

NEW JERSEY STATEWIDE SURVEILLANCE

Week 24 Report for 08 June to 14 June, 2005

Submitted by Lisa M. Reed
Mosquito Research and Control Unit
Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08901

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.

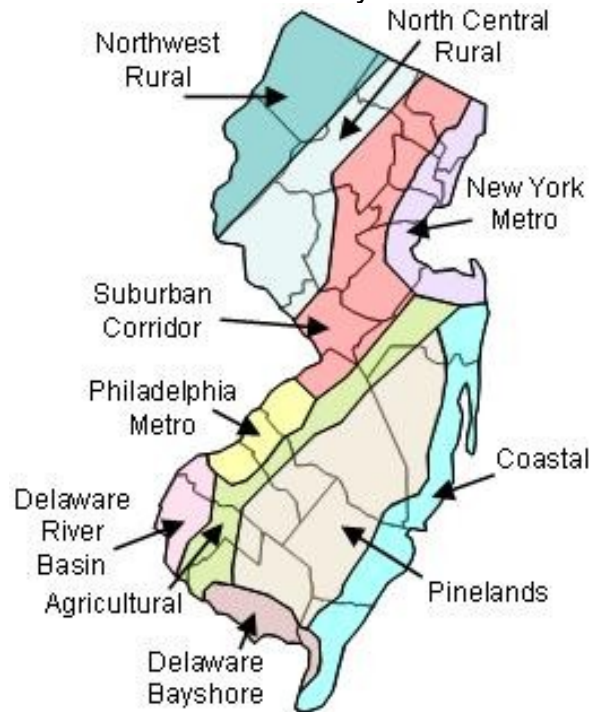


Figure 1b. Trap lat-long locations.



