Mosquito Surveillance Report

Prepared by Dr. Roy K. Sofield

Vol. 11 *No.* 1 *Period* May 27-June 9, 1983

Introduction

The Mosquito Surveillance Program at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station is now entering the eleventh year of reporting the status of the major pest species in the various regions of New Jersey. This year marks the beginning of our use of the IBM personal computer in storage and analysis of the light trap data. We are using the "dBASE-II" software to enter and manipulate the data, a BASIC program to calculate the Williams means, and a Hewlett-Packard plotter to draw the graphs. These advances should enable the reports to be put together and distributed more quickly (once all the bugs are worked out!). I certainly welcome your comments and suggestions regarding the Mosquito Surveillance Report.

The data presented in this report were generously supplied by the various county mosquito control agencies of New Jersey. The data are somewhat incomplete because some counties have not been able to supply the information at this time. As additional data are received for the first two weeks of this report, the graphs will be corrected accordingly.

The precipitation has been greater than average this spring with the corresponding increase in mosquito habitat. The average temperatures during the period covered by this report were 2 to 6 degrees (F) below average. This has reduced the developmental rate of the larvae and the activity of the adult mosquitoes.

Early Season Aedes

The early season Aedes were abundant in most areas of New Jersey this year. Unlike last year, there was not a rapid drying of the habitats this year. The cool temperatures resulted in reduced activity of the adults of this group, but considerable annoyance was experienced in many areas of the state. In general these species are not attracted to light, thus the population levels can not be determined by trap records.

Floodwater and Culex mosquitoes

Spring floodwater Aedes were at normal levels throughout most of the State during this period. The warmer weather will increase activity of these mosquitoes and result in increased trap collections as well. The Culex mosquitoes were about average, and are expected to increase in numbers through the summer.

Salt Marsh Mosquitoes

Aedes cantator populations were higher than average again this year along the Atlantic coast and the Delaware Bay. Last year this species persisted well into the summer, though it is usually abundant only in the spring and very early summer. Aedes sollicitans populations were higher than average along the Atlantic coast due to flooding from both tides and rain.

Program Staff

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Associate Mosquito Program Staff:	Peg Horan Bunnie Hajek
Department of Environmental Protection:	Dr. Kenneth W. Bruder Robert B. Kent

Cooperating County Mosquito Control Agencies:

Atlantic	Middlesex
Bergen	Monmouth
Burlington	Morris
Camden	Ocean
Cape May	Passaic
Cumberland	Salem
Essex	Somerset
Gloucester	Sussex
Hudson	Union
Mercer	Warren

