

NEW JERSEY STATEWIDE SURVEILLANCE

Week 34 Report for 17 August to 23 August, 2004

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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.

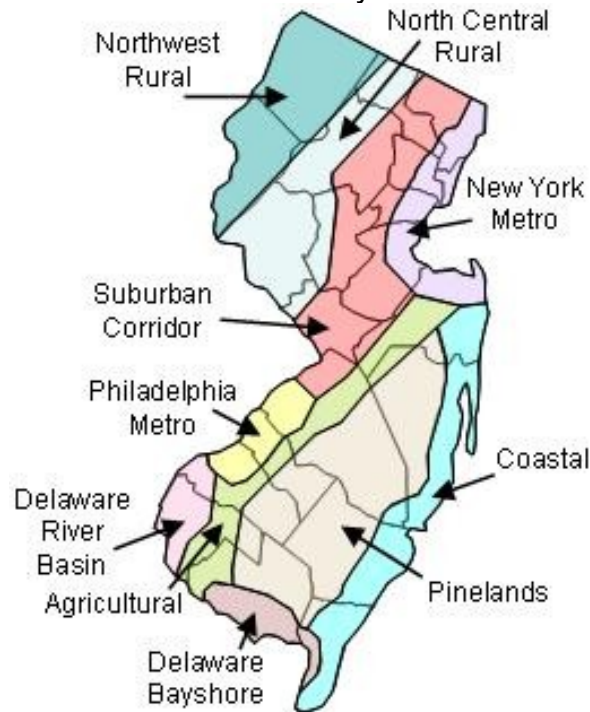


Figure 1b. Trap lat-long locations.



