

Field Comparison of Novel and Gold Standard Traps for Collecting *Aedes albopictus* in Northern Virginia

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RESEARCH AIMS

1. Compare CDC light trap with two novel host-seeking mosquito traps:
 - ISCA CMT-20,
 - BG Sentinel.
2. Assess the effectiveness of these three traps in collecting *Ae. albopictus*.

Why collect more *Aedes albopictus*?

- *Ae. albopictus* is:
 - not readily collected with existing (e.g. CDC and gravid) traps,
 - a potential WNV bridge vector.
- Information about species abundance is limited.
- Estimates of WNV infection rates in *Ae. albopictus* are 'imprecise'.
- True extent of *Ae. albopictus* involvement in WNV transmission cycle is unknown in Fairfax.



ISCA CMT-20

- Prototype
- Visual stimuli:
 - color (black and green),
 - size (expandable skirt),
- Chemical stimuli:
 - SkinLure,
 - CO₂,
- Collapsible
- Portable

Hung on cross wire
4 ft above ground.



SkinLure soaked
sponge rests in
suspended box.

6V battery tucked
under skirt.

BG Sentinel

- Distributed by Bioquip
- Chemical stimuli:
 - BG-Lure (ammonia, lactic acid, fatty acids),
 - CO₂ (dry ice).
- Visual stimuli:
 - color (black and white).
- Pop-up design
- Portable

12V battery and BG-Lure rest inside trap.



CDC Miniature Light Trap

- Gold standard trap for host-seeking mosquitoes.
- Visual stimuli:
 - light bulb.
- Chemical stimuli:
 - CO₂ (dry ice).

**Hung on cross wire
4 ft above ground.**

6V battery.



Latin Square Design

	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Site A	CMT-CL	CMT-L	BG-L	BG-CL	CDC
Site B	CDC	CMT-CL	CMT-L	BG-L	BG-CL
Site C	BG-CL	CDC	CMT-CL	CMT-L	BG-L
Site D	BG-L	BG-CL	CDC	CMT-CL	CMT-L
Site E	CMT-L	BG-L	BG-CL	CDC	CMT-CL

L = lure only

CL = lure and carbon dioxide

Latin Square Design

	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Site A	CMT-CL	CMT-L	BG-L	BG-CL	CDC
Site B	CDC	CMT-CL	CMT-L	BG-L	BG-CL
Site C	BG-CL	CDC	CMT-CL	CMT-L	BG-L
Site D	BG-L	BG-CL	CDC	CMT-CL	CMT-L
Site E	CMT-L	BG-L	BG-CL	CDC	CMT-CL