Project Leader: Dr. Wayne J. Crans

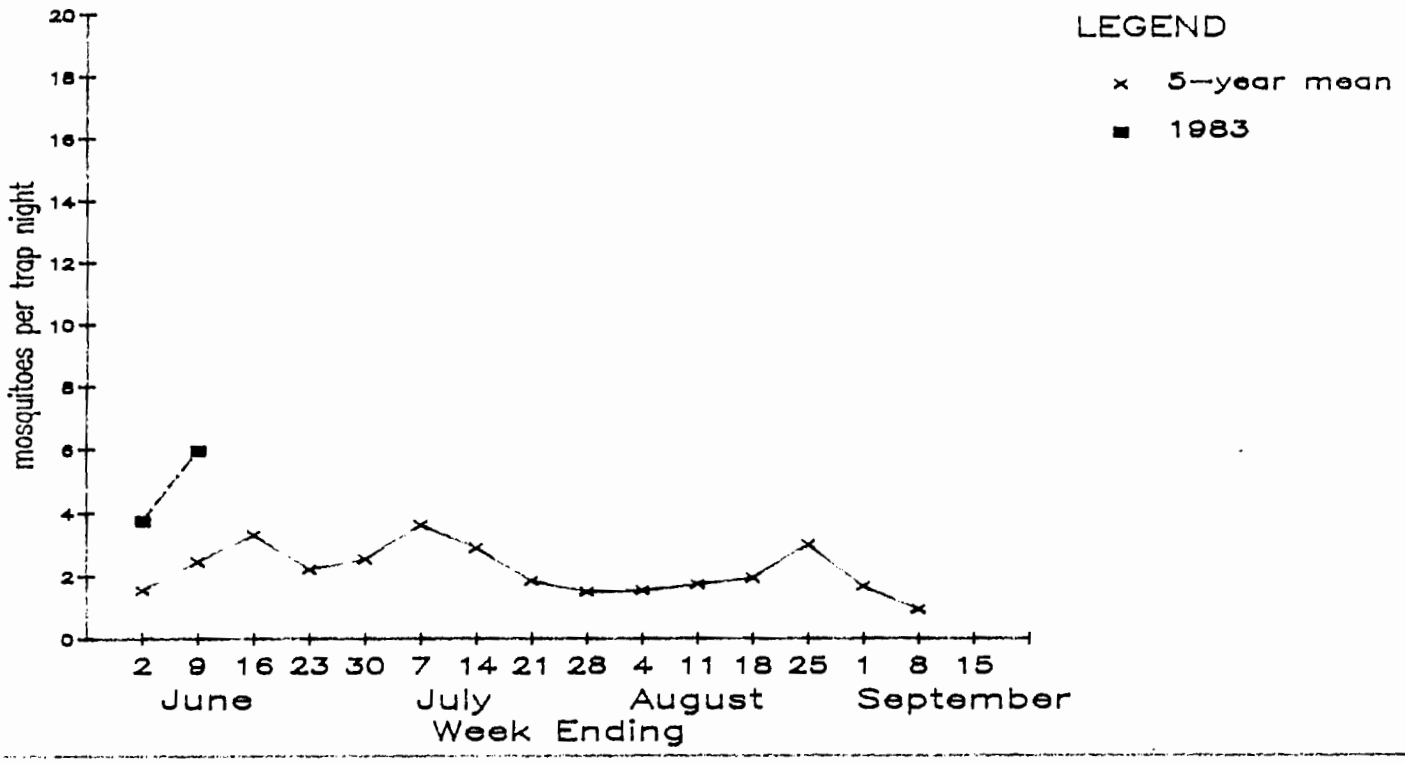
Cooperating State Mosquito Control Commission Personnel:

Aaron Rappaport	Michael Mathis
Leonard Spiegel	Grant Walton
Theodore Czech	Robert Hughey
James Gaspari	Allen Koplin
Robert Kindle	Arthur R. Brown, Jr.

* New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, Publication No. R-40506-01-83, supported by State funds and by the New Jersey State Mosquito Control Commission.

