

NEW JERSEY ADULT MOSQUITO SURVEILLANCE Report

August 2 to August 8, CDC Week 32
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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.

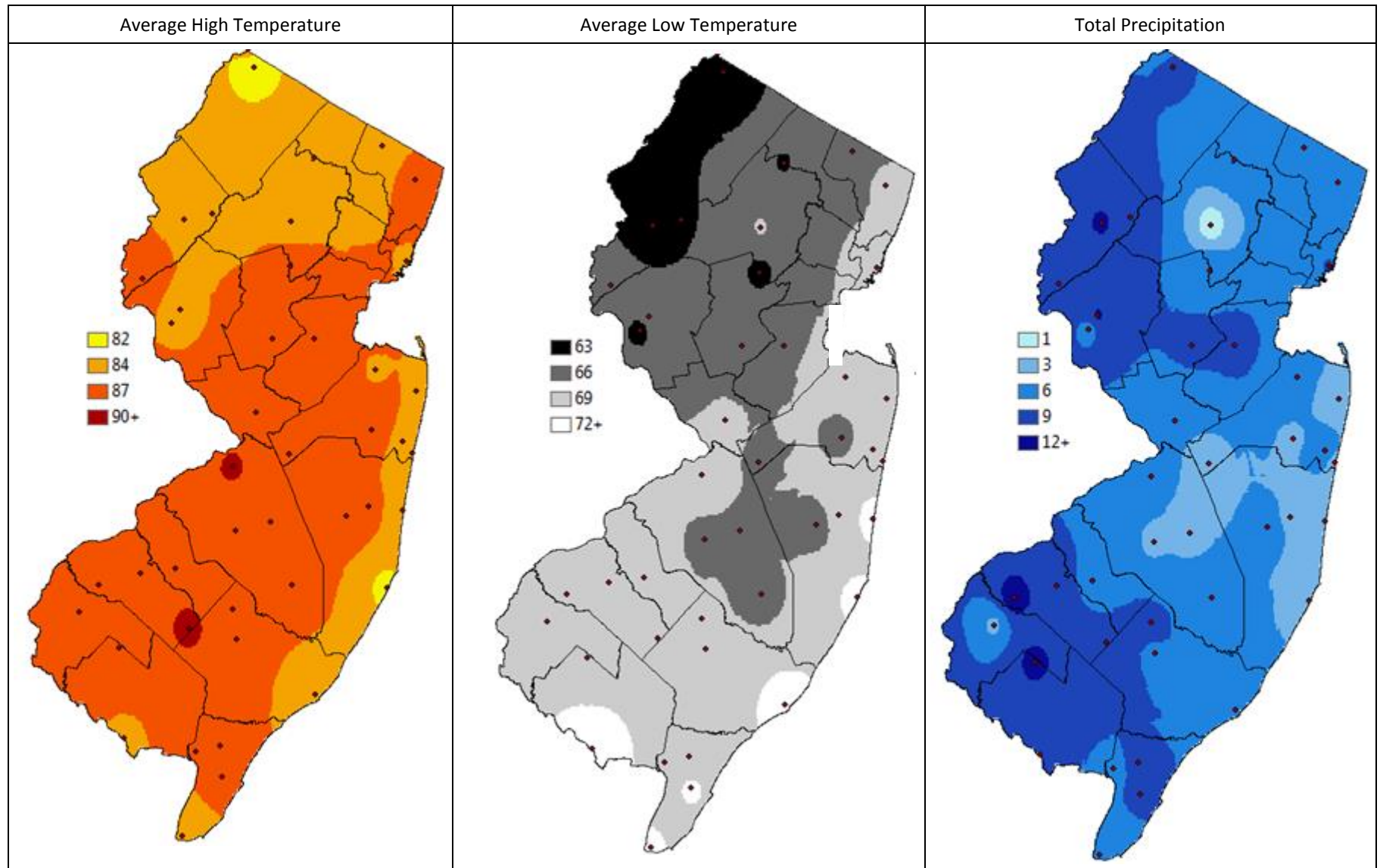
Summary Table – Week 32

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	0.55	5.42	0	1.45	26.91	0	0.00	0.36	0	0.12	2.56	0
Coastal	0.00	3.94	0	0.13	9.34	0	0.00	0.19	0	0.00	3.23	0
Delaware Bayshore	0.00	3.35	0	17.74	19.81	0	0.00	0.62	0	0.00	5.74	0
Delaware River Basin	4.71	56.84	0	3.00	8.97	0	1.64	0.74	3	0.00	0.03	0
New York Metro	0.47	2.85	0	1.24	7.09	0	0.16	0.05	4	0.73	0.55	1
North Central Rural	0.00	0.38	0	0.05	0.45	0	0.00	0.10	0	0.00	0.00	0
Northwest Rural	1.60	16.12	0	0.06	2.88	0	0.02	0.16	0	0.00	0.00	0
Philadelphia Metro	0.00	25.92	0	0.00	3.38	0	0.00	0.27	0	0.00	0.00	0
Pinelands	0.01	1.31	0	0.03	3.18	0	0.00	1.04	0	0.00	0.29	0
Suburban Corridor	0.24	2.53	0	0.24	1.43	0	0.18	0.15	1	0.00	0.02	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. nd=no data reported.

State Summary: This week's data represents 8 out of 21 counties. Tropical storm Isaias came through, impacting on mosquito control agencies work and likely took a number of mosquitoes on the ride of their lives. *Coquillettidia perturbans* was significantly higher in the New York Metropolitan region, moderately higher in the Delaware River Basin and mildly higher in the Suburban Corridor. *Aedes sollicitans* were mildly higher in the New York Metropolitan region also. All others were reported below the 5-year running average.