Summary table – Week 24

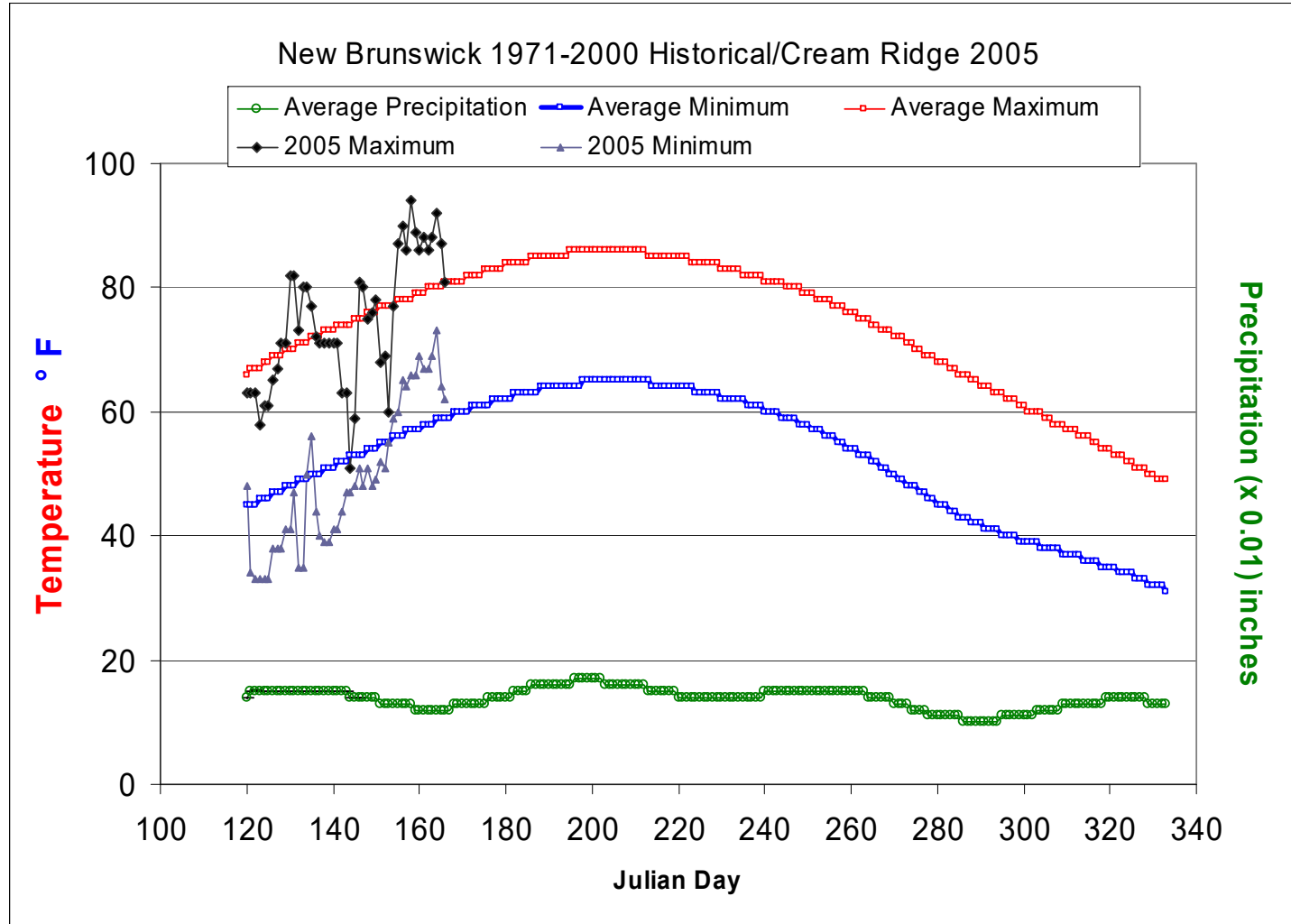
	<i>Aedes vexans</i>		<i>Culex complex</i>		<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>		<i>Ochlerotatus sollicitans</i>	
Region	This Week	Average*	This Week	Average*	This Week	Average*	This Week	Average*
Agricultural	2.34	5.25	1.31	6.79	0.10	0.28	0.00	0.55
Coastal	3.13	3.18	1.68	3.96	1.17	1.18	5.75	12.74
Delaware Bayshore	4.88	3.48	10.98	32.14	0.29	5.93	13.31	19.32
Delaware River Basin	11.20	24.22	3.82	21.35	0.11	0.42	0.00	1.22
New York Metro	0.46	4.00	1.01	5.90	0.03	0.03	0.44	0.98
North Central Rural	0.20	0.66	0.45	1.50	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
Northwest Rural	1.29	3.58	0.24	1.86	0.11	0.13	0.00	0.00
Philadelphia Metro	1.34	8.91	1.74	5.99	0.12	0.17	0.00	0.00
Pinelands	0.26	1.81	0.40	3.19	0.08	0.87	0.00	0.13
Suburban Corridor	0.73	8.64	1.09	5.40	0.02	1.28	0.00	0.11

Please Note: Historical data is being entered and not yet complete. These values and graphics will change as more data is entered.