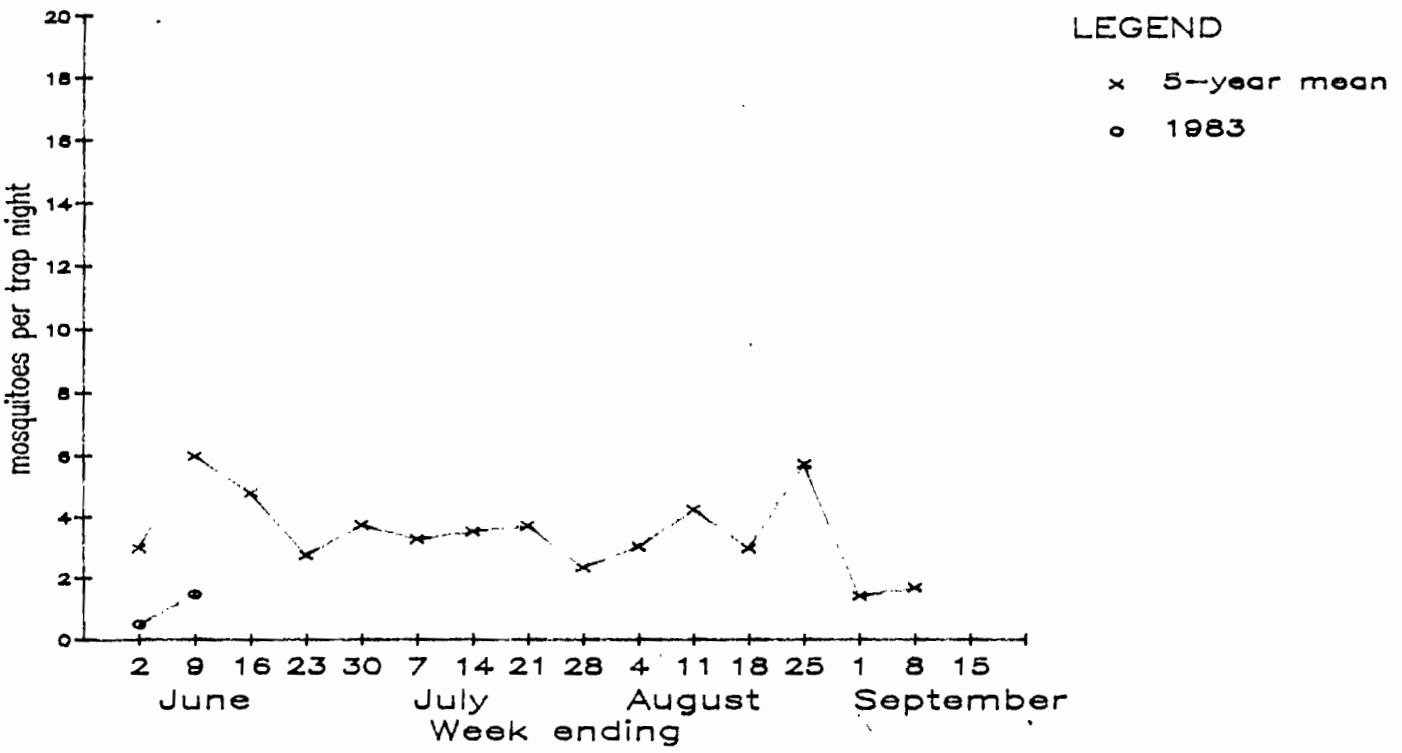
Region A
North Rural

Aedes vexans



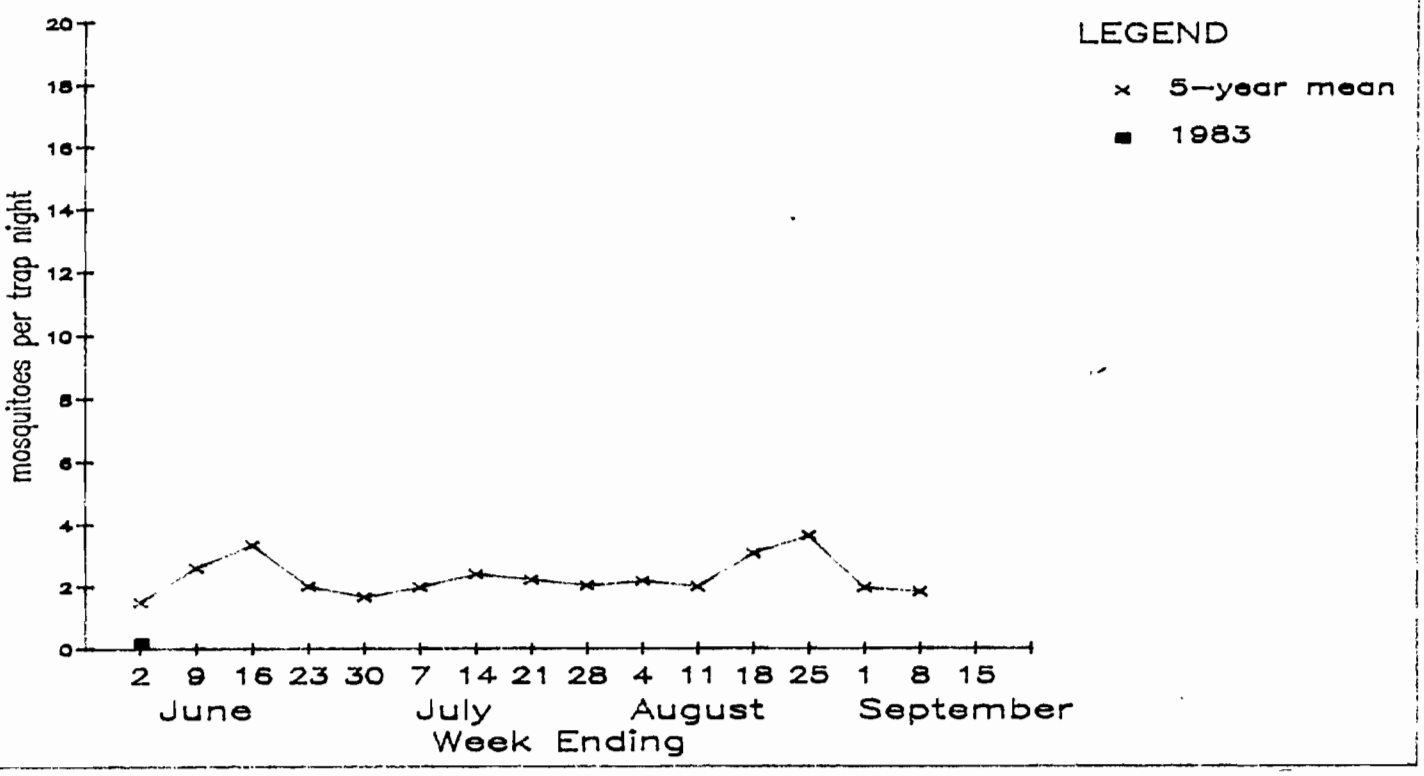
