



The Danger of Arbovirus Risk from Mosquitos Developing in Standing or Stored Water



THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Agriculture, Life &
Veterinary Sciences &
Cooperative Extension

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Outline

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- Recognizing mosquitoes
- Common Arizona species and related risks
- Mosquito life cycle
- The opportunities we provide and reducing risks
- Climate change influences



A story about water

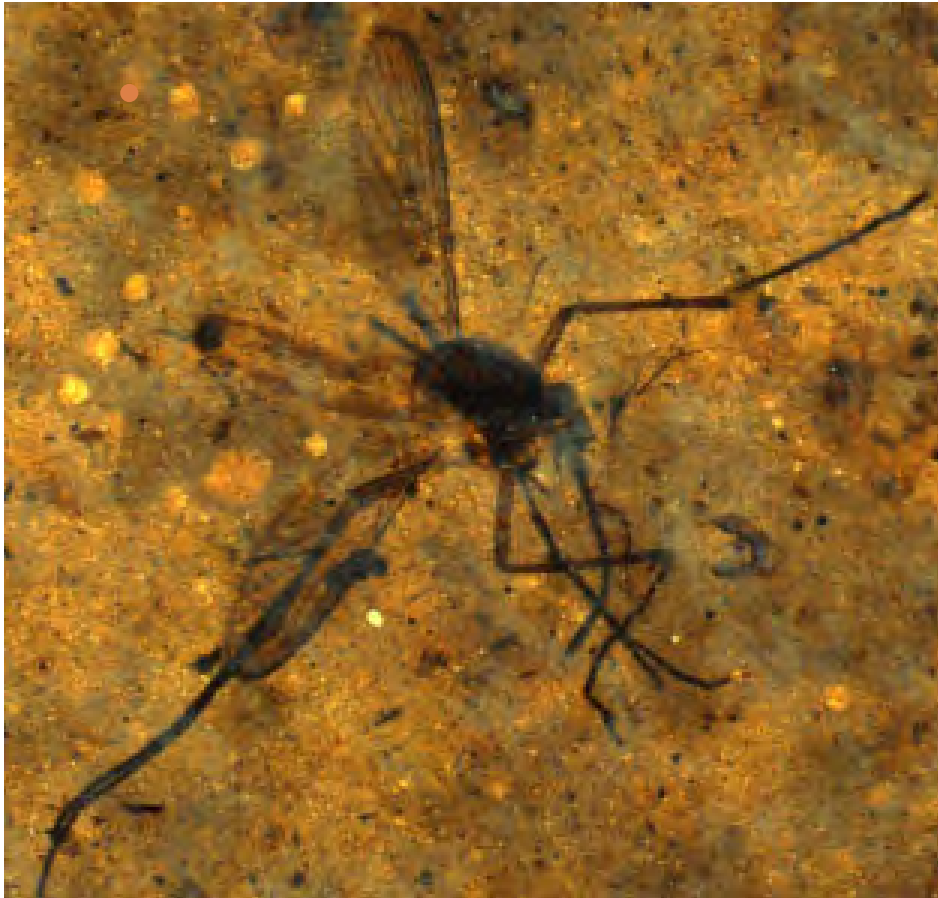
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Mosquitoes

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- Cretaceous 140-65 million years ago



Mosquitoes

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- Slender body, long-legs, long proboscis
- Larvae/pupae are aquatic
- Order Diptera (true flies – 2 wings)
- Family Culicidae (scales)



Mosquitoes

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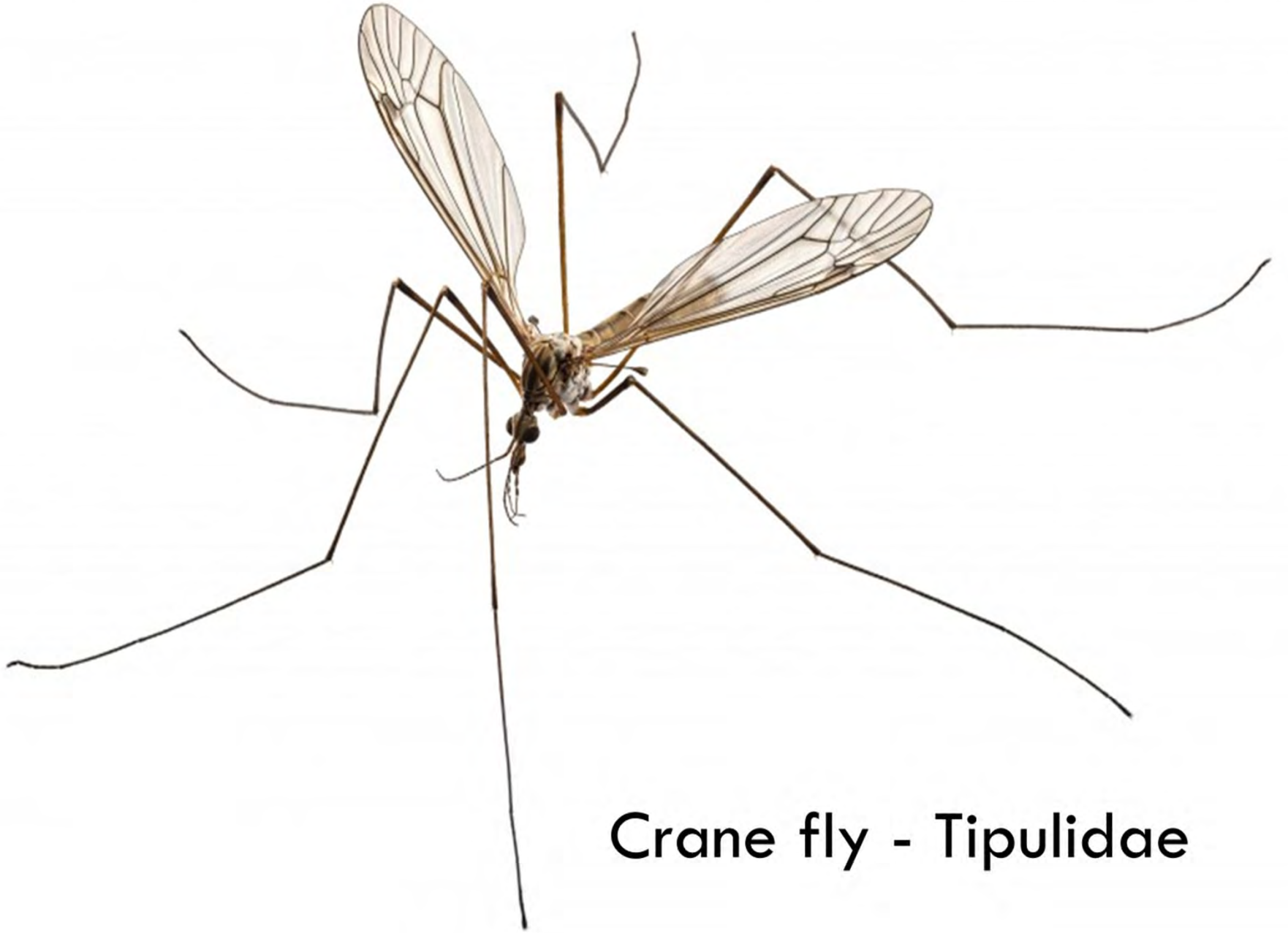
- >3,500 species, 176 U.S., >40 AZ
- Subfamilies
 - **Culicinae** (**Culex**, **Aedes**, *Psorophora*, *Culiseta* + others)
 - **Anophelinae** (**Anopheles**)
 - **Toxorhynchitinae**

