

Breeding Grounds by the Shore: A Precision Public Health Analysis of Mosquito Vectors in the Fishing Villages and in Town Housing Areas of Nakhon Si Thammarat



Presented by Srithammaratsuksa School Thailand

Anantaya Nomjaroen, Jirawat Khaoplod, Keerata Charoenkam, Kittitee Wangchay, Nattakorn Thongbamrung, Nattida Thongnok, Nattiyakon Thimkham, Nichaphat Chuaichukaeo, Nitiphat Thawornsang, Pantawan Chenkunsahwat, Pannathorn Rodjun, Panuphong Paktramook, Parama Mitkul, Pitipat Khiawpakdee, Priyaporn Saedarn, Sirikarn Laochoei, Suppakorn Paneeya, Thitiworada Thongchoo, Warittha Kongchai, Wichayaporn Wechakamam



Introduction



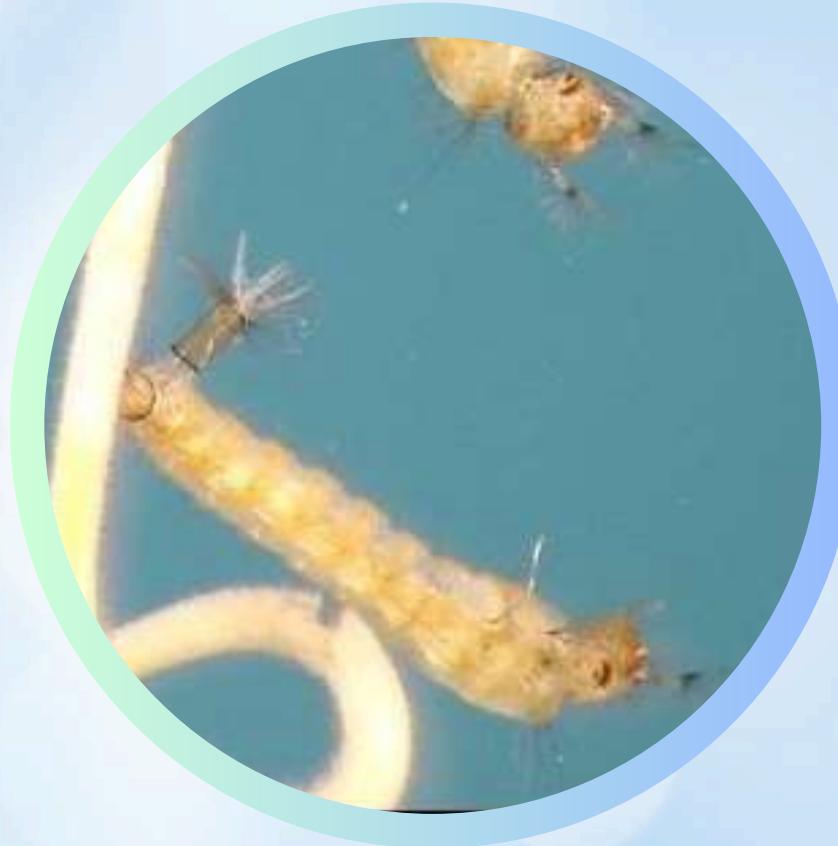
Ae. aegypti spp.



Ae. albopictus spp.

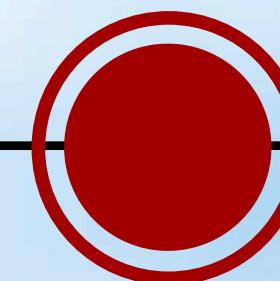
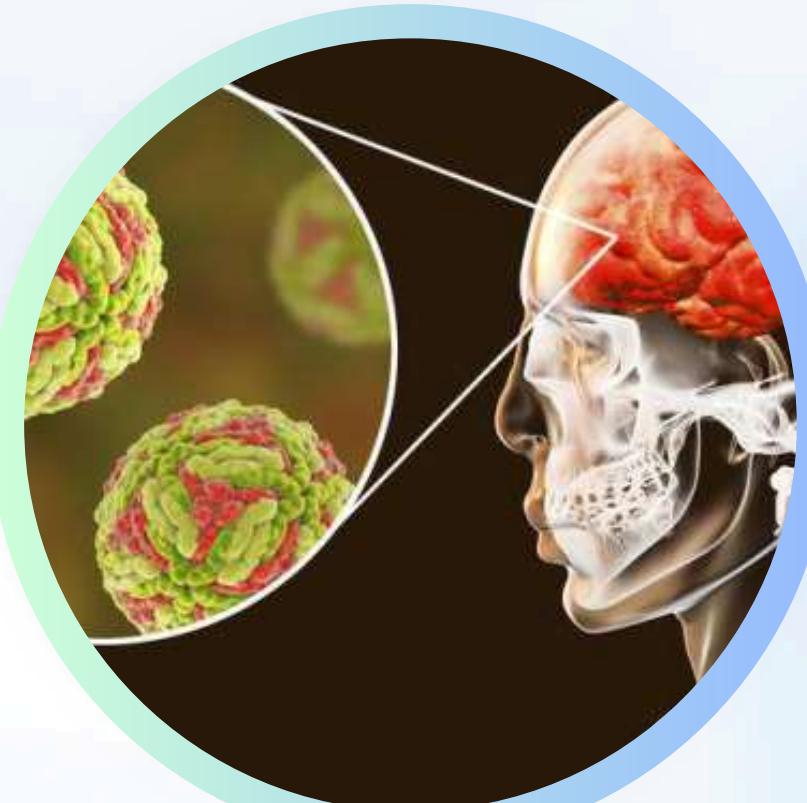
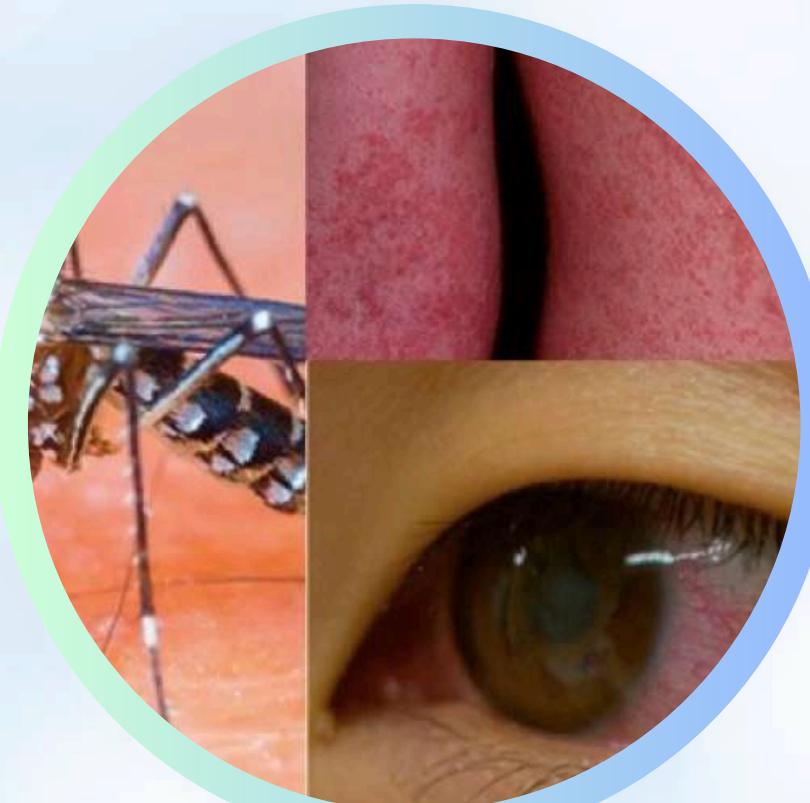


Culex spp.

