

NEW JERSEY ADULT MOSQUITO SURVEILLANCE
Report for 11 October to 17 October 2009, CDC Weeks 41
Prepared by Lisa M. Reed, Scott Crans, Dina Fonseca and Randy Gaugler
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.

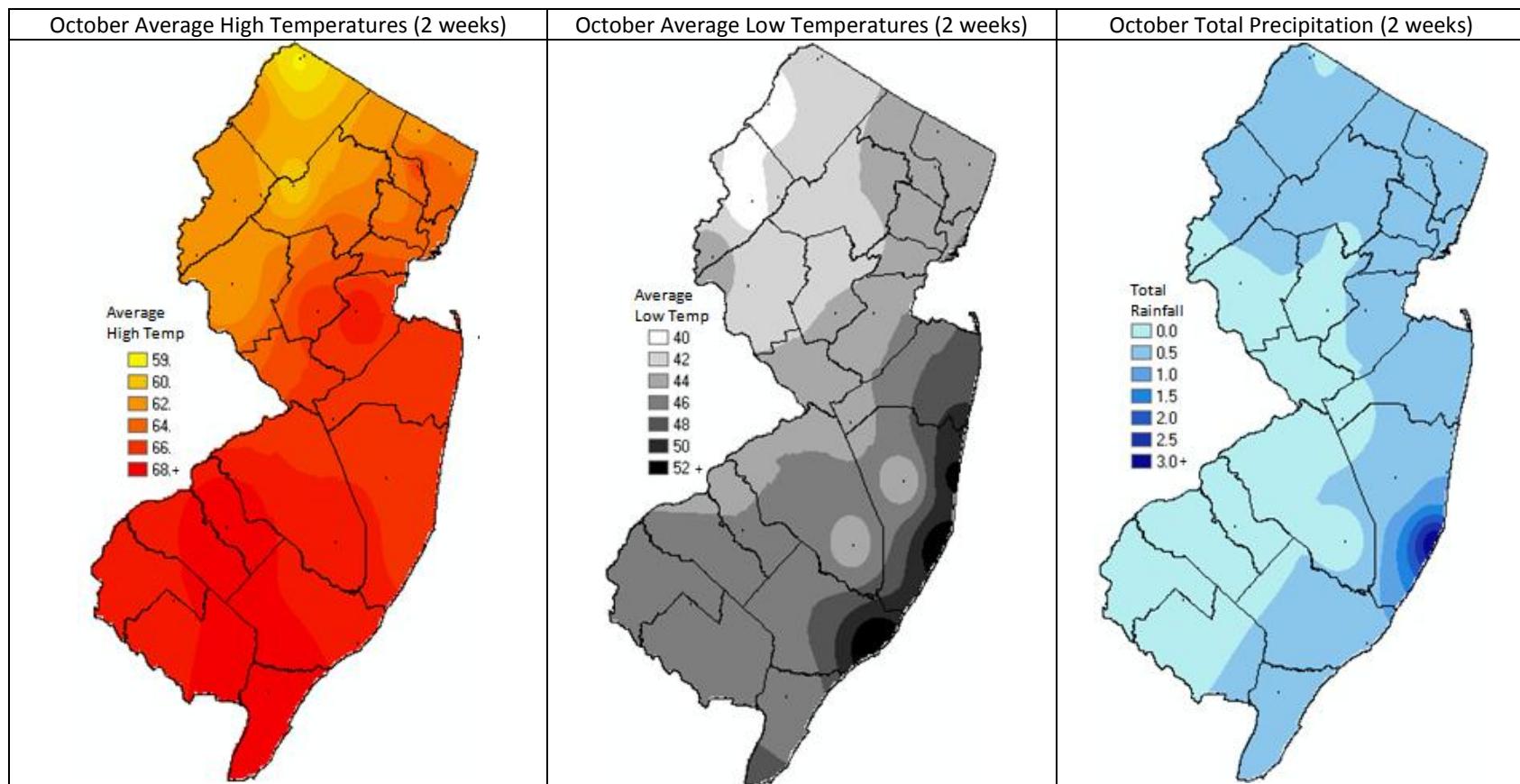
Summary table – Week 41

	<i>Aedes vexans</i>			<i>Culex Mix</i>			<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>			<i>Aedes sollicitans</i>		
Region	This Week	Average*	Increase	This Week	Average*	Increase	This Week	Average*	Increase	This Week	Average*	Increase
Agricultural	0.21	0.54	0	0.05	1.84	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.03	0
Coastal	0.76	0.97	0	0.38	2.31	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.35	0.82	0
Delaware Bayshore	0.37	0.46	0	0.40	3.12	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.03	2.56	0
Delaware River Basin	0.00	0.35	0	0.04	0.69	0	0.00	0.03	0	0.00	0.04	0
New York Metro	0.00	0.40	0	0.36	1.51	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.06	0
North Central Rural	0.00	0.07	0	0.00	0.04	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0
Northwest Rural	0.00	1.47	0	0.23	0.79	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0
Philadelphia Metro	0.21	2.51	0	0.17	1.97	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0
Pinelands	0.27	0.70	0	0.18	0.79	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0
Suburban Corridor	0.02	0.50	0	0.05	0.86	0	0.00	0.00	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: Activity has dropped considerably for the pestiferous species above. Some, such as *Coquillettidia perturbans*, have come to the end of their natural cycle. Others, such as *Aedes vexans*, appear to be more affected by the serious drop in temperatures over the past two weeks. Northern counties have stopped collections given the few, if any, individual mosquitoes that may be caught. Unless an unusual amount of activity should occur, this report will end after the last week in October.