Elephant mosquito - *Toxorhynchites rutilus*



Toxorhynchites





Crane fly - Tipulidae

Not mosquitoes but often confused

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Dixid midges- Dixidae



Winter crane flies
- Trichoceridae



Drain flies - Psychodidae

Wood gnats
- Anisopodidae



Dark-winged fungus gnats
- Sciaridae



Hump-backed flies
- Phoridae



Not a mosquito but often confused

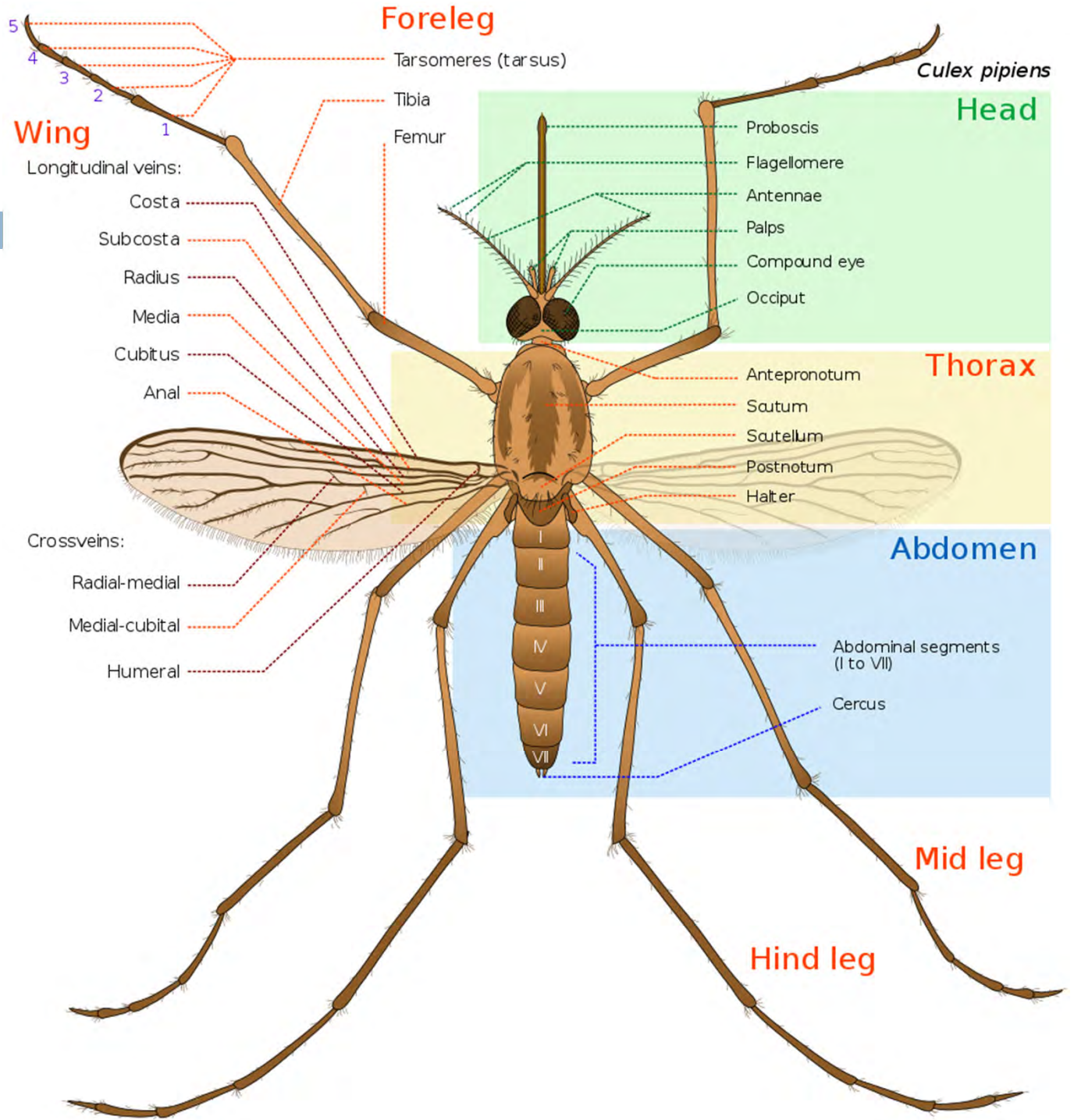
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Mayflies - **Order Ephemeroptera**



