NEW JERSEY ADULT MOSQUITO SURVEILLANCE Report

October 9 to October 15 CDC Week 41

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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.

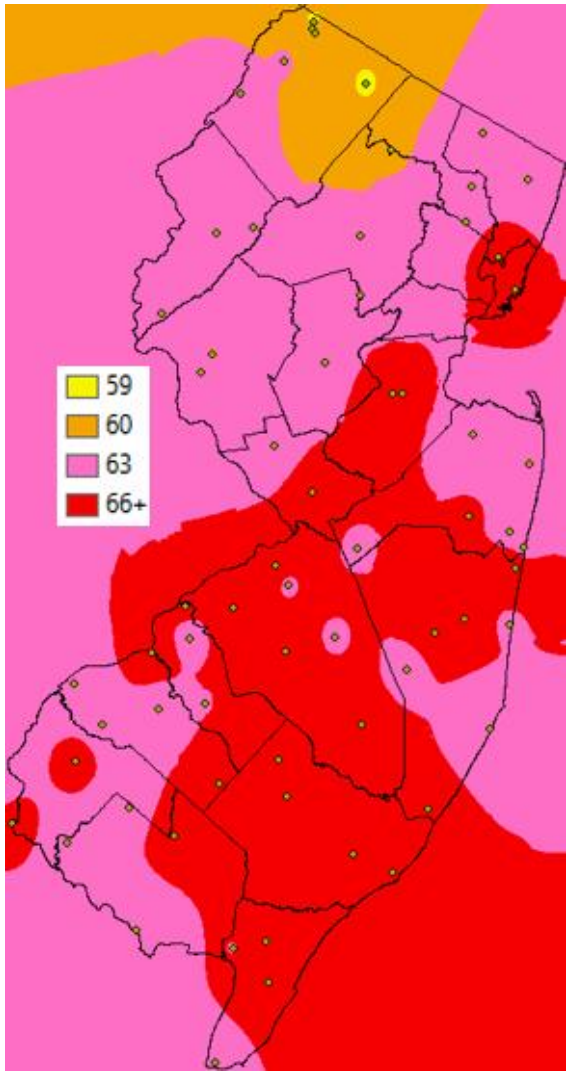
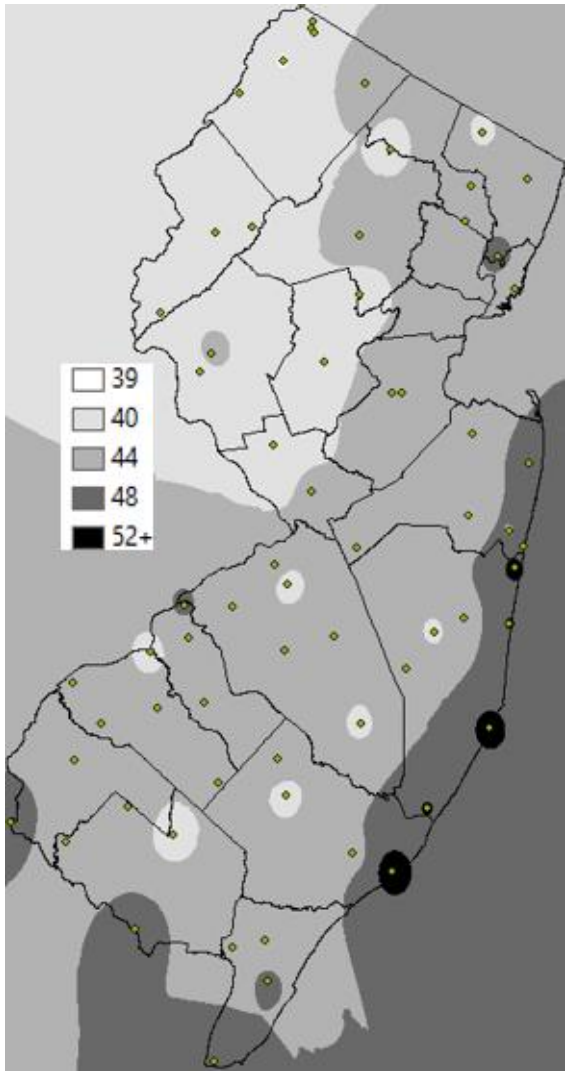
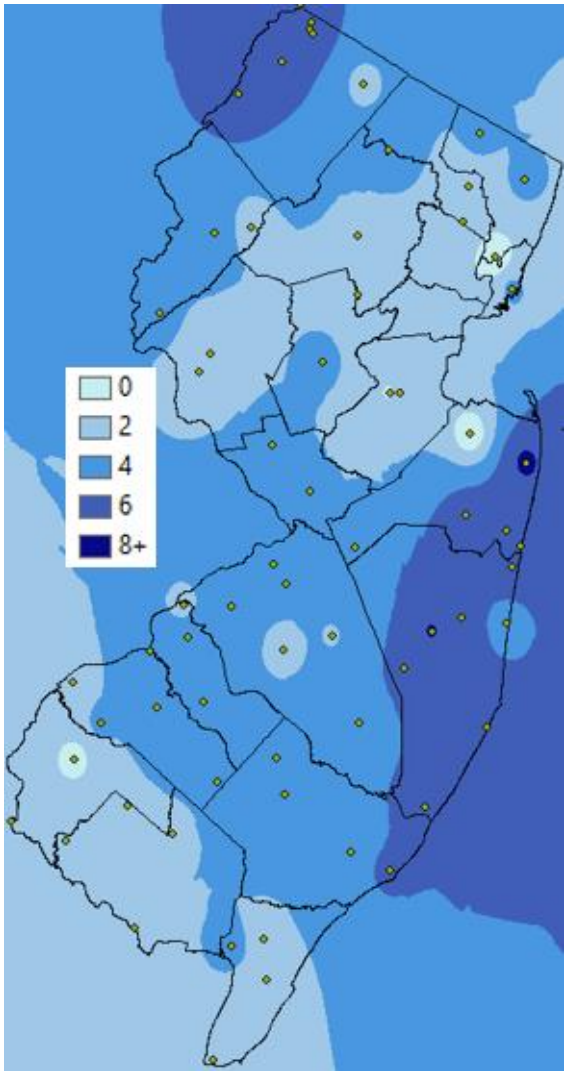
Summary Table – Week 41

Region	*Aedes vexans*			*Culex* Mix			*Coquillettidia perturbans*			*Aedes sollicitans*		
	This Week	Average*	Increase	This Week	Average*	Increase	This Week	Average*	Increase	This Week	Average*	Increase
Agricultural	**0.93**	**2.75**	**0**	**1.45**	**10.36**	**0**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0**	**0.21**	**0.38**	**0**
Coastal	**0.32**	**1.57**	**0**	**0.21**	**1.75**	**0**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0**	**0.05**	**0.05**	**0**
Delaware Bayshore	**1.00**	**1.61**	**0**	**2.55**	**3.20**	**0**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0**	**0.14**	**0.46**	**0**
Delaware River Basin	**0.21**	**4.19**	**0**	**0.79**	**3.56**	**0**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0**
New York Metro	**0.06**	**0.59**	**0**	**0.51**	**3.49**	**0**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0**	**0.00**	**0.07**	**0**
North Central Rural	**0.00**	**0.04**	**0**	**0.00**	**0.15**	**0**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0**
Northwest Rural	**0.63**	**2.17**	**0**	**0.03**	**1.83**	**0**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0**
Philadelphia Metro	**0.00**	**0.69**	**0**	**0.00**	**0.78**	**0**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0**
Pinelands	**0.38**	**0.43**	**0**	**0.16**	**1.00**	**0**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0**	**0.01**	**0.17**	**0**
Suburban Corridor	**0.00**	**0.22**	**0**	**0.06**	**0.42**	**0**	**0.00**	**<0.01**	**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. nd=no data reported.

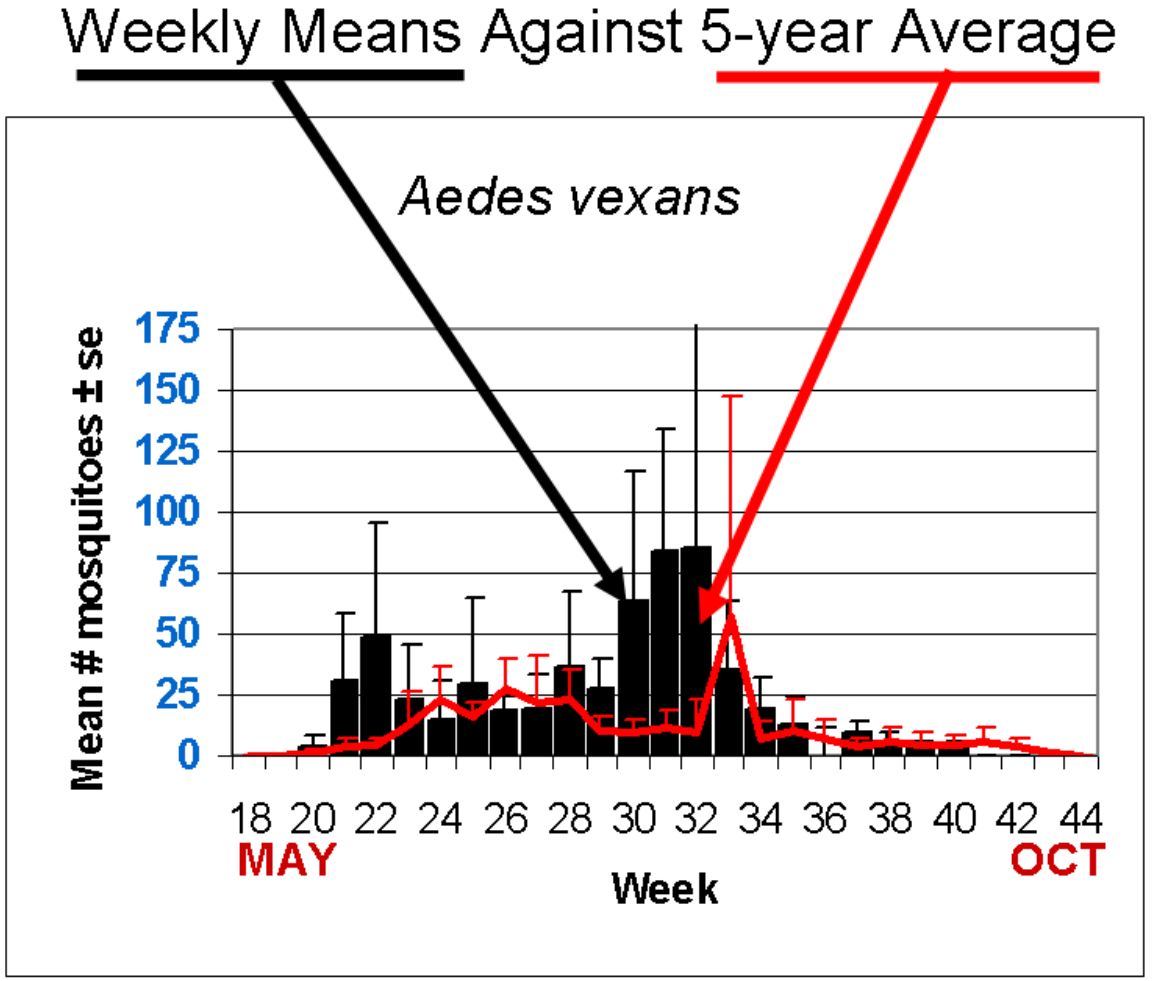
State Summary: As with last week, no populations of these pestiferous species were found to be above the historical 5-year running averages. *Coquillettidia perturbans* is through for the season. Some northern counties are starting to bring their traps in, ending for the season. *Aedes albopictus* trends in light trap and BG Sentinel traps are also presented, on pages 9 and 10.