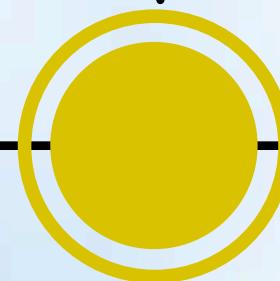


Mansonia spp.

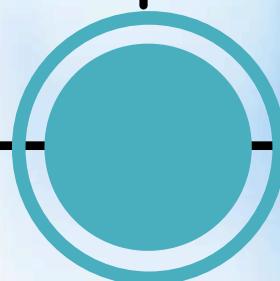
Introduction



Dengue virus



Chikungunya



Encephalitis



Lymphatic Filariasis

Objectives

1

Map the distribution of key vector species across artificial and natural habitats.

2

Identify high-productivity containers specific to the fishing industry.

3

Assess local disease transmission risks.





Material and Methods



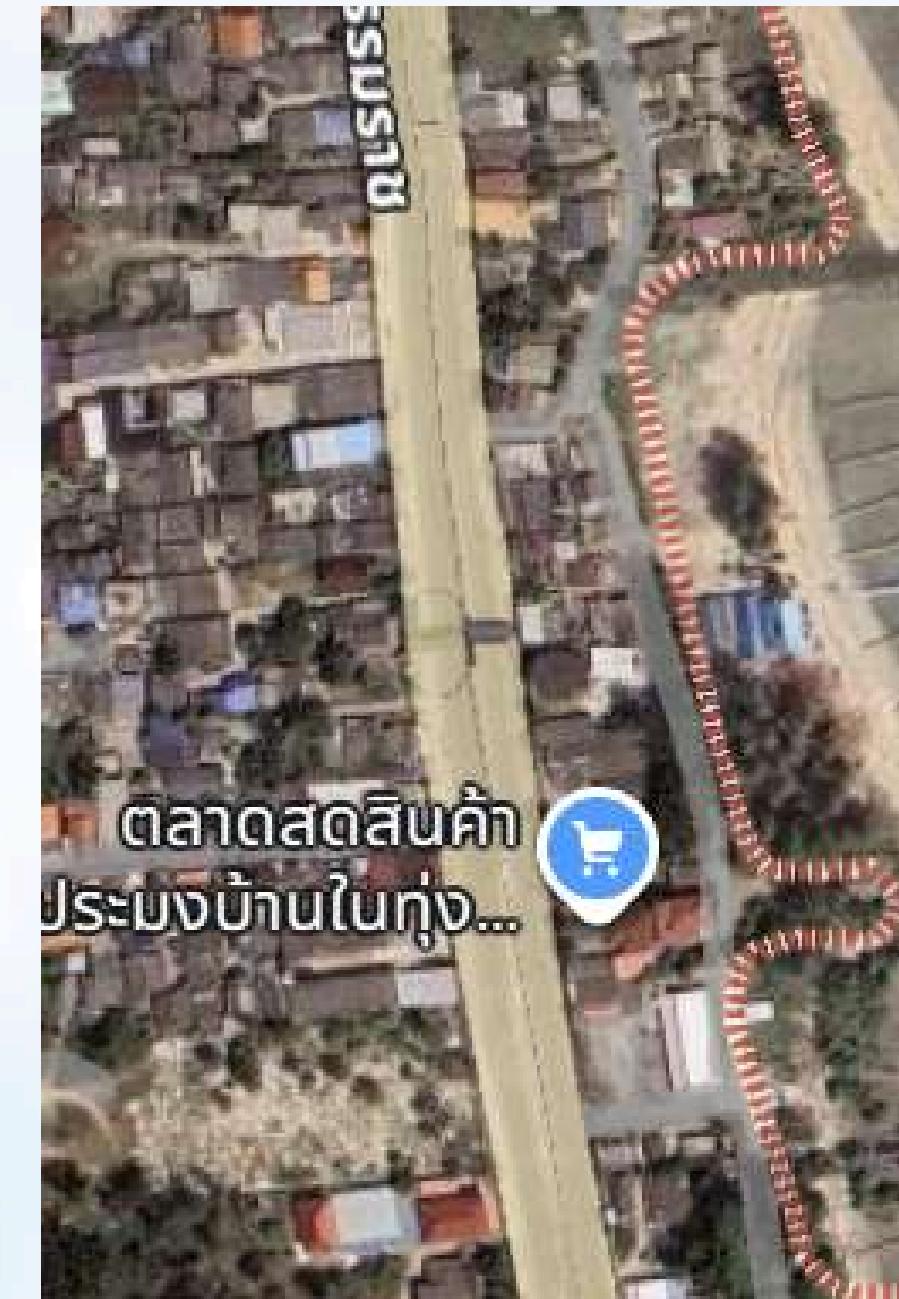
Study sites



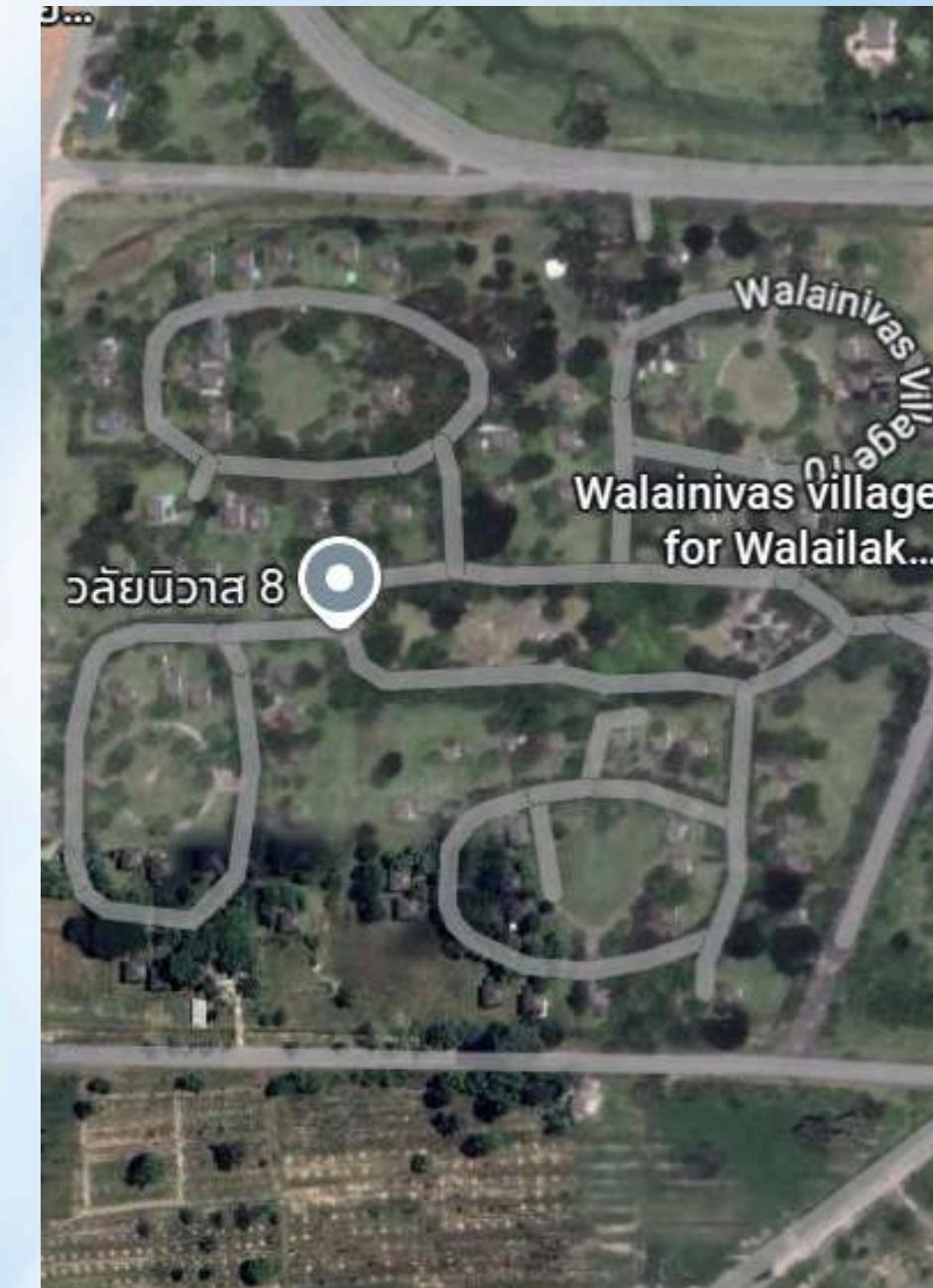
(a) Map of Thailand



(b) Map of Nakhon Si Thammarat



(c) Map of Bam Nai Thung



(d) Map of Walailak University



Data Collection



1. Locate the water containers.



2. Measure Water Quality (pH and Temperature.)



4. Use fish net to scoop Mosquitoes.



3. Use Mosquito Habitat Mapper Protocol



5. Place them in the Plastic cup



6. Count the Larvae .



Identification

(1) Use plastic spoon to gently scoop the larvae from the plastic bag.



(2) Place larvae to a small dish with some of the water .



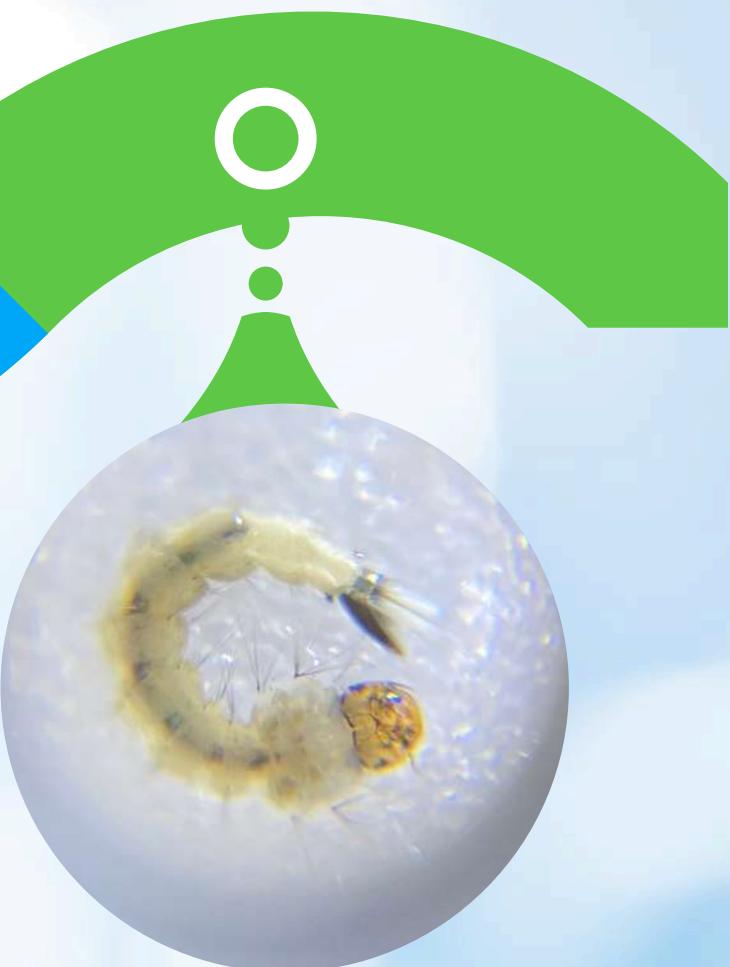
(3) Clean the glass slide and cover slip with ethanol to remove any dust.