Mosquito

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Not all blood-feeding insects vector disease-causing pathogens

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Some mosquito species vector disease-causing pathogens

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Mosquitoes of concern in AZ

Culex tarsalis & *Culex quinquefasciatus*

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- Primarily feed on **birds**
 - **West Nile virus** (birds, humans, horses)
 - **St. Louis encephalitis virus** (humans)



Culex quinquefasciatus

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- Fly <5 miles
- Larvae develop in **high organic content** water
- **Night biter**



Southern house mosquito

Culex tarsalis



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- Fly >10 miles
- Larval development in **high organic content** water
- **Night biter**

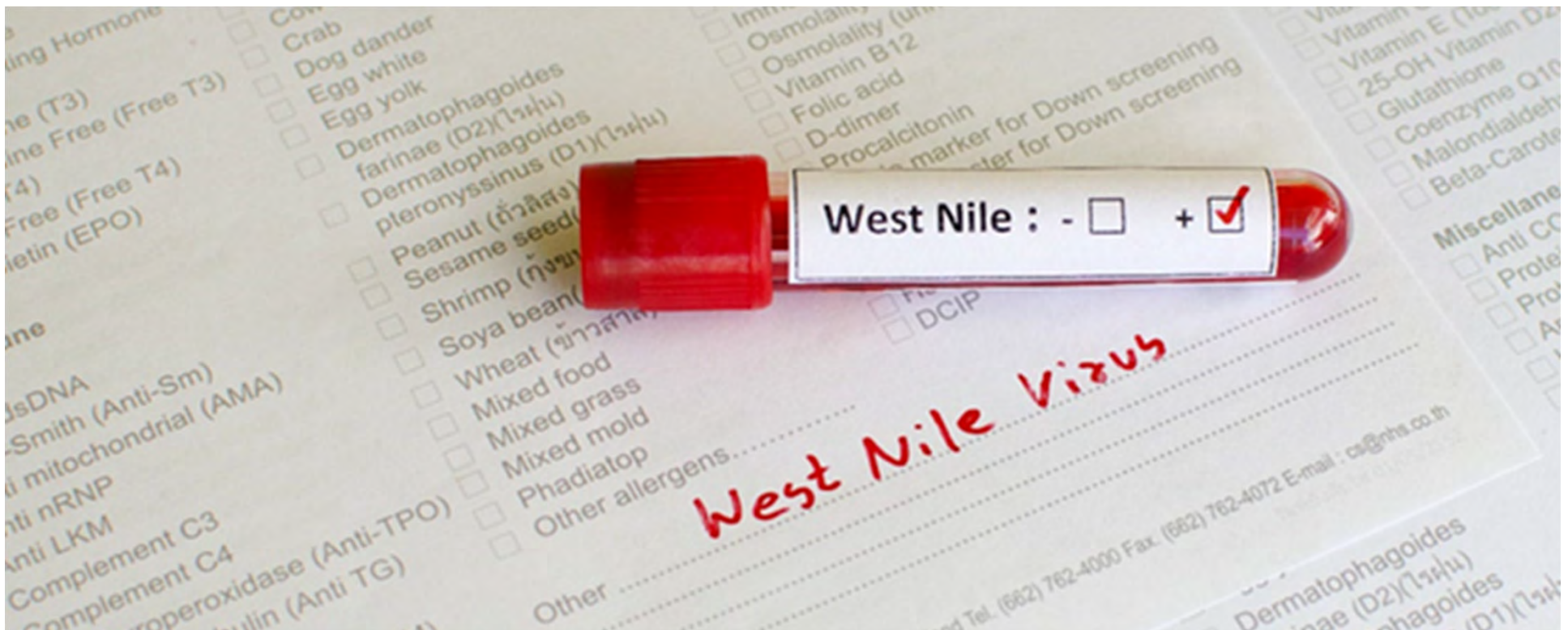


Western encephalitis mosquito

Domestic virus vectoring in the continental U.S.

18

- ❑ **West Nile virus** - leading vectored arbovirus
- ❑ 917 WNV cases - 2019 & 557 cases - 2020