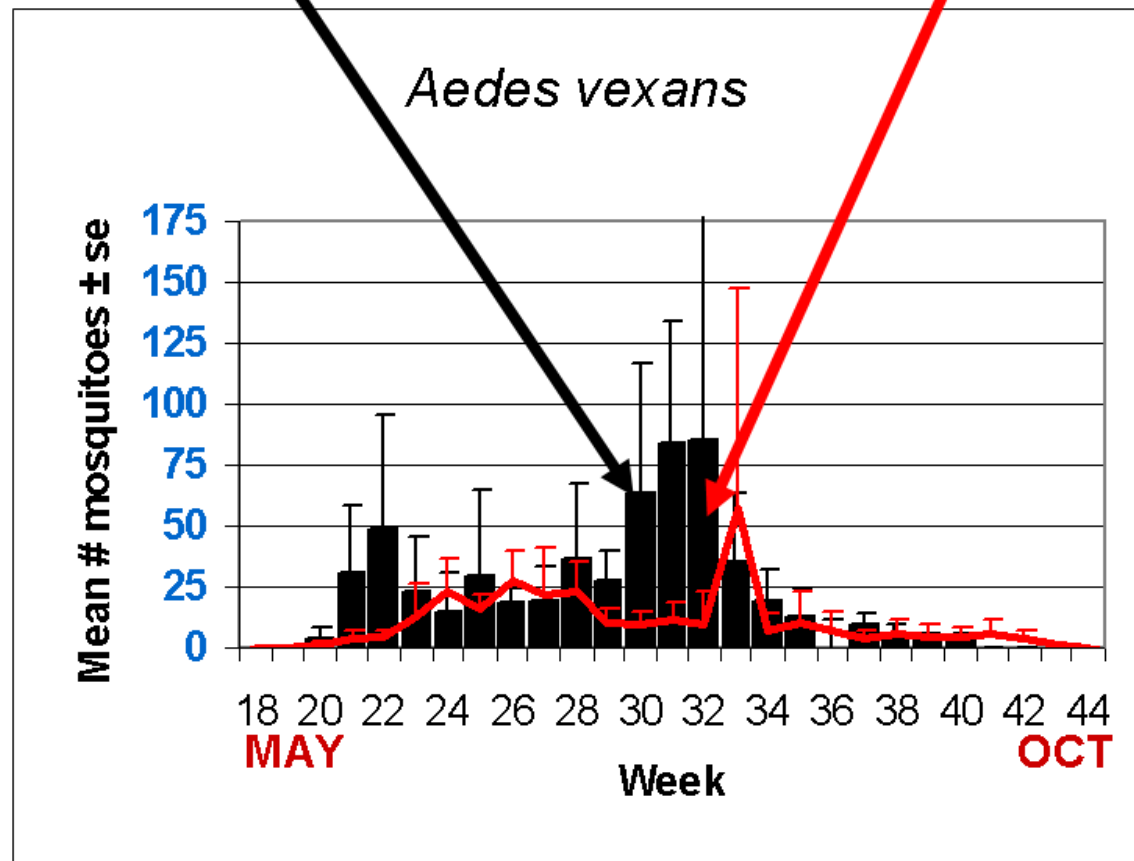
Climate Factors



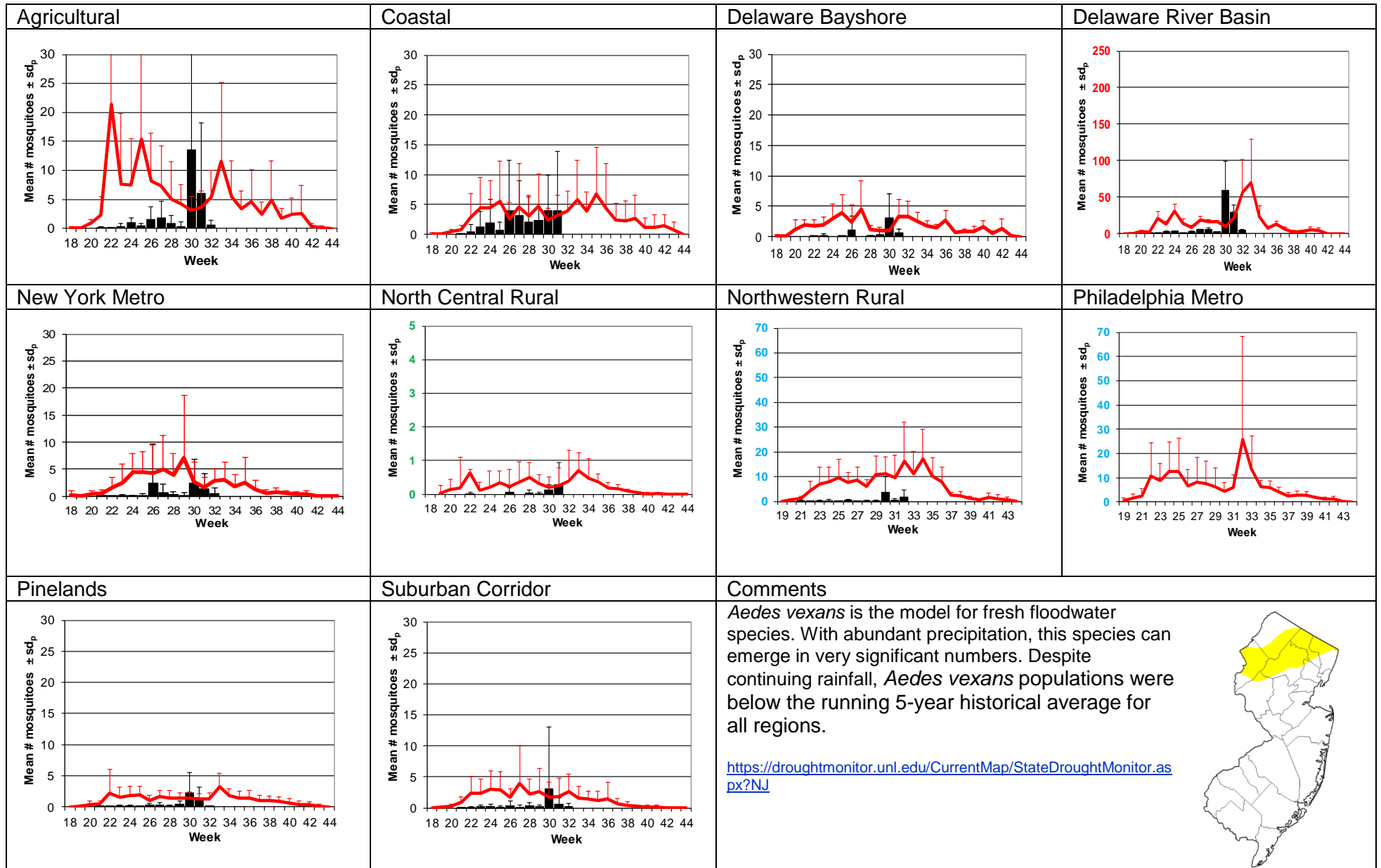
The three figures show the interpolation of average maximum (°F) and minimum temperature (°F) and total precipitation (inches) for 30 days prior to 6 August 2020 in New Jersey. Data points are from about 50 weather stations maintained through the New Jersey Weather & Climate Network and the State Climatologist. Interpolation between points was performed using ArcMap 10.1.