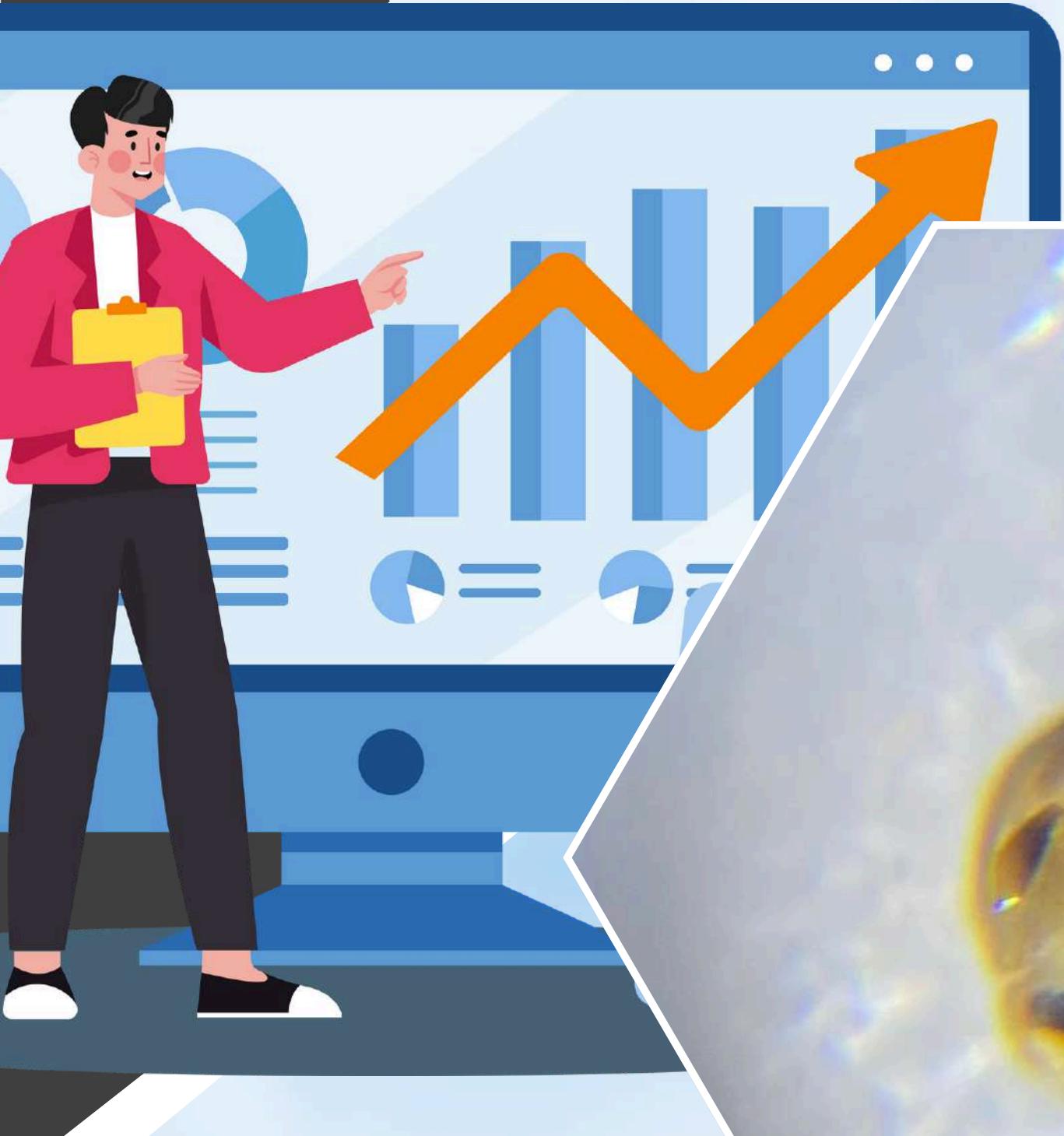
(5) Take photos through the microscope and indentify the type of mosquito.



(4) Use the microscope to examine.