**Five
Replicates**

L = lure only

CL = lure and carbon dioxide

Latin Square Design

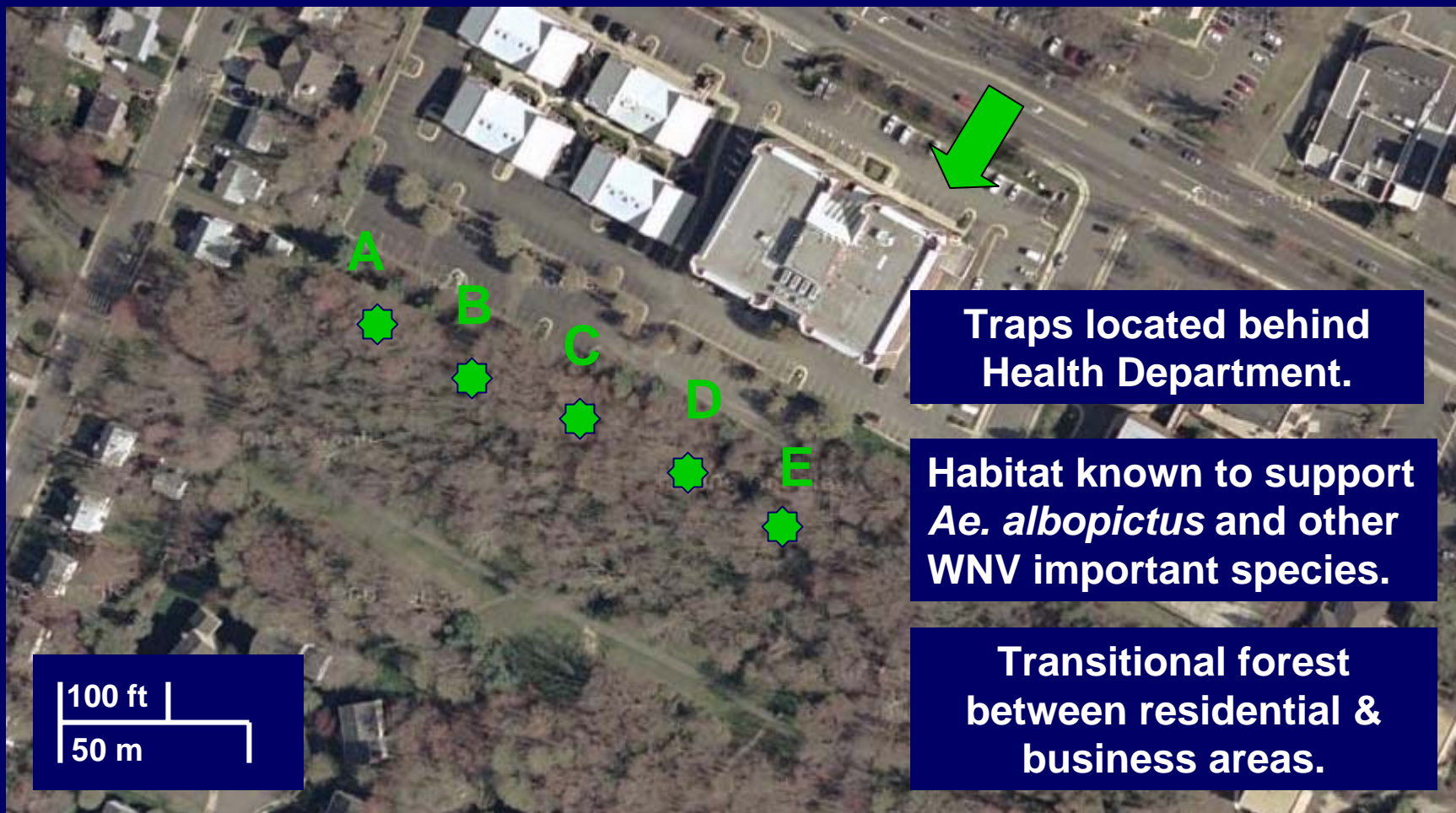
	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Site A	CMT-CL	CMT-L	BG-L	BG-CL	CDC
Site B	CDC	CMT-CL	CMT-L	BG-L	BG-CL
Site C	BG-CL	CDC	CMT-CL	CMT-L	BG-L
Site D	BG-L	BG-CL	CDC	CMT-CL	CMT-L
Site E	CMT-L	BG-L	BG-CL	CDC	CMT-CL

