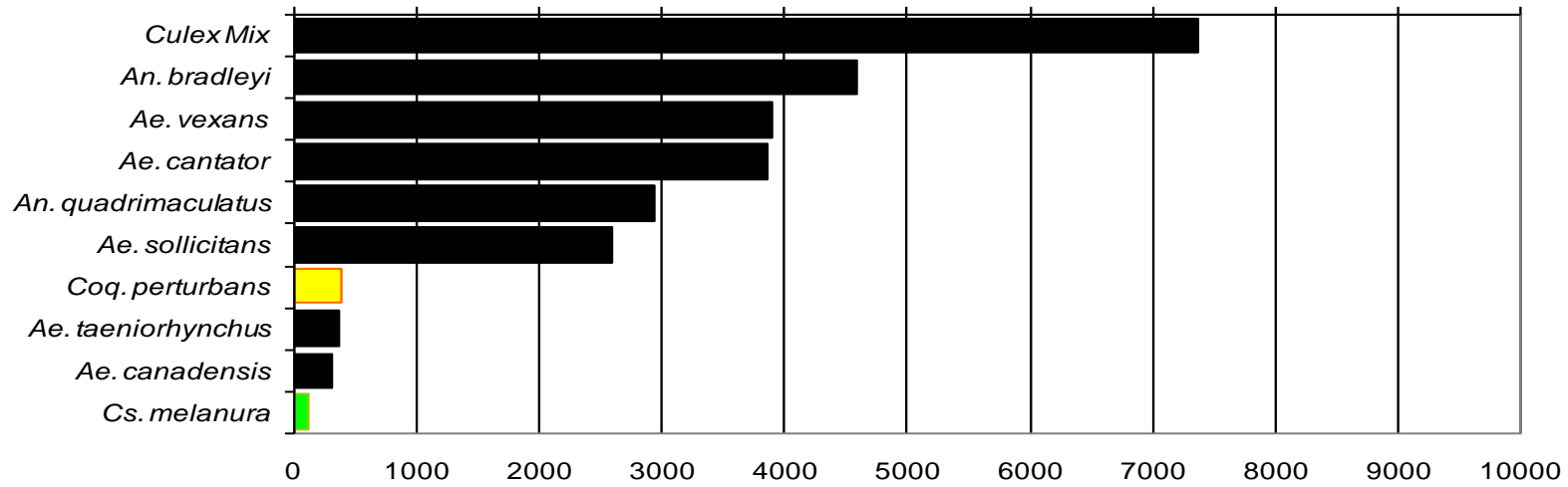
Top Ten Mosquito Species/Region - ■ *Ae. albopictus*, ■ *Ae. japonicus* (invasives); ■ *Cs. melanura* or *Cx. erraticus* ■ *Coq. perturbans*

Note: In early season when fewer species are caught, graphs may show less than ten species listed.