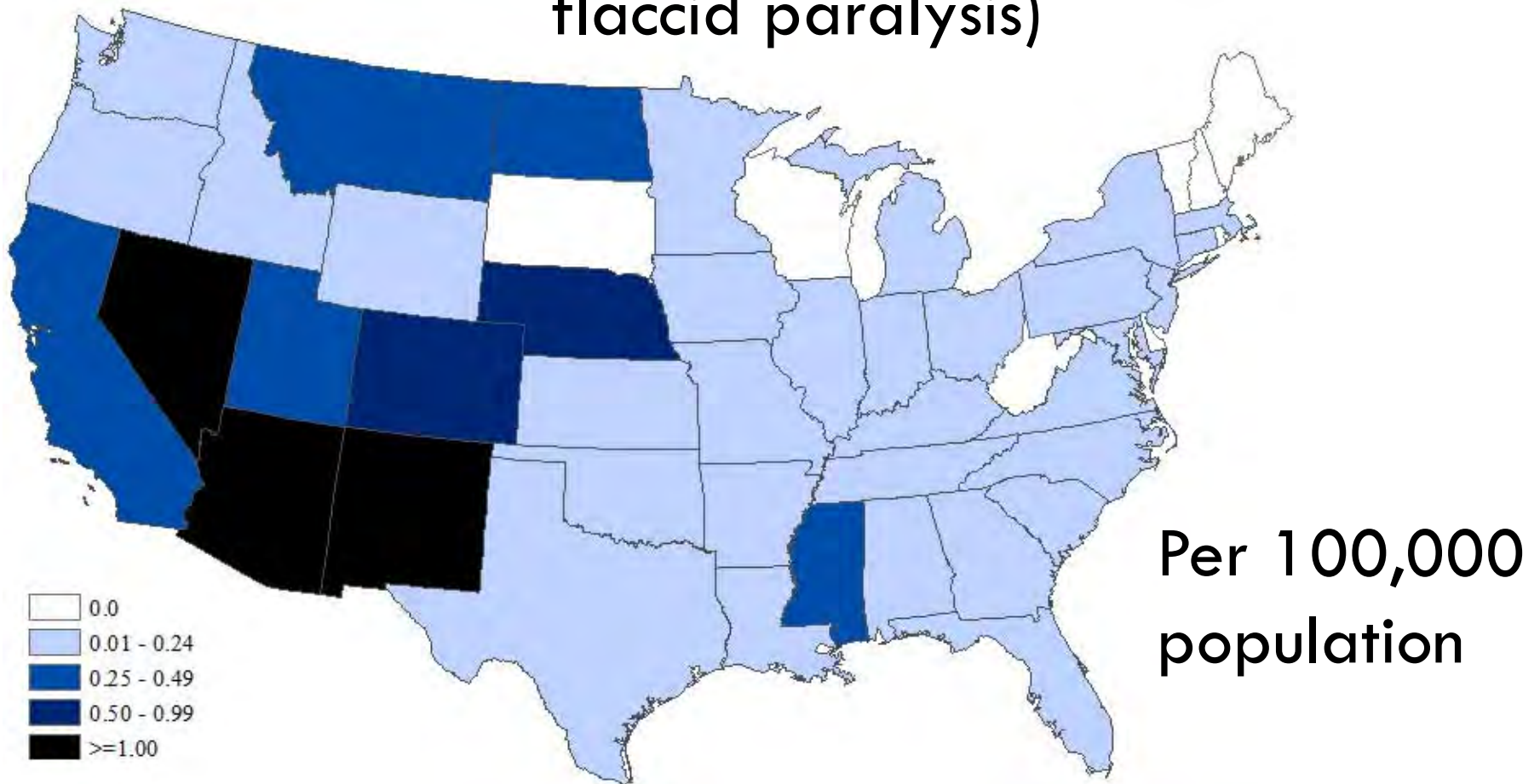
AZ 2019 - 174 West Nile clinical cases & 18 deaths

AZ has high incidence of human

West Nile **neuroinvasive disease**

(e.g., meningitis, encephalitis, acute flaccid paralysis)

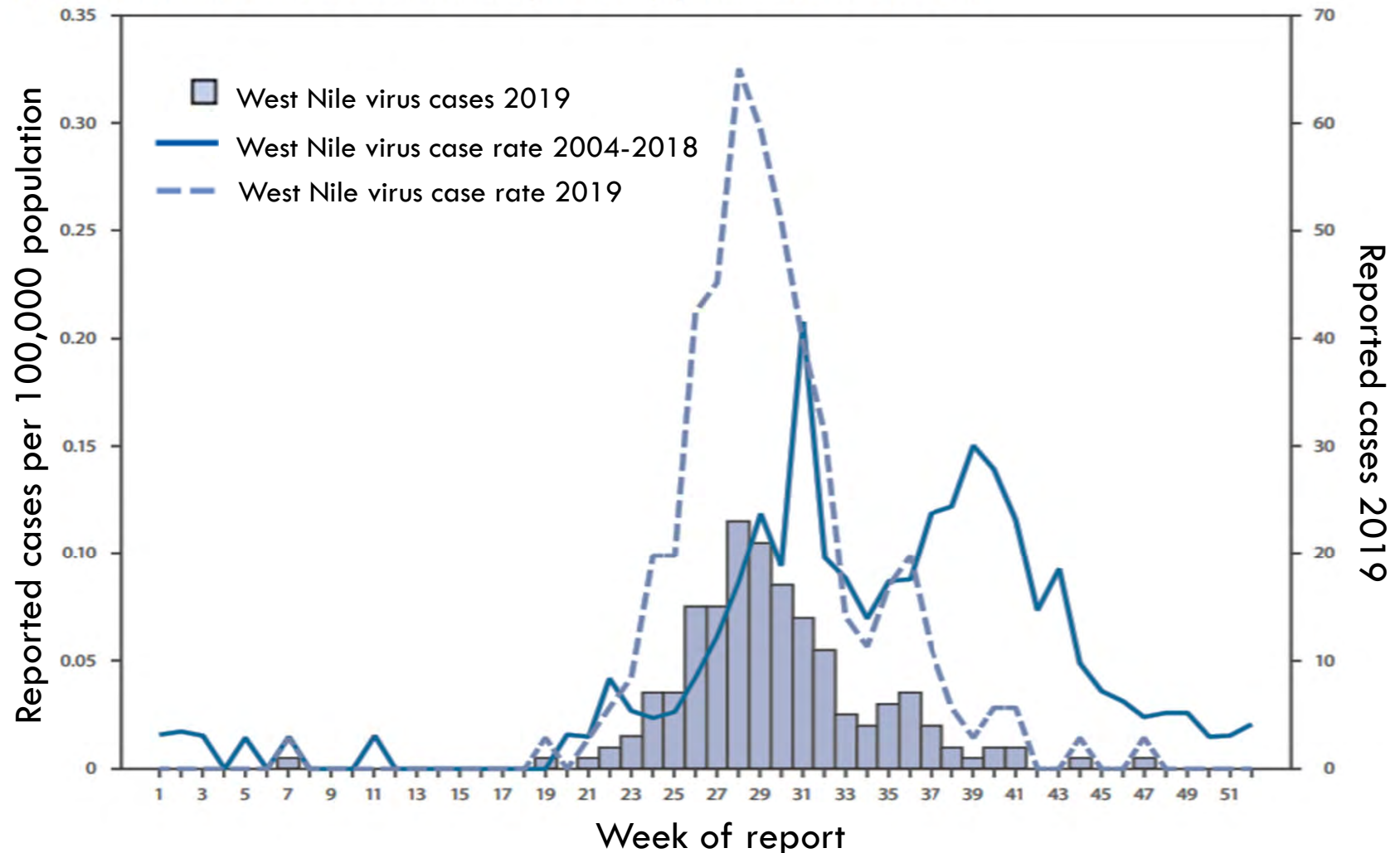
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West Nile virus disease cases and incidence per 100,000 population