Climate Factors

Average High Temperature	Average Low Temperature	Total Precipitation
		

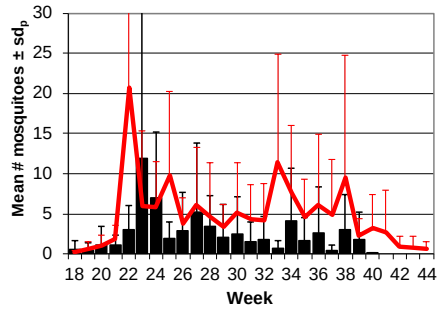
The three figures show the interpolation of average maximum (°F) and minimum temperature (°F) and total precipitation (inches) for 14 days prior to 16 October 2022 in New Jersey. Data points are from about 45 weather stations maintained through the New Jersey Weather & Climate Network and the State Climatologist. 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 shows 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, Cumberland, Hudson, Morris, Salem, Sussex, and Union counties. Data for the previous week are from Atlantic, Bergen, Burlington, Cumberland, Hudson, Mercer, Passaic, Salem, Somerset, Sussex, Union, and Warren counties.
Some northern counties are beginning to bring traps in.

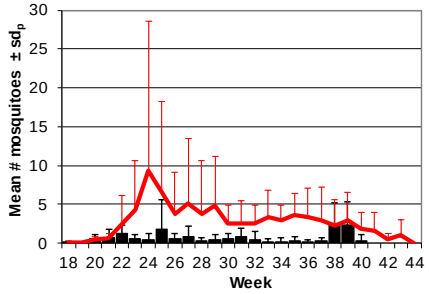


Aedes vexans - Fresh Floodwater Species
Multivoltine Aedine (*Ae. vexans* Type)

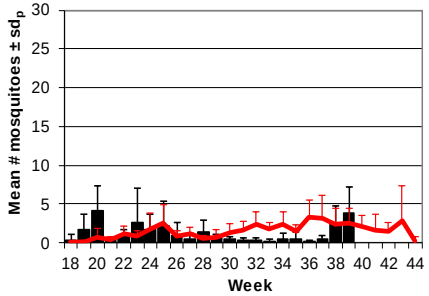
Agricultural



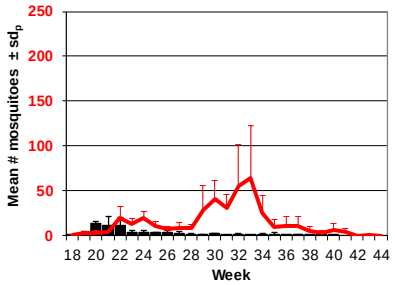
Coastal



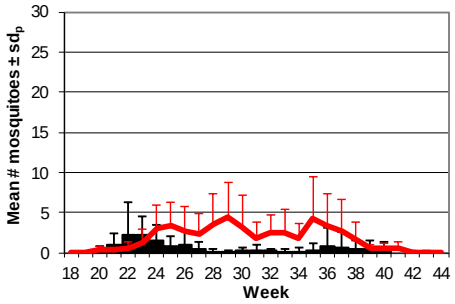
Delaware Bayshore



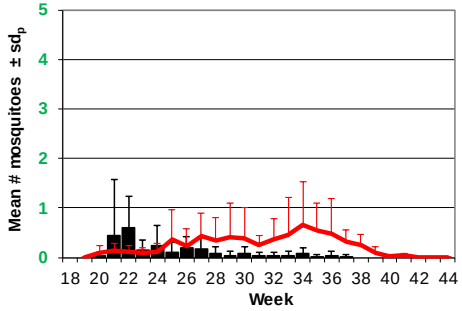
Delaware River Basin



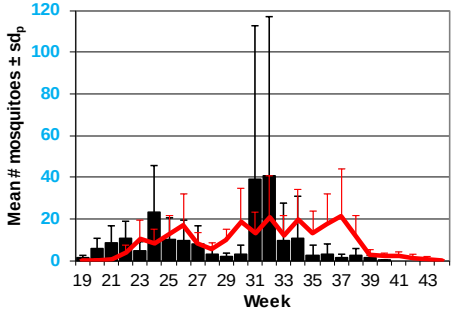
New York Metro



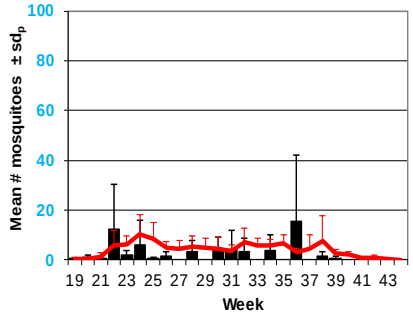
North Central Rural



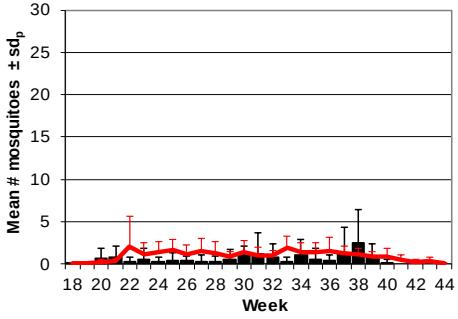
Northwestern Rural



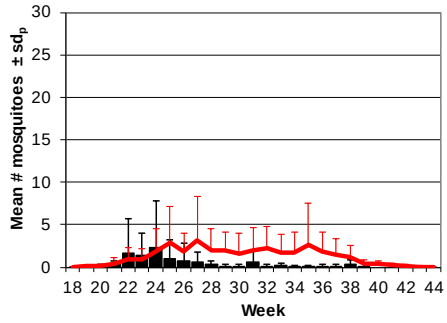
Philadelphia Metro



Pinelands



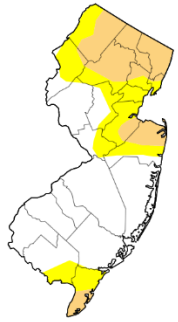
Suburban Corridor



Comments

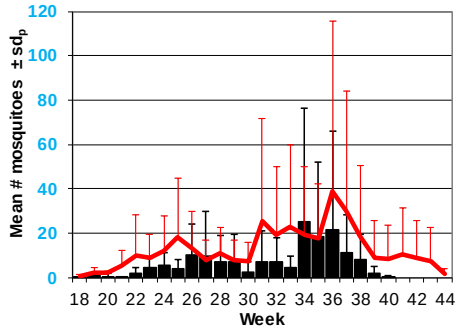
Aedes vexans is the model for fresh floodwater species. With abundant precipitation, this species can emerge in very significant numbers. Drought conditions ease significantly from the previous week with recent precipitation. No populations of *Aedes vexans* were above historical trends.

Drought areas are classified as “abnormally dry” in yellow or “moderately dry” in orange.
https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/CurrentMap/StateDroughtMonitor.aspx?NJ

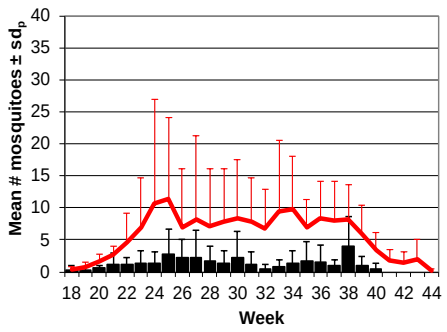


Culex Mix – Permanent Water Species
Multivoltine *Culex*/*Anopheles* (*Cx. pipiens* Type)