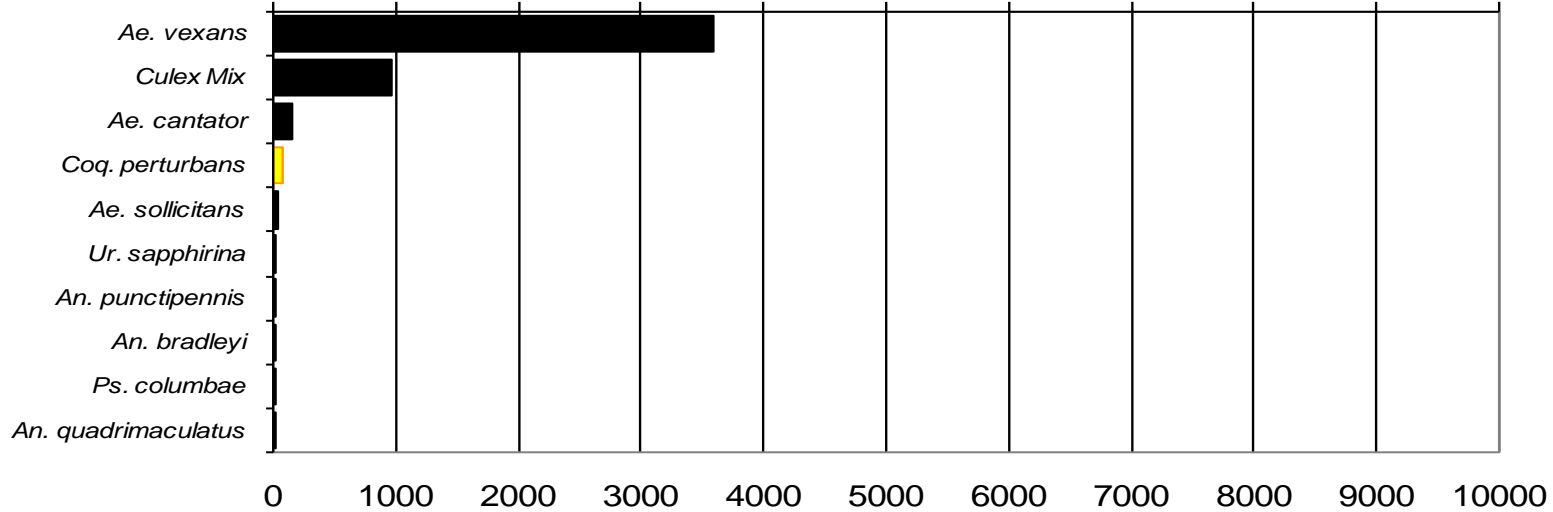
Delaware Bayshore

Total # mosquitoes



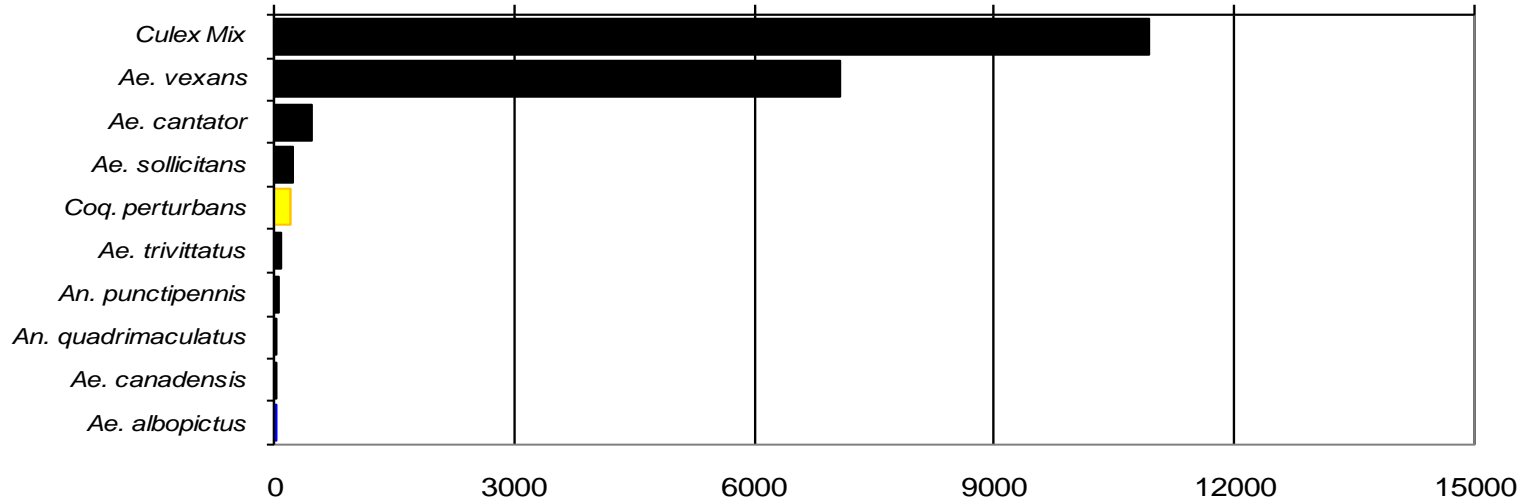
Delaware River Basin

Total # mosquitoes



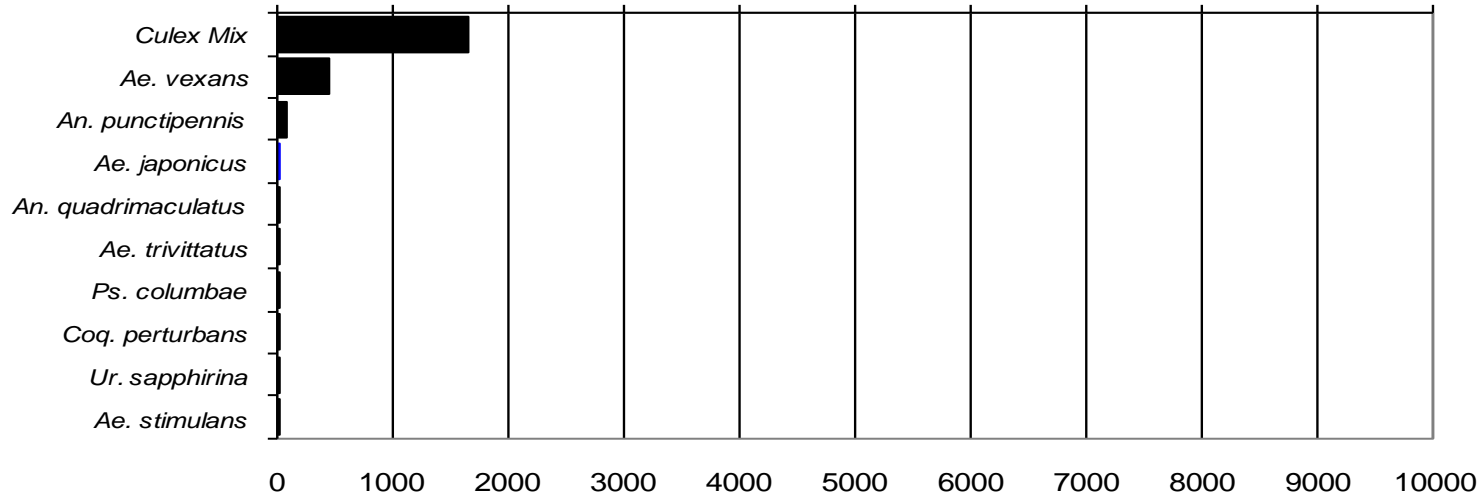