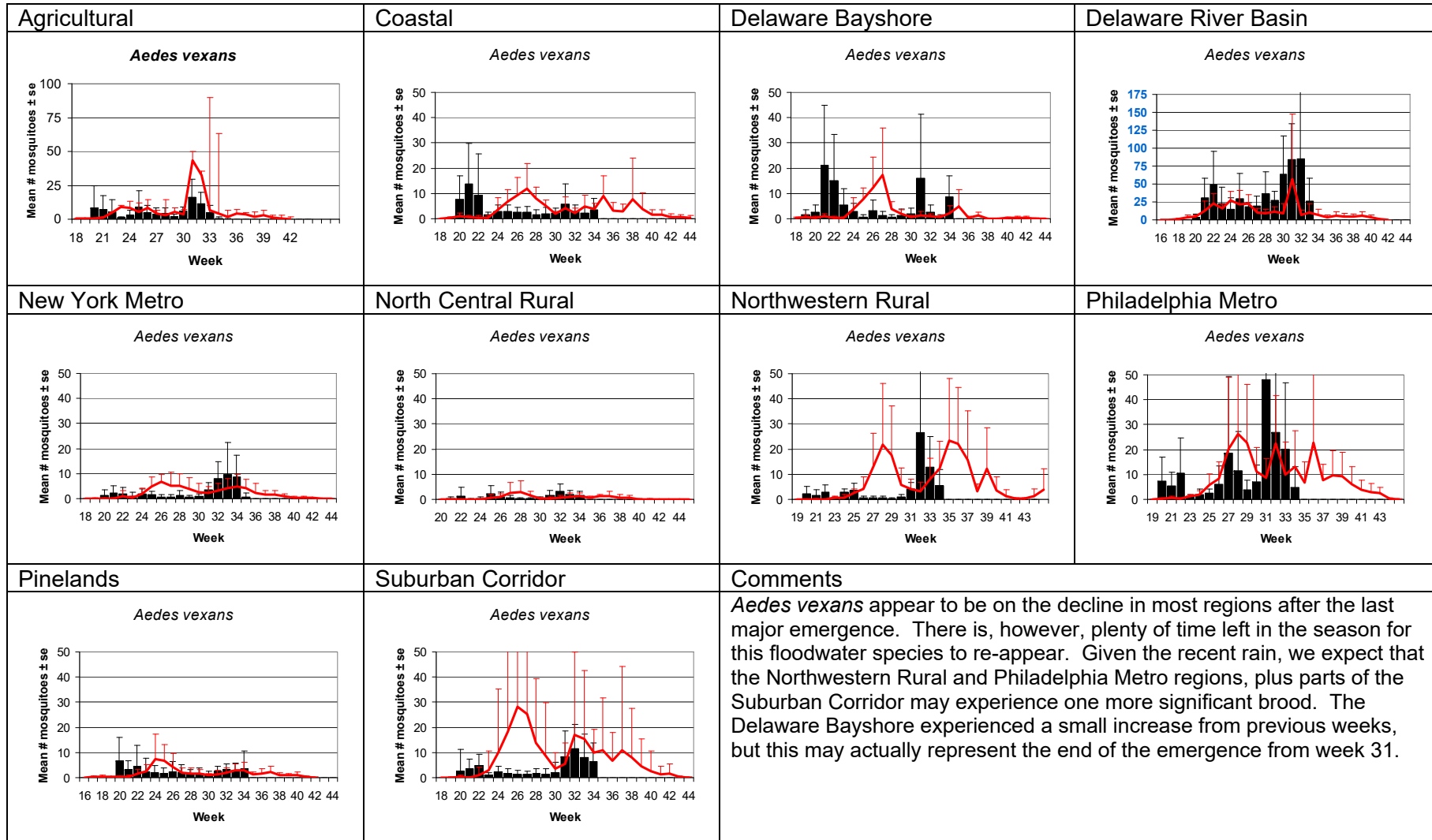
Summary table

	<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	0.81	32.31	8.40	37.85	0.05	0.25	0.17	1.83
Coastal	3.62	3.69	1.17	5.57	0.35	0.15	41.43	33.34
Delaware Bayshore	8.52	2.17	127.38	45.86	12.19	0.39	14.69	1.17
Delaware River Basin	0.00	6.74	0.00	3.52	0	0.06	0	0.98
New York Metro	8.59	4.82	6.94	4.75	0.21	0.05	1.16	0.43
North Central Rural	1.76	0.61	0.98	0.86	0	0.01	0	0
Northwest Rural	5.52	23.43	2.76	4.27	0.02	0.35	0	0
Philadelphia Metro	4.69	6.68	0.17	5.80	0.05	0.06	0	0.01
Pinelands	3.60	1.79	1.51	3.43	0.08	0.20	0.96	0.08
Suburban Corridor	6.45	9.88	2.27	3.89	0.56	0.77	0	0.25