Region B
Passaic Valley

Aedes vexans



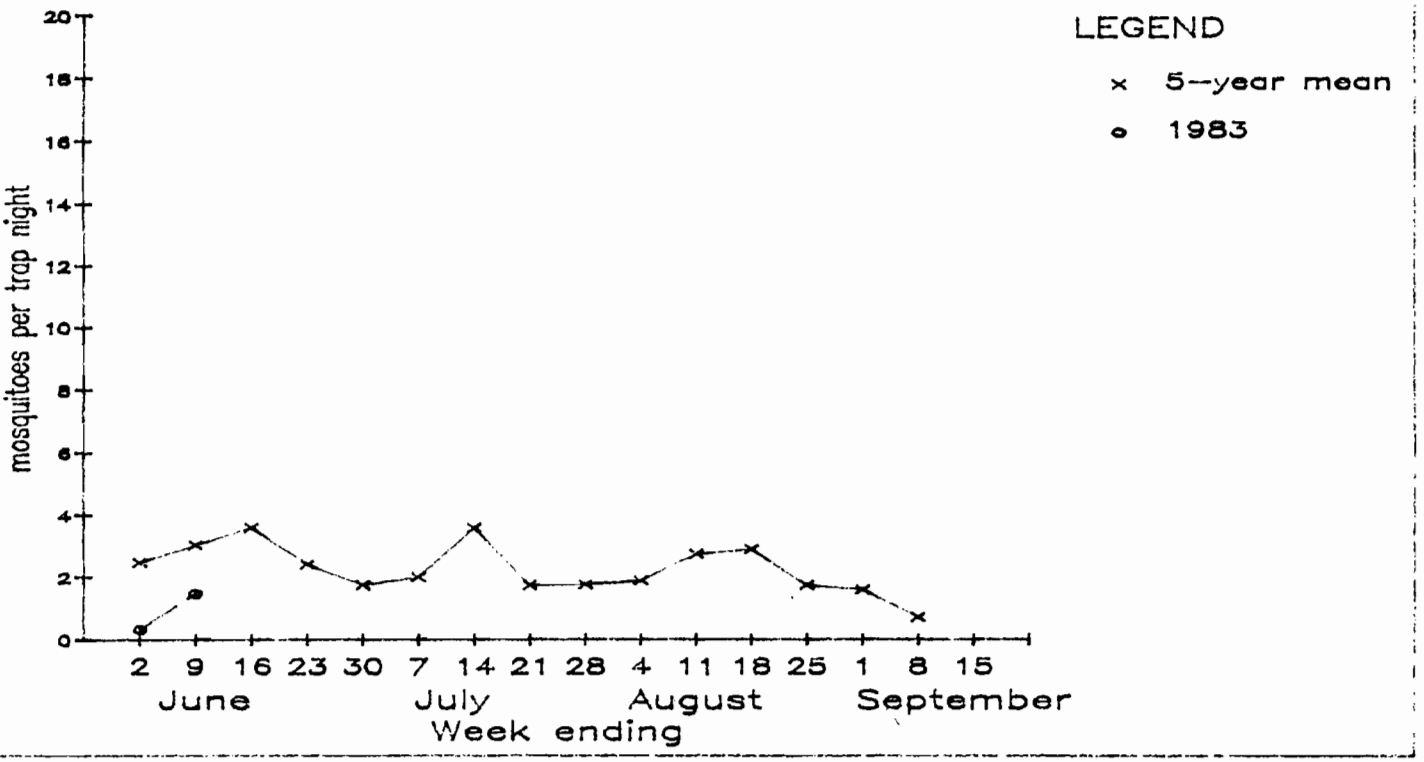
Region C
Central Rural

Aedes vexans