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 Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Salem, Union, and Warren counties. Data for the previous week are from Atlantic, Bergen, Cape May, Cumberland, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Passaic, Salem, Somerset, Union, and Warren counties.

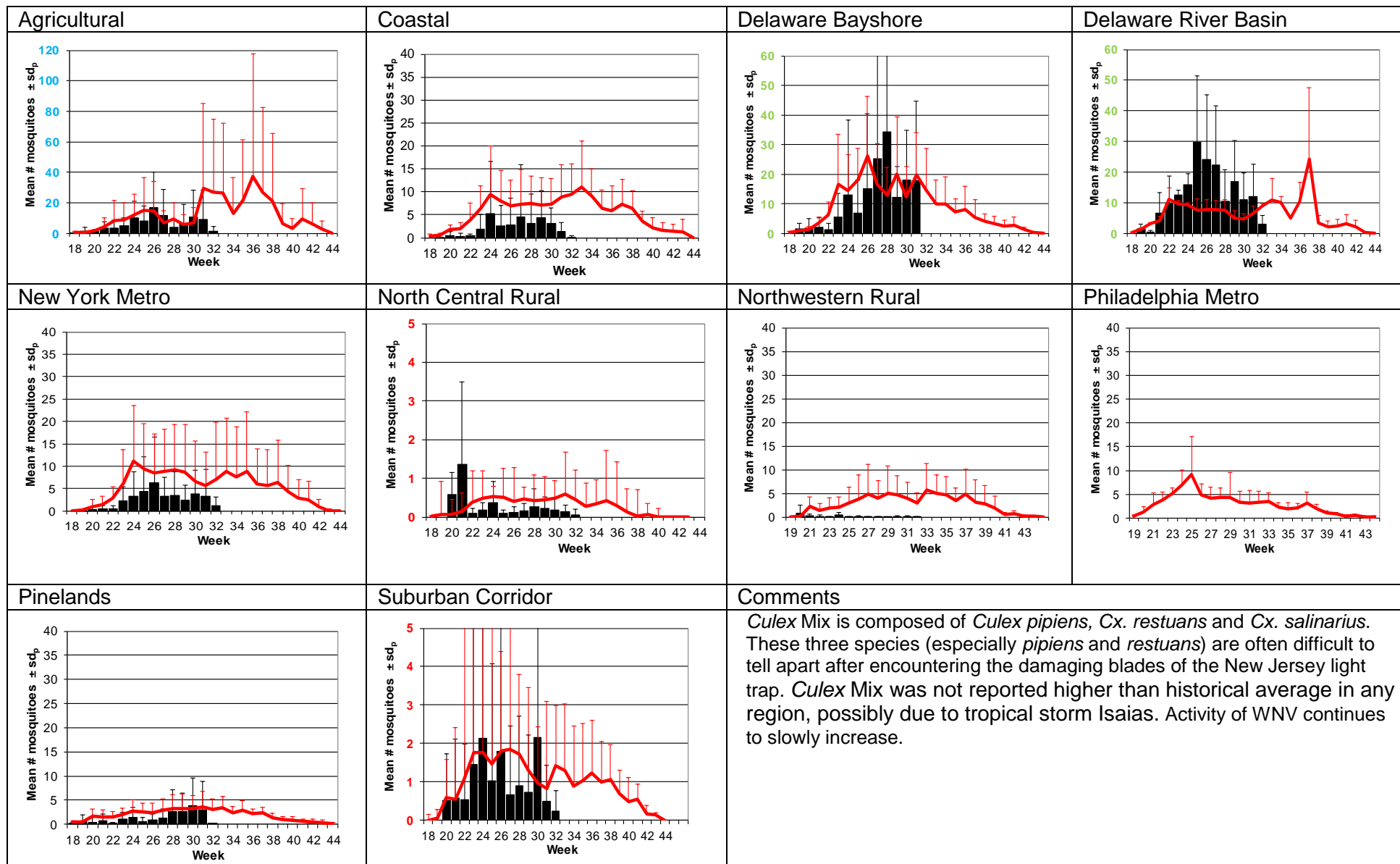
Weekly Means Against 5-year Average



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



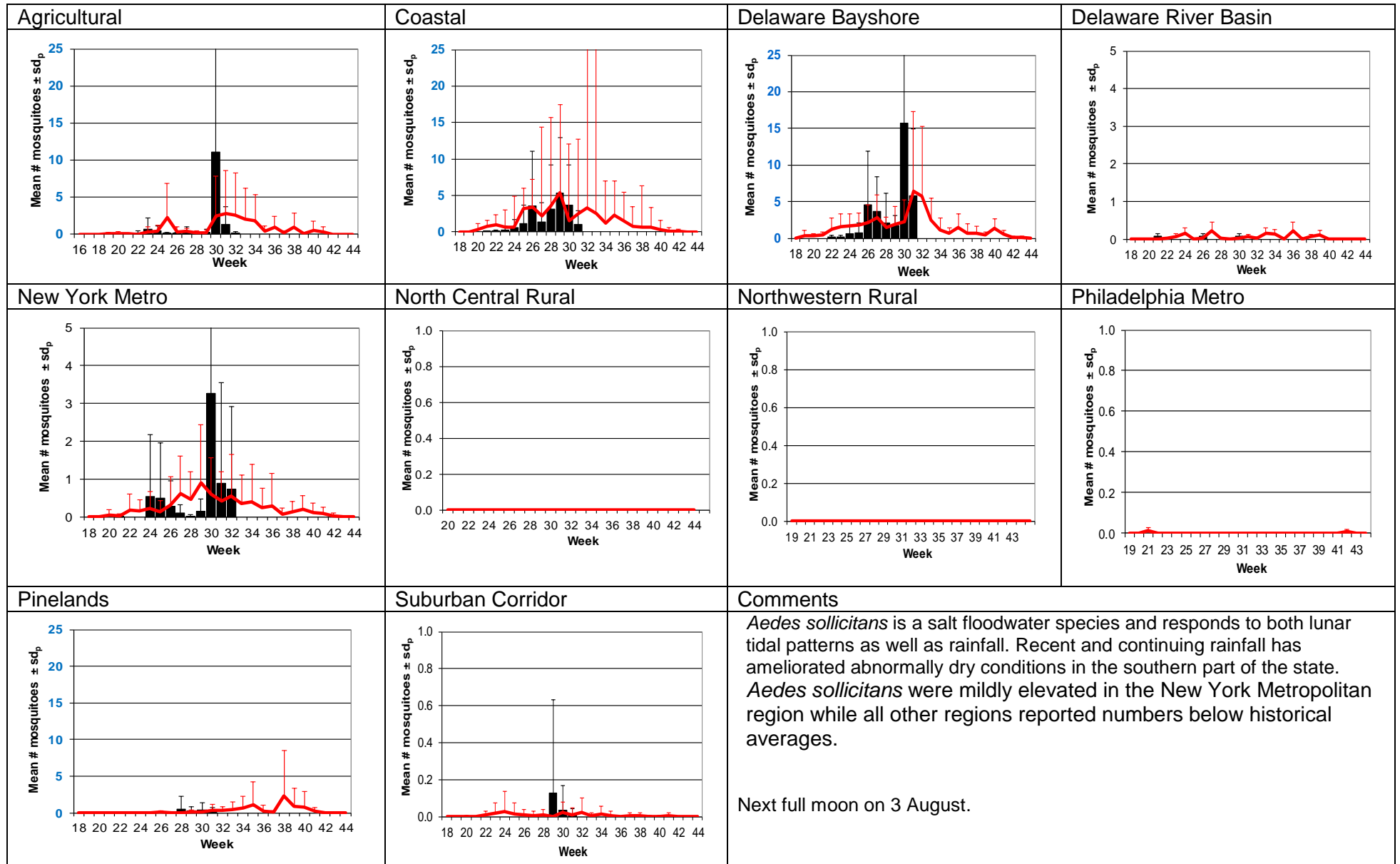
Culex Mix – Permanent Water Species Multivoltine *Culex/Anopheles* (*Cx. pipiens* Type)