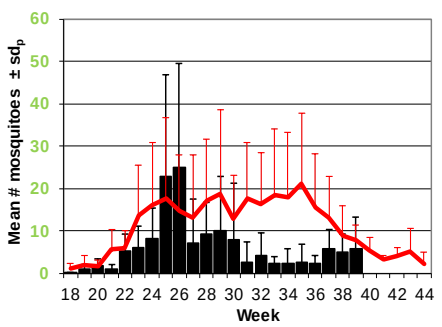
Agricultural



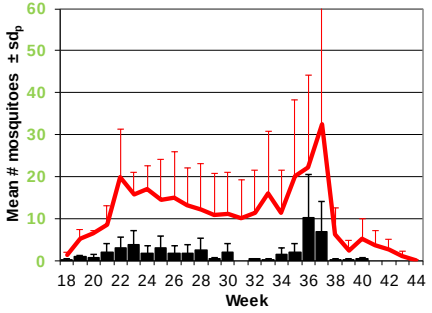
Coastal



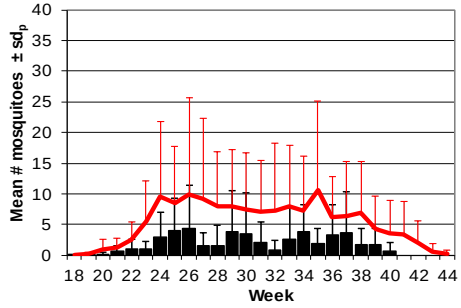
Delaware Bayshore



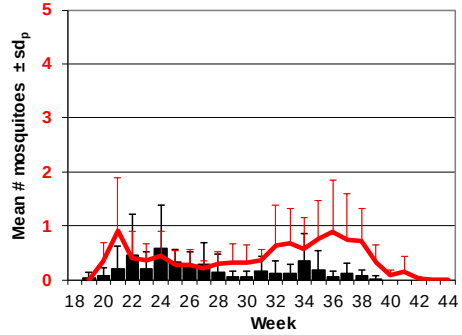
Delaware River Basin



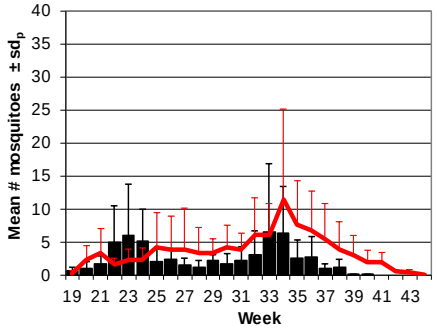
New York Metro



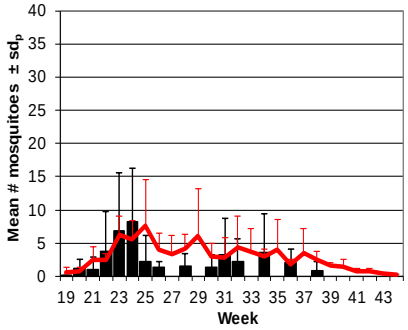
North Central Rural



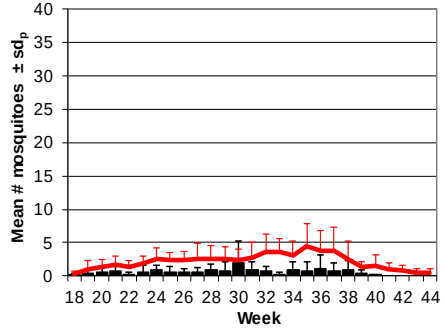
Northwestern Rural



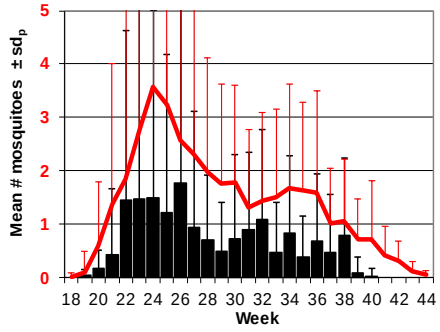
Philadelphia Metro



Pinelands



Suburban Corridor



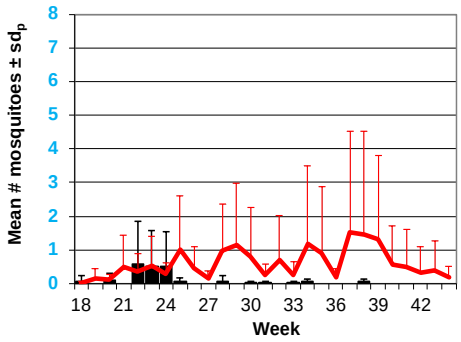
Comments

Culex Mix is composed of *Culex pipiens, Cx. restuans* and *Cx. salinarius*. These three species (especially *pipiens* and *restuans*) are often difficult to tell apart after encountering the damaging blades of the New Jersey light trap. No populations of *Culex* Mix were elevated above historical trends during the current week. West Nile activity trends have slowed down significantly.

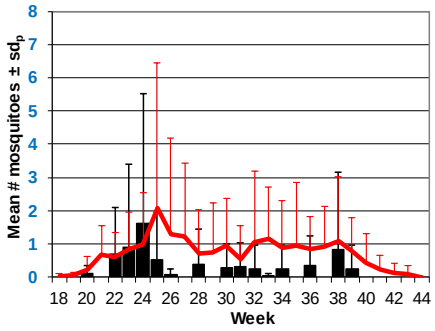
These ornithophilic species are primary enzootic vectors for West Nile and other viruses. West Nile virus has been detected in the state. Last year was a high activity year, with initial *Culex* populations in some regions reported with smaller numbers.