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AZ 2004-2019



Aedes aegypti



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□ Yellow fever mosquito

- Zika, dengue, chikungunya, yellow fever viruses (**humans**, primates)
- Common in tropical, subtropical, and in some temperate regions – **sensitive to freezing**



Aedes aegypti - Yellow fever mosquito

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- ❑ **Peridomestic - you breed 'em, you feed 'em**
- ❑ Stays close to home
- ❑ **Cryptic**
larval
habitats
- ❑ **Day biter**



Aedes albopictus



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□ Asian tiger mosquito

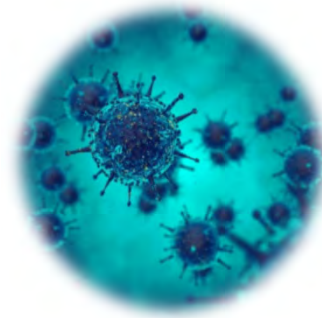
- Zika, dengue, chikungunya, yellow fever viruses (humans, primates)
- Not established in AZ..... So far.



Disease

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**Pathogen, vector,
host in one location
at the same time,
with supportive
environmental
conditions**

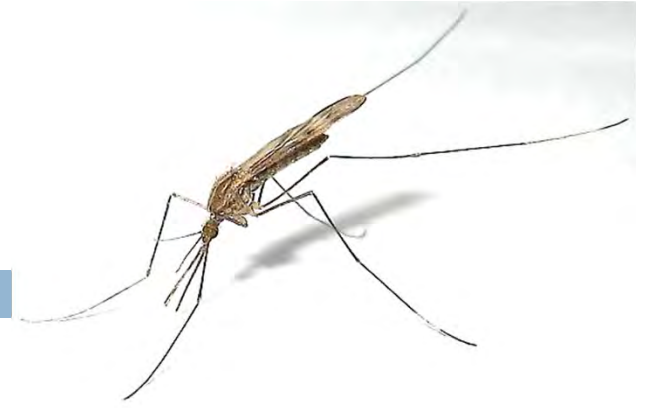


Pathogens that could be vectored to humans by *Aedes aegypti*

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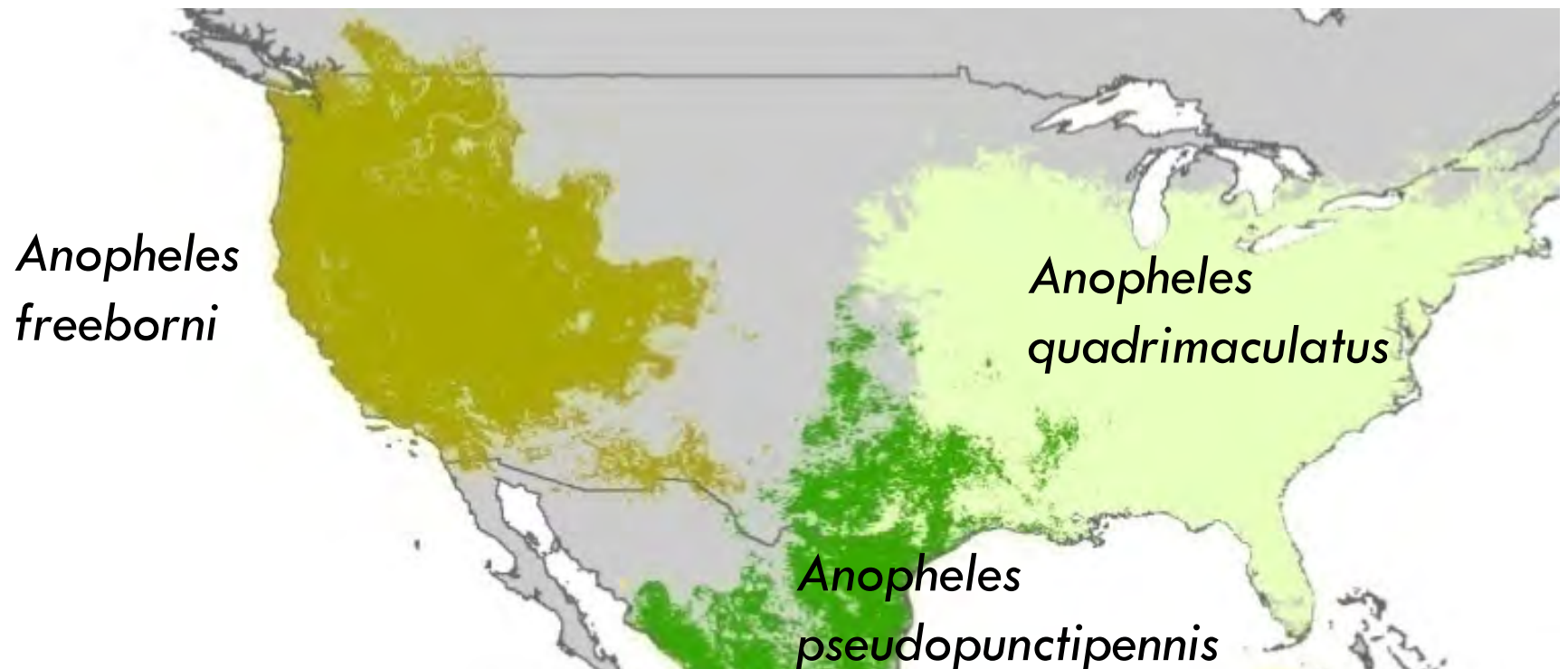