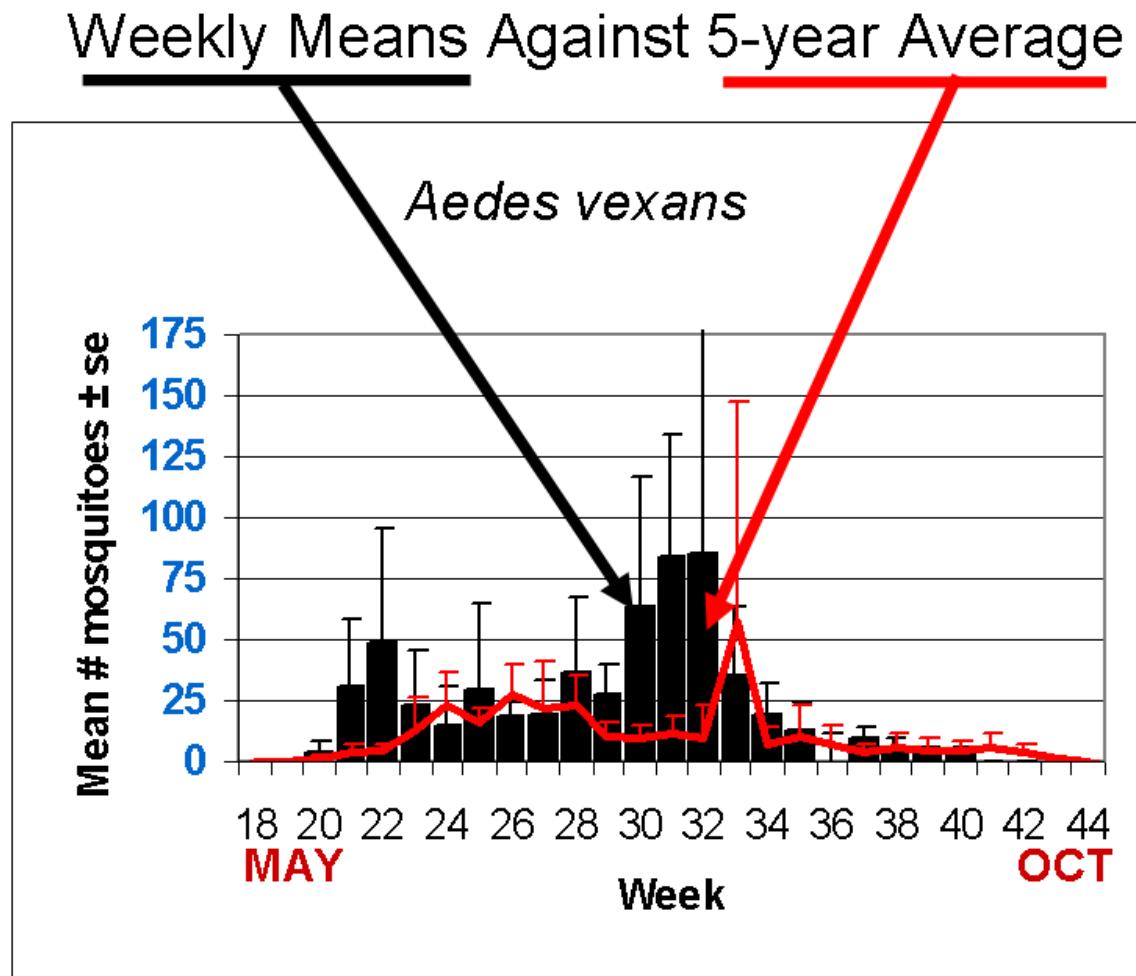
Climate Factors



The three figures show the interpolation of average maximum and minimum temperature and total precipitation for the first two weeks of September 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 was performed using ArcMap 9.2.

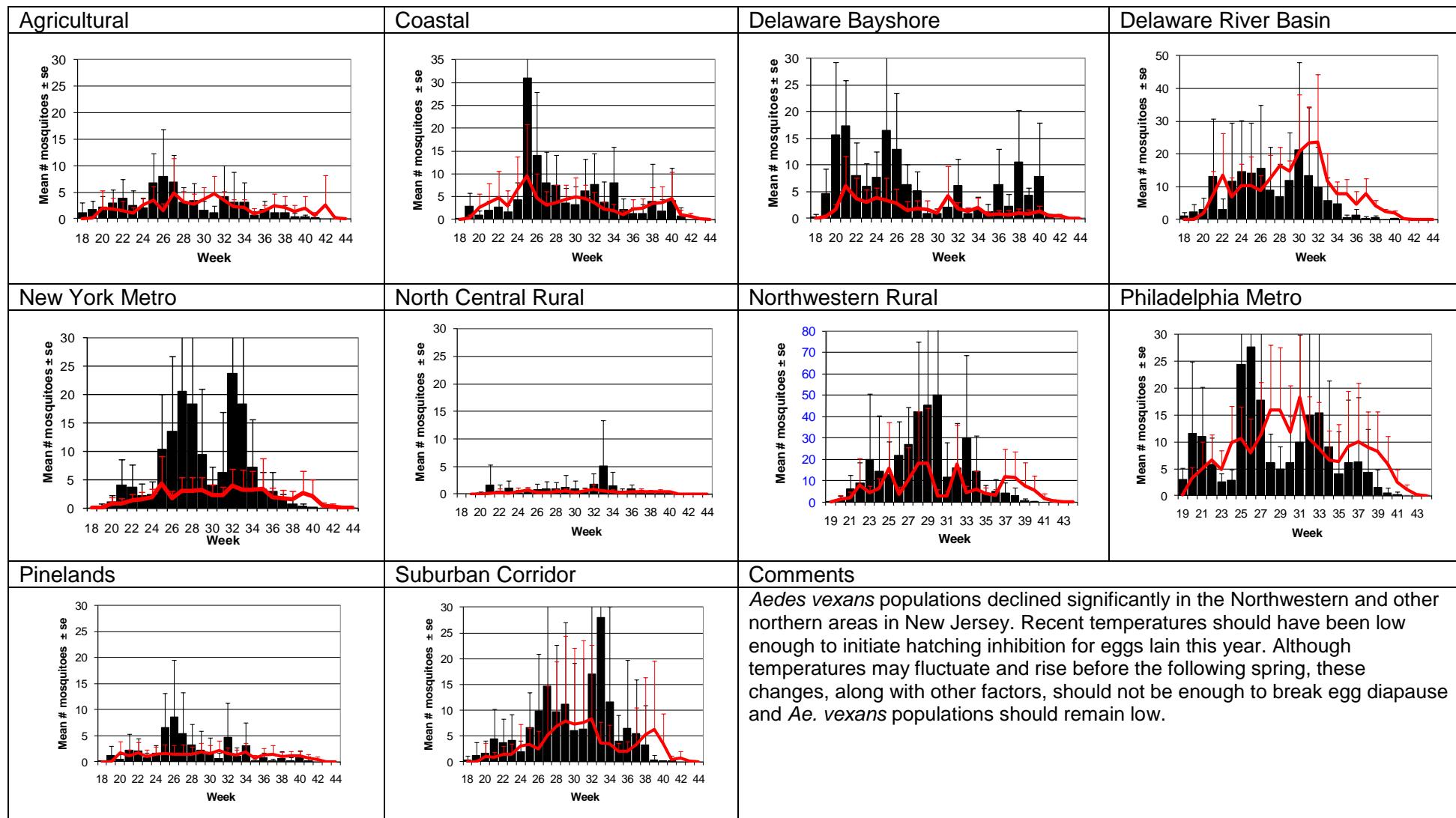
In the first half of October, average high temperatures were highest the Pinelands. Average low temperatures were again highest along the coastal region and coolest in the northwestern portion of the state, with frost nights. Rainfall was light with the exception of one area on the coast in Ocean County. In general, it was warmest in the Pinelands during the day, warmer along the coast at night and wettest Ocean County.