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

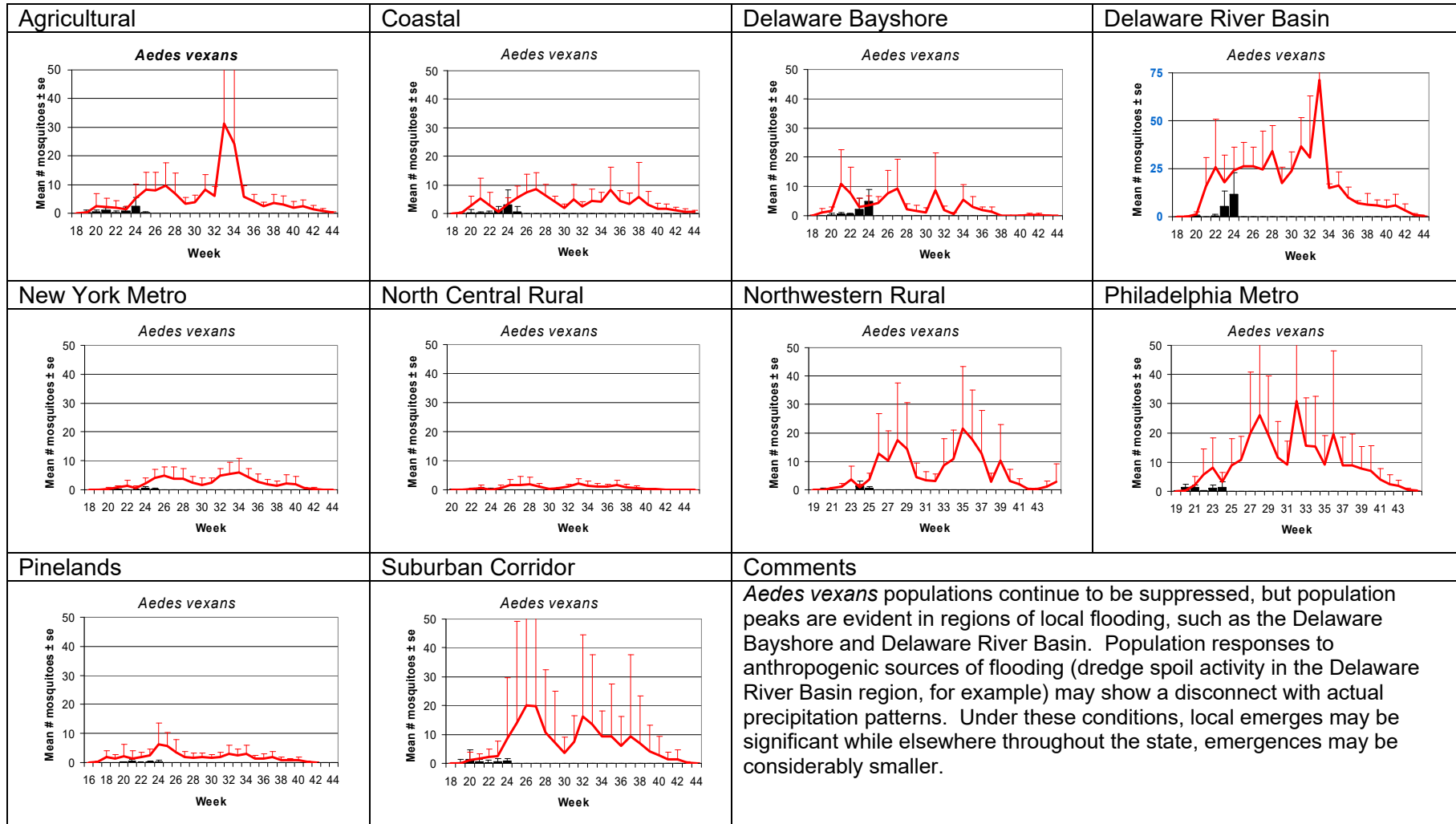
16 of 21 counties in current week; 19 of 21 counties reporting.