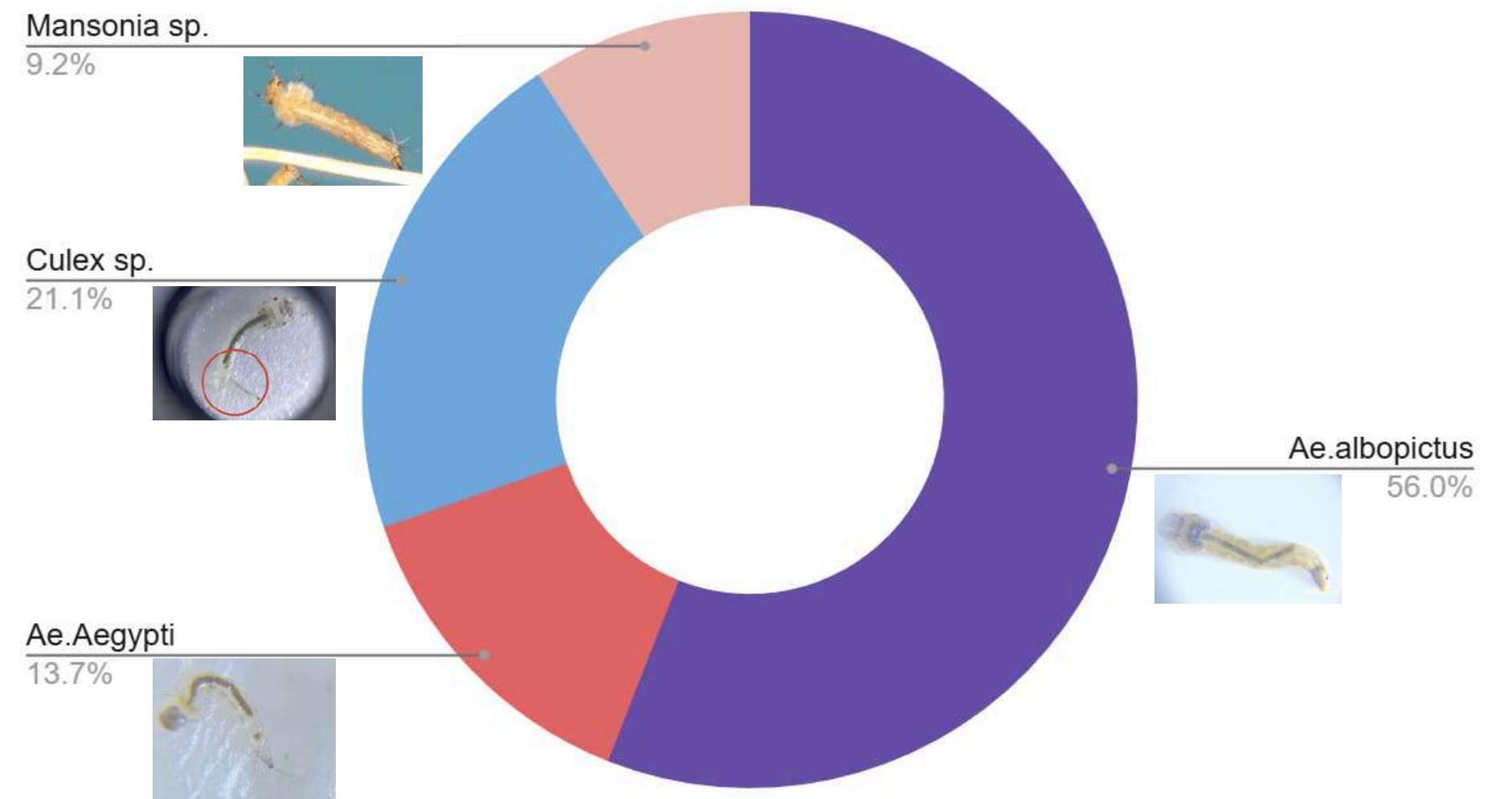


Results

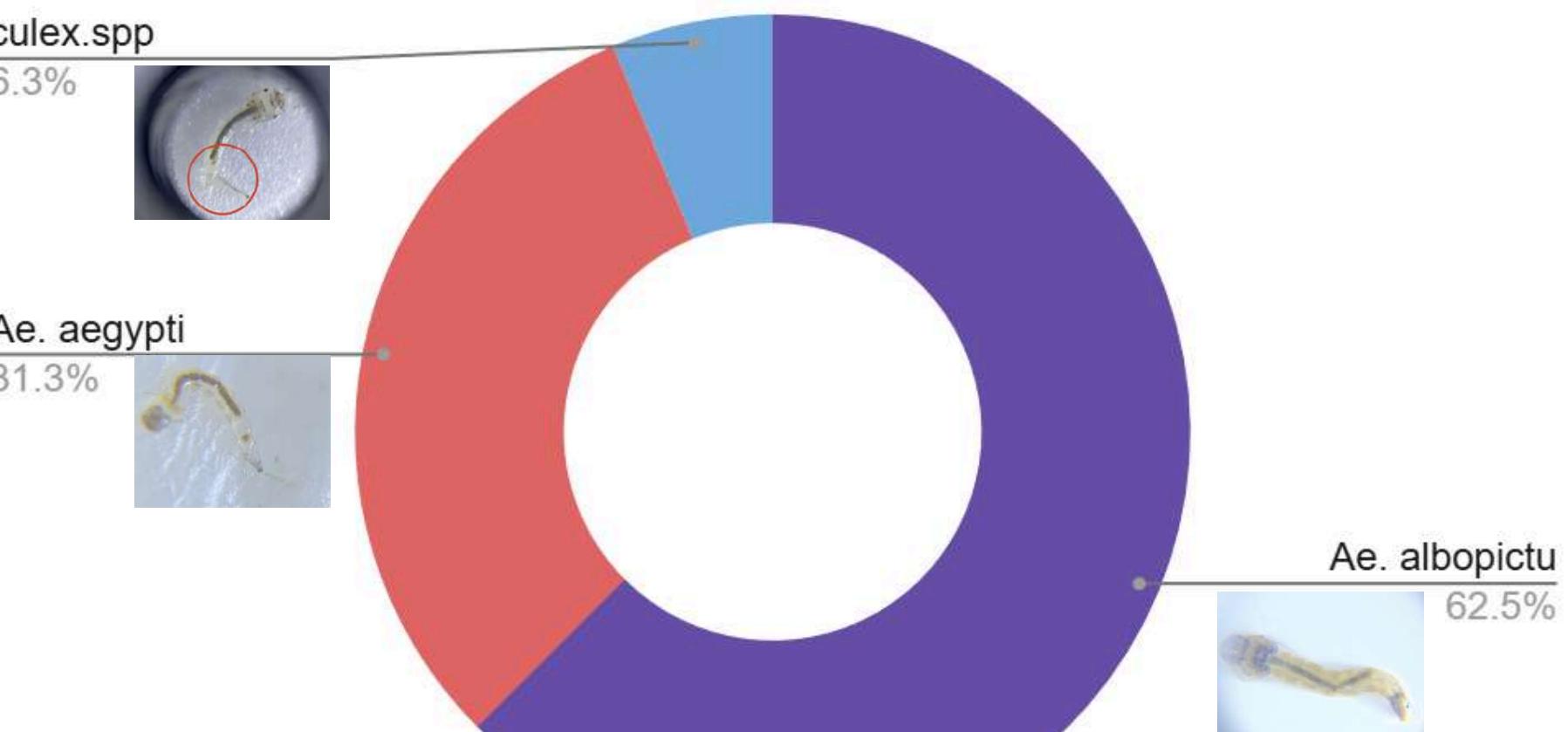


species diversity in Village and City

Type of Mosquitoes in Fisherman Village Area



Type of Mosquitoes in City Housing Area



The results of Fisher's Exact Test reveal statistically significant habitat preferences among the identified species: *Aedes albopictus* exhibited a strong, significant preference