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 Atlantic, Bergen, Camden, Cape May, Essex, Monmouth, Morris (ended), Salem, Sussex (ended) and Warren (ended) counties. Note: County data is sent in at a variety of times during the week.



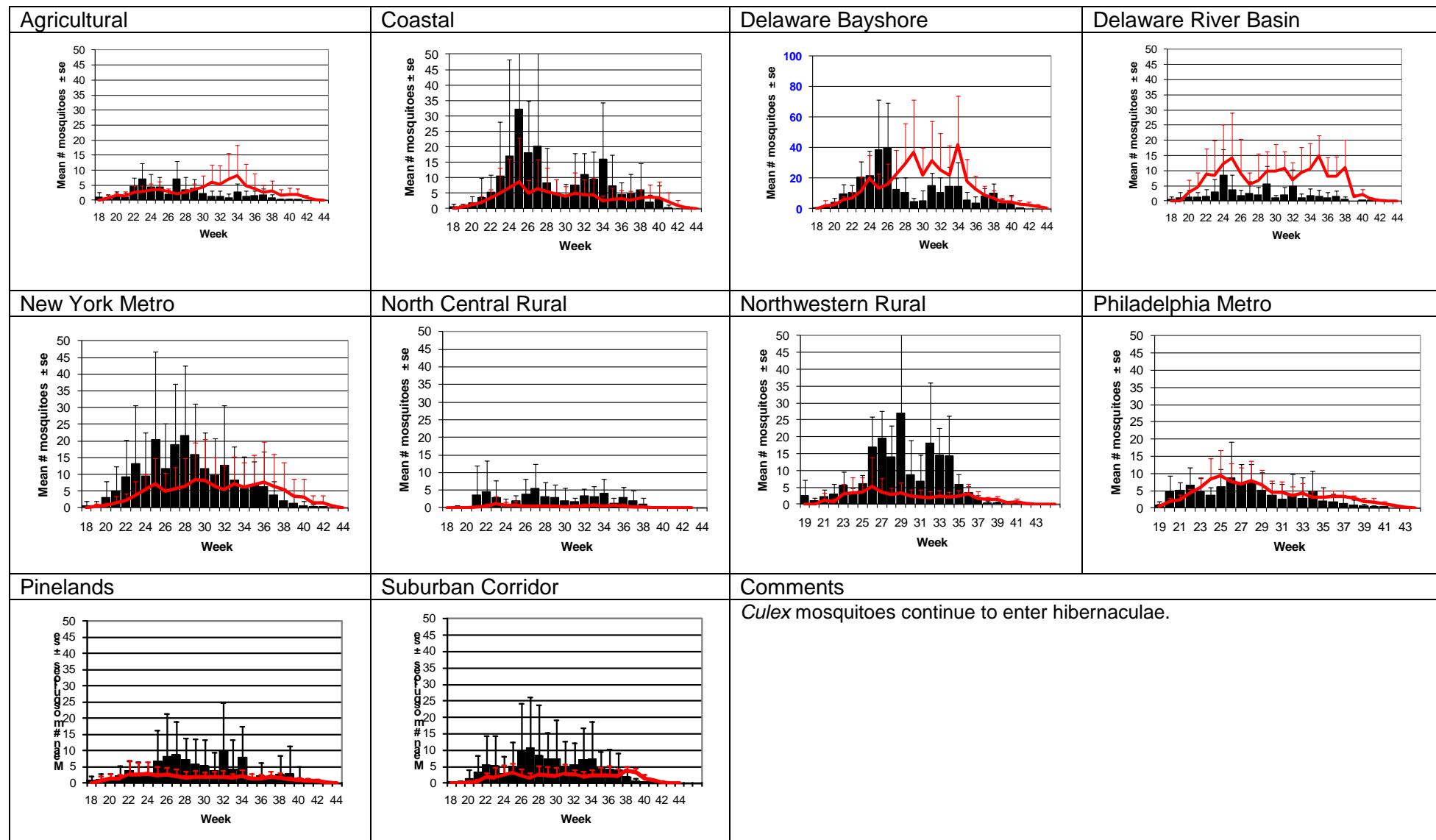
Aedes vexans - Fresh Floodwater Species

Multivoltine Aedine (*Ae. vexans* Type)