Climatic Data

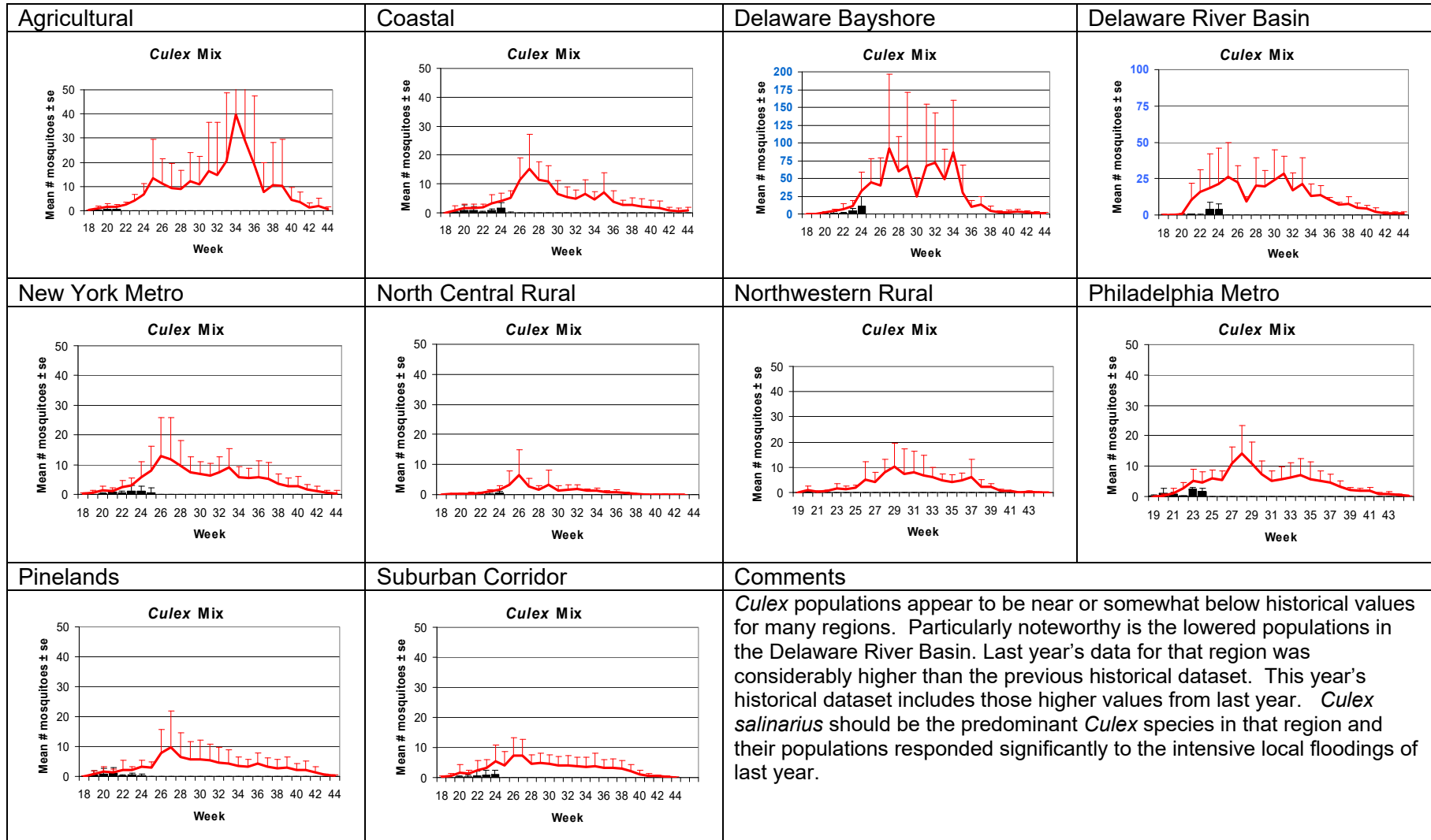


This figure shows historical average maximum and minimum temperatures and average precipitation recorded in the New Brunswick, NJ weather station over a recent 30 year period. Also graphed are the current year's minimum and maximum temperatures as recorded at the Cream Ridge NJ weather station. The 120th day is 1 May. Current precipitation will be included when obtained.

