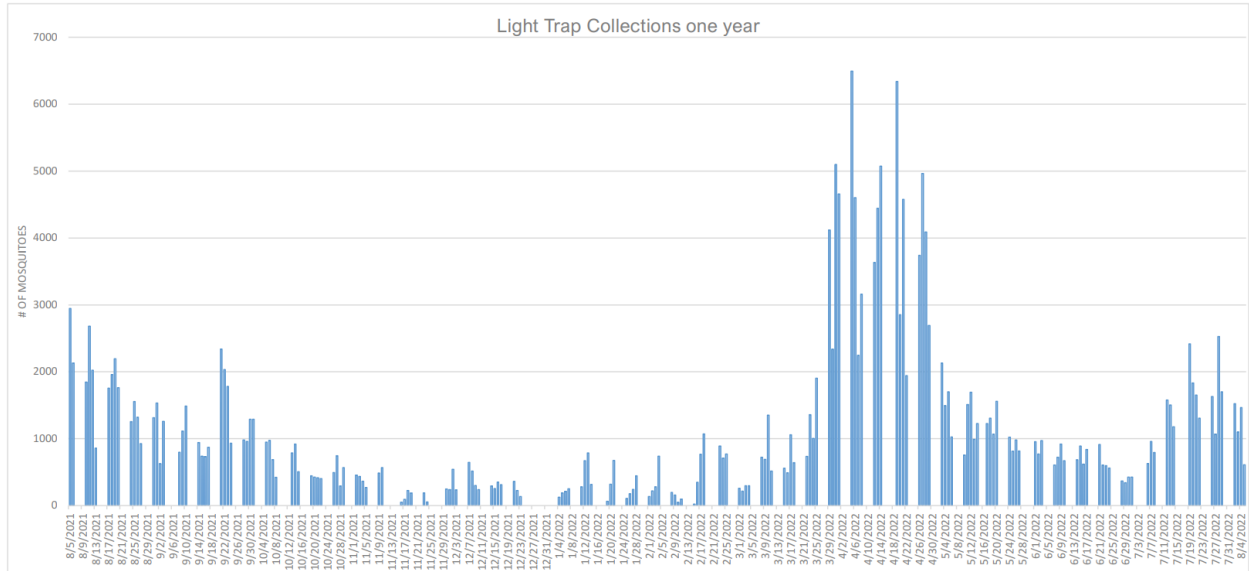
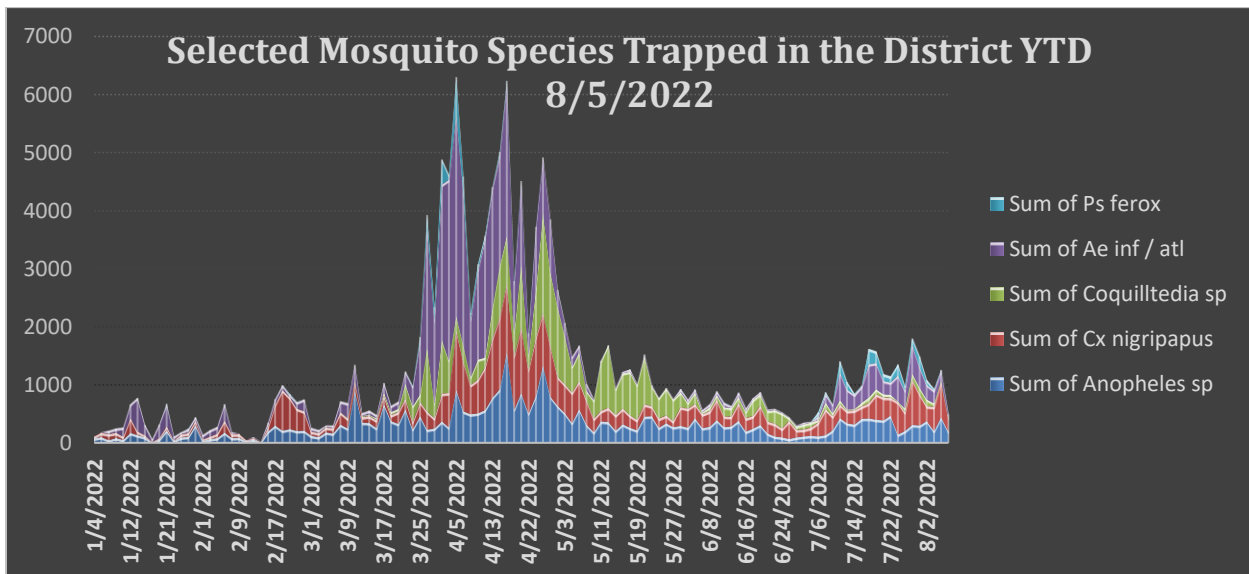


## Week of 8/1/2022 Operations Update

Floodwater species populations decreased significantly by the end of the week. The bar graph below shows the total adult mosquitoes from all traps in the District for the past year (TTM).