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

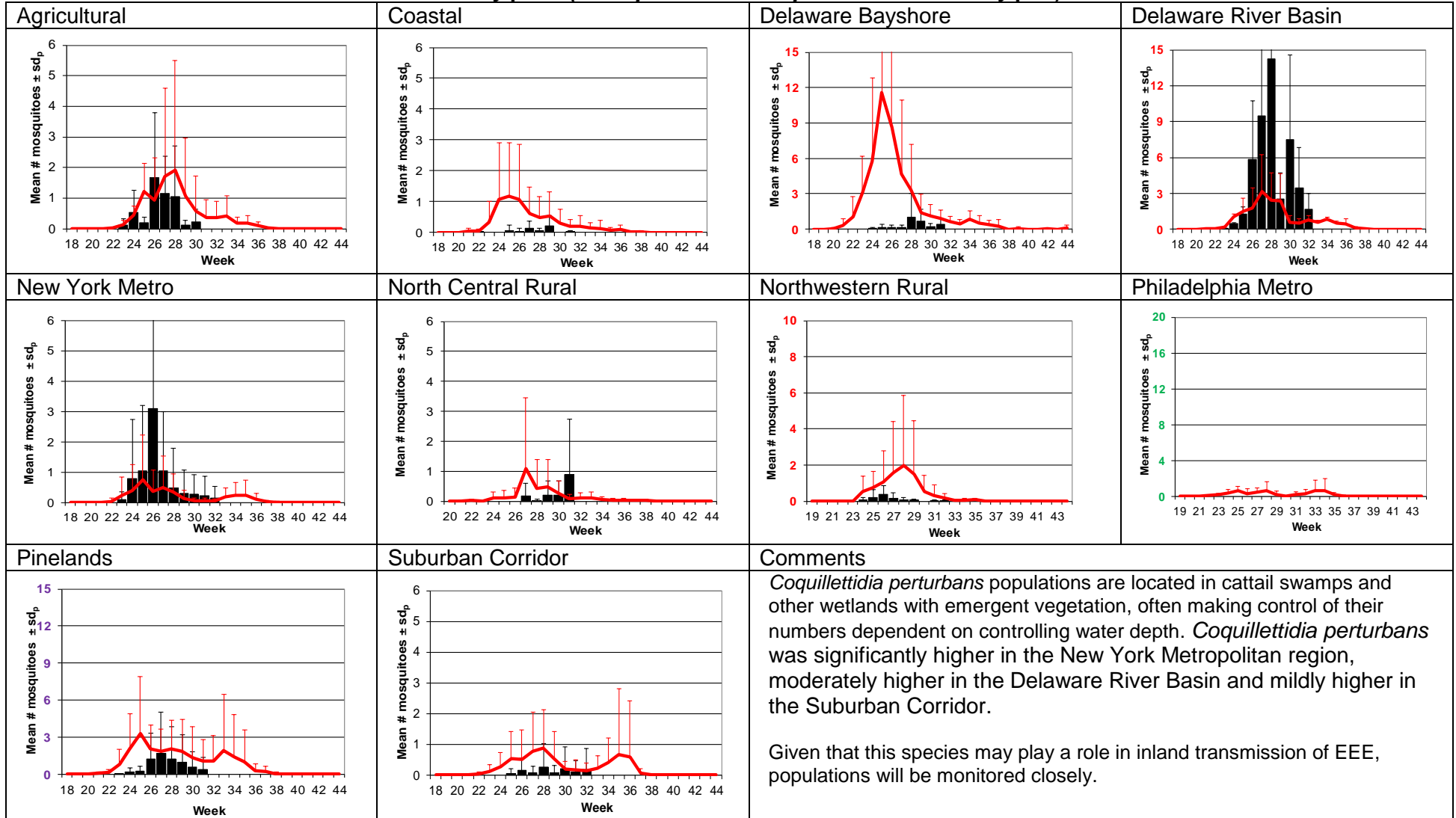
<p>Agricultural</p>	<p>Coastal</p>	<p>Delaware Bayshore</p>	<p>Delaware River Basin</p>
<p>New York Metro</p>	<p>North Central Rural</p>	<p>Northwestern Rural</p>	<p>Philadelphia Metro</p>
<p>Pinelands</p>	<p>Suburban Corridor</p>	<p>Comments</p> <p><i>Culiseta melanura</i> is the enzootic ornithophilic vector of eastern equine encephalitis. This cold-hardy species can emerge early in the season as well as staying active later. These populations will be monitored closely after 2019's significant EEE activity. Little has changed from last week with most regions continuing with population levels below historical trends except for the North Central Rural region.</p> <p>First positive EEE in <i>Cs. melanura</i> occurred in Atlantic County, collected at the earliest date in the past 20 years.</p> <p>All horse owners should make sure their horses are up to date on their EEE/WNV vaccination schedules: http://www.aeep.org/custdocs/adultvaccinationchart.pdf</p>	

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



Coquillettidia perturbans

Monotypic (*Coquillettidia perturbans* Type)