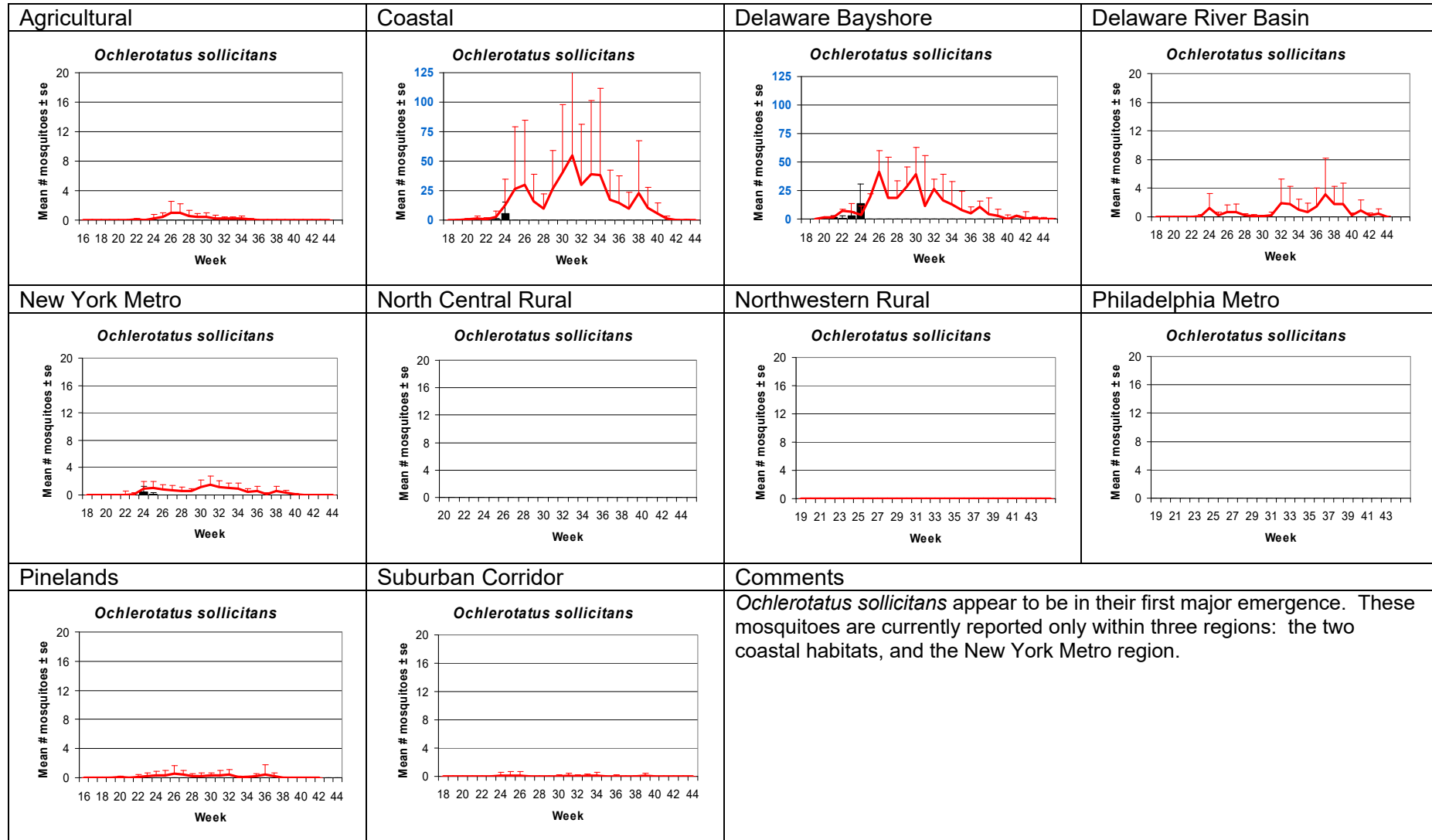
Aedes vexans - Fresh Floodwater Species



