



**FILIZ GUNAY** 





### Mosquito sampling outlines

- Flying adults are in search of;
  - Nectar and blood
  - Suitable habitat to lay eggs
  - Males also look for pheromones / females
- Resting adults
  - Differences between indoor and outdoor sampling
  - Both females and males
    - Females can be newly emerged, blood fed half gravid and gravid
    - Males give an idea to see if vertical transmission of a pathogen occurs





- Useful when we aim to know more about;
  - Distribution presence / absence
  - Ecology and Seasonality of each species overwintering
  - Resting behaviour indoors / outdoors
  - Insecticide resistance
  - Evaluation of the control methods
  - Additionally if we are sampling resting adults that aren't attracted to traps, we can catch blood fed females to detect
  - pathogens, host preferences of these species and biting behaviour too.

- In order to sample resting adults;
  - Identification of natural and artificial hiding places
- Indoors
  - Aspirators Mouth / Hand / Back pack
  - Knock down pyrethroid spray catches
- Outdoors
  - Aspirators Mouth / Hand / Back pack
  - Hand nets, drop net cages
  - Resting boxes
  - Muirhead Thomson pit

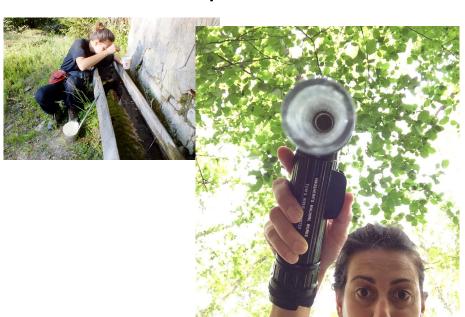




Aspirators – Mouth / Hand / Back pack



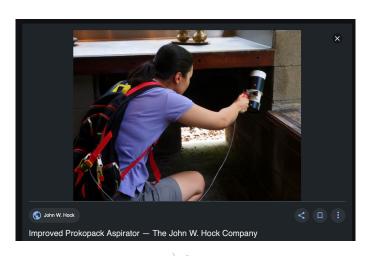




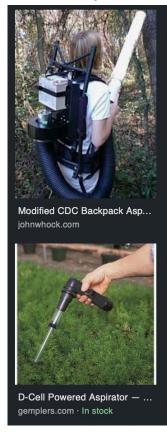
- amongst vegetation,
- in tree holes,
- crab-holes,
- animal burrows,
- caves,
- rock crevices,
- artificial shelters



Aspirators – Mouth / Hand / Back pack



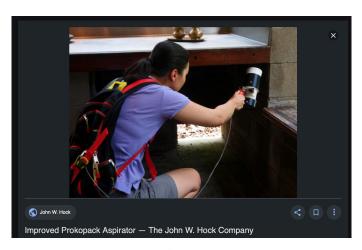






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- Aspirators Mouth / Hand / Back pack
- Lightening the wall with an electric torch and aspirating adults resting/hovering on the walls (preferably on shaded and humid places) with a small mechanical aspirator (or directly with a mouth aspirator)
- Aspirating adults hovering (preferably on shaded and humid places) with a small mechanical aspirator or, if available, a back-pack mechanical aspirator.





### Hand nets

- In the vegetation, moving the vegetation with a stick on one hand, sweeping above the vegetation with a hand net with the other hand, over the place; removing rapidly the caught mosquitoes out of the net with a mouth or mechanical aspirator to avoid the loss of scales from the mosquito integument.
- Drop net cages





### Resting boxes

Research | Open Access | Published: 29 May 2014

The Sticky Resting Box, a new tool for studying resting behaviour of Afrotropical malaria vectors

Marco Pombi ⊡, Wamdaogo M Guelbeogo, Katharina Kreppel, I Alphonse Traoré, Antoine Sanou, Hilary Ranson, Heather M Fero Sagnon & Alessandra della Torre

Parasites & Vectors 7, Article number: 247 (2014) | Cite this a 2703 Accesses | 12 Citations | 0 Altmetric | Metrics

### **Abstract**

### **Background**

Monitoring densities of adult mosquito populations is a r in efforts to evaluate the epidemiology of mosquito-borne



- amongst vegetation,
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- crab-holes,
- animal burrows,
- caves,
- rock crevices,
- artificial shelters



- Where:
  - Wide range from natural habitats to ports and airports tyre heaps
- When:
  - April November I suggest all year
- Time of day:
  - will depend on the species
- For how long:
  - 30 mins in each site



- Field data and parameters to be recorded
- Place (georeferenced)
- Environment/Land use
- Type of site inspected
- Date, time
- Composition of the entomological team (who? how many?)
- Duration of sampling
- Results: species, number, sex, gonotrophic stage (bloodfed/non-bloodfed)
- Possibly, some oral information provided by the inhabitants



### Note Taker: Date: Village: Location Code: Altitude: Trap Type: Address: Humidity: Wind: None / Light / Strong Trap Location: In / Out Temperature: Terrain: Valley Land Use: Urban Habitat: Villages (human & animal population) Urban Areas (with garbage) Bunkers Rock Crevices Rocks Dred Water Tunnels Other: Caves Poultry Other Animals: Remarks. Sandflies: Mosquitoes: Culicoides:

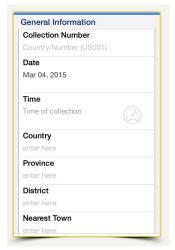
### Smartphone with VECMAP™ app



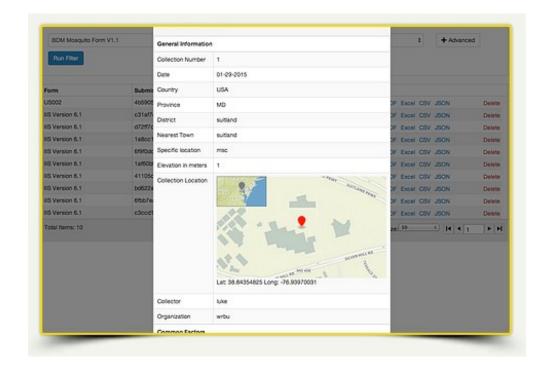


















- For morphological ID and MALDI-TOF: immatures and males (or male genitalia only) in vials with 70% ethanol; females pinned as soon as possible in insect boxes (if not possible, frozen, and later pinned in the lab) or in 70% ethanol for MALDI-TOF.
- For blood meal analysis (freshly bloodfed females): abdomen squashed on filter paper (ELISA and/or PCR) or in vials with 70% ethanol (PCR detection + DNA/RNA gene sequencing).
- For pathogen search (females): frozen or in vials with 70% ethanol (depending on pathogen and subsequent techniques).
- For detection of insecticide resistance gene (e.g. kdr) (females and males): in vials with 70% ethanol.

### Checklist for the field study

- ☑ Smartphone with VECMAP™ app
- ☑ Hand net
- ☑ Mechanical aspirator (BioQuip® insect vac or Hausherr's® handheld aspirator)
- ☑ Mouth aspirator, Back pack aspirator (only if available on site)
- ☑ Electric torch
- **☑** Vials
- ☑ Ethyl acetate
- ☑ Labels, Pencil
- ✓ Insect boxes
- $\square$  Insect pins (n°2), micro pins, and small emalene or cardboard pieces
- ☑ Entomological forceps
- ☑ Field magnifying glass