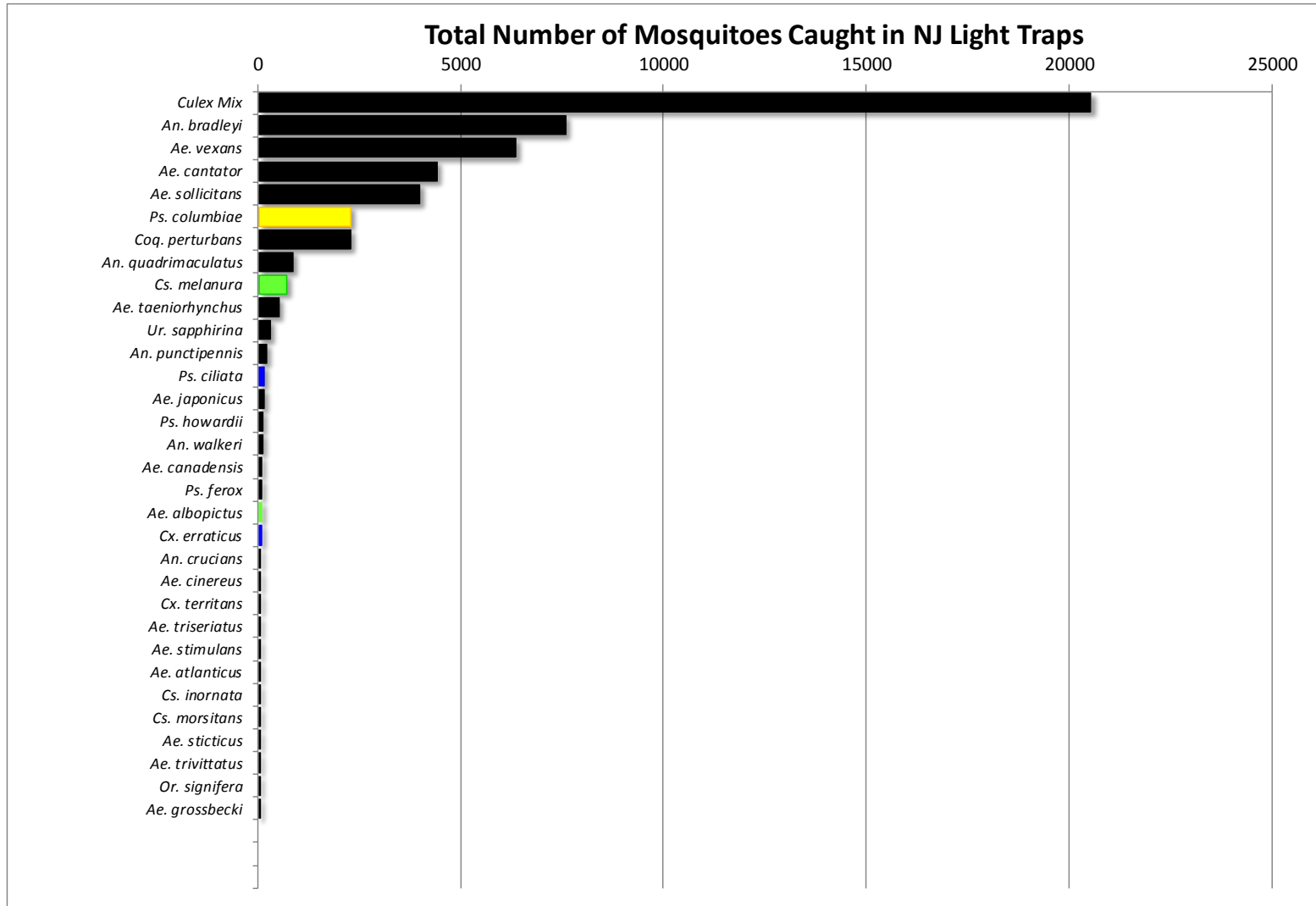


WNV

EEE

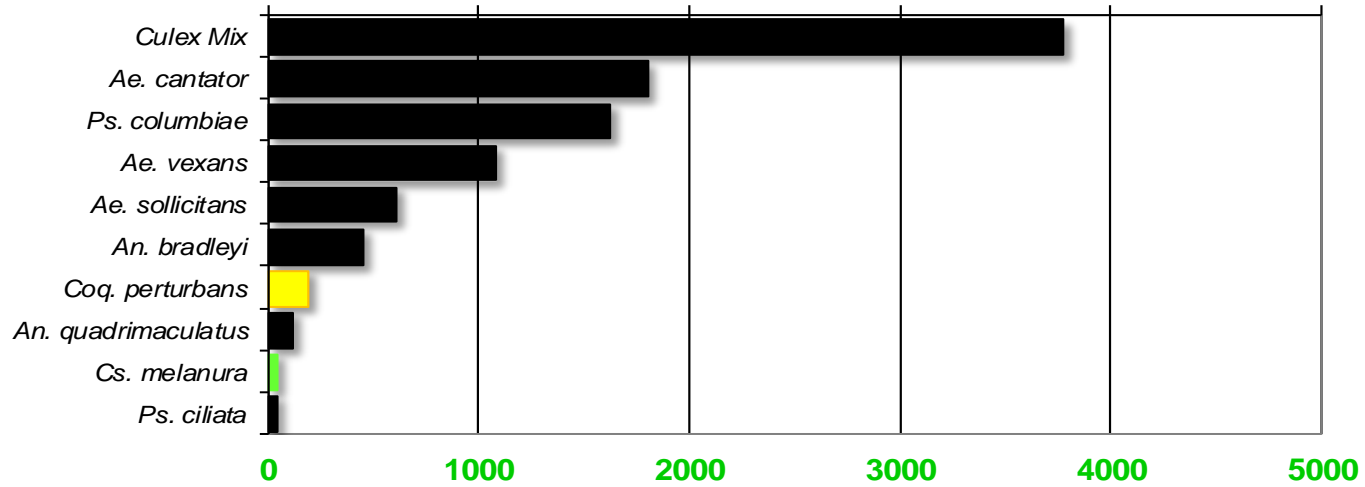
Top Ten Mosquito Species/Region - ■ *Ae. albopictus*, ■ *Ae. japonicus* (invasives); ■ *Cs. melanura* or *Cx. erraticus* ■ *Coq. perturbans*

Note: In early season when fewer species are caught, graphs may show less than ten species/region or 25 statewide.



