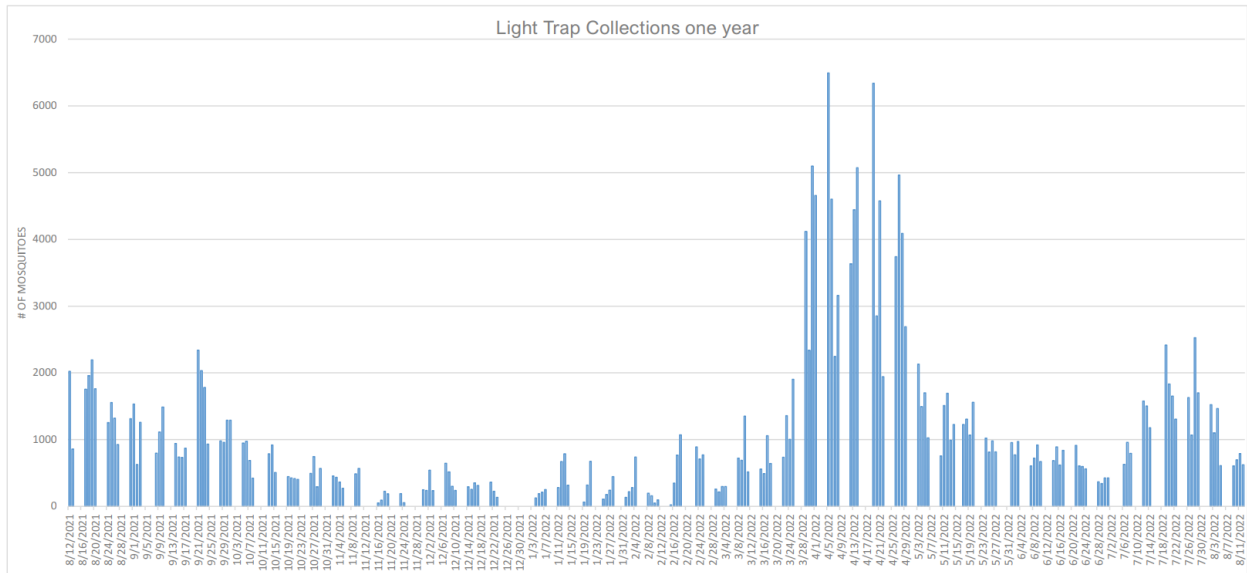
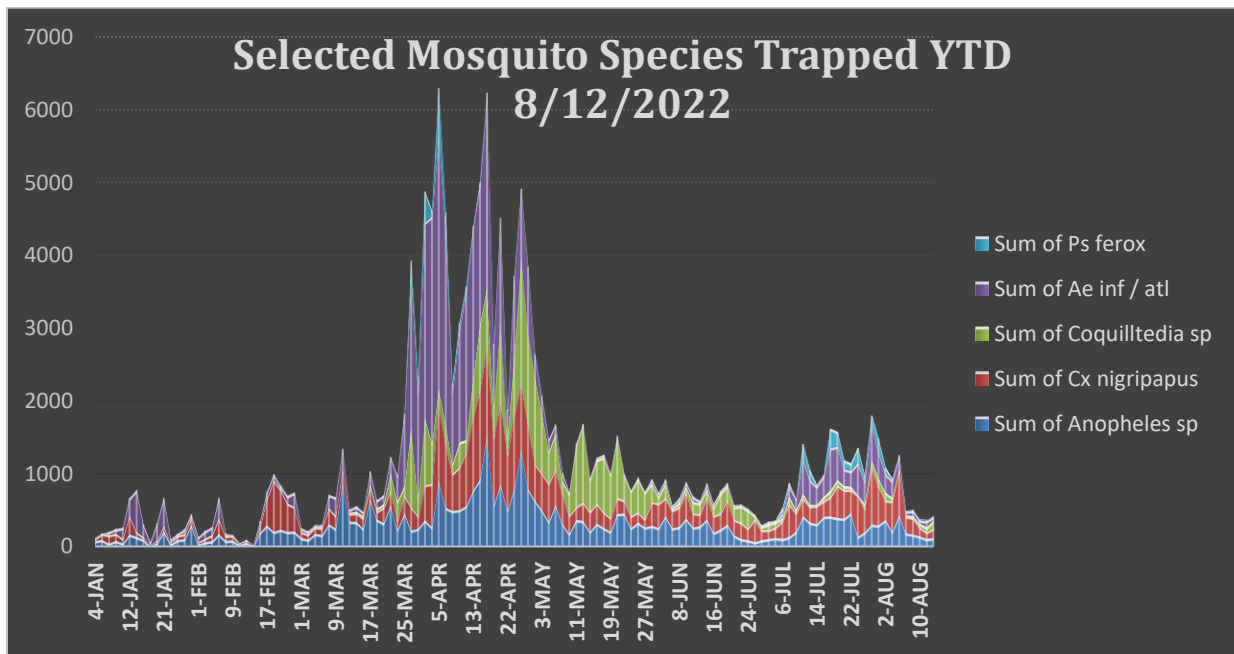