**125 Trapping
Periods
(24 hrs each)**

L = lure only

CL = lure and carbon dioxide

Trap Locations

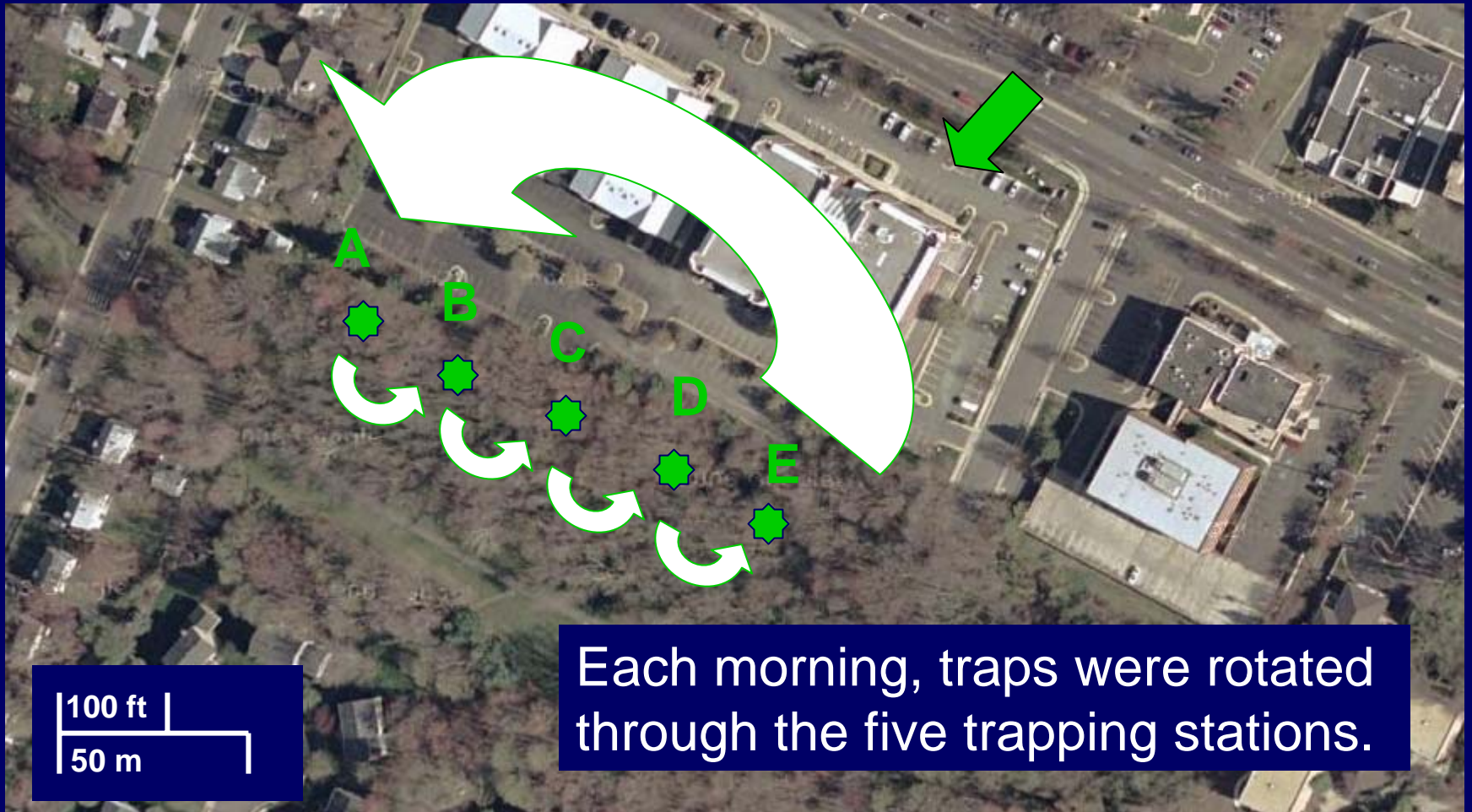


Traps located behind Health Department.

Habitat known to support *Ae. albopictus* and other WNV important species.

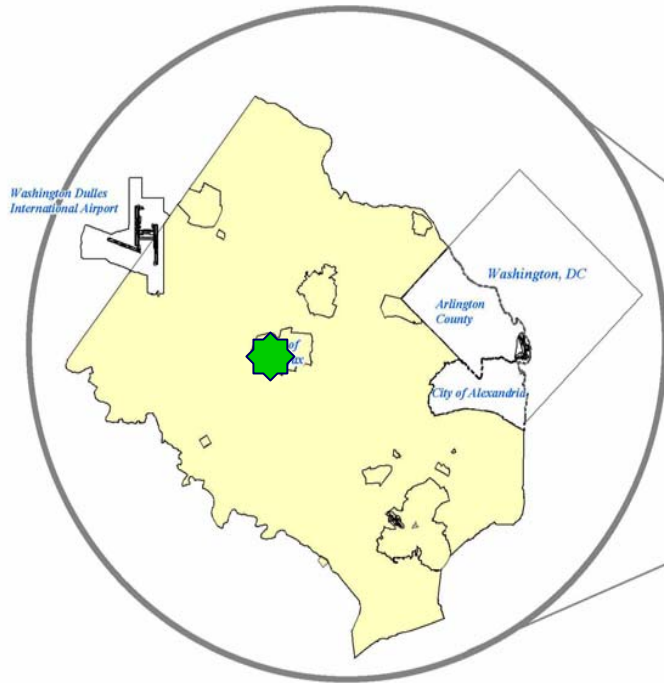
Transitional forest between residential & business areas.

Trap Locations

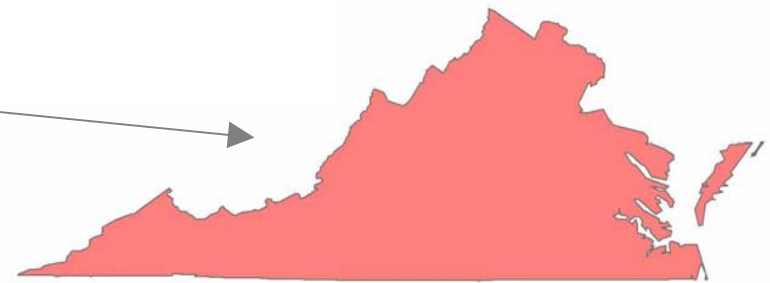


Each morning, traps were rotated through the five trapping stations.