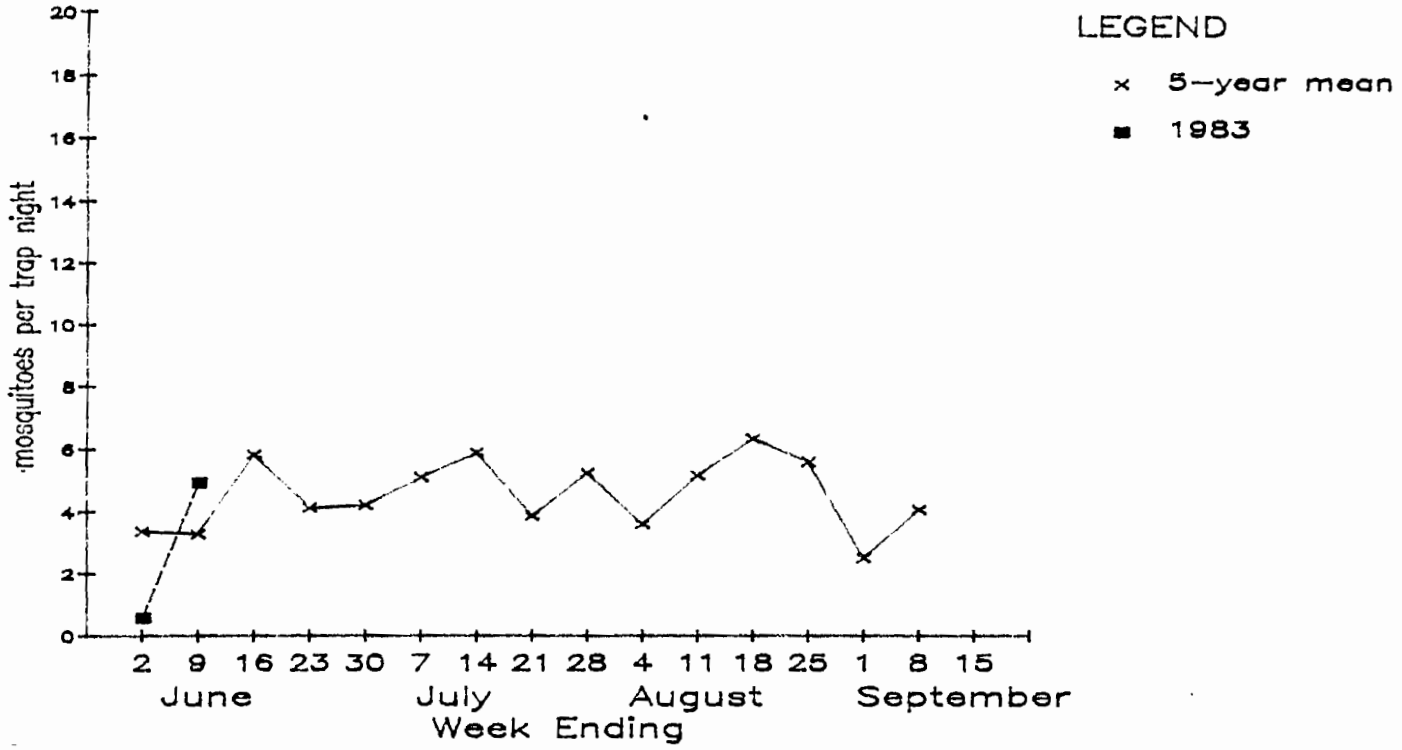
Region D
North Urban

Aedes vexans



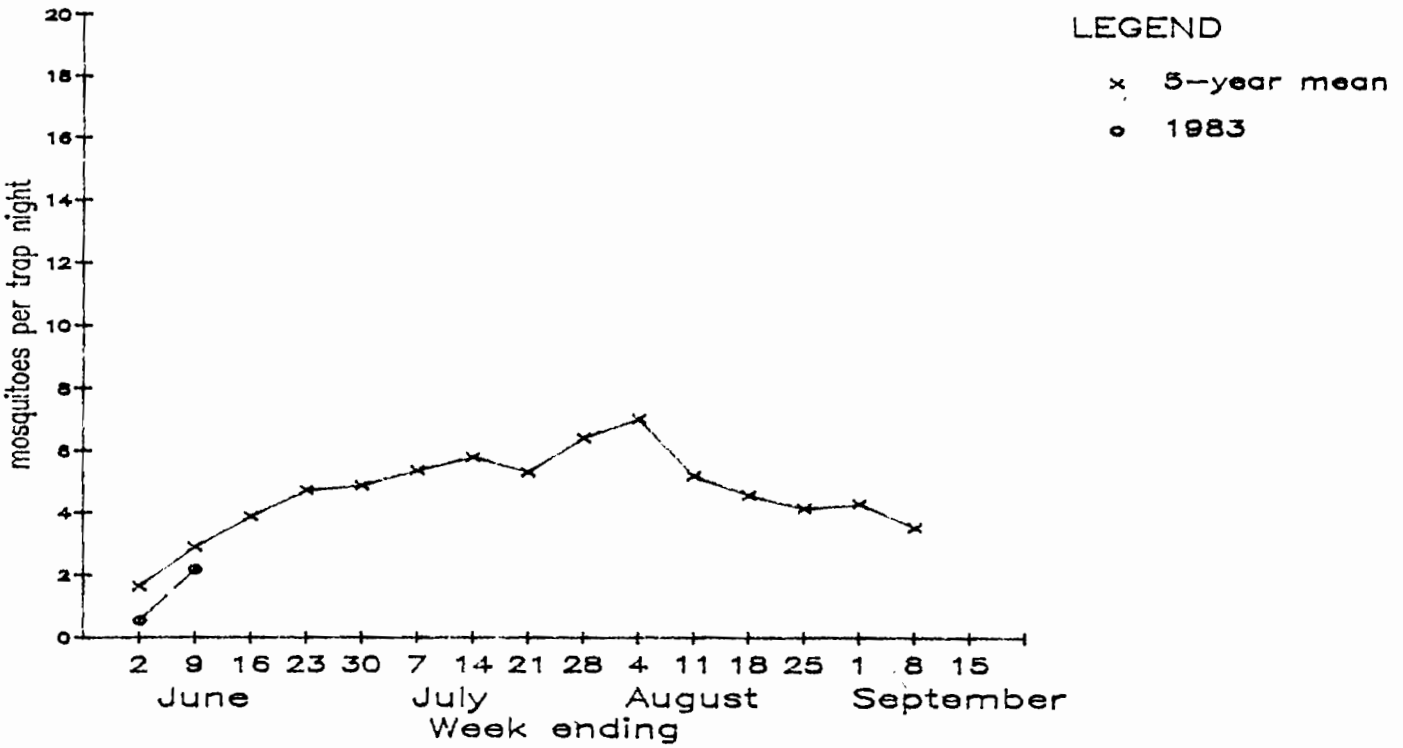