Anopheles freeborni



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- **Western malaria mosquito**
 - *Plasmodium* parasites (reptiles, birds, mammals)



Not considered to be important vectors

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- Bite humans, livestock, pets
- Can have **very** large populations in spring and fall
- **Day biters**

Psorophora
columbiae



Aedes
vexans



Generalized mosquito lifecycle & control



Adults
emerge &
feed on
nectar

Female mosquitoes lay eggs
on or near water

Culex quinquefasciatus
eggs



Aedes aegypti eggs

Eggs hatch in water
in hours - weeks

Larvae
breath at the surface



Larvae
develop
in water –
feed on microbes

Pupa



Pupae
develop
in water,
breathing

at the
surface

Adult
females
take blood
meals



Adult emergence

Aedes aegypti

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Adult emergence

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Males

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- **Emerges first**
- **Feeds on nectar**
- **Mates within 2-7 days multiple times**
- **Short lived**



Females

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- **Feed on nectar**
- Mate usually once
- Needs a **blood meal** to develop eggs
- 1-5 blood meals
- Lives 7 - 28 days



Mosquito mating

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Many species mate in flight

- **Lekking** - males emerge first and gather over swarm markers specific times



Mosquito mating

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- Males cue in on the humming frequency of female wings
- Both sexes alter wing speed to cause the convergence of harmonic frequencies (*Culex*, *Aedes*, *Anopheles*)



Culex quinquefasciatus – egg rafts >50 eggs

35



Culex eggs

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- In rafts on the surface of water

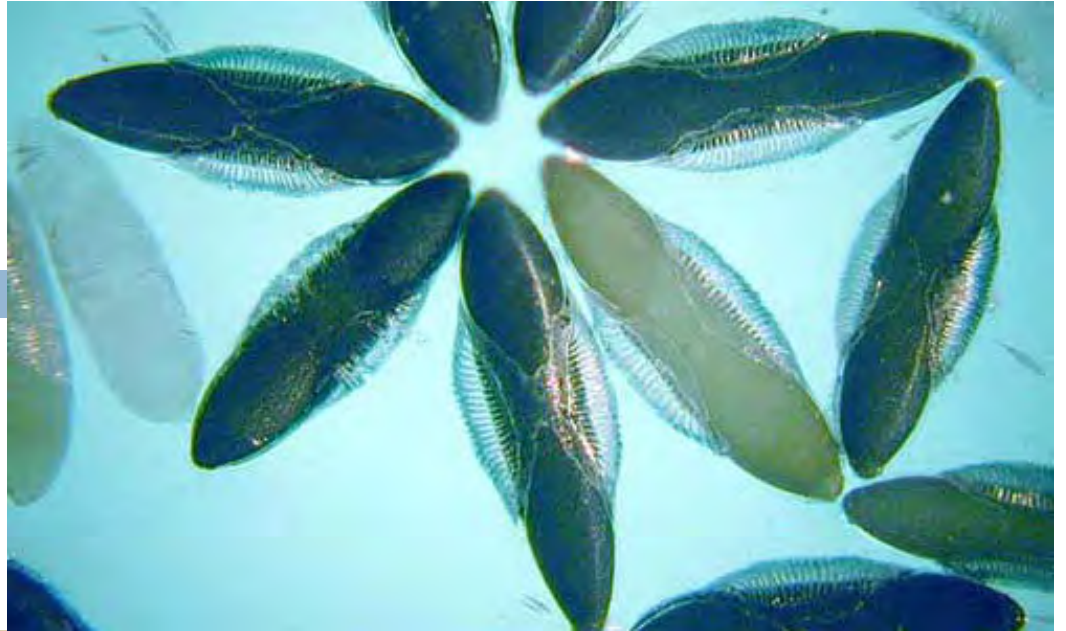


Culex

Eggs laid

37

- Singly on surface or edge of water



Anopheles



Aedes aegypti

Aedes aegypti eggs

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- Some eggs hatch **immediately**
- Some hatch is **delayed**



Larvae

Culex quinquefasciatus



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- Filter-feeders
- Come to the surface to breath

Anopheles



Aedes aegypti



Larvae

40



Larvae

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Pupae

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Aedes



Culex

- Non-feeding stage
- Come to the surface to breath

Anopheles



Overwintering

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- Egg stage e.g., *Aedes* and *Psorophora*
- Larvae e.g., *Anopheles*
- Adults e.g., *Culex* and *Anopheles*
- Mated females rest in protected locations