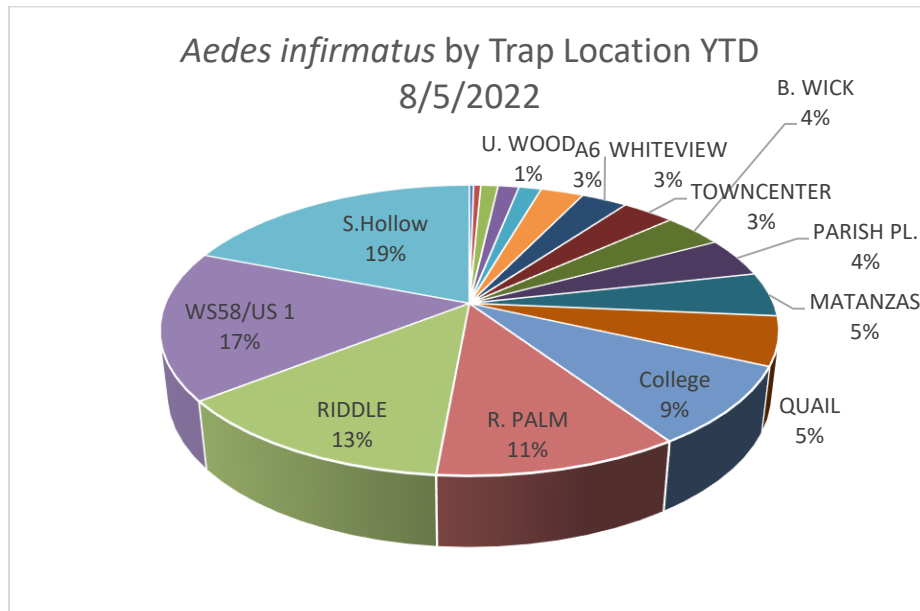


Floodwater mosquito species all but disappeared by the end of the week (Chart below). To recapitulate from last week, the typical surge in mosquito populations following heavy rains has not occurred for the month of July. The unusual lack of a surge in population of flood water mosquitoes migrating into populated areas may be the result of scattered showers followed by high heat effectively limiting the ability of these species to reproduce by reducing the length of time standing water remains.

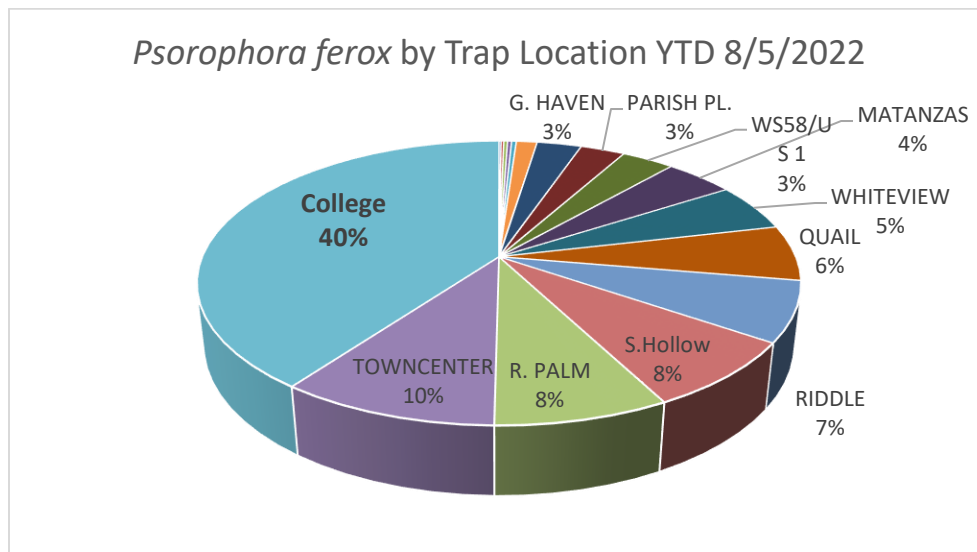


So far this season we have mostly seen only two species of floodwater mosquitoes, *Aedes infirmatus* and *Psorophora ferox*. Floodwater mosquitoes can fly 5-10 miles in search of a bloodmeal and are more aggressive biters than permanent water species like *Culex spp.* and *Anopheles spp.* that primarily feed on birds, and do not migrate far from the swamps they inhabit and have typical flight range of under a mile.

While we make the general distinction between floodwater and permanent water species, there are differences among the species that comprise each. *Aedes infirmatus* is most abundant in the south and west of District, specifically west of US 1 and south of Royal Palms Parkway. The pie chart below shows the percentage of this species caught by location.



*Psorophora ferox* lays it's eggs in the dry soil in more densely canopied areas with steeper slopes, preferring a longer incubation period, requiring the floodwater to remain for longer periods. In the chart below you can see the distribution is different than the above chart.



Zones hi-lighted in yellow were sprayed by truck this week.