for artificial containers, whereas both *Culex* sp. and *Mansonia* sp. showed a significant preference for natural habitats.

All the data collected are from Artificial containers (100%) so the preferred breeding sites in city housing area is Artificial for all the types detected.

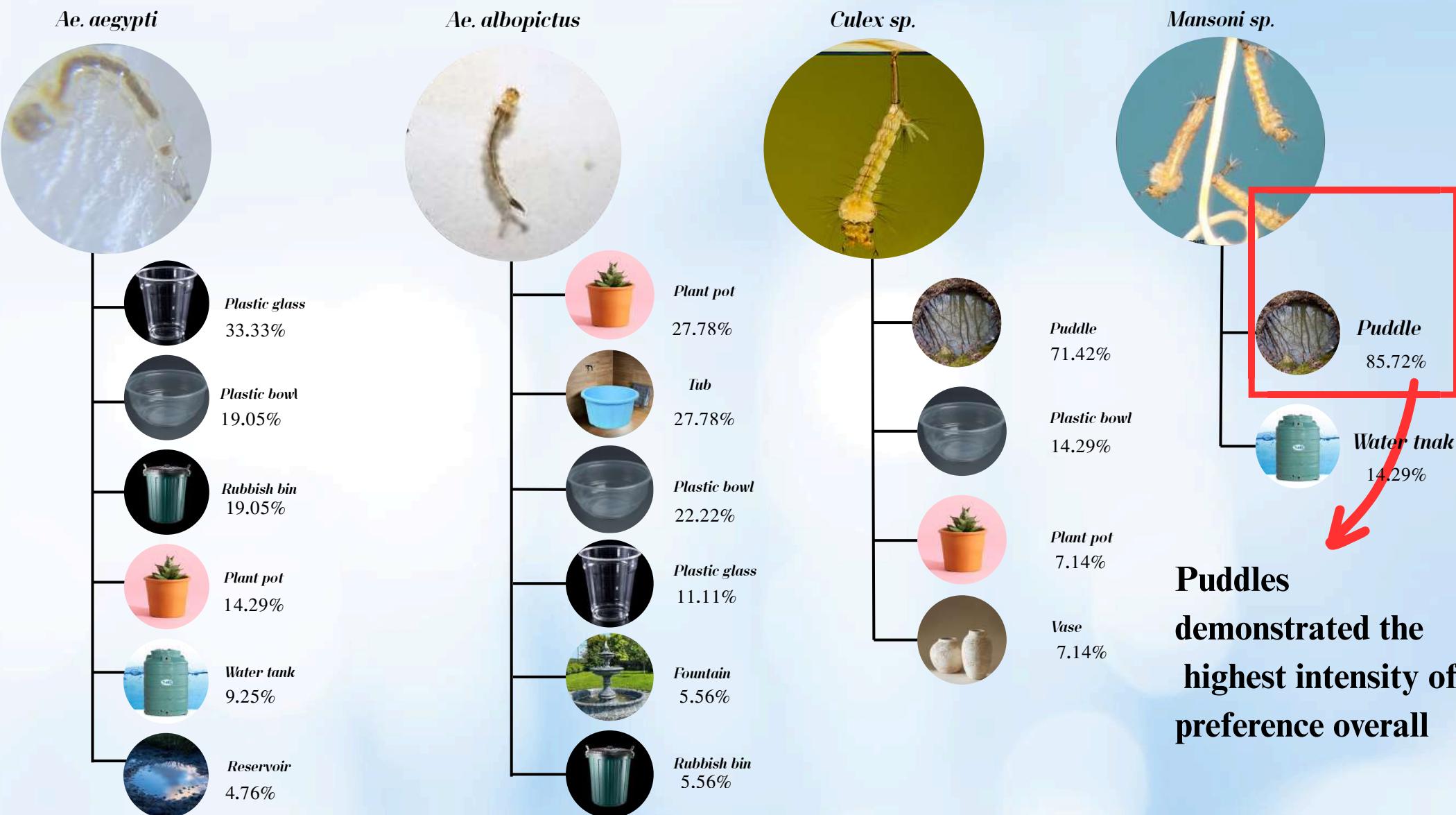
Species-Specific Breeding Site Selection in Village and City Housing areas