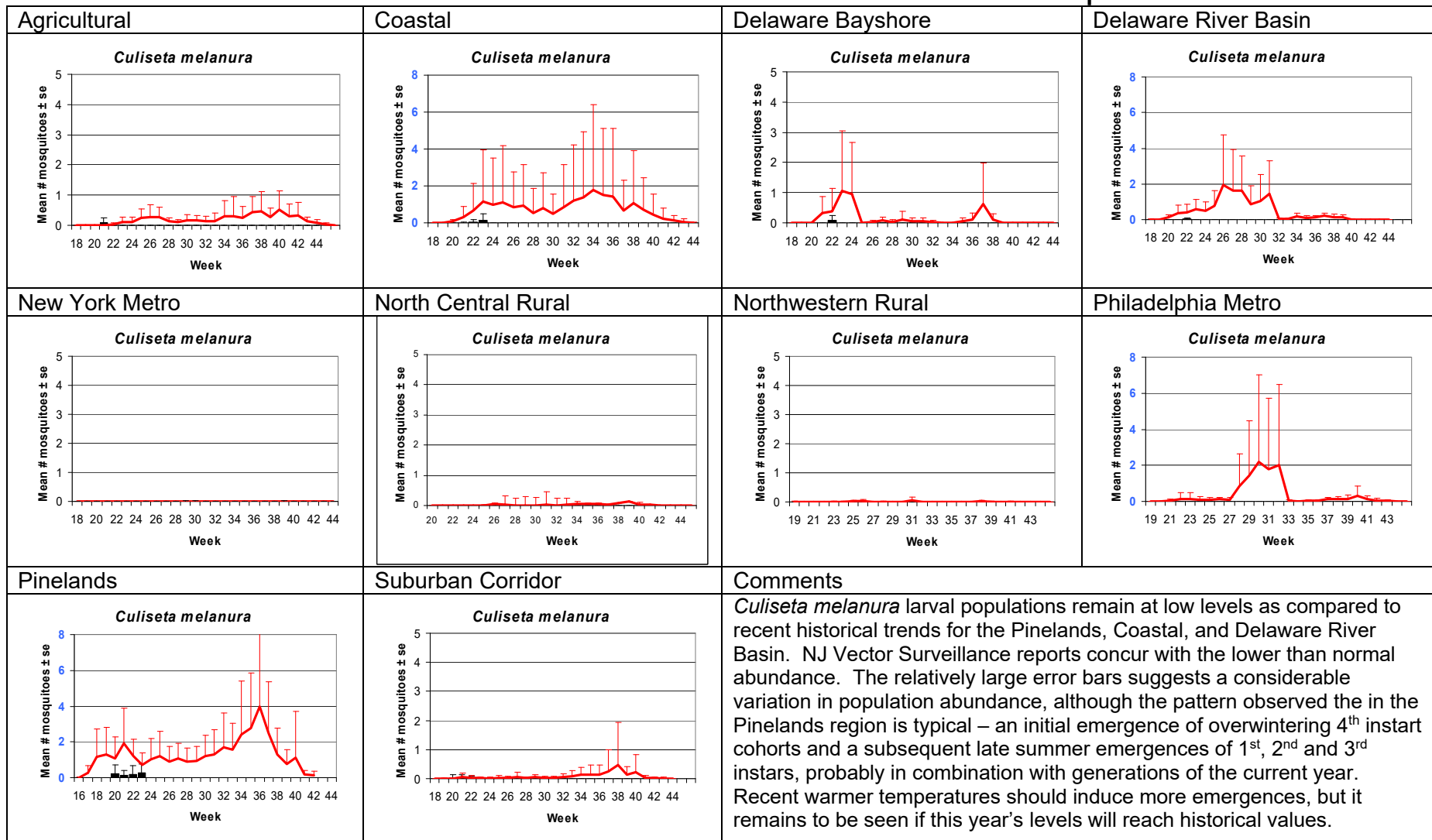
Culex Complex - Multivoltine Culex Species