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

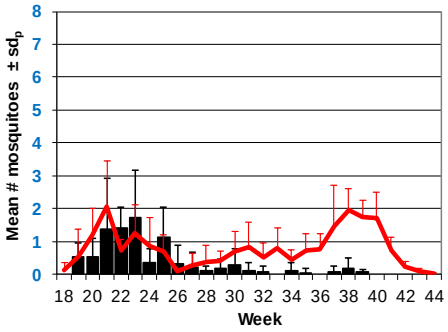
Agricultural



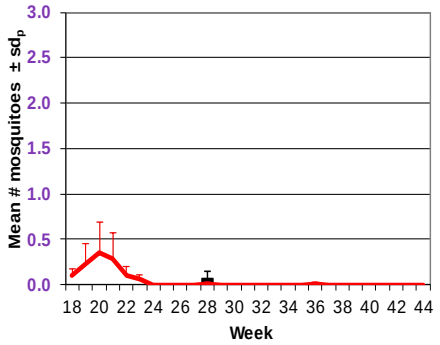
Coastal



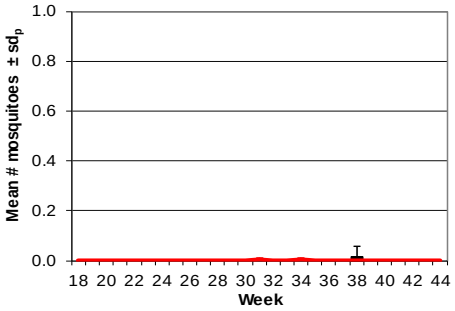
Delaware Bayshore



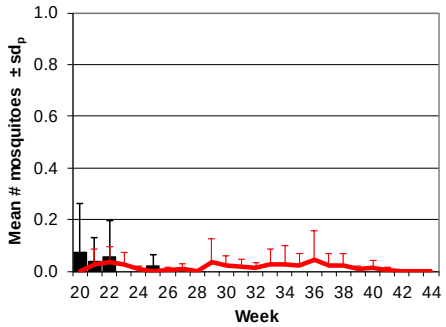
Delaware River Basin



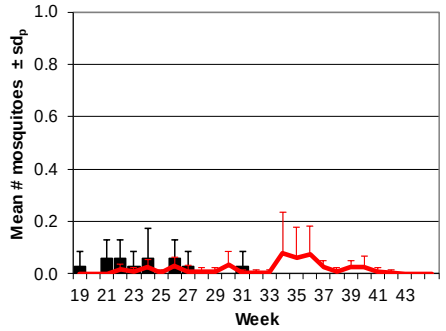
New York Metro



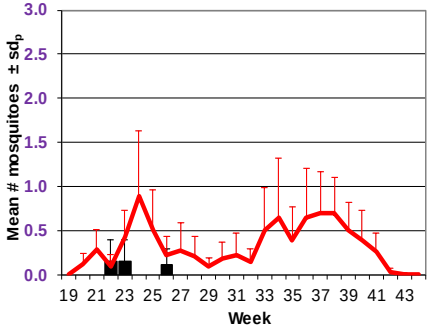
North Central Rural



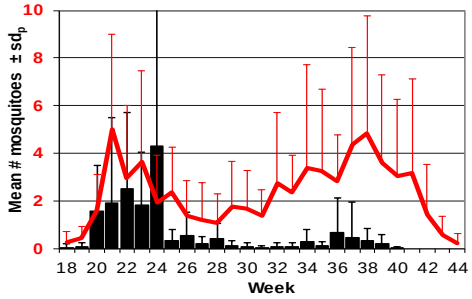
Northwestern Rural



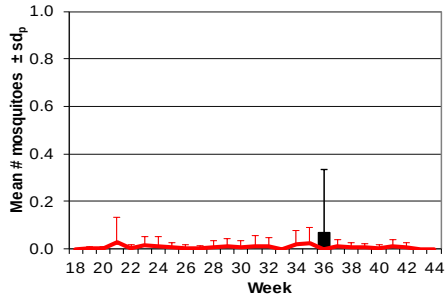
Philadelphia Metro



Pinelands



Suburban Corridor

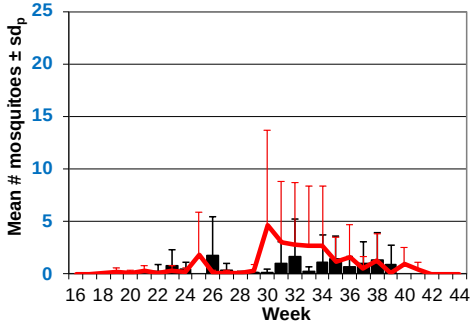
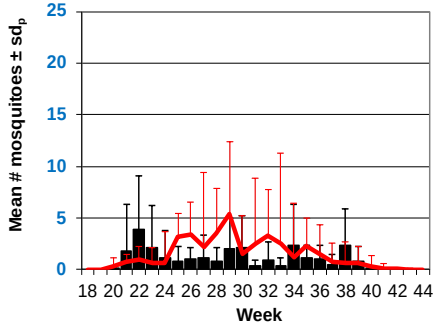
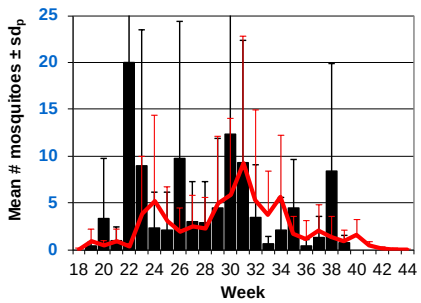
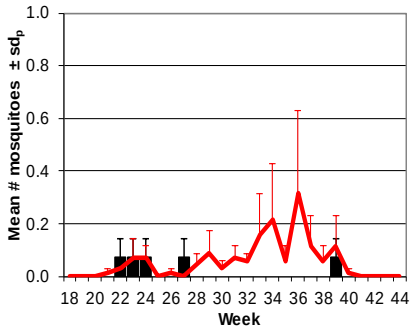
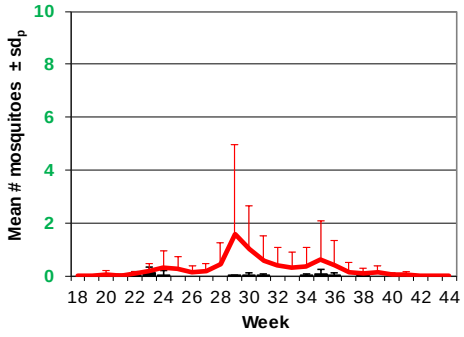
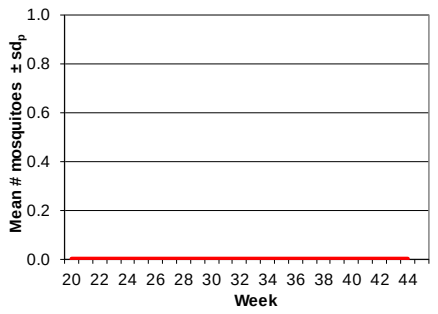
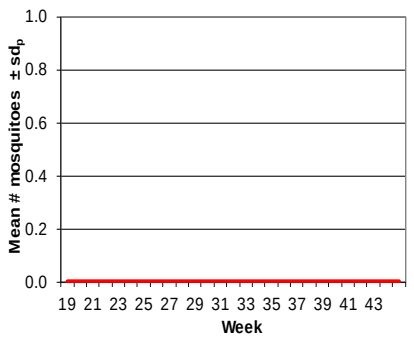
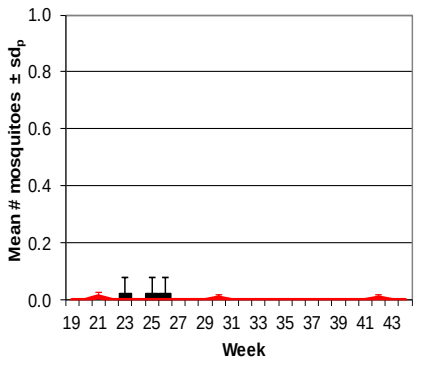
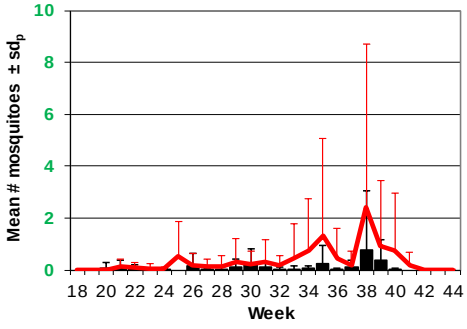
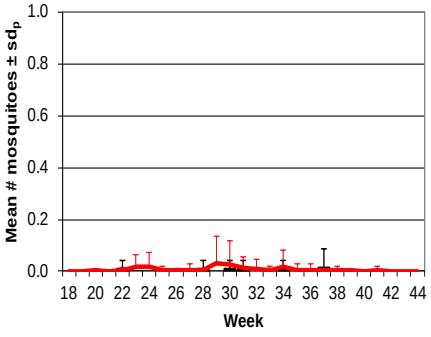


Comments

Culiseta melanura is the enzootic ornithophilic vector of eastern equine encephalitis. This cold-hearty species can emerge early in the season as well as staying active late into fall. Current populations continue to be well below the historical trends. EEE activity has been detected in the state, but in the northern region (Morris County) and in a pool of *Culex* Mix. Virus has not yet been detected in *Cs. melanura*. No populations of this species were found to above the historical trends during the current week.

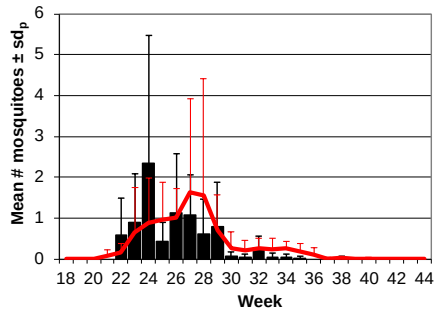
All horse owners should make sure their horses are up to date on their EEE/WNV vaccination schedules:
http://www.aaep.org/custdocs/adultvaccinationchart.pdf

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

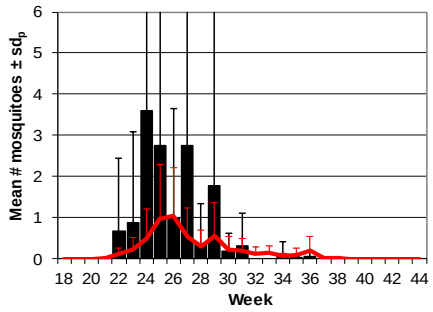
Agricultural	Coastal	Delaware Bayshore	Delaware River Basin
			
New York Metro	**North Central Rural**	**Northwestern Rural**	**Philadelphia Metro**
			
Pinelands	**Suburban Corridor**	**Comments**	
		*Aedes sollicitans* is a salt floodwater species and responds to both lunar tidal patterns as well as rainfall. *Aedes sollicitans* continues to be on the wane and should continue to decline as the end of the season approaches. Next full moon is November 8th. Salt line on the Delaware River is within expected values along the Basin region: https://www.nj.gov/drbc/programs/flow/salt-front.html	

Coquillettidia perturbans
Monotypic (*Coquillettidia perturbans* Type)

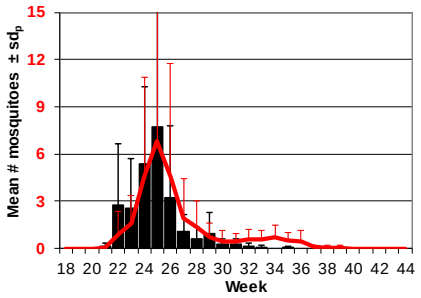
Agricultural



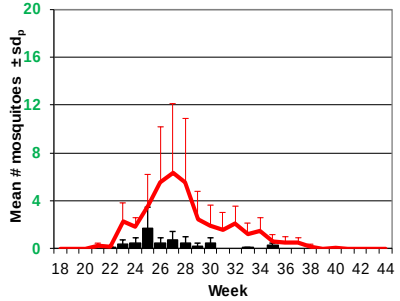
Coastal



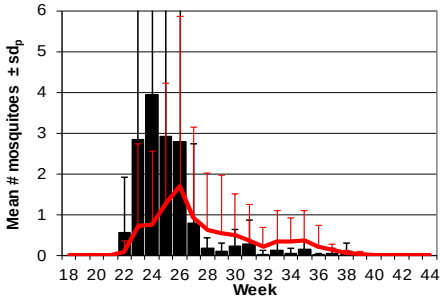
Delaware Bayshore



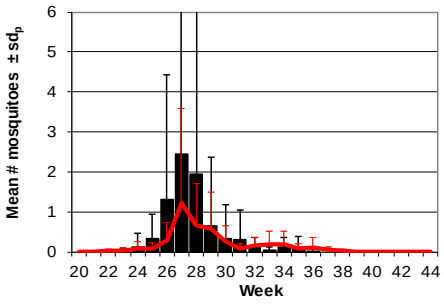
Delaware River Basin



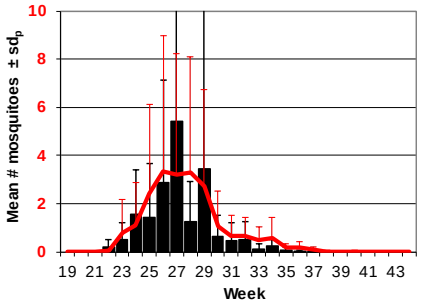
New York Metro



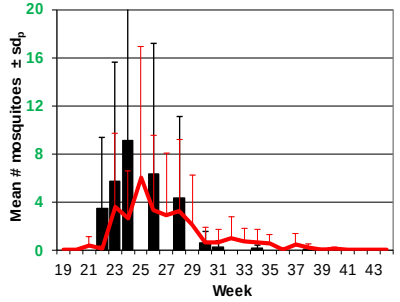
North Central Rural



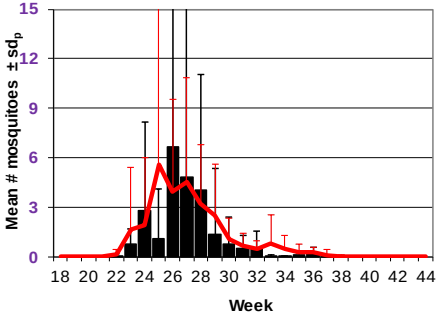
Northwestern Rural



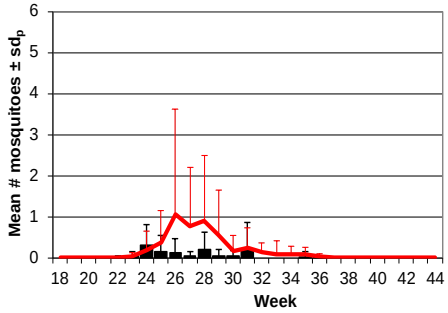
Philadelphia Metro



Pinelands



Suburban Corridor



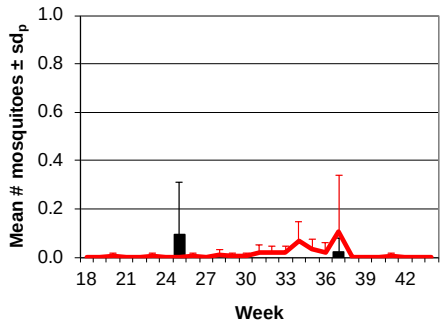
Comments

Coquillettidia perturbans populations are in cattail swamps and other wetlands with emergent vegetation, often making population control dependent on controlling water depth. *Coquillettidia perturbans* populations have essentially finished for the season.

