

Mosquito Survey – Goodyear Swamp

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Studies to date indicate that the nature of the substrate, patterns of seasonal change in water level, and dominant inshore wave action combine to render the shoreline relatively inhospitable to larval development. However, the fact that at least one tree hole is present on the wooded slope and that other broken stumps might retain sufficient water to maintain suitable habitat for mosquito larvae was the basis for conducting a trapping sequence on the slope.

A CDC miniature light trap was suspended from a steel “shepherd’s hook” at a distance of ca. 1/2 meter above ground level. The trap was activated during the afternoon and picked up on the morning of the following day. On July 16 the trap was used in the “light only” mode of operation. Subsequent settings on July 30; August 5, 13, 20, 26; and September 5, 12 were in conjunction with a flow of CO₂ generated by fermentation adjacent to the trap.

On July 31, four specimens of *Coquillettidia perturbans* (Walker) were collected. No mosquitoes were trapped on any other date.

The results of this study along with those of previous summers indicate that, absent some change in topography, alteration of adjacent properties or changes in substrate in the swamp, this area is not likely to support substantial populations of pest mosquitoes.

The unique pattern of larval development of *Cq. perturbans* (Walker) in which the respiratory siphon is inserted into air cells of stems of emergent, rooted aquatic plants will likely foster development of a small population of this species early in the spring. However, the previously noted changes in the condition along the shore line would present an impediment to further larval development after maturation of the overwintering larvae.

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