New York Metropolitan

Total # mosquitoes



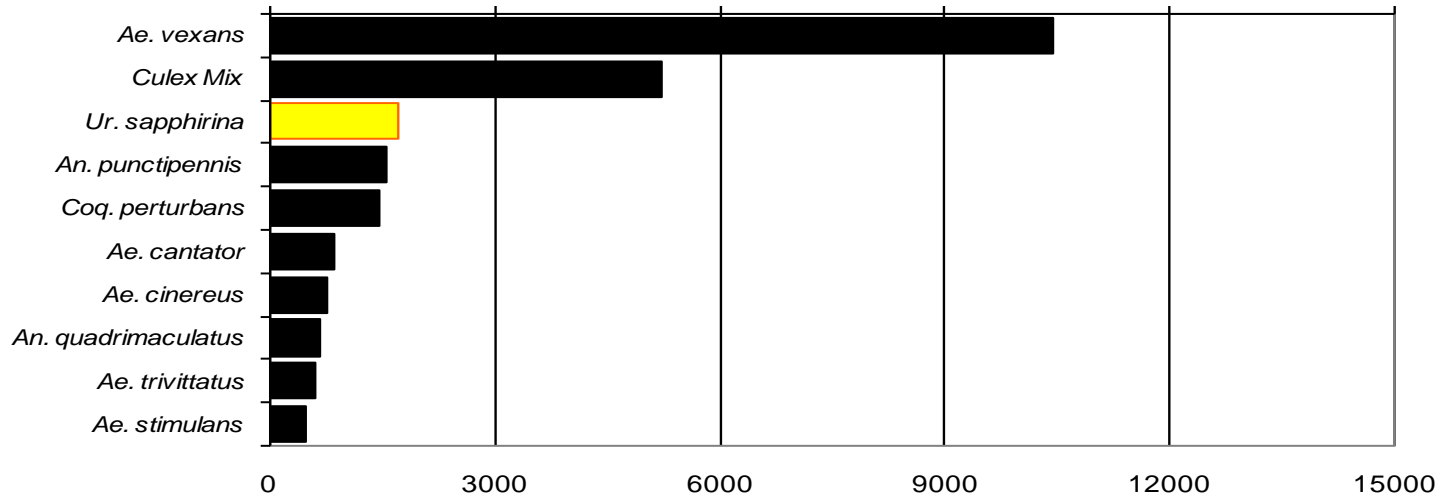
North Central Rural

Total # mosquitoes



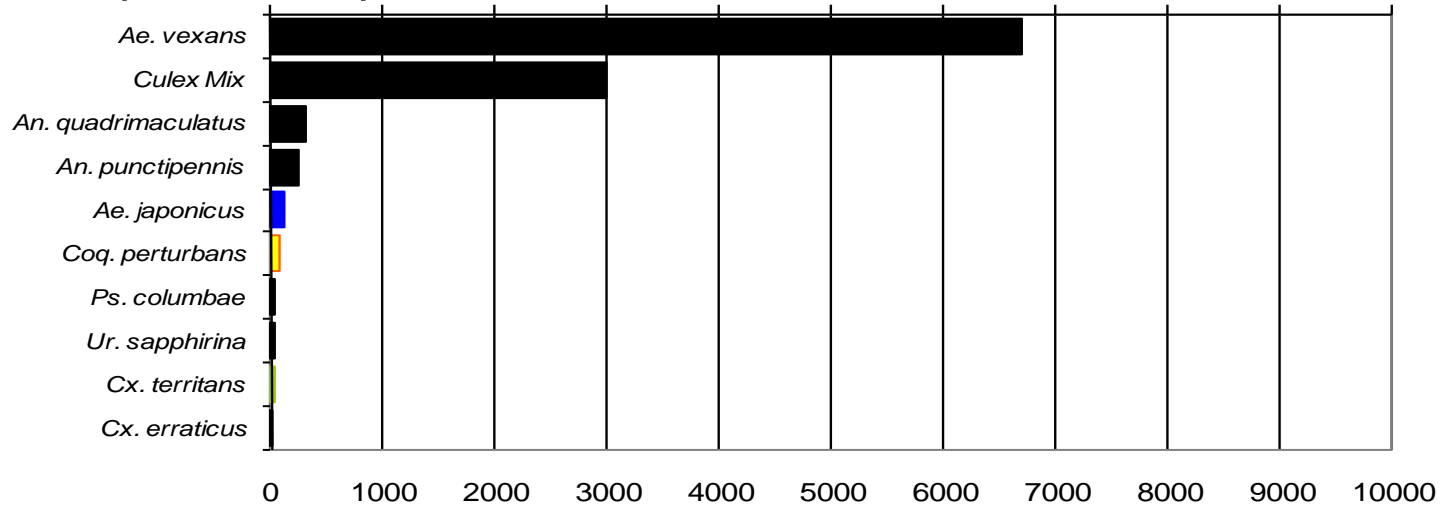