City Housing



Overall plant pots emerged as the most popular and critical breeding site for dengue vectors,

Village



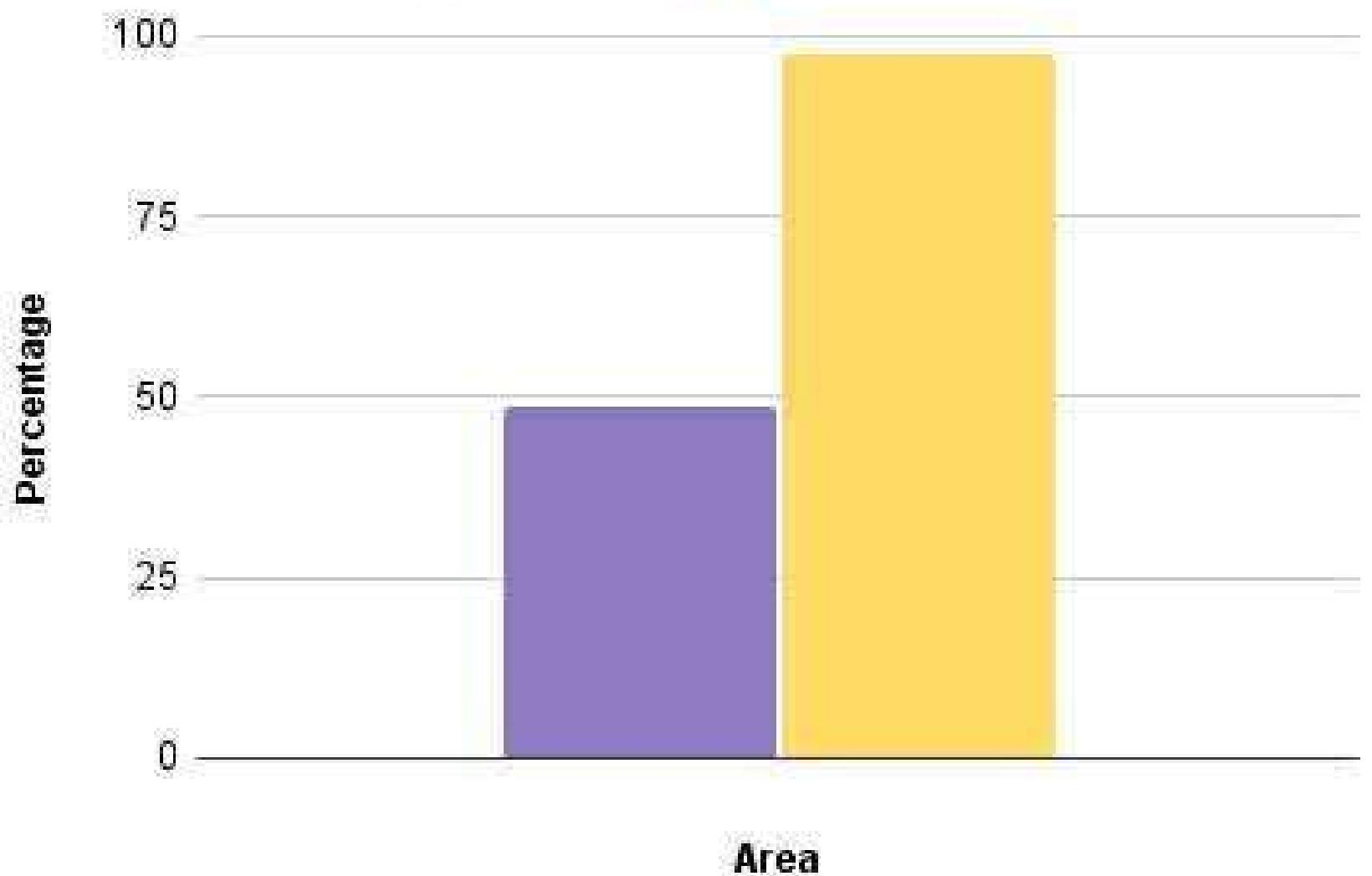
Puddles
demonstrated the highest intensity of preference overall

Container Index



Container Index City vs Fisherman's Village

■ CI (City) ■ CI (village)