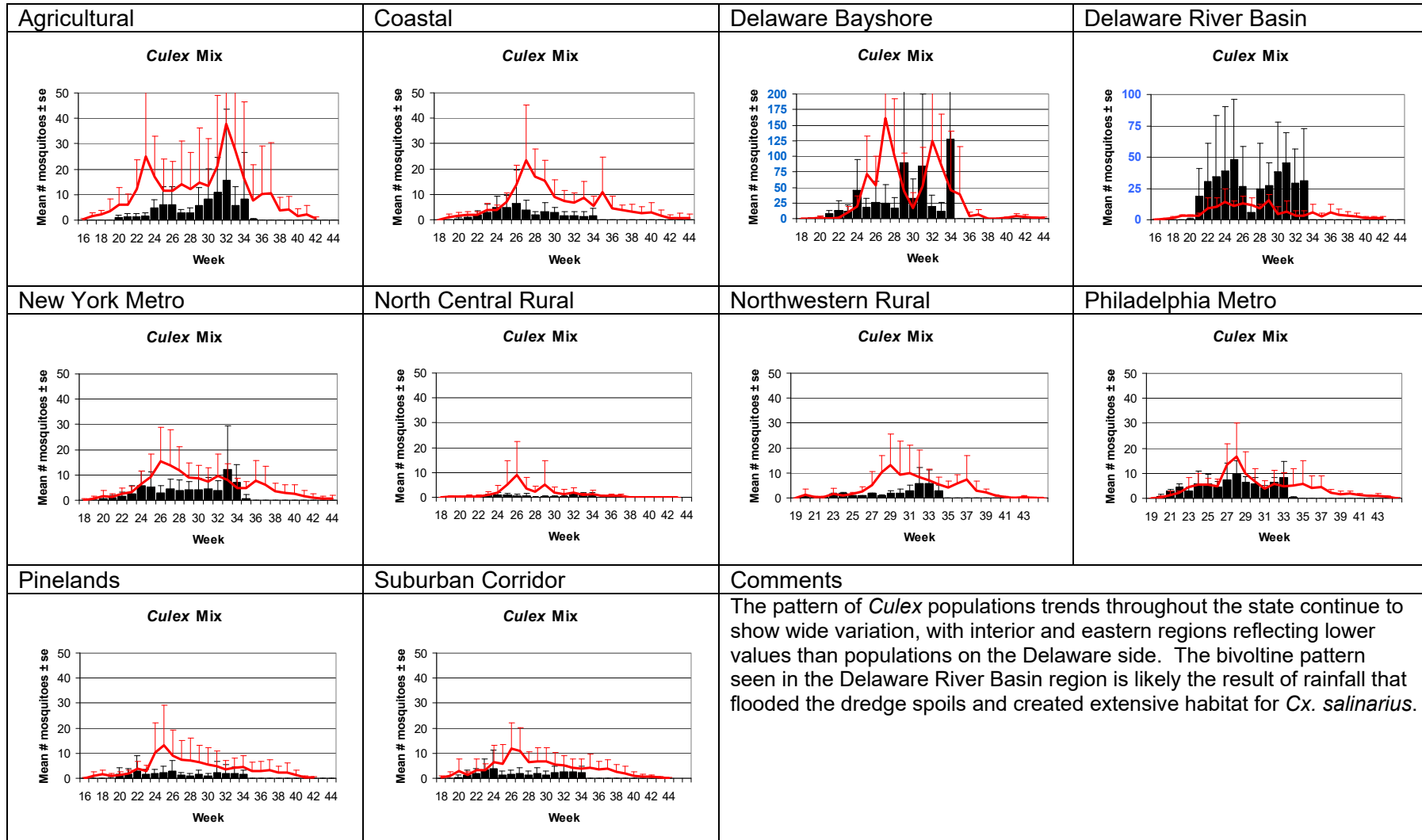
Additional Species, including *Cs. melanura* and *Oc. japonicus*.

17 of the 21 counties reporting.