Reducing risk – all about water

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Reducing opportunities - plants

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1. Repair leaks in hoses, drip lines, and sprinkler heads
2. Use native and low-water-use plants
3. Group plants into hydrozones
4. Remove unnecessary turf
5. Integrate rain sensors
6. Mulch
7. Remove weeds and minimize fertilizer
8. Aerate compacted soil and add organic matter
9. Irrigate in the morning, deeply, infrequently, and avoid run-off



Reducing opportunities – water



Reducing opportunities – water harvesting

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Reducing opportunities – water harvesting

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Keep gutters clear of debris



Reducing opportunities – human structures

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Culex quinquefasciatus



Egg rafts



Human structures

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Roadside ditches



Wastewater treatment

Semi-permanent waters (with **high organic matter** content)

Dipping for immature mosquitoes



Neighborhood retention areas

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Aedes aegypti larvae doing what they are not supposed to do

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Aedes aegypti

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- Tree holes, rock pools, leaf axils
- Man-made containers and materials that hold water

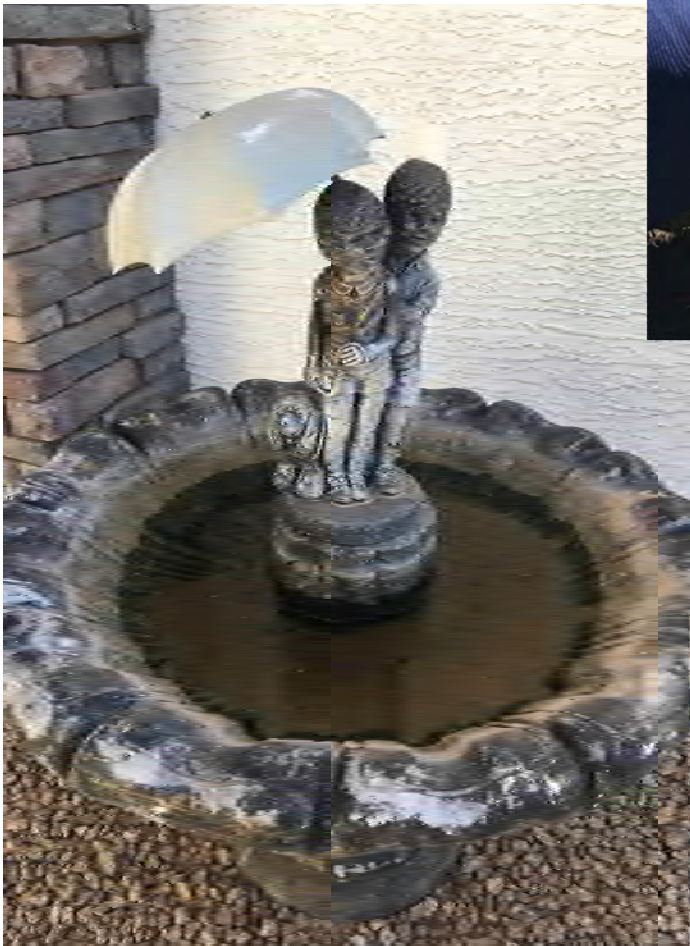


CONTROL MOSQUITOES TIP 'n TOSS

Mosquitoes breed in standing water. To reduce the mosquito population around your home and property, eliminate all standing water and debris.



You breed 'em – you feed 'em



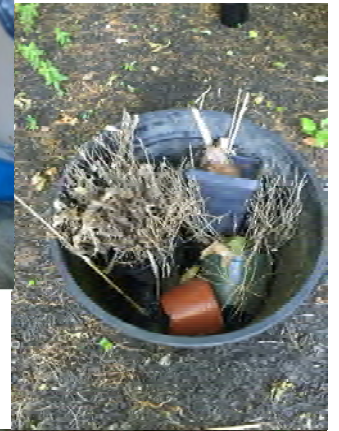
You breed 'em – you feed 'em

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Ae. aegypti skip oviposition

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Controlling larvae

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- Predators
- Microbial
 - *Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis*
 - *Bacillus sphaericus*
 - *B. thuringiensis israelensis* & *B. sphaericus*



Gambusia



Copepod

Controlling larvae

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- Monomolecular films & oils
- Insect growth regulators
- Spinosad
- Organophosphate insecticides
 - Temephos



Controlling pupae

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- Monomolecular films & oils
- Predators



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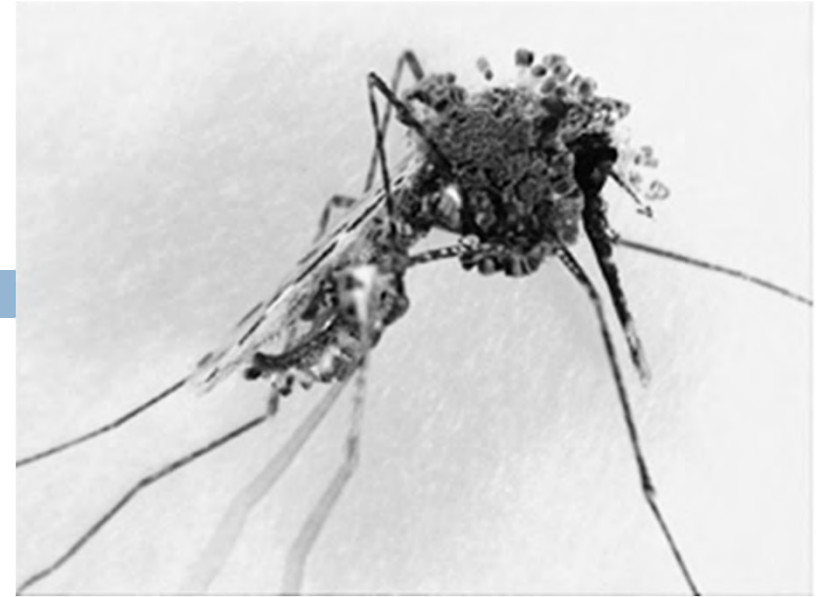