Region E
South Urban

Aedes vexans



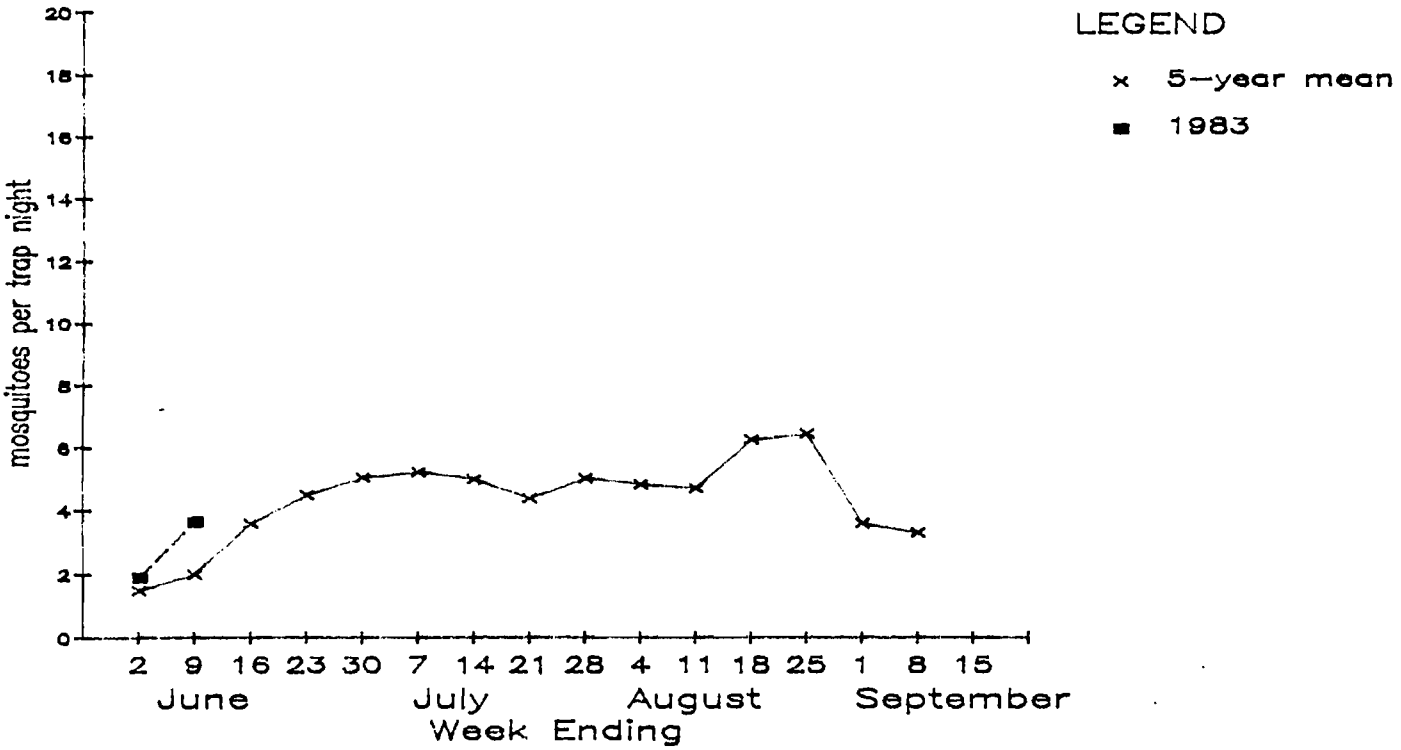
Region D
North Urban

Culex