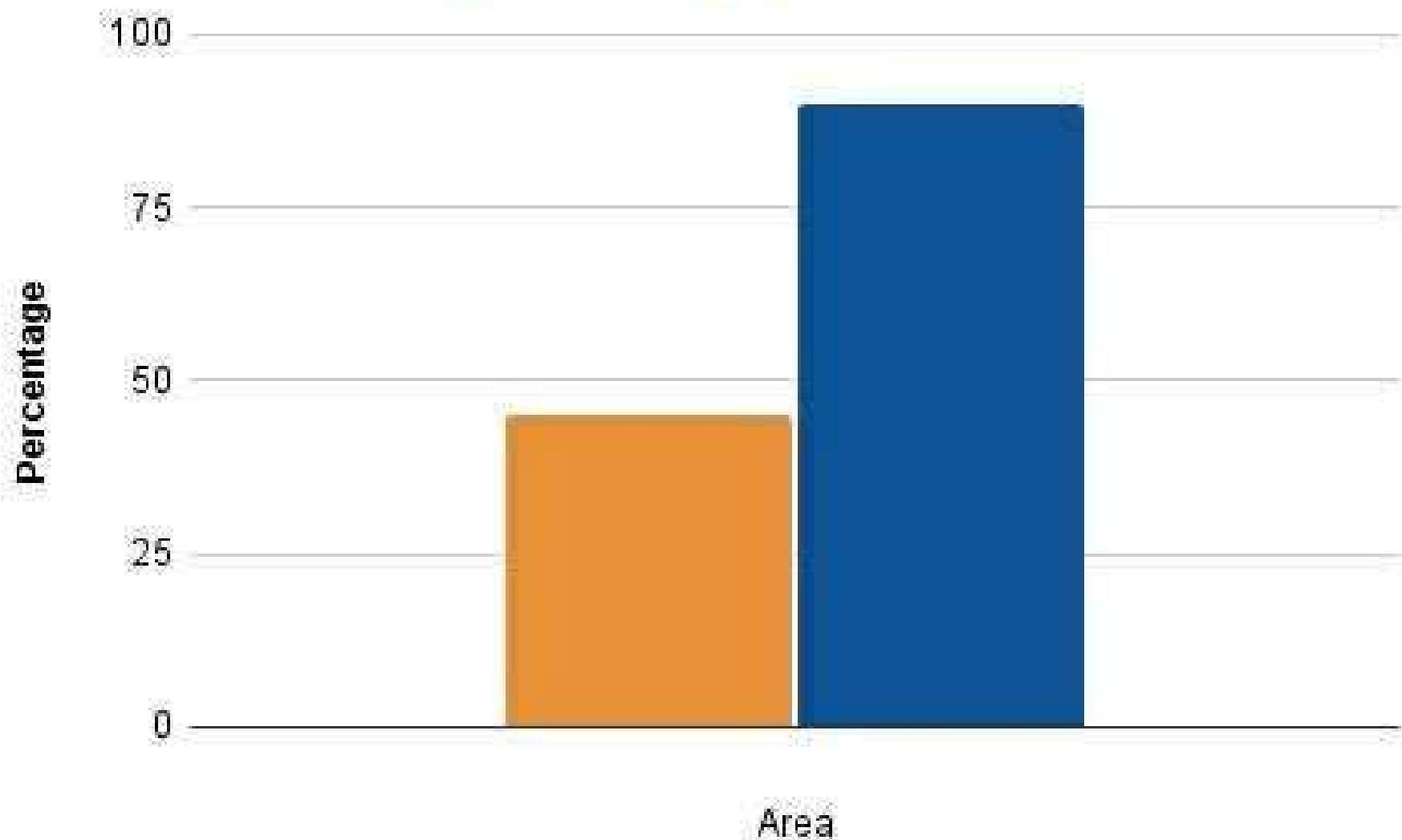


House Index



House Index City vs Fisherman's Village

■ HI (City) ■ HI (village)



Recommendation



- Treat the City and the Village differently. Do not use the same control plan for both areas.
- Target the main breeding sites. Fill in ground puddles and clean up plastic trash in the Village, while checking plant pots in the City.
- Watch the dangerous species, not just the numbers. Pay close attention to *Aedes aegypti* because it spreads disease faster, even if there are fewer of them.
- Spray at the right time. Only use chemical sprays when mosquitoes are most active so they are actually effective.

References



Witte, F., & Van Oijen, M. J. P. (1990). Taxonomy, ecology, and fishery of Lake Victoria haplochromine trophic groups. *Zoologische Verhandelingen*, 262, 1–47., Leiden 262:1–47

Becker-Lindholdt, C., Capelli, G., Knols, B. G., & Petrić, D. (2019). Citizen science for mosquito surveillance: a global perspective. *Trends in Parasitology*, 35(6), 487–497.

Bhatt, S., Weiss, D. J., Cameron, E., Bisanzio, D., Mappin, B., Dalrymple, U., ... & Hay, S. I. (2015). The global distribution of Zika virus. *eLife*, 4, e08133.

Bonney, R., Phillips, T. B., Ballard, H. L., & Enck, J. W. (2016). Can citizen science enhance public understanding of science?. *Public Understanding of Science*, 25(1), 2–16.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2023). Mosquito-borne diseases. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/mosquitoes/index.html>

GLOBE Program. (2023). GLOBE Mosquito Habitat Mapper. Retrieved from [invalid URL removed]

Laurance, W. F., & Macdonald, D. W. (2007). Climate change and the global spread of invasive alien species. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, 362(1484), 1715–1725.

Rueda, L. M., & Patel, C. J. (2014). Taxonomy of Aedes mosquitoes: current status and future directions. *Journal of Medical Entomology*, 51(3), 549–562.

Sleigh, A. C., & Liu, Y. (2019). Climate change and vector-borne diseases: a review. *Advances in Parasitology*, 103, 1–38.

World Health Organization. (2023). Vector-borne diseases. Retrieved from <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/vector-borne-diseases>

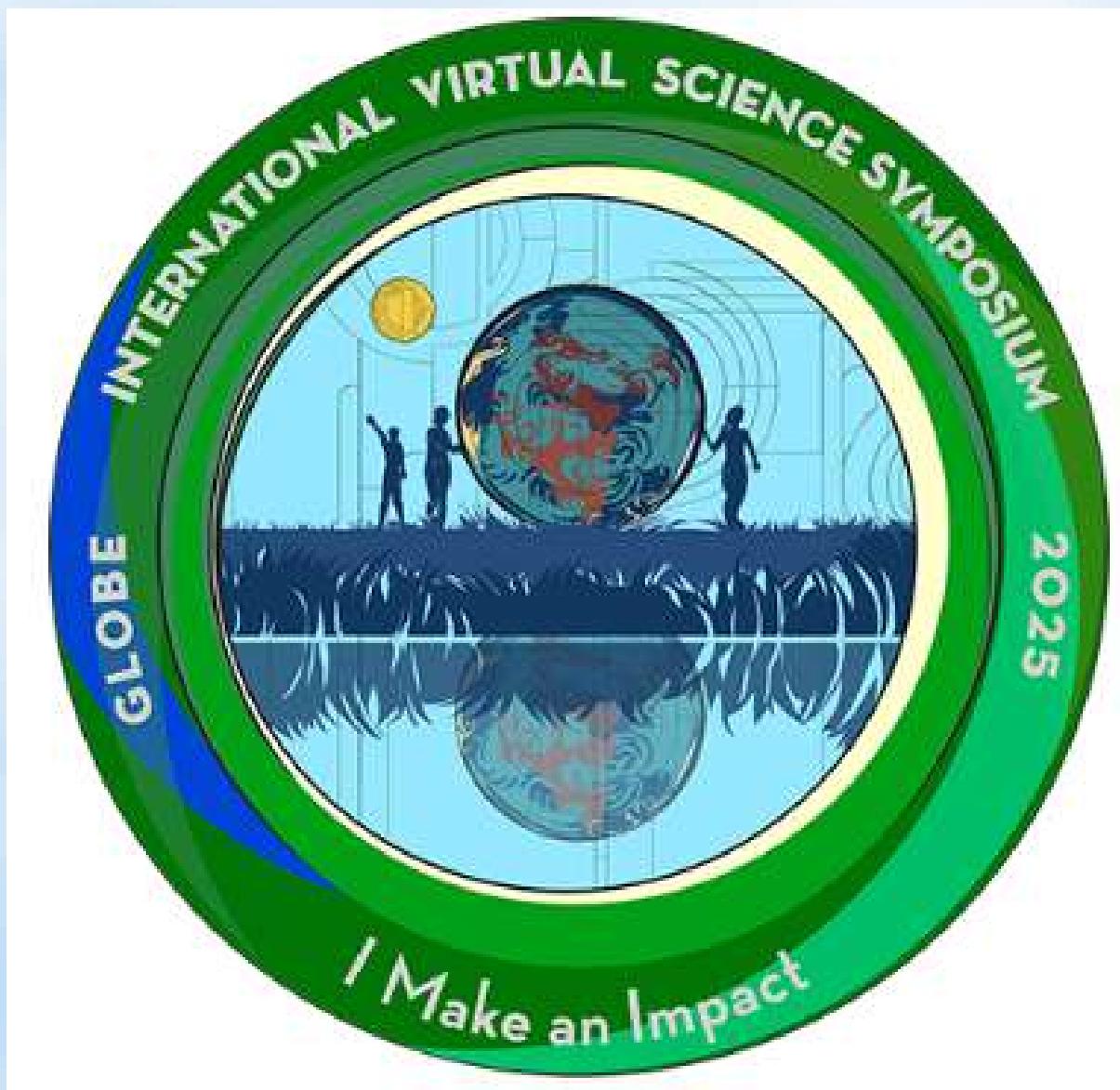
Becker-Lindholdt, C., Capelli, G., Knols, B. G., & Petrić, D. (2019). Citizen science for mosquito surveillance: a global perspective. *Trends in Parasitology*, 35(6), 487–497.