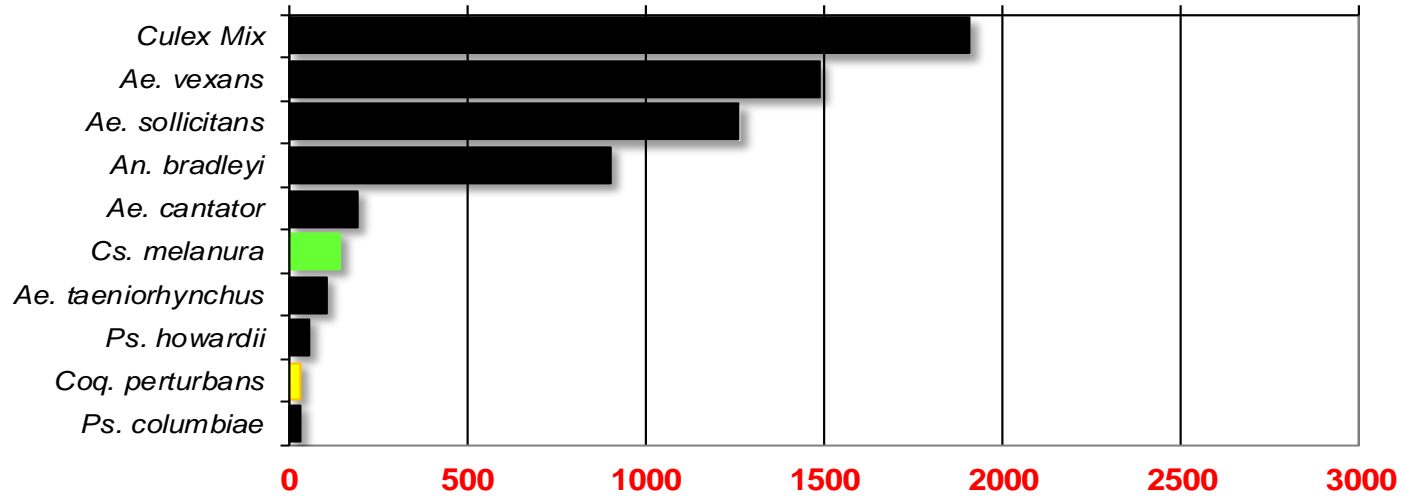
Agricultural

Total # mosquitoes



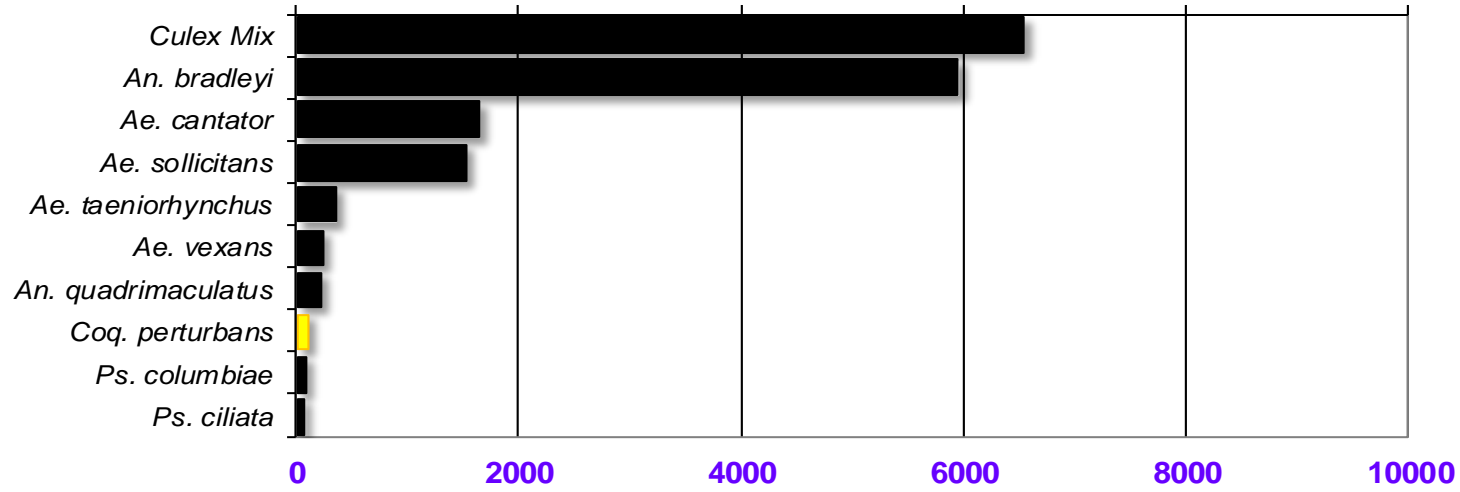
Coastal

Total # mosquitoes



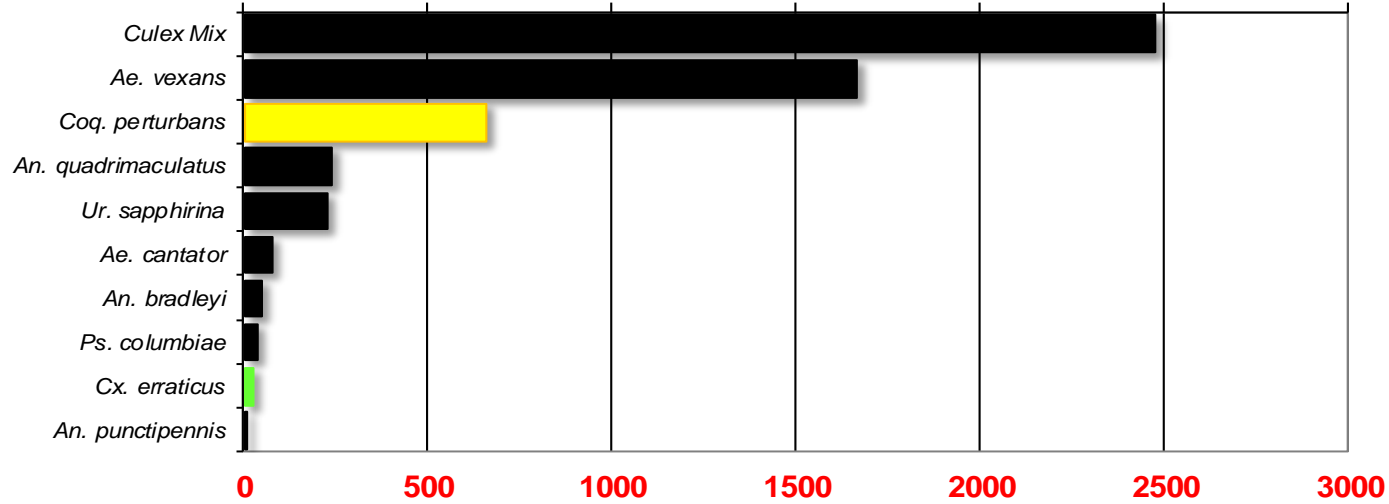