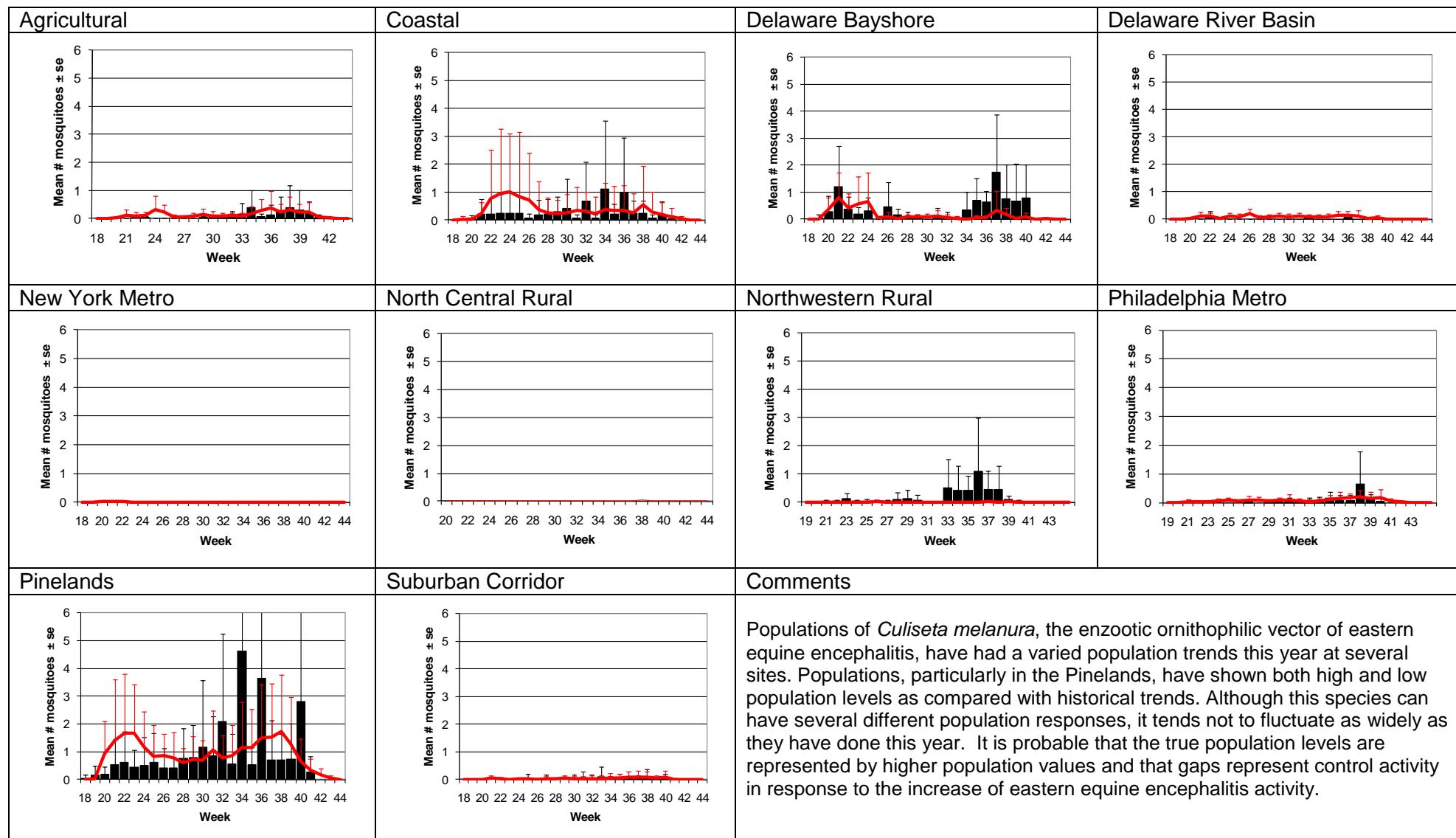


Culex Mix – Permanent Water Species

Multivoltine *Culex/Anopheles* (Cx. *pipiens* Type)