Bhatt, S., Weiss, D. J., Cameron, E., Bisanzio, D., Mappin, B., Dalrymple, U., ... & Hay, S. I. (2015). The global distribution of Zika virus. *eLife*, 4, e08133.

Bonney, R., Phillips, T. B., Ballard, H. L., & Enck, J. W. (2016). Can citizen science enhance public understanding of science?. *Public Understanding of Science*, 25(1), 2–16.



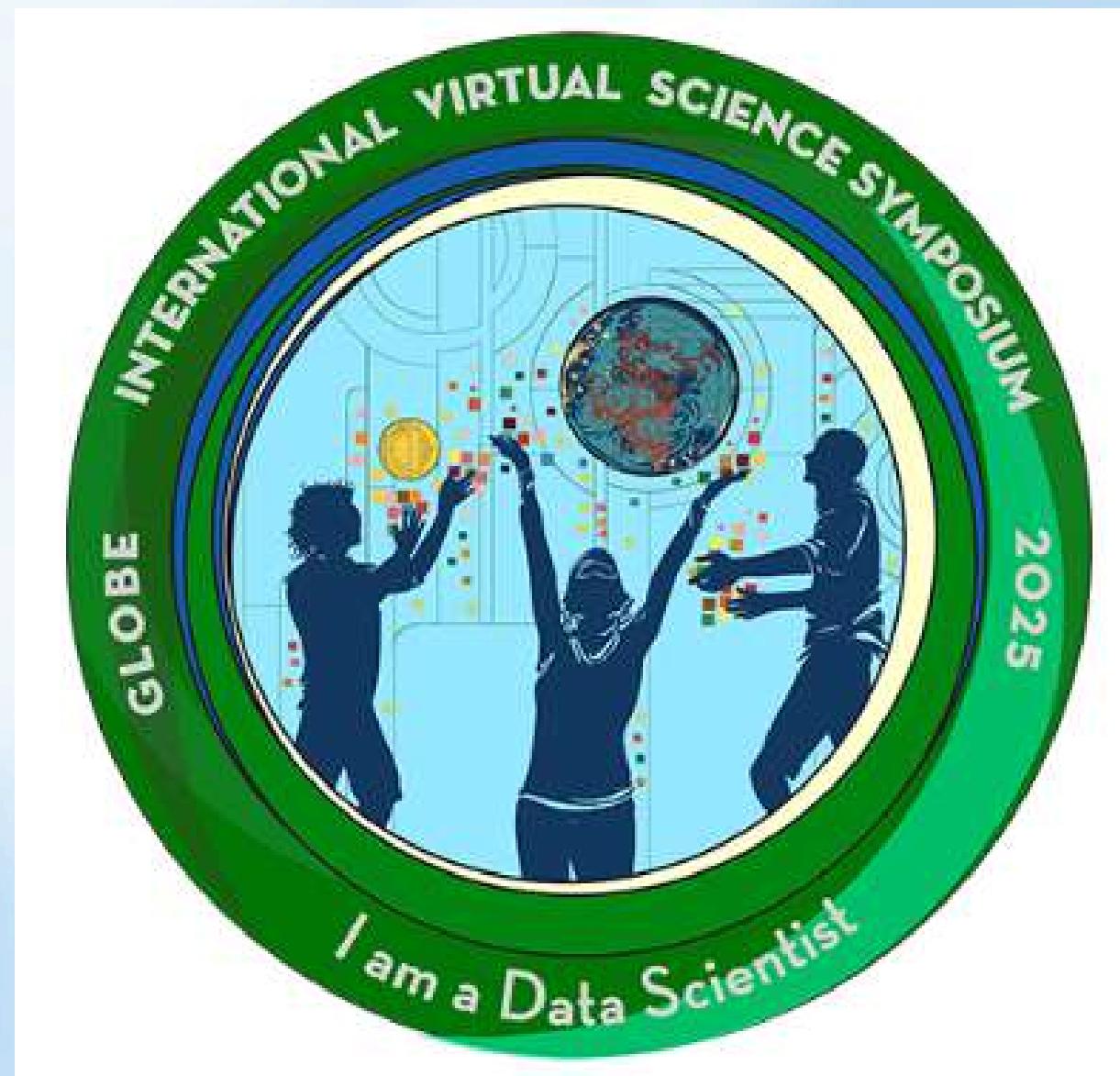
IVSS Badges



I make an impact



I am a STEM professional



I am a data scientist



Acknowledgements

Thank you

We thank Assoc. Prof. Dr. Krisanadej Jaroensutasinee, Assoc. and Prof. Dr. Mullica Jaroensutasinee and staffs of Walailak University for helping with experimental design, fieldwork, data analysis, and manuscript preparation. Srithammaratsuksa School, The Center of Excellence for Ecoinformatics, and Walailak University partly supported this work.