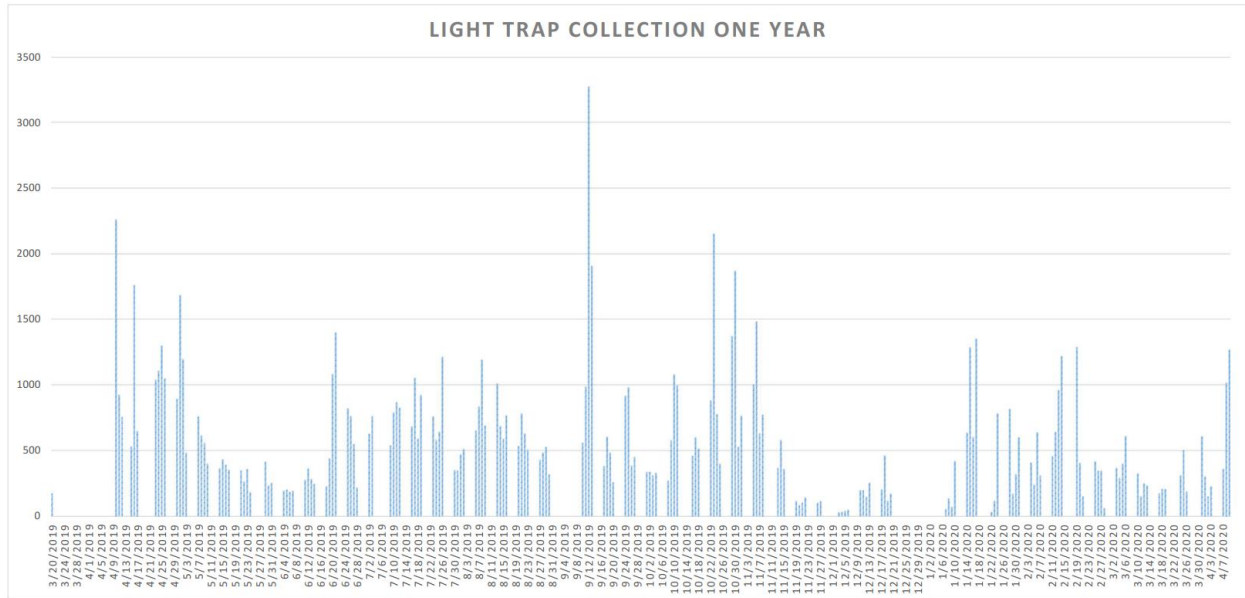


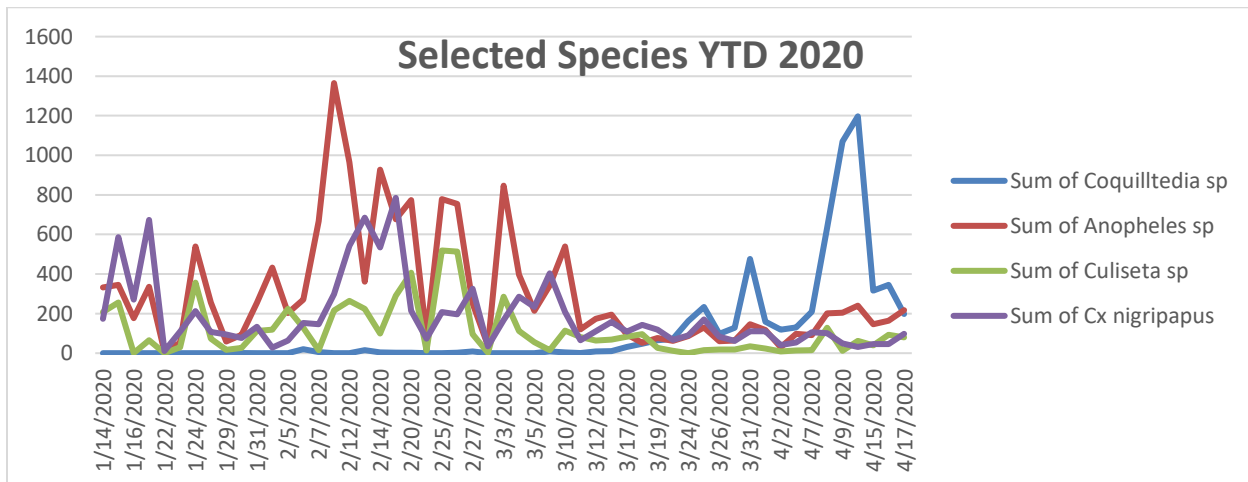
## Week of 4/6/2020 Operations Update

The population of mosquitoes increased dramatically this week due to the emergence of *Coquilletidia perturbans*. Aerial adulticiding was conducted to reduce the population. The stacked-bar graph below shows the total mosquitoes from all traps in the District.



Every Spring, whether it rains or not, brings the emergence of *Coquilletidia perturbans*. These mosquitoes are aggressive biters and have a flight range of five miles. They lay their eggs in shallow lakes and ponds with emergent vegetation, usually cattails. The vegetation is important because this species is capable of piercing the plant’s tissues for an oxygen source, essentially using it as a snorkel. This adaptation allows them to evade predation by fish, etc. and overwinter as larvae. Once the weather warms, they continue the life cycle to pupae and adults. This species is also the primary “bridge vector” for Eastern Equine Encephalitis.

From the graph below you can see the permanent water species *Culex nigripalpus*, *Anopholles spp.*, and *Culiseta melanura* declined significantly in March from a lack of rain. The dry down does not affect *Coquilletidia perturbans* in the same way as they overwinter as larvae in comparably deeper bodies of water, utilizing the associated vegetation to evade predation.



Blocks in blue were treated by helicopter.