Northwest Rural

Total # mosquitoes



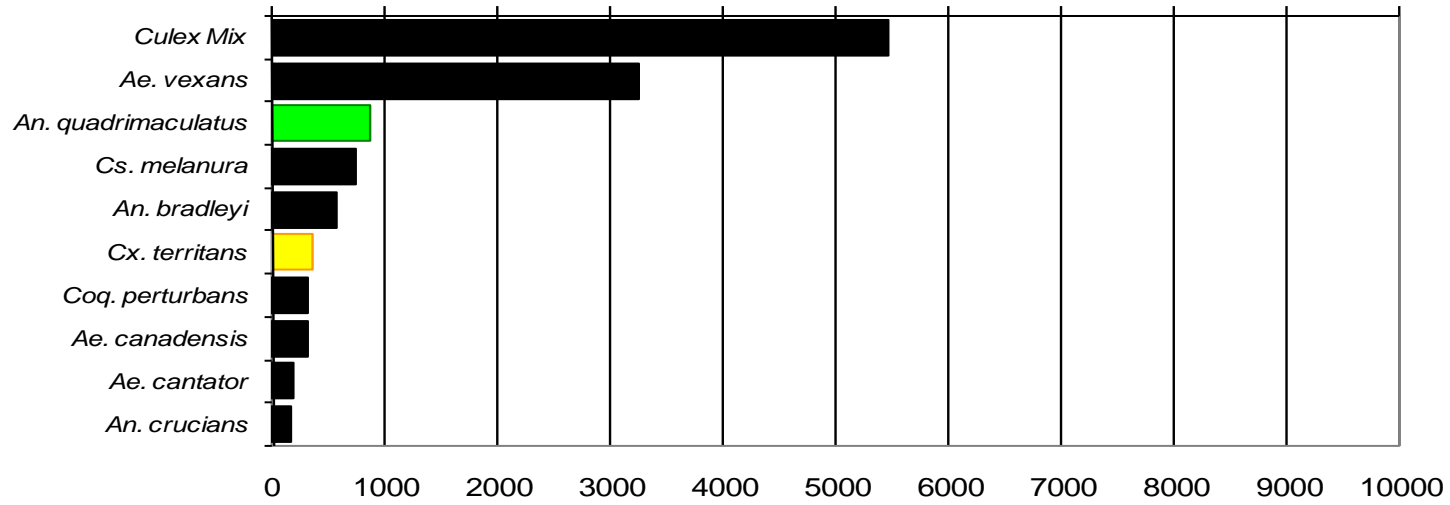
Philadelphia Metropolitan

Total # mosquitoes



Pinelands

Total # mosquitoes



Suburban Corridor

Total # mosquitoes