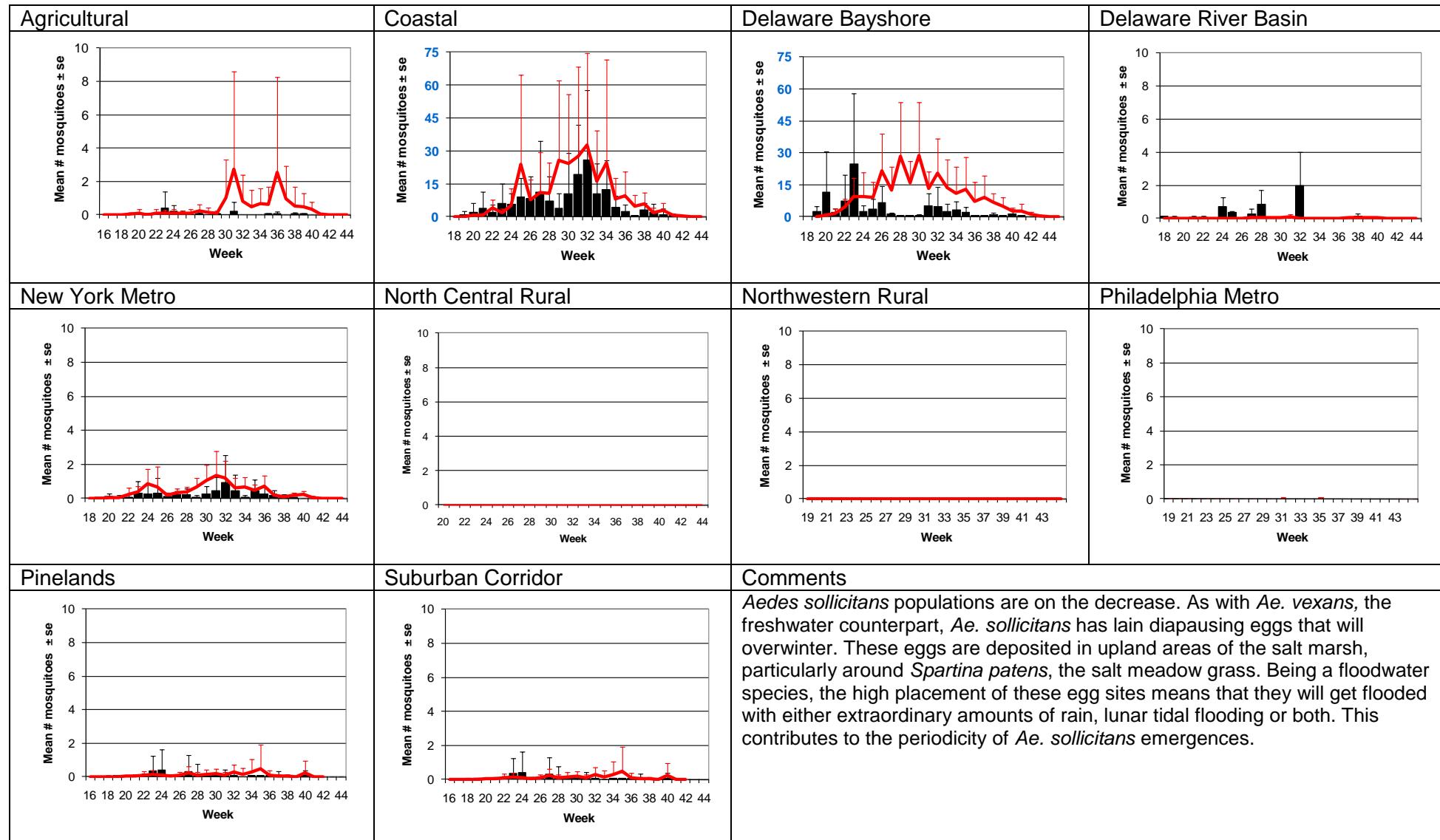


Culiseta melanura – Miscellaneous Group Unique (Cs. *melanura* Type)



Aedes sollicitans - Salt Floodwater Species

Multivoltine Aedine (*Ae. sollicitans* Type)

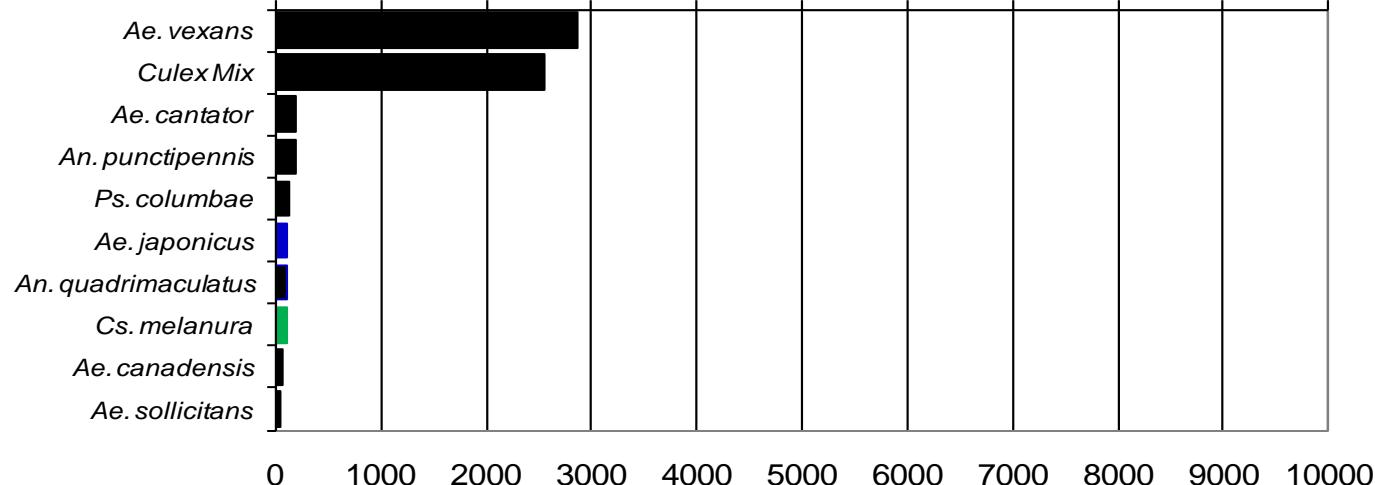
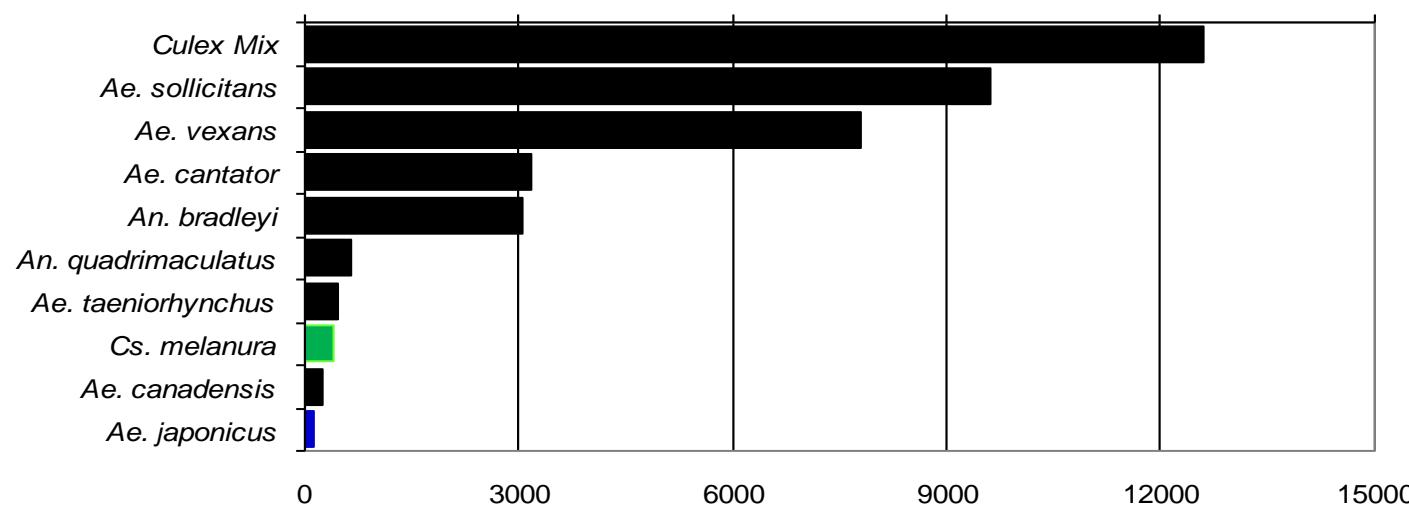