Delaware Bayshore

Total # mosquitoes



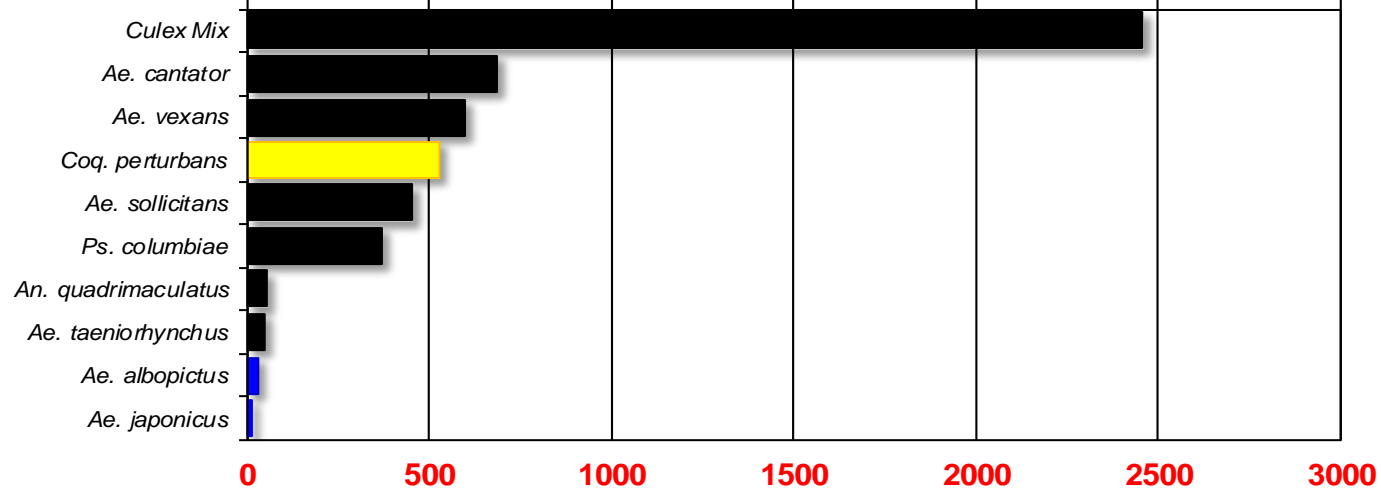
Delaware River Basin

Total # mosquitoes



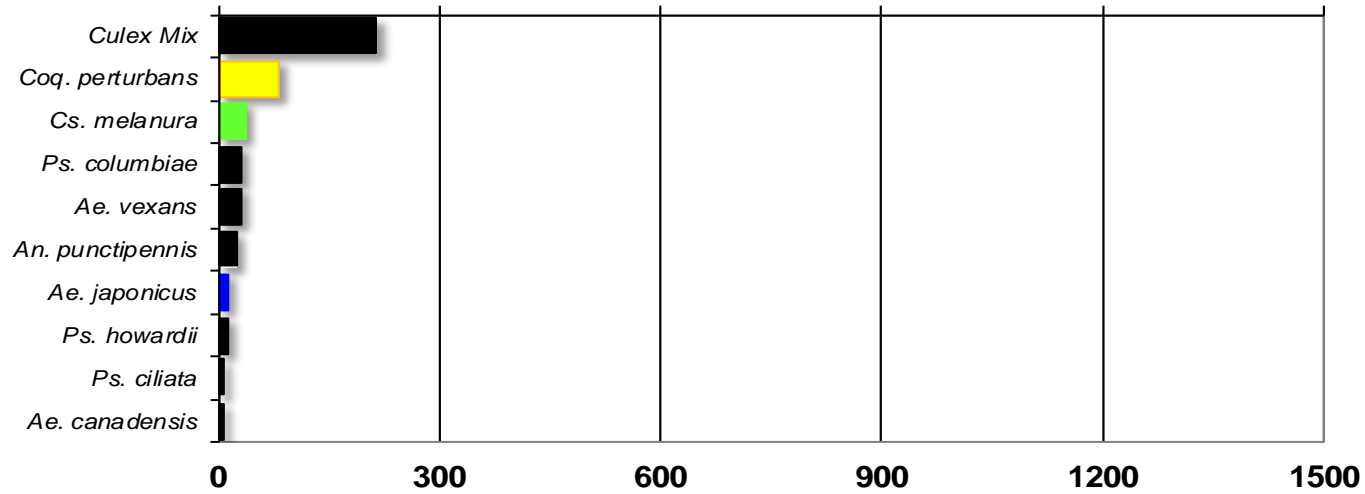
New York Metropolitan