Fairfax County, Virginia



400 square miles
1.2 million people



Trapping Stations

- Stations marked with:
 - orange / yellow flags,
 - 'Research Station' signs.
- Traps protected with:
 - camouflage tarps.
permanently installed at height of 6 ft.
- Cross wire (rope) for hanging traps and CO₂ (dry ice) coolers.
- Stations located 30m apart.





RESULTS

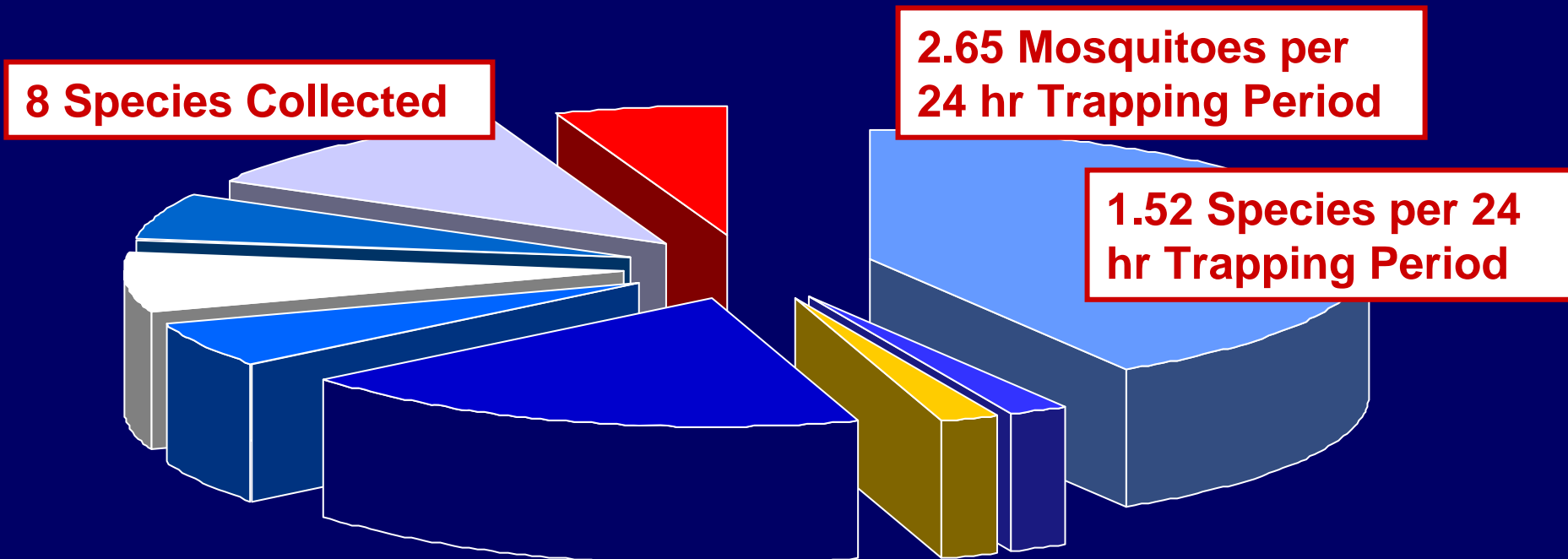
1. Species composition

- Total number of species
- Average number of species

2. Trap performance

- Average number of mosquitoes
- Average number of *Ae. albopictus*

Species Composition CMT-L



■ Ae. albopictus

■ Cx. spp.