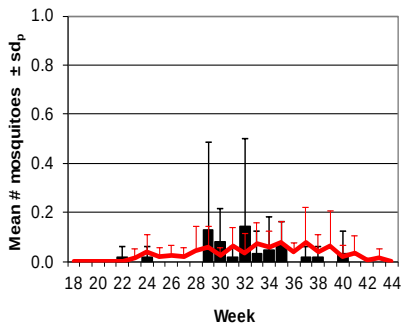
This species is considered a potential inland vector for EEE, and positive pools are often detected and as such, due diligence should be taken with the monitoring of the endemic vector (*Cs. melanura*) and this bridge vector (*Coq. perturbans*).

Aedes albopictus – Multivoltine Aedine (*Aedes triseriatus* Type)

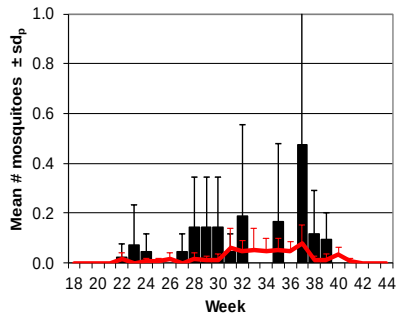
Agricultural



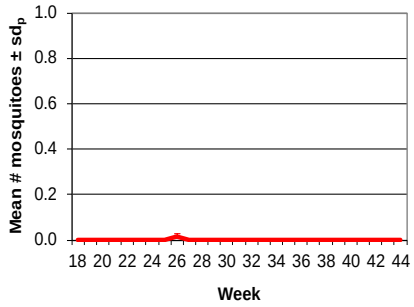
Coastal



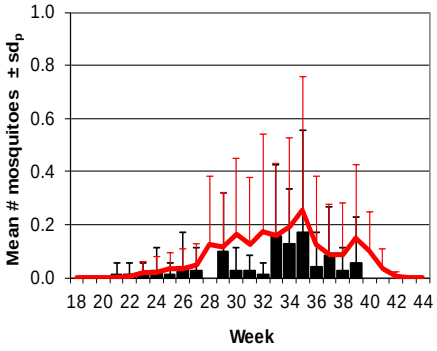
Delaware Bayshore



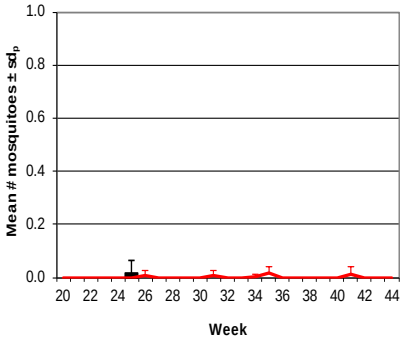
Delaware River Basin



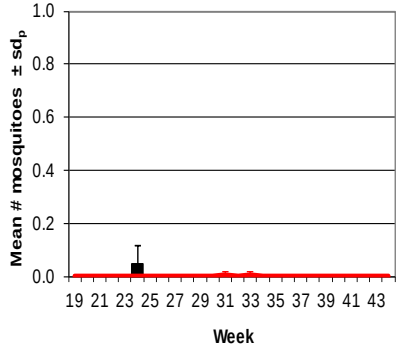
New York Metro



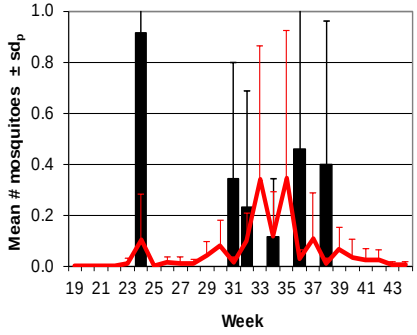
North Central Rural



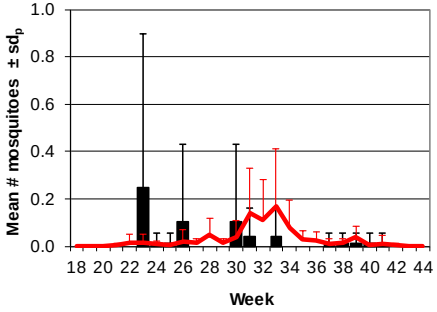
Northwestern Rural



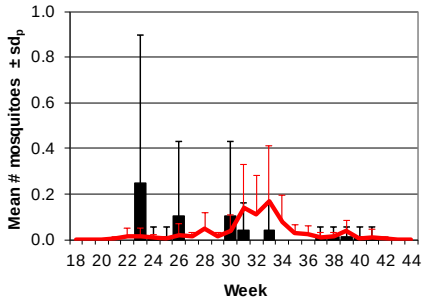
Philadelphia Metro



Pinelands



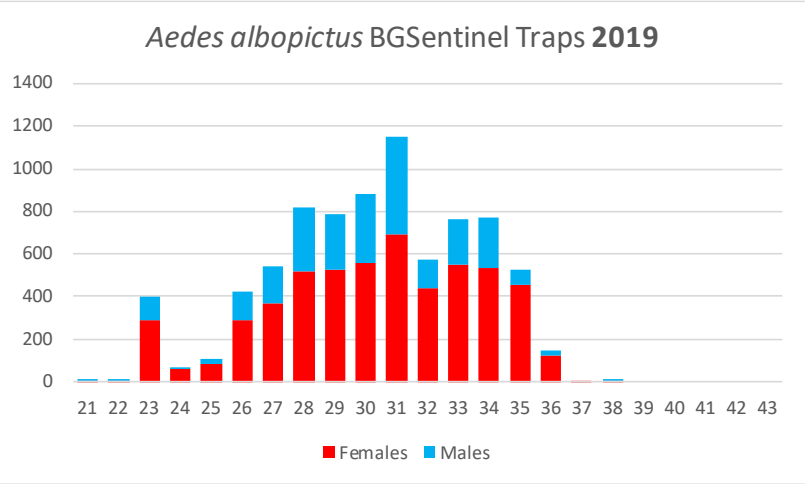
Suburban Corridor

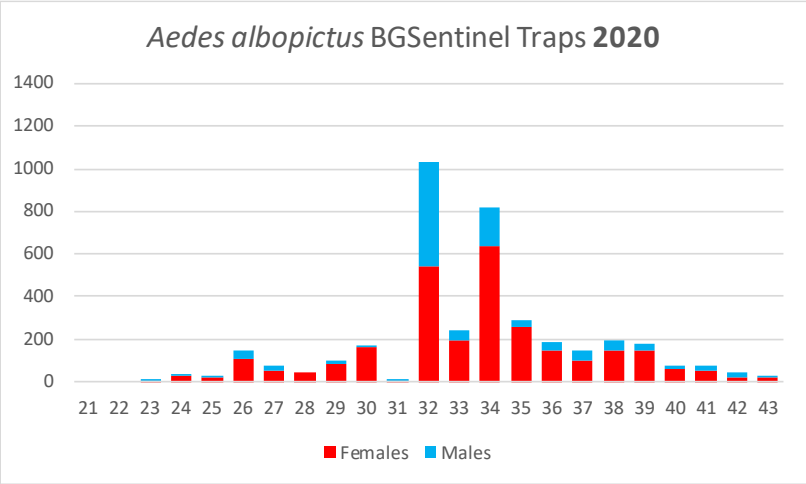


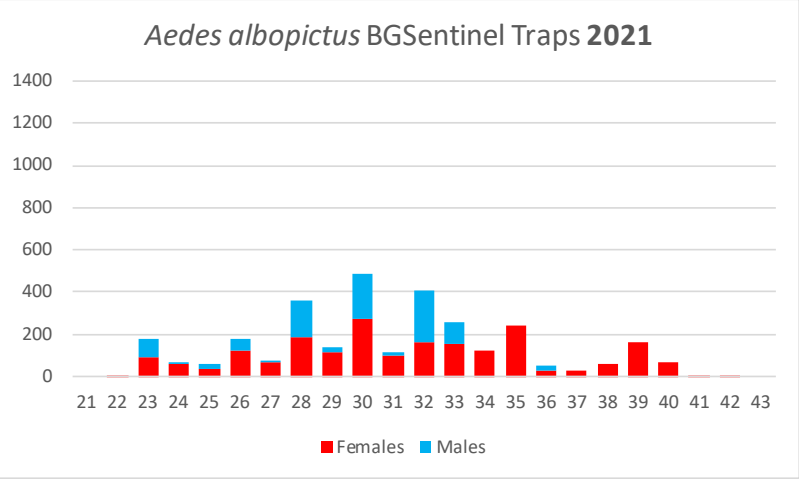
Comments

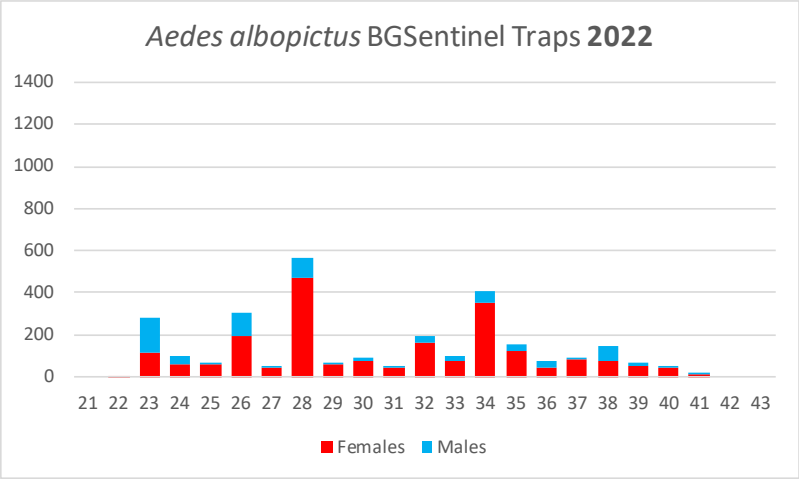
Aedes albopictus is an invasive species first detected in New Jersey in 1995 and is now found throughout the state. This species is the source of numerous resident complaints and is nearly every year found with pools positive for WNV. Because of the rising significance of this species in the state, monitoring populations have become a priority. Light traps will find specimens, but other traps may provide a more complete picture of their numbers. On the next page is the results for BG Sentinel traps, which are particularly attractive to this species. Counties were given two traps each and data is reported in JerseySurv. BGS traps are denoted statewide.