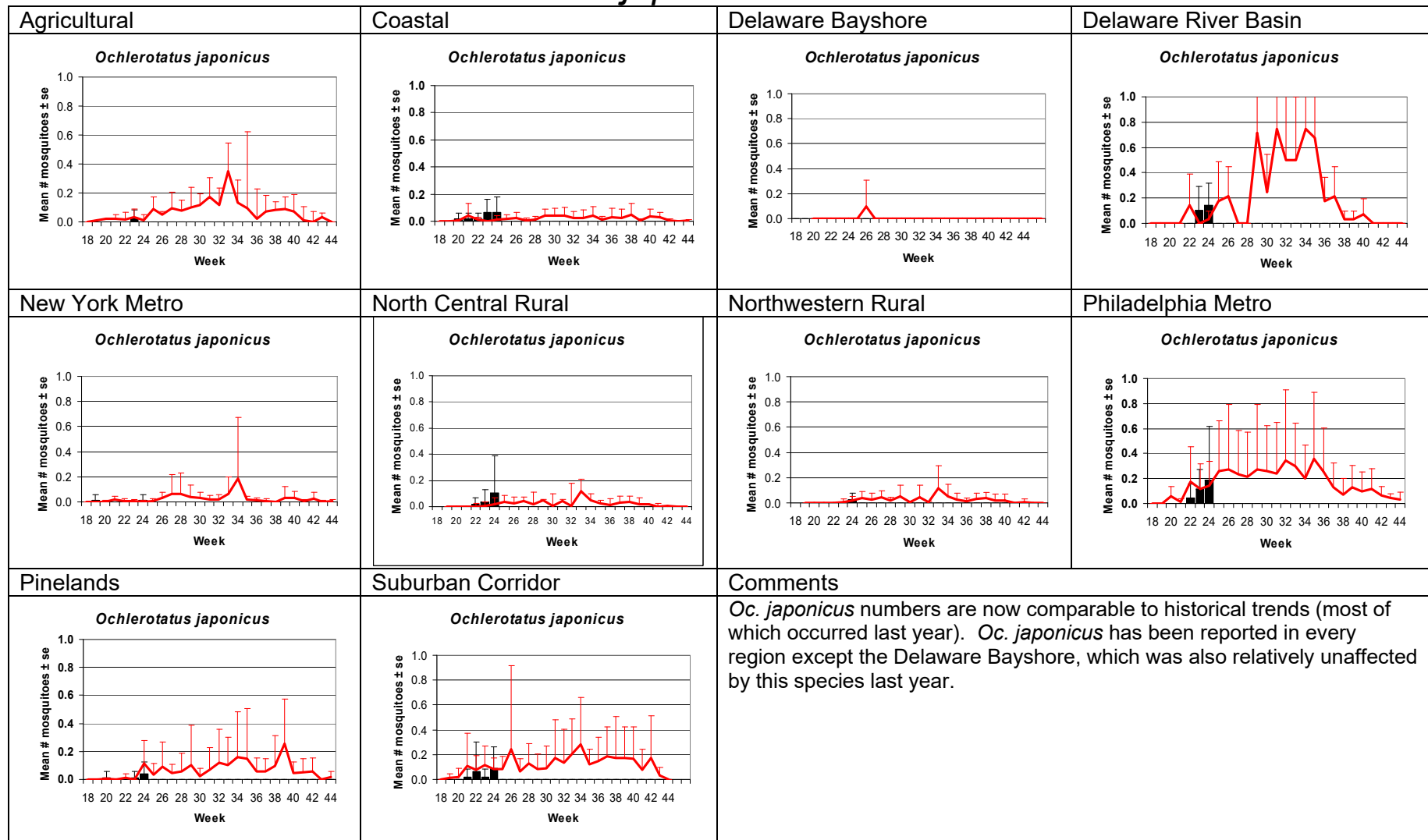
Ochlerotatus sollicitans - Salt Marsh Floodwater Species