Purple
martin

Controlling adults

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- Traps
- Microbial
 - *Beauveria bassiana* and *Metarhizium anisopliae*



Controlling adults

63

- Sugar baits
- Call county, city, or HOA
 - Pyrethroids
 - Organophosphate
 - Dual action



Controlling adults

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- Predators



Female blood-feeding

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- Clothing
- Clothing applied repellent (permethrin)
- Clip-on and special repellents (pyrethroids)
- Personal insect repellents
 - DEET
 - Picaridin
 - IR3535
 - Oil of lemon eucalyptus (OLE)
 - Para-menthane-diol (PMD)
 - 2-undecanone (specific botanical oils)
 - Nootkatone



Hottest years on record and fastest warming cities

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- 1) Las Vegas, NV has risen 5.76°
- 2) El Paso, TX has risen 4.74°
- 3) Tucson, AZ has risen 4.48°
- 4) Phoenix, AZ has risen 4.35°

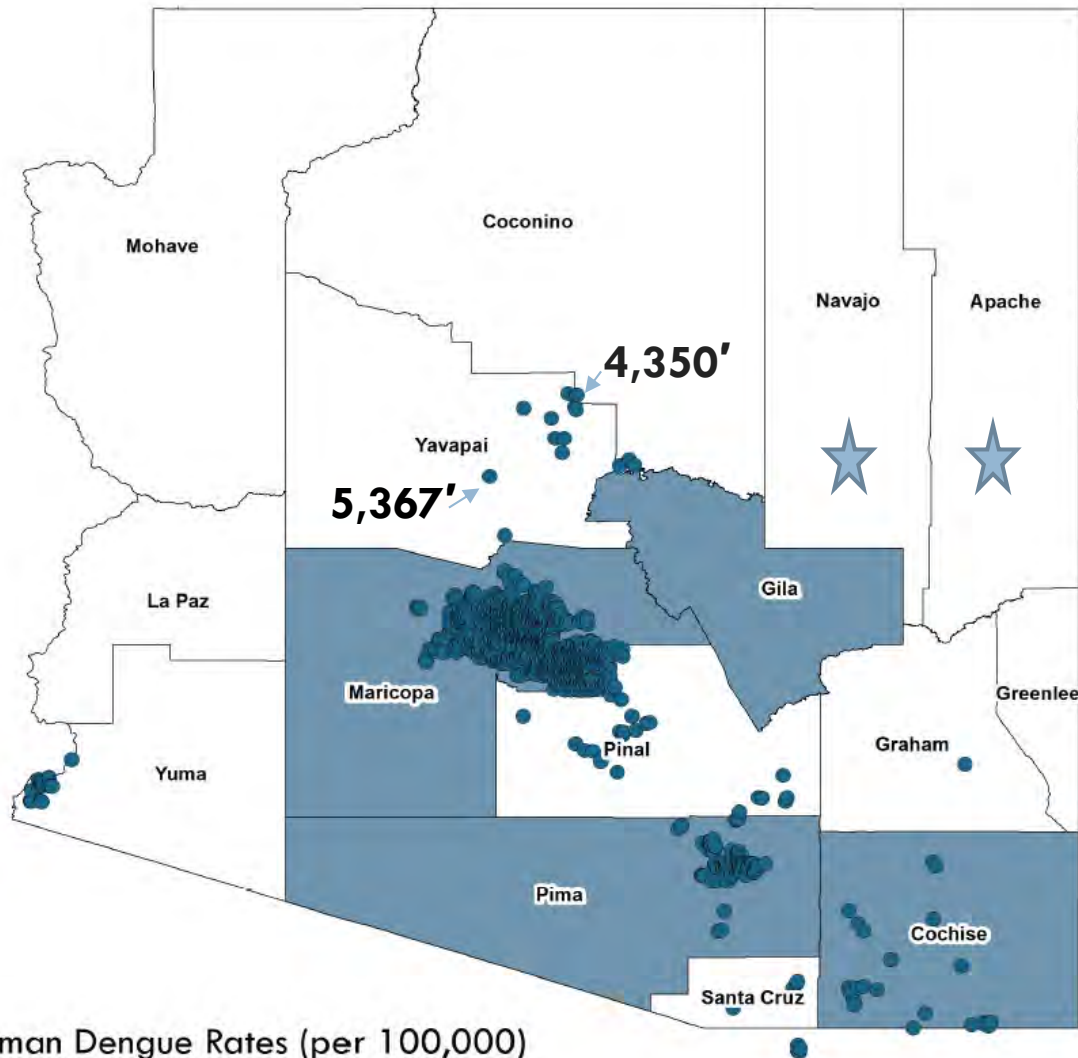


Phoenix set 33 record high temperatures in 2020

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- 130 days over 100°F
- 53 days with temperatures of 110°F or more
- 14 days with maximum temperatures over 115°F
- July was the hottest month ever recorded in Phoenix

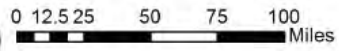




Human Dengue Rates (per 100,000)

- 0.0
- 0.0-0.05
- 0.05-2.0

● *Aedes aegypti* Mosquito Pools (n=10,059)



* Traps set in the same location at different times are displayed only once in the map.

No *Aedes aegypti* over 5,500 feet elevation?



Thank you

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