BGSentinel trapping of *Aedes albopictus*. Although data is limited, trends suggest that populations decreased during the past two years. *Note: this is *ABUNDANCE* data only, no vector numbers (will come in later graphics).
2019 include data from Bergen, Mercer, Monmouth, and Salem counties.
2020 include data from Bergen, Cape May, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, and Salem counties.
2021 include data from Atlantic, Bergen, Mercer, Monmouth, Salem, and Warren counties,
2022 include data from Atlantic, Bergen, Mercer, Monmouth, Salem, and Warren counties.





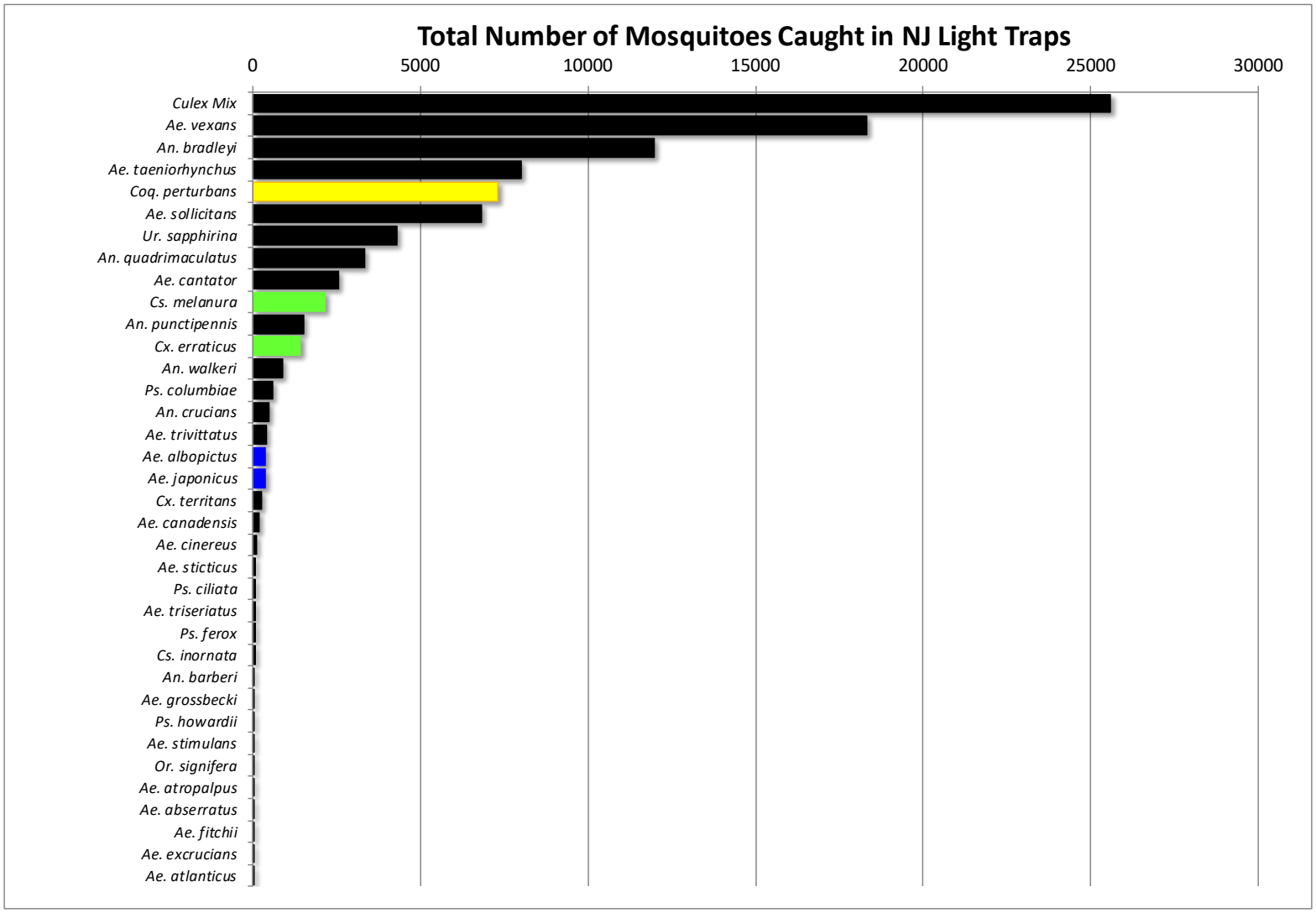




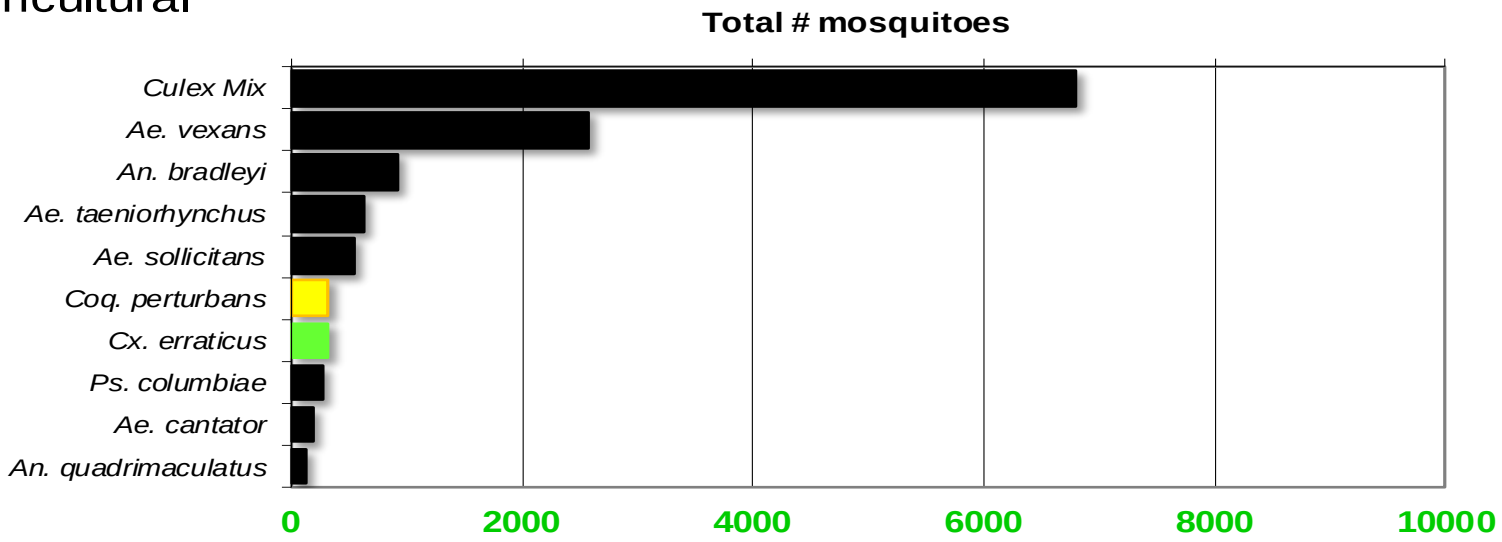
WNV *EEE*

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

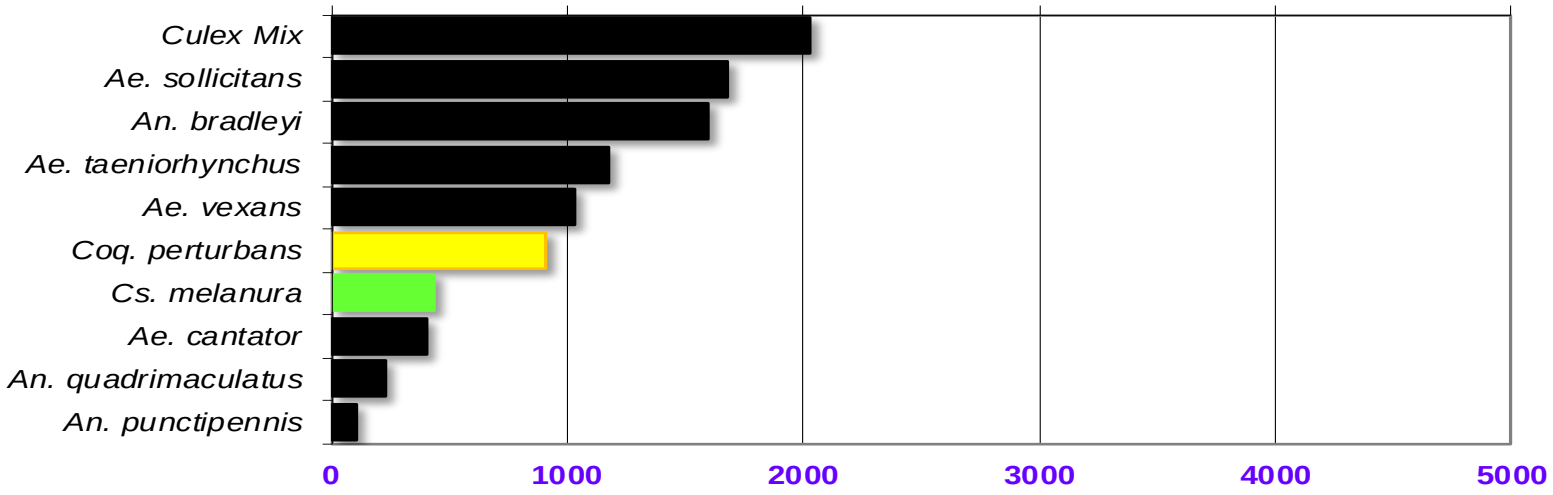
Note: In early season when fewer species are caught, graphs may show less than ten species/region or 25 statewide.