Total # mosquitoes



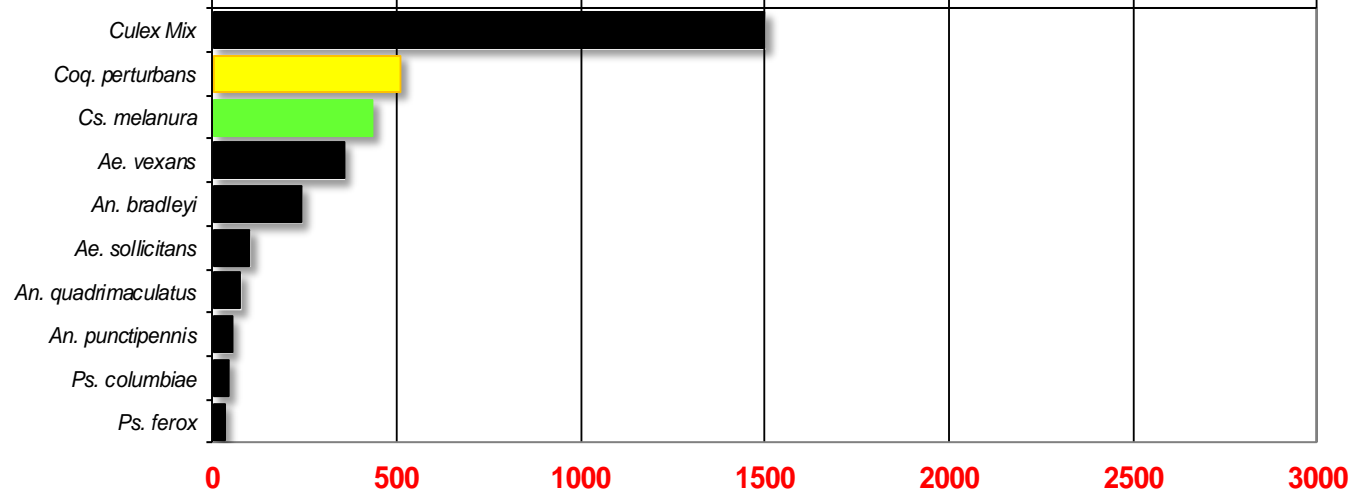
North Central Rural

Total # mosquitoes



Pinelands

Total # mosquitoes



Suburban Corridor

Total # mosquitoes