WNV

EEE

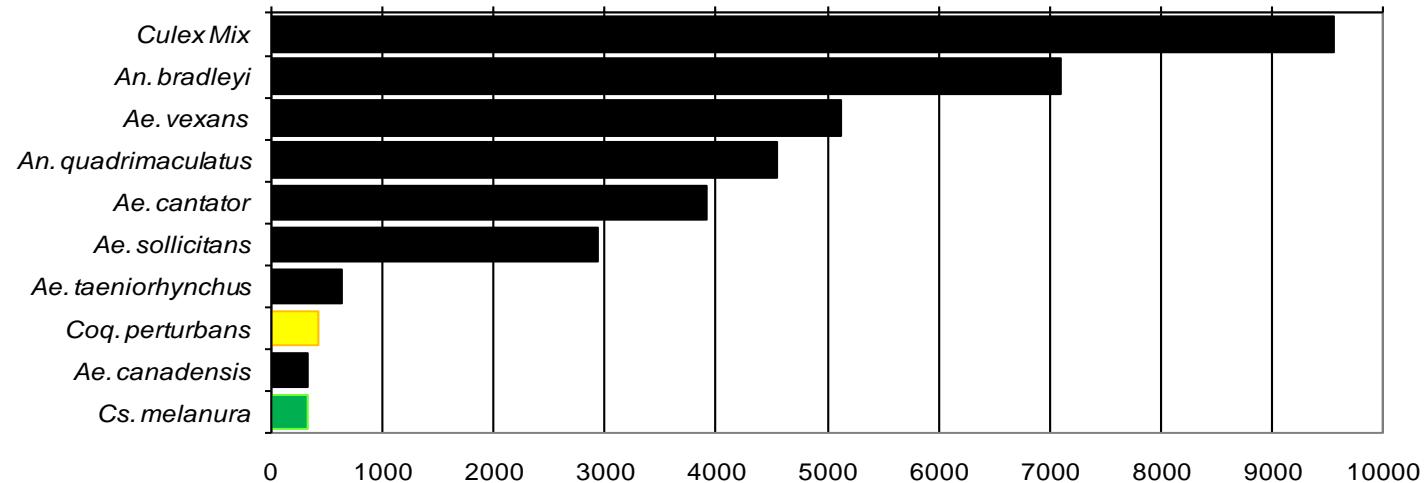
Top Ten Mosquito Species/Region - ■ *Ae. albopictus*, ■ *Ae. japonicus (invasives)*; ■ *Cs. melanura or Cx. erraticus* ■ *Coq. perturbans*