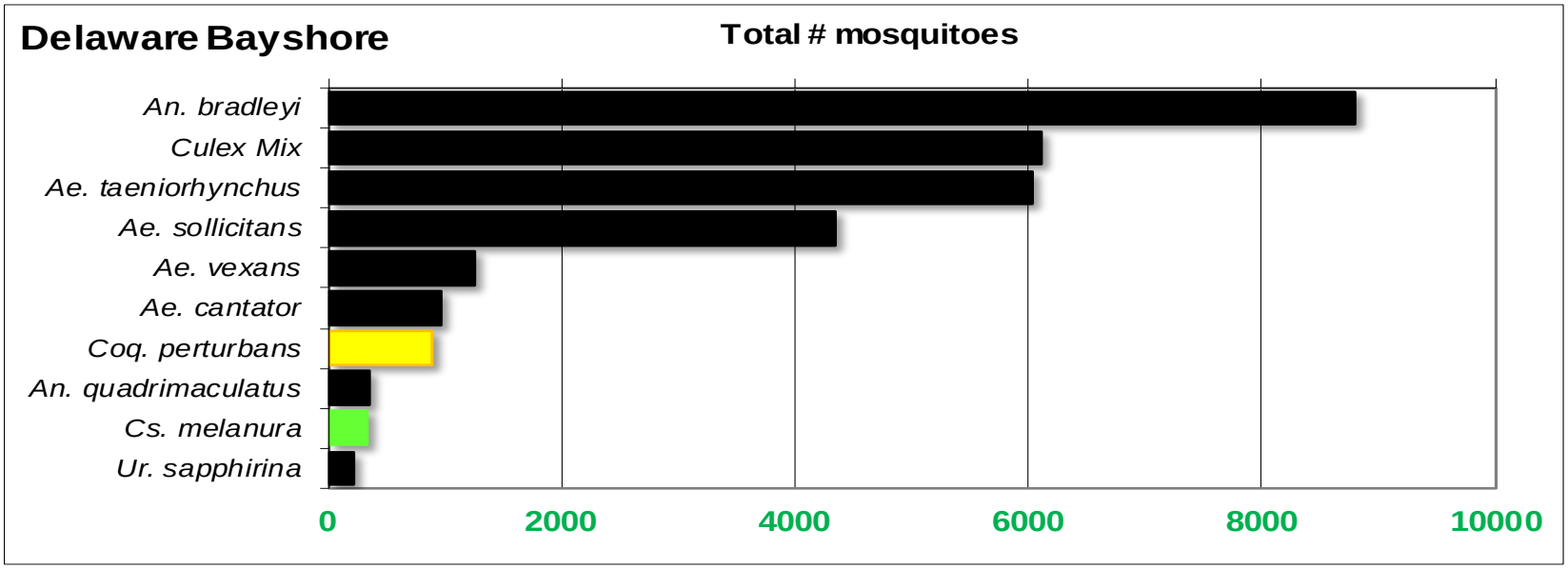


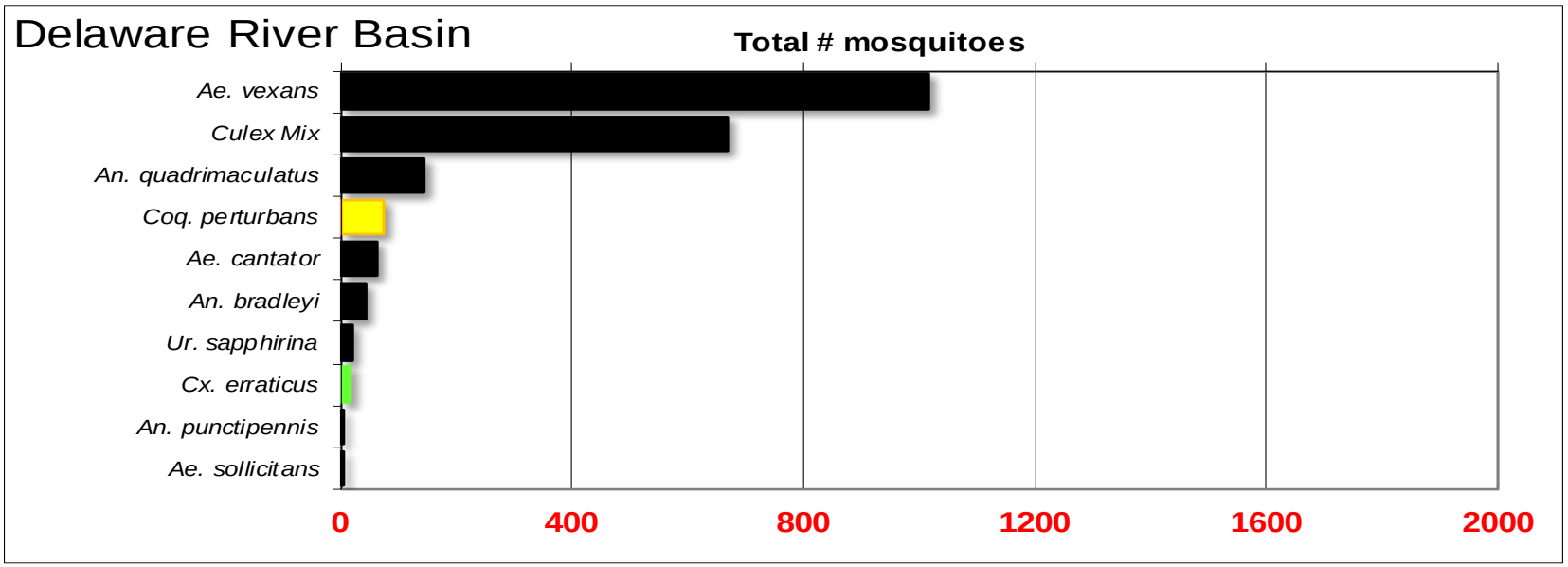
Agricultural

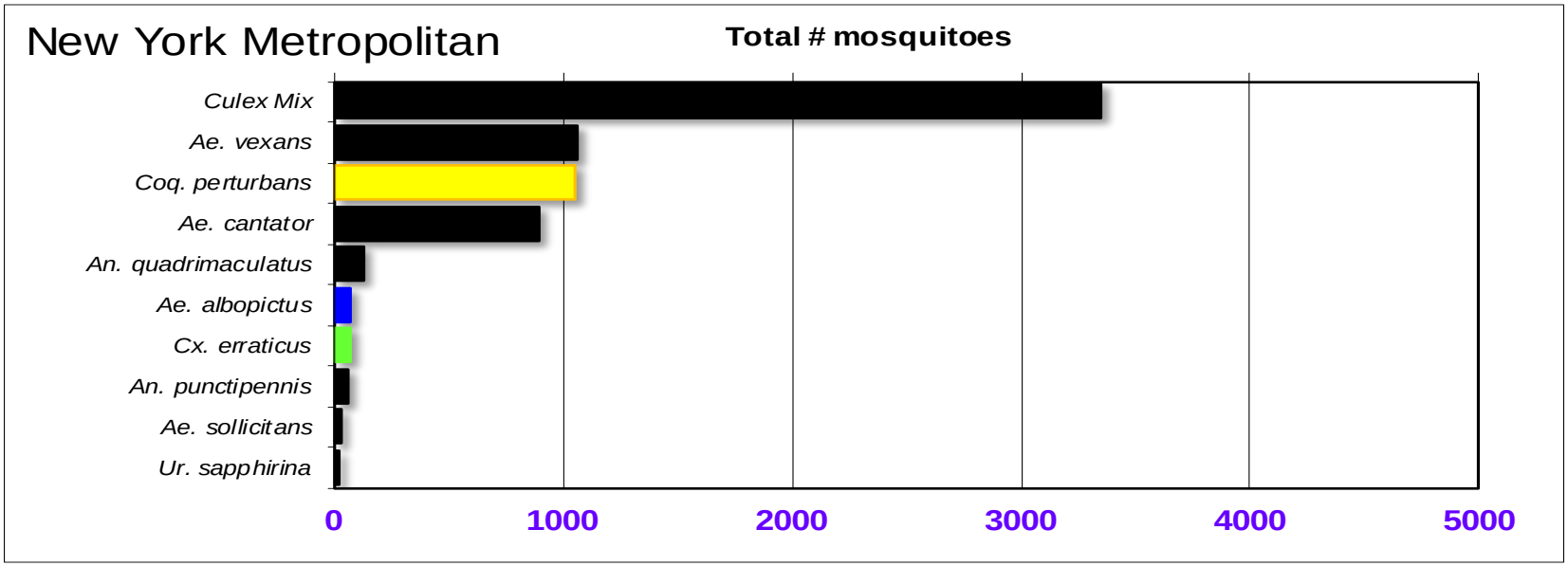


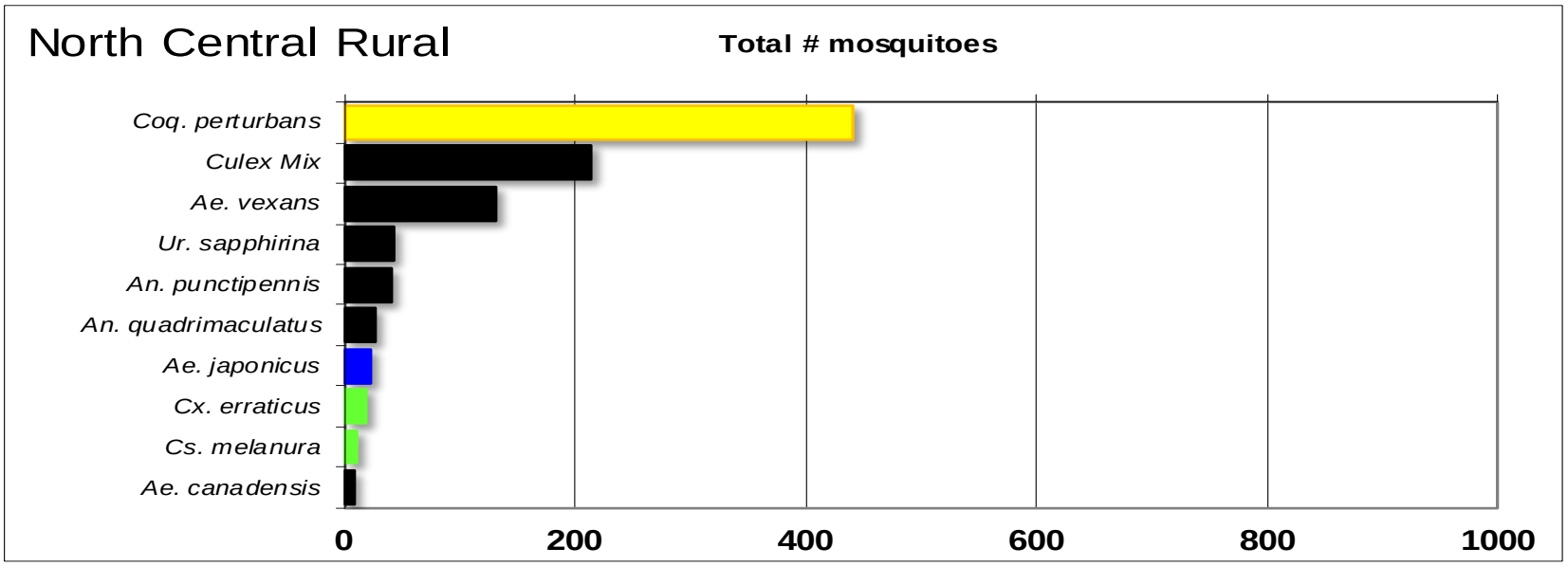
Coastal



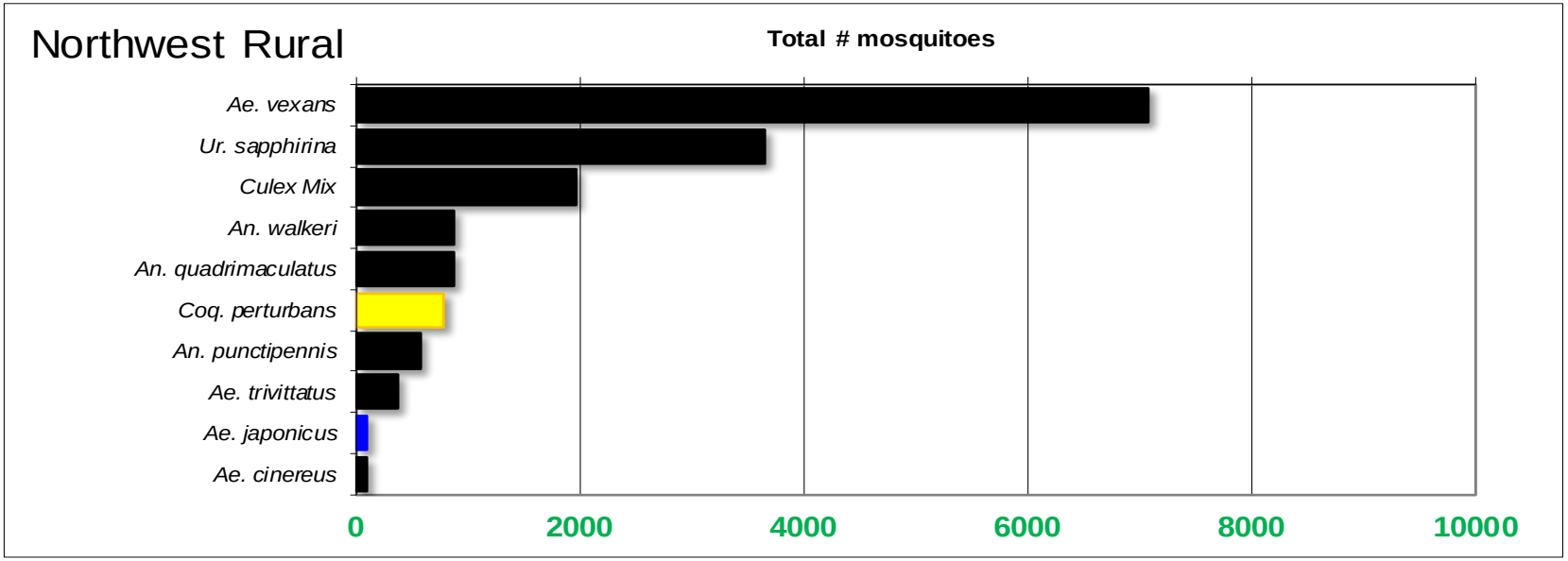

Delaware Bayshore
Total # mosquitoes
An. bradleyi
Culex Mix
Ae. taeniorhynchus
Ae. sollicitans
Ae. vexans
Ae. cantator
Coq. perturbans
An. quadrimaculatus
Cs. melanura
Ur. sapphirina
0
2000
4000
6000
8000
10000


Delaware River Basin
Total # mosquitoes
Ae. vexans
Culex Mix
An. quadrimaculatus
Coq. perturbans
Ae. cantator
An. bradleyi
Ur. sapphirina
Cx. erraticus
An. punctipennis