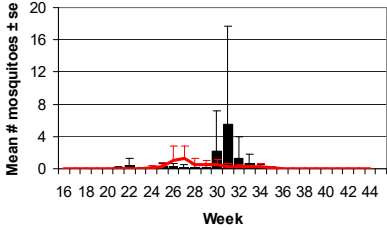
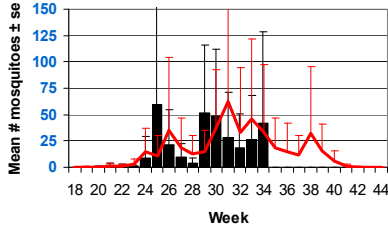
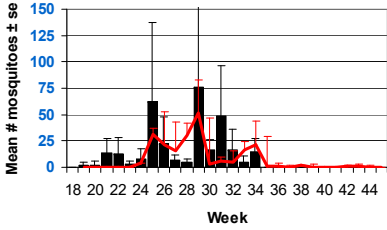
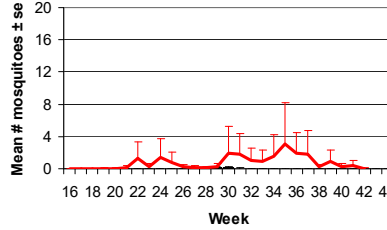
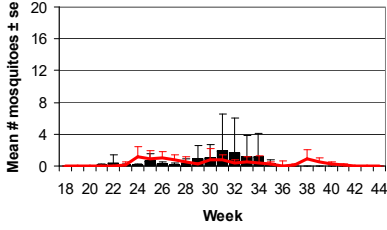
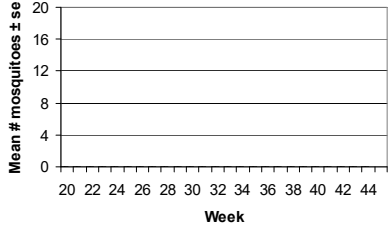
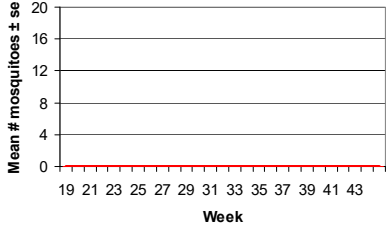
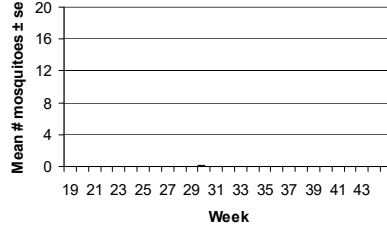
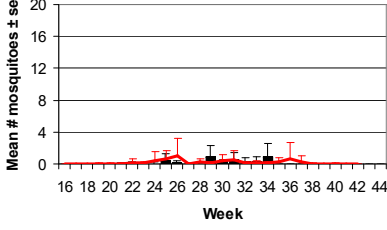
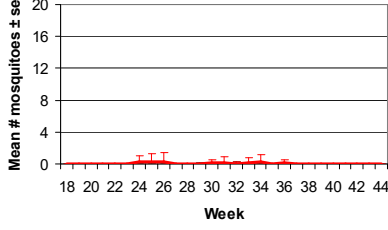
Aedes vexans - Fresh Floodwater Species



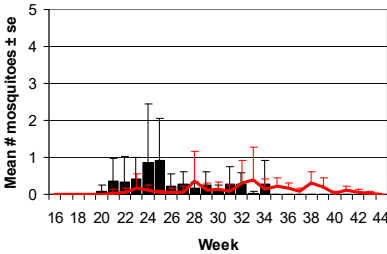
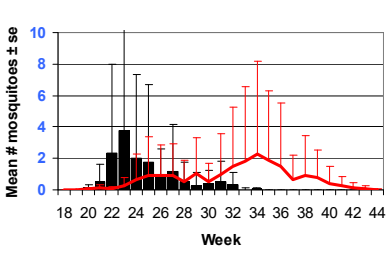
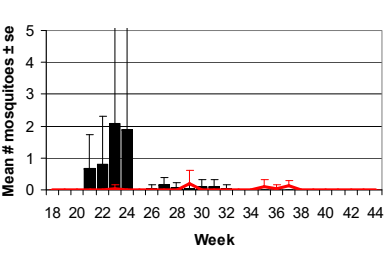
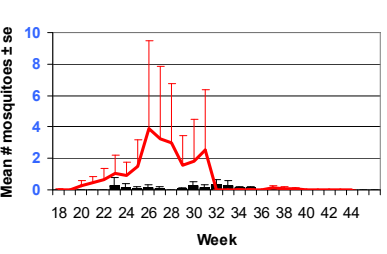
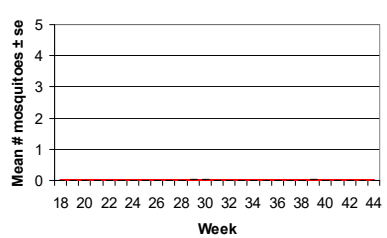
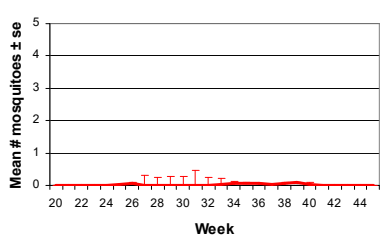
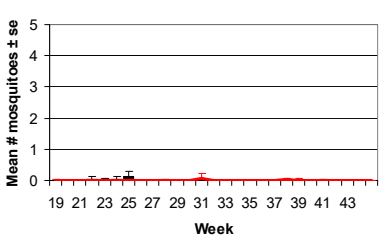
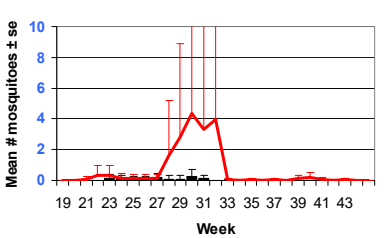
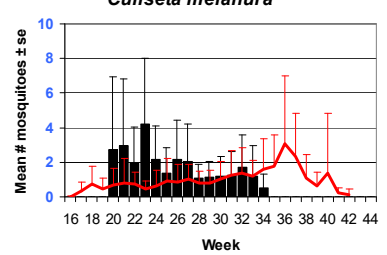
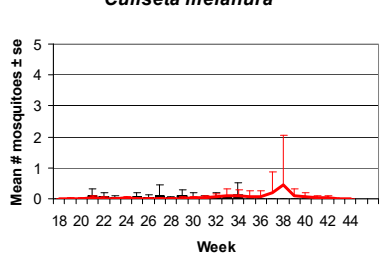
Culex Complex - Multivoltine Culex Species