■ Cx. restuans

■ Ae. vexans

■ Cx. erraticus

■ Oc. triseriatus

■ An. punctipennis

■ Cx. pipiens

■ Tx. rutilus

Species Composition CMT-CL

4.24 Species per 24
hr Trapping Period

18.9 Mosquitoes per
24 hr Trapping Period

9 Species Collected

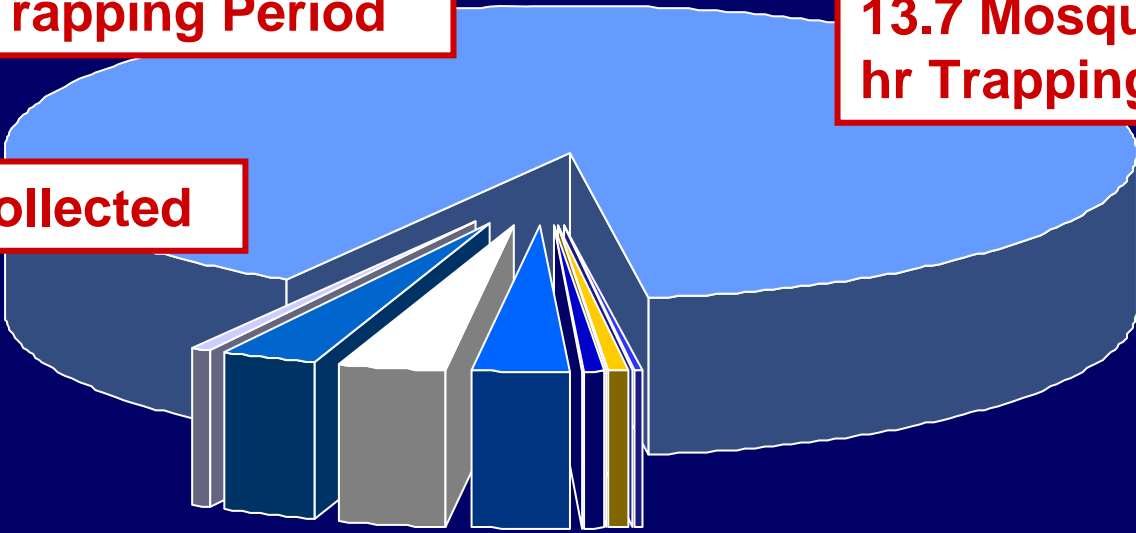


Species Composition BG-L

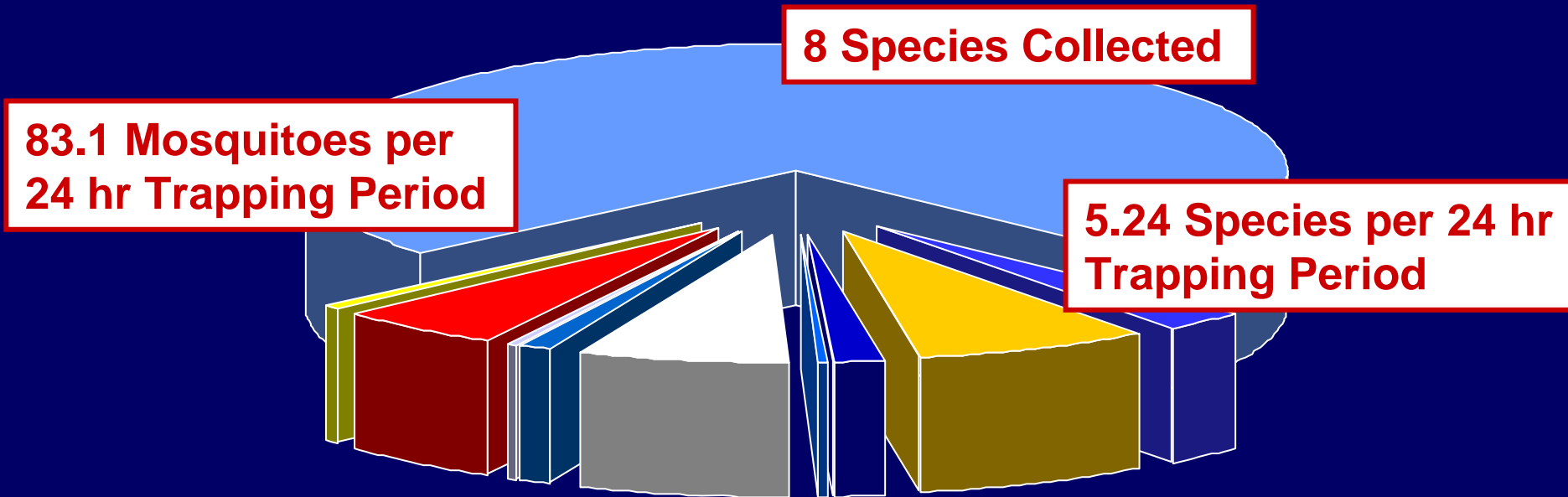
1.96 Species per
24 hr Trapping Period

13.7 Mosquitoes per 24
hr Trapping Period

7 Species Collected

- 
- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| ■ Ae. albopictus | ■ An. punctipennis | ■ Cx. spp. |
| ■ Cx. erraticus | ■ Cx. pipiens | ■ Cx. restuans |
| ■ Oc. triseriatus | ■ Ps. ferox | |

Species Composition BG-CL



■ Ae. albopictus

■ Cx. spp.