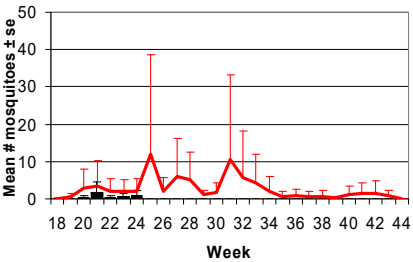
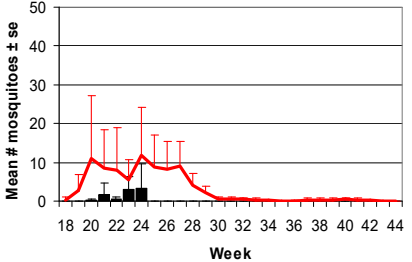
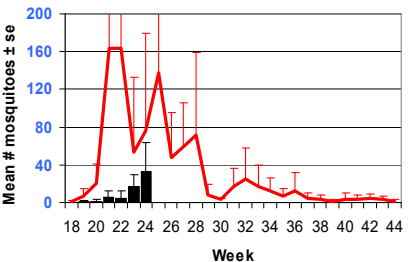
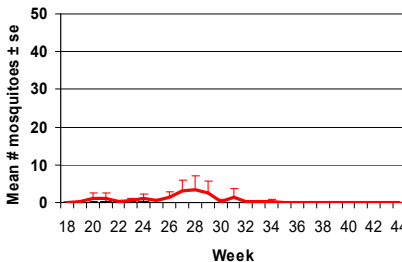
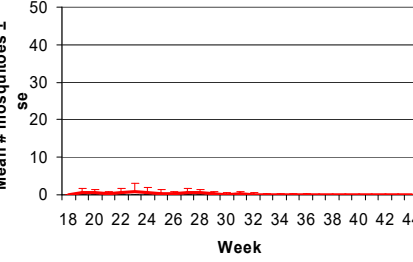
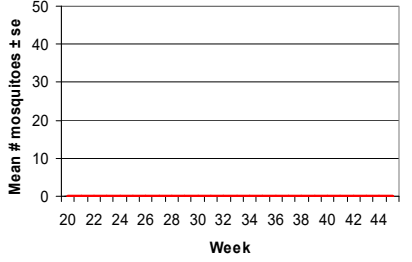
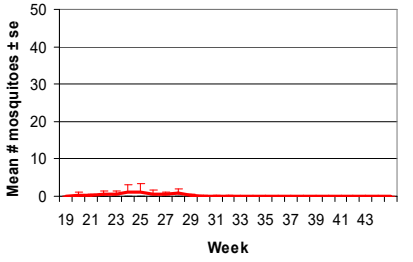
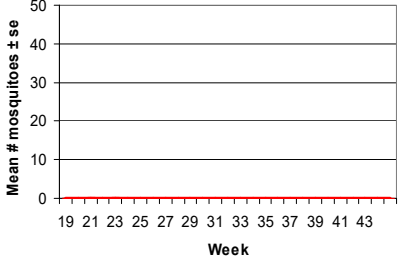
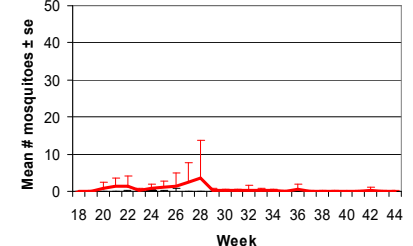
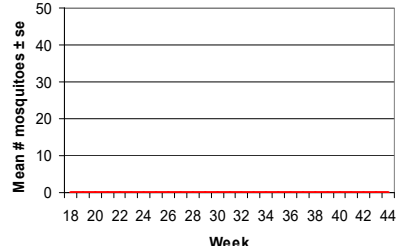
Culiseta melanura – Miscellaneous Group



Ochlerotatus japonicus – Multivoltine Aedine



Ochlerotatus cantator – Saltmarsh Floodwater Species

Agricultural <i>Ochlerotatus cantator</i> 	Coastal <i>Ochlerotatus cantator</i> 	Delaware Bayshore <i>Ochlerotatus cantator</i> 	Delaware River Basin <i>Ochlerotatus cantator</i> 
New York Metro <i>Ochlerotatus cantator</i> 	North Central Rural <i>Ochlerotatus cantator</i> 	Northwestern Rural <i>Ochlerotatus cantator</i> 	Philadelphia Metro <i>Ochlerotatus cantator</i> 
Pinelands <i>Ochlerotatus cantator</i> 	Suburban Corridor <i>Ochlerotatus cantator</i> 	Comments <i>Oc. cantator</i> continues to be the indicator of the suppressive effects of drier and cooler weather during the month of May. Populations may be peaking in the Delaware Bayshore as historical data suggests that abundances were on the decline starting around this time. On the other hand, variation in the historical dataset does suggest considerable overlap in the timing of peak emergences. <i>Oc. cantator</i> may follow their ecological cohort, <i>Oc. sollicitans</i>, as they are a saltmarsh species that requires flooding and were unable to exploit the early season due to cold weather.	