Ae. sollicitans
0
400
800
1200
1600
2000

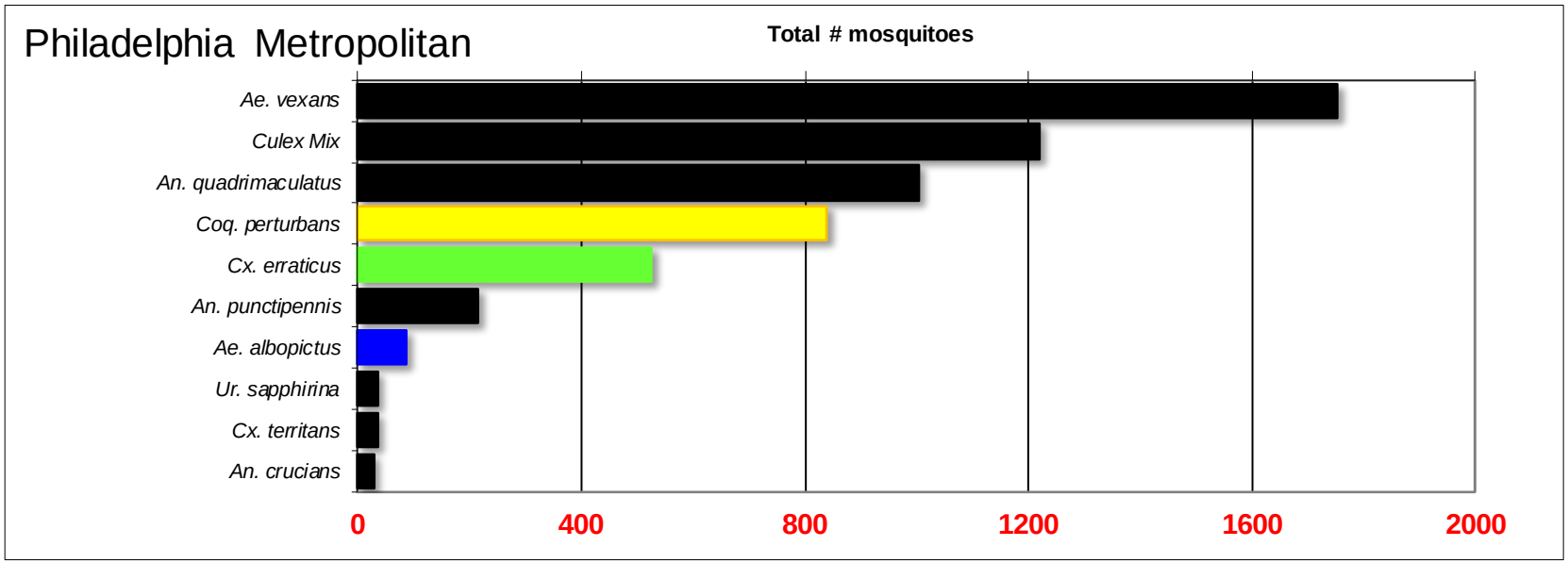

New York Metropolitan
Total # mosquitoes
Culex Mix
Ae. vexans
Coq. perturbans
Ae. cantator
An. quadrimaculatus
Ae. albopictus
Cx. erraticus
An. punctipennis
Ae. sollicitans
Ur. sapphirina
0
1000
2000
3000
4000
5000


North Central Rural
Total # mosquitoes
Coq. perturbans
Culex Mix
Ae. vexans
Ur. sapphirina
An. punctipennis
An. quadrimaculatus
Ae. japonicus
Cx. erraticus
Cs. melanura
Ae. canadensis
0
200
400
600
800
1000

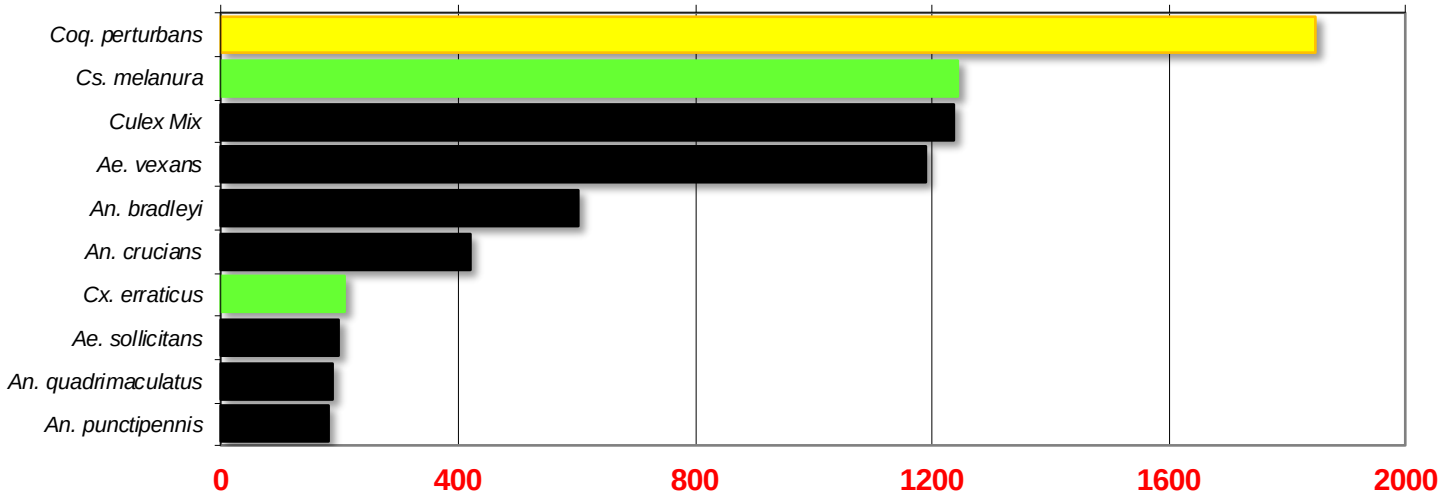
Northwest Rural



Philadelphia Metropolitan



Pinelands



Suburban Corridor