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

Agricultural**Total # mosquitoes****Coastal****Total # mosquitoes**

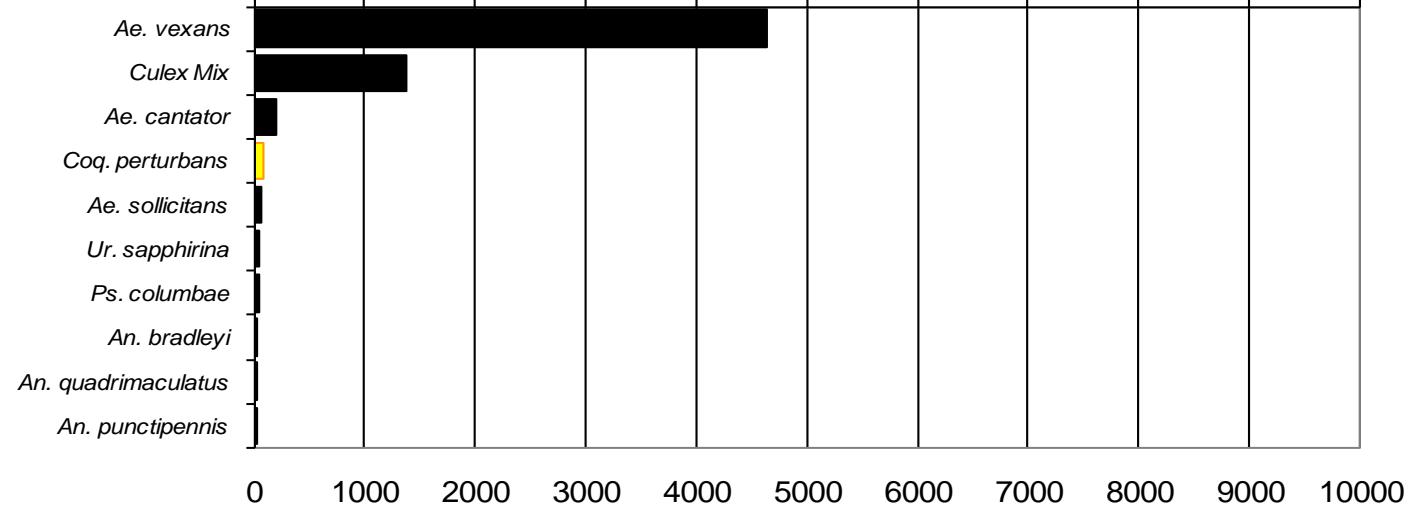
Delaware Bayshore

Total # mosquitoes



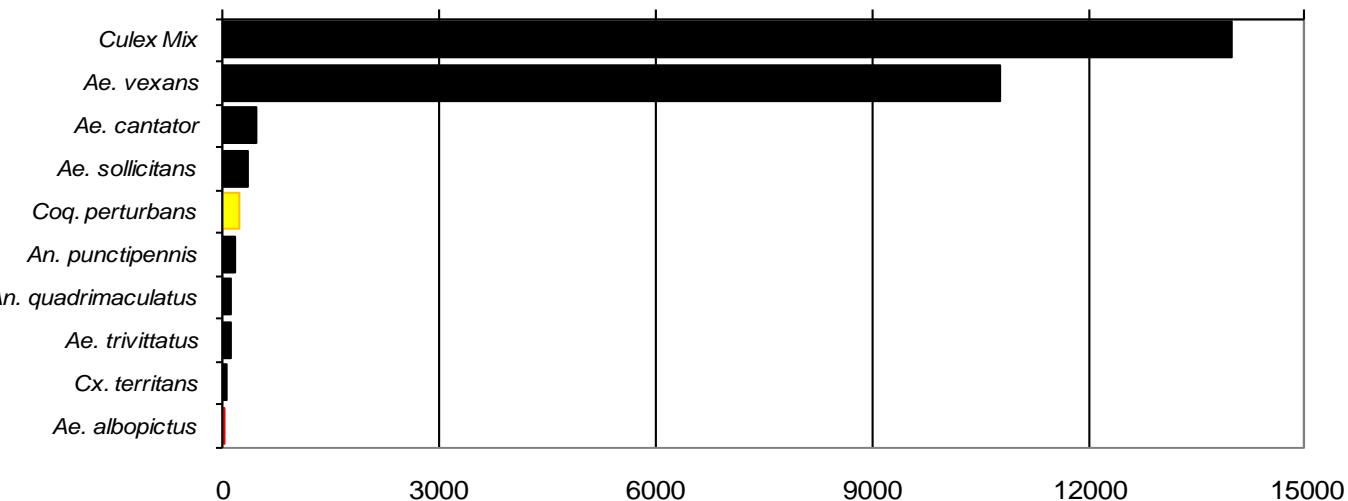
Delaware River Basin

Total # mosquitoes



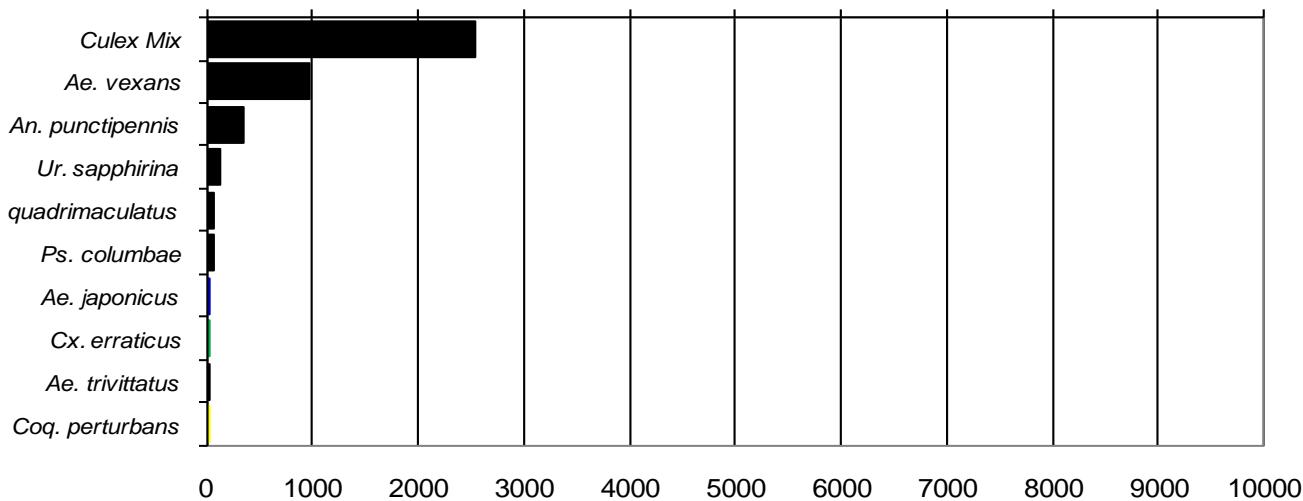
New York Metropolitan