■ Cx. restuans

■ Ae. vexans

■ Cx. erraticus

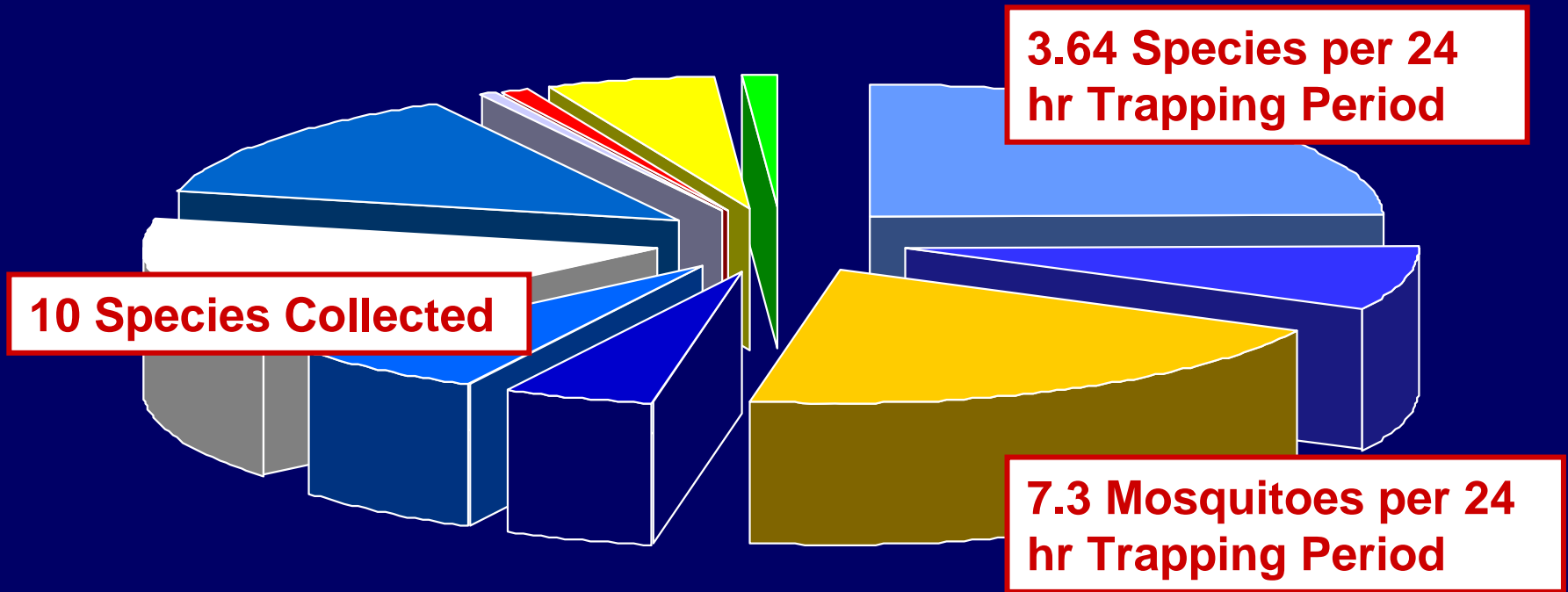
■ Oc. japonicus

■ An. punctipennis

■ Cx. pipiens

■ Oc. triseriatus

Species Composition CDC

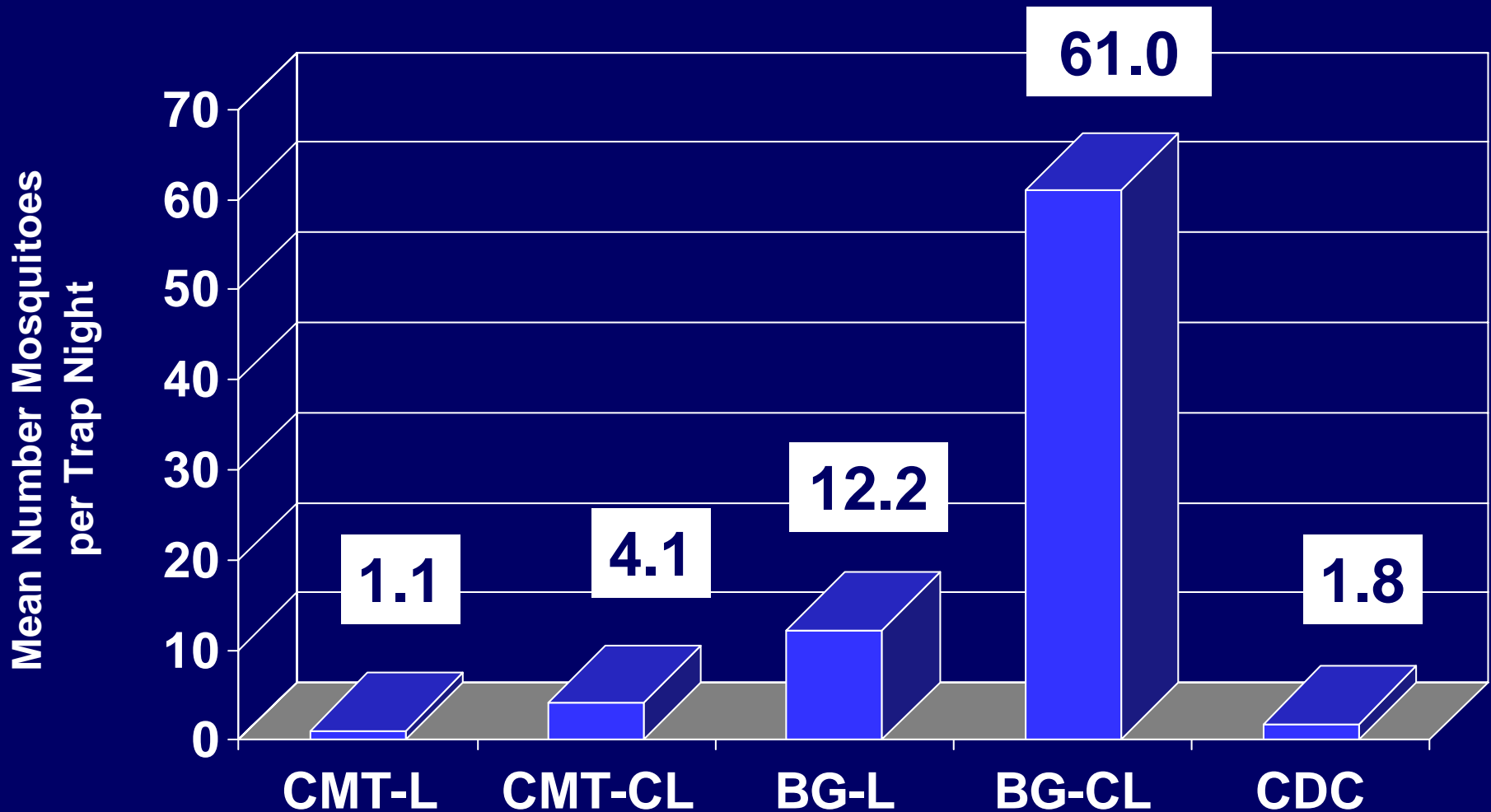


■ Ae. albopictus
■ Cx. spp.
■ Cx. restuans
■ Oc. triseriatus

■ Ae. vexans
■ Cx. erraticus
■ Cx. territans
■ Ur. sapphrinia

■ An. punctipennis
■ Cx. pipiens
■ Oc. japonicus

Average Number of *Ae. albopictus* per 24 hr Trapping Period



Statistical Analysis

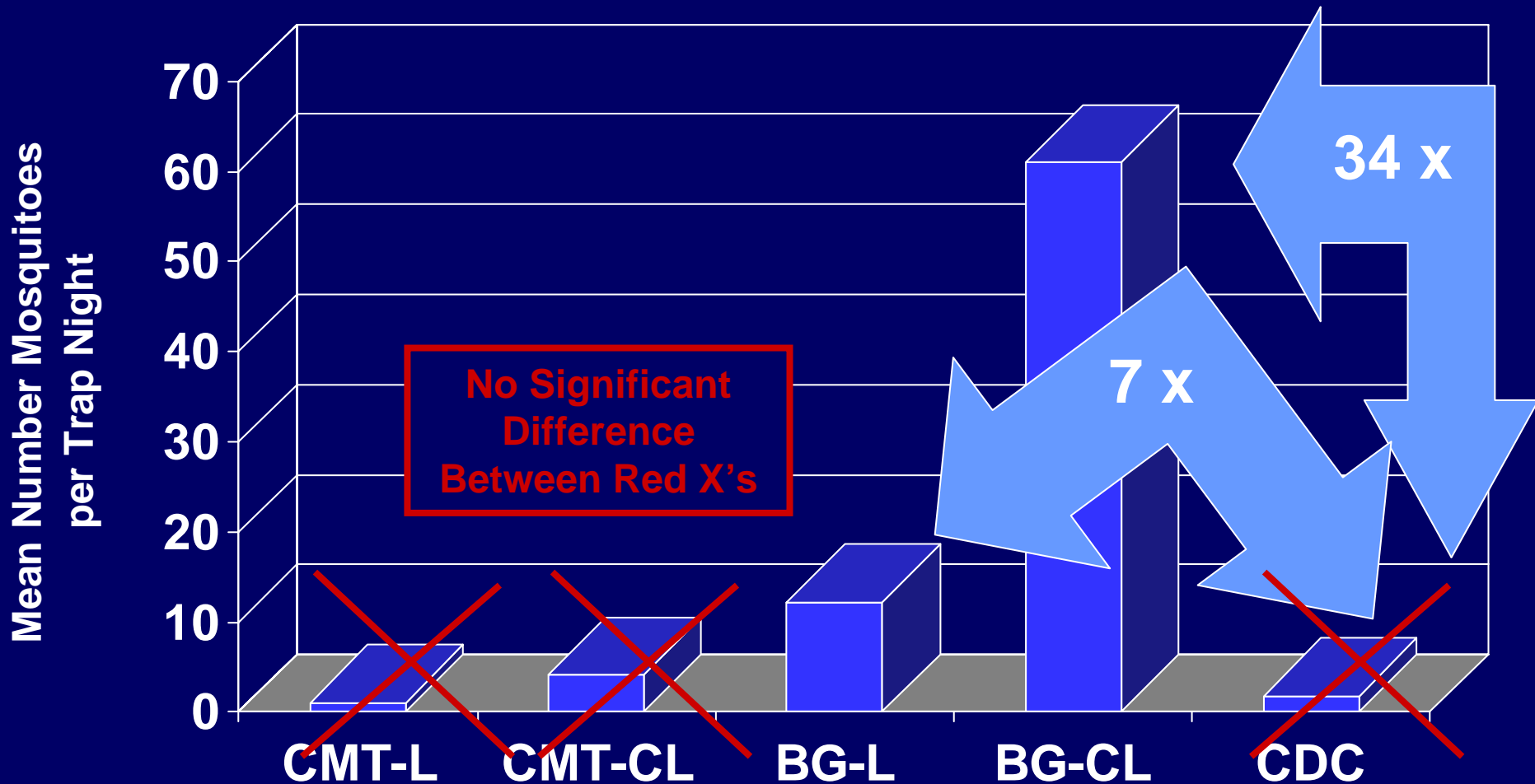
- Data **transformed** using **$\log(x+1)$** transformation.
- Data **analyzed** using latin square **ANOVA** methods in SPSS.

Mean number *Ae. albopictus* collected was significantly affected by trap type ($F=62.2$, $p<0.0001$), but was not significantly affected by the day of trapping or the trap location.

- Multiple **comparisons** of the mean number of *Ae. albopictus* performed using **Tukey's post hoc test** in SPSS.

Details on the next slide.

Average Number of *Ae. albopictus* per 24 hr Trapping Period



CONCLUSIONS

1. Traps collected 8-11 different mosquito species.
2. Average number of species per 24 hr trapping period ranged from 1.52 (CMT-L) to 5.24 (BG-CL).
3. Adding CO₂ increased the number of species.
4. BG-CL collected greatest number of mosquitoes per 24 hr trapping period (83.1). CMT-CL had second greatest number of mosquitoes per 24 hr trapping period (18.9).
5. **BG Sentinel collected significantly more *Ae. albopictus* than the CMT-20 or the CDC.**
6. **Adding CO₂ to the BG Sentinel increased the efficiency of the trap in collecting *Ae. albopictus* by 400%.**
7. **Incorporating the BG-CL into WNV surveillance programs will shed more light on the true burden of *Ae. albopictus*.**