Ochlerotatus sollicitans - Salt Marsh Floodwater Species

Agricultural	Coastal	Delaware Bayshore	Delaware River Basin
<i>Ochlerotatus sollicitans</i> 	<i>Ochlerotatus sollicitans</i> 	<i>Ochlerotatus sollicitans</i> 	<i>Ochlerotatus sollicitans</i> 
New York Metro	North Central Rural	Northwestern Rural	Philadelphia Metro
<i>Ochlerotatus sollicitans</i> 	<i>Ochlerotatus sollicitans</i> 	<i>Ochlerotatus sollicitans</i> 	<i>Ochlerotatus sollicitans</i> 
Pinelands	Suburban Corridor	Comments	
<i>Ochlerotatus sollicitans</i> 	<i>Ochlerotatus sollicitans</i> 	Three clear broods of <i>Ochlerotatus sollicitans</i> have appeared in the Coastal Region thus far this season. At least one additional brood emerged in the Delaware Bayshore Region. Historical data show there is time left for at least one more brood this year. These are the mosquitoes that will shift their feeding period from crepuscular to daylight hours. Complaints are often generated in response to this shift of <i>Oc. sollicitans</i> host-seeking activity.	

Culiseta melanura - Miscellaneous Group

Agricultural <i>Culiseta melanura</i> 	Coastal <i>Culiseta melanura</i> 	Delaware Bayshore <i>Culiseta melanura</i> 	Delaware River Basin <i>Culiseta melanura</i> 
New York Metro <i>Culiseta melanura</i> 	North Central Rural <i>Culiseta melanura</i> 	Northwestern Rural <i>Culiseta melanura</i> 	Philadelphia Metro <i>Culiseta melanura</i> 
Pinelands <i>Culiseta melanura</i> 	Suburban Corridor <i>Culiseta melanura</i> 	Comments <i>Culiseta melanura</i> typically increases during the month of August and September. This is due to the species' building population levels in preparation for overwintering in the larval stage. Resting box collections usually depict this clear trend. Historical trends of light trap data show wide variation, and this year's collection has been considerably divergent from typical resting box patterns. As a result, the population trends reported in the Vector Surveillance summaries should be used to monitor this species for the rest of this year.	

Ochlerotatus japonicus – Multivoltine Aedine