Total # mosquitoes



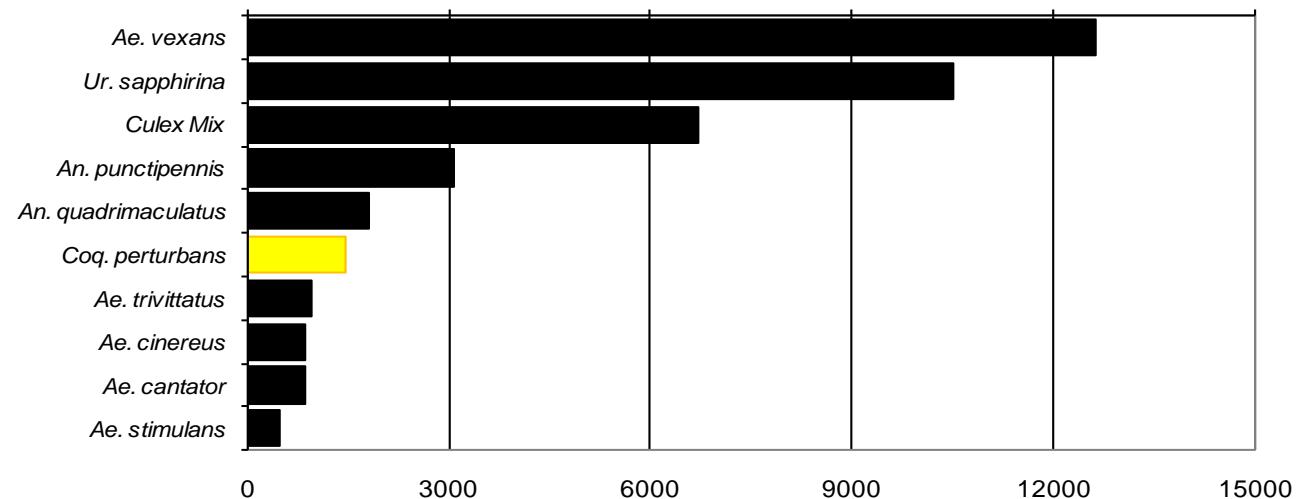
North Central Rural

Total # mosquitoes



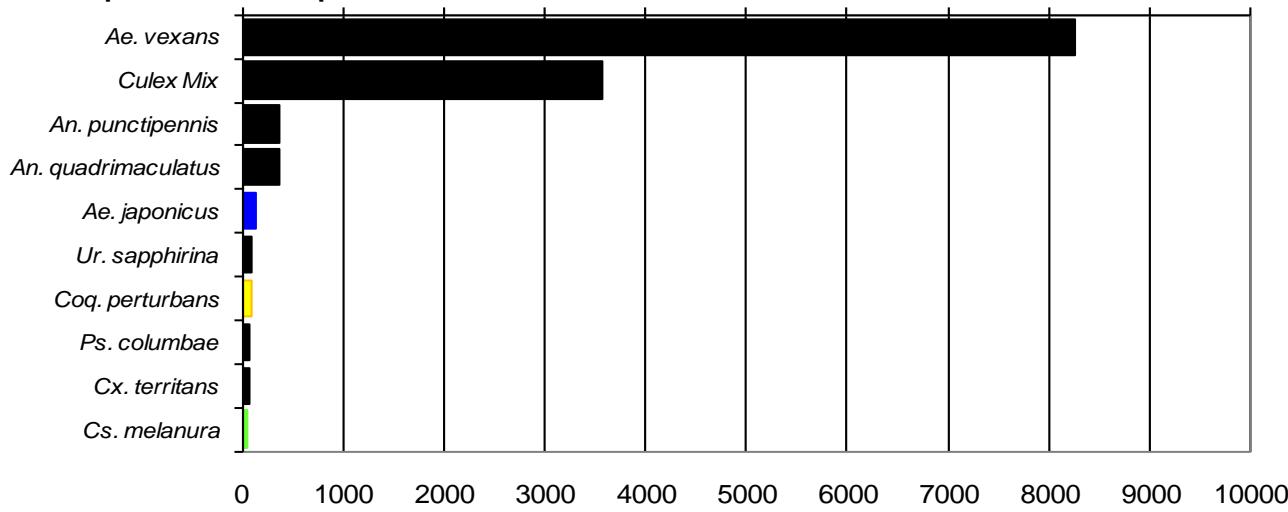
Northwest Rural

Total # mosquitoes



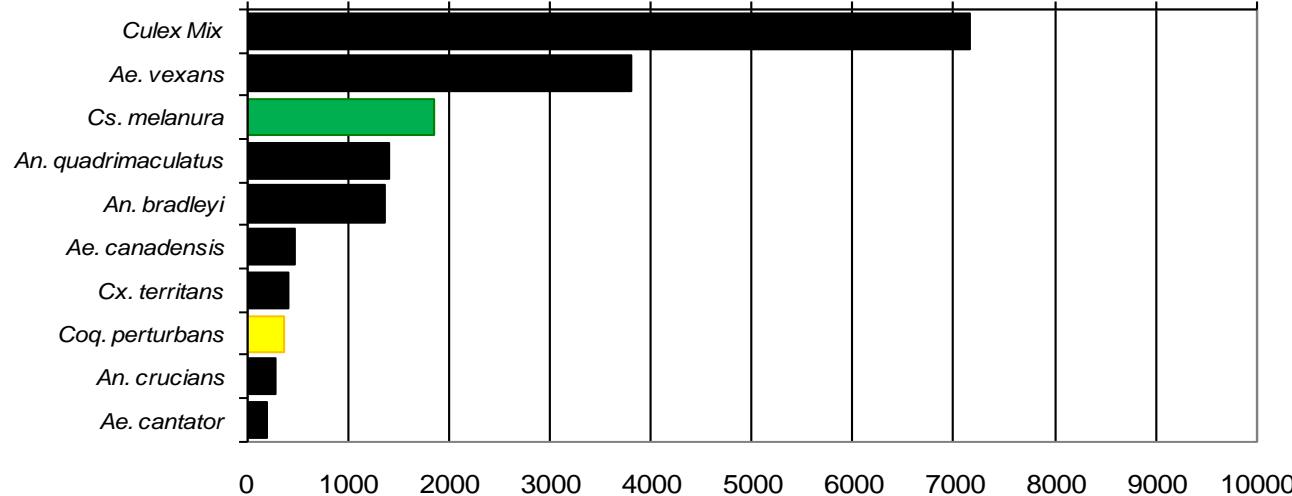
Philadelphia Metropolitan

Total # mosquitoes



Pinelands

Total # mosquitoes



Suburban Corridor

Total # mosquitoes