Week of 8/8/2022 Operations Update

The mosquito population stayed low this week after finishing last week with very low numbers. The bar graph below shows the total adult mosquitoes from all traps in the District for the past year (TTM).

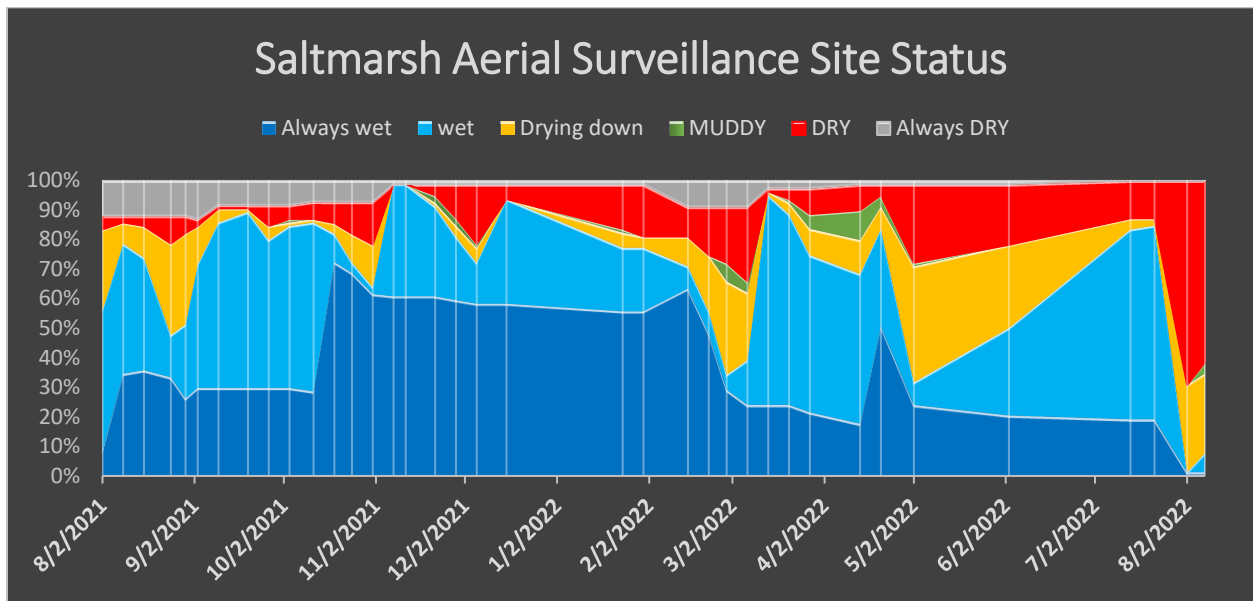


Mosquito activity was isolated to a few zones in the southwest of the District. All mosquito species populations were suppressed (Chart below).



The mosquito population is a function of precipitation and as the breeding sites dry down mosquitoes are unable to replenish themselves as they require water to complete the immature life stages. In 1952 the District was established for the control of saltmarsh mosquitoes so that the coastal areas would be habitable. Saltmarsh mosquito breeding is also dependent on above normal tides to inundate areas above the intertidal zone. The District monitors these breeding sites in the saltmarsh by a combination of personnel on the ground, helicopter reconnaissance for remote and inaccessible areas, and more recently through the use of soil moisture probes and cameras with cellular connectivity for constant real time monitoring.

The Chart below is for the past year of surveillance for sites monitored by helicopter. These are the sites that are the largest as well as the most remote. Special attention is paid to the saltmarsh because the two species that breed in the saltmarsh *Aedes taeniorhynchus* and *Aedes sollicitans* are by far the most aggressive biters and have the greatest flight range of up to 20 miles.



Zones highlighted in yellow were sprayed by truck this week.