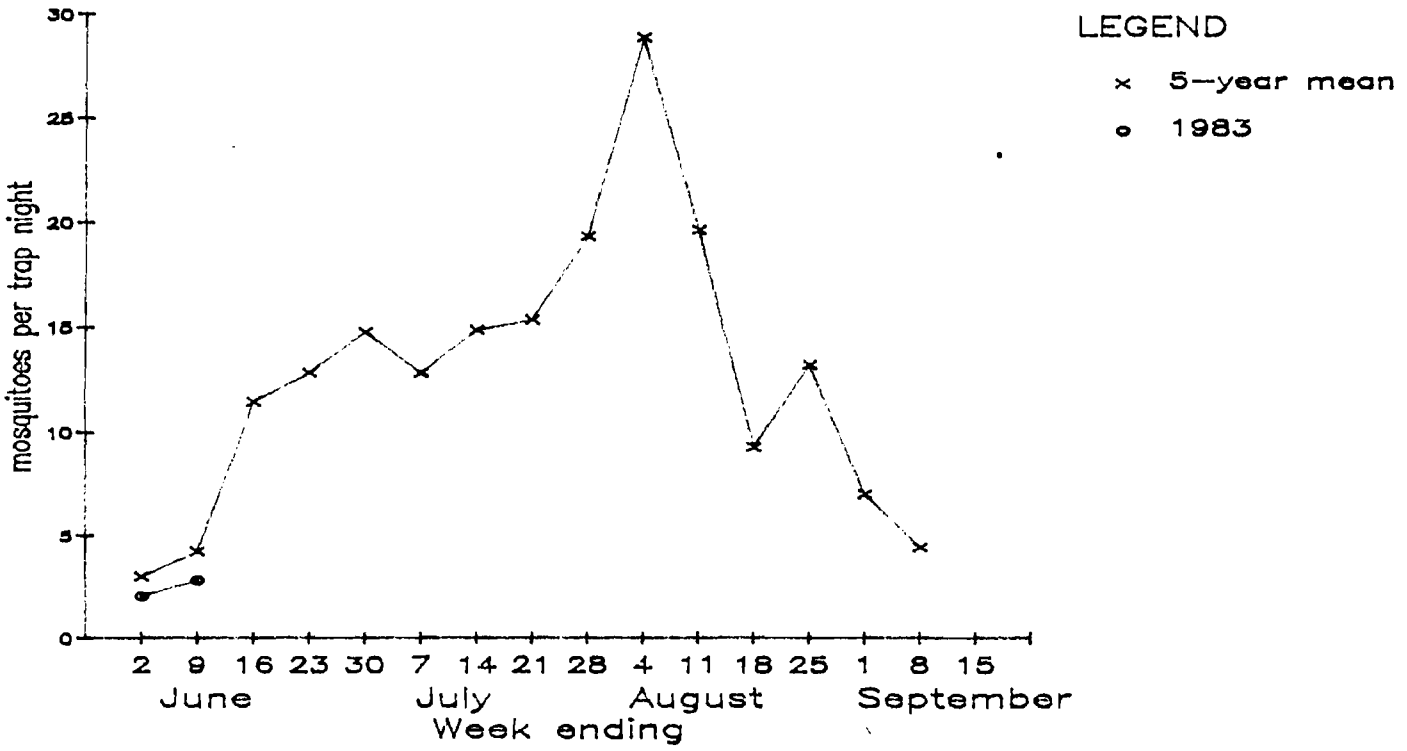
Region E
South Urban

Culex



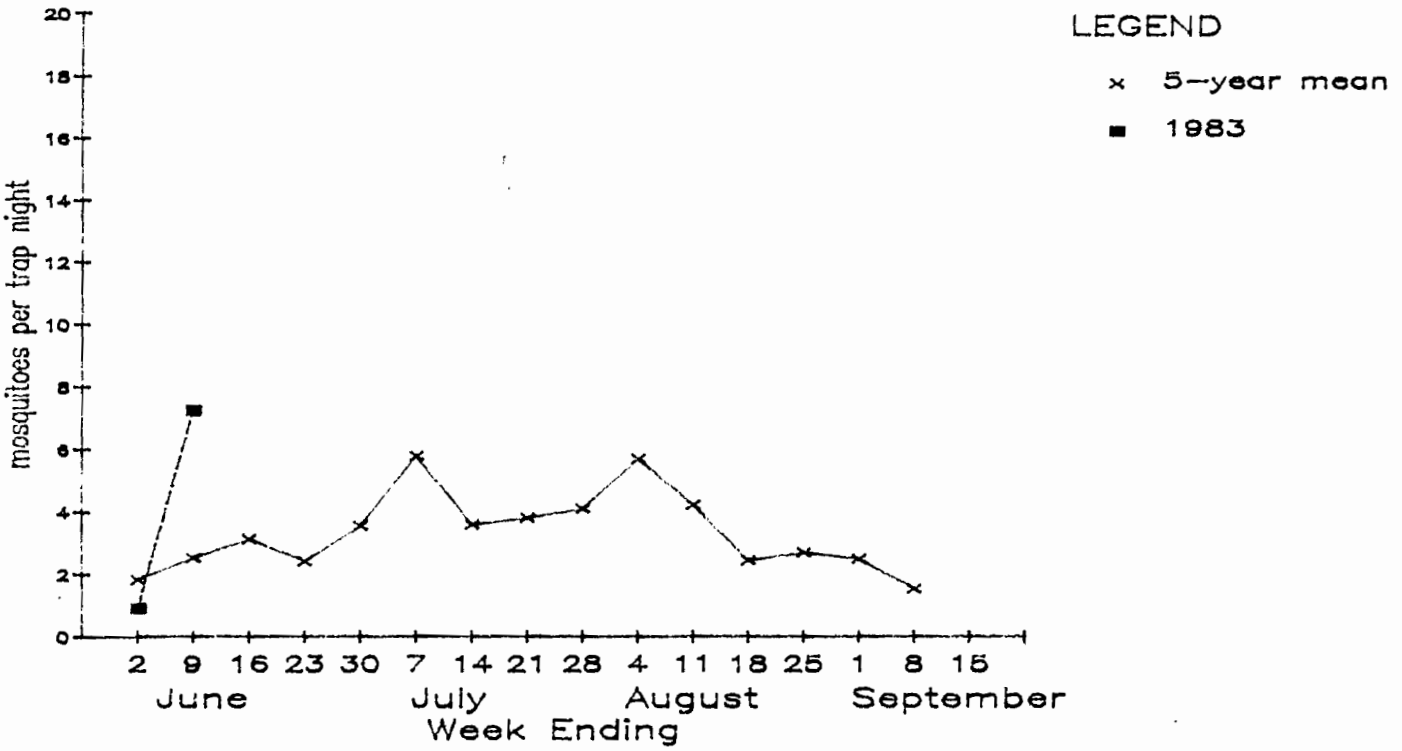
Region H
Delaware Bay

Culex



Region G
Atlantic Coast

Aedes sollicitans



Region H
Delaware Bay

Aedes sollicitans