

Activity pictures















Overview

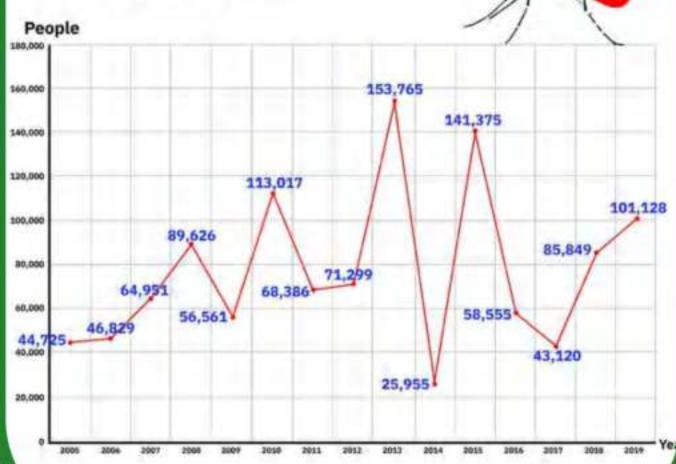
- -Introduction
- -Materials and Methods
- -Study site
- -Results and discussion
- -Conclusion
- -References
- -Acknowledgements



Introduction







Source: Division of Vector-Borne Diseases, Ministry of Public Health

Introduction

- The role of predatory aquatic insects in the natural regulation of mosquito larvae has been reported by many researchers.
- However, predators vary markedly in the different habitats that immature and adult mosquitoes frequent.
- Past experimental studies confirmed that predation on immature mosquitoes by macroinvertebrates can be a major driving force in controlling the population size of mosquitoes.

Introduction

Examples of mosquito larvae predators



Water Striders (จิ้งโจ้น้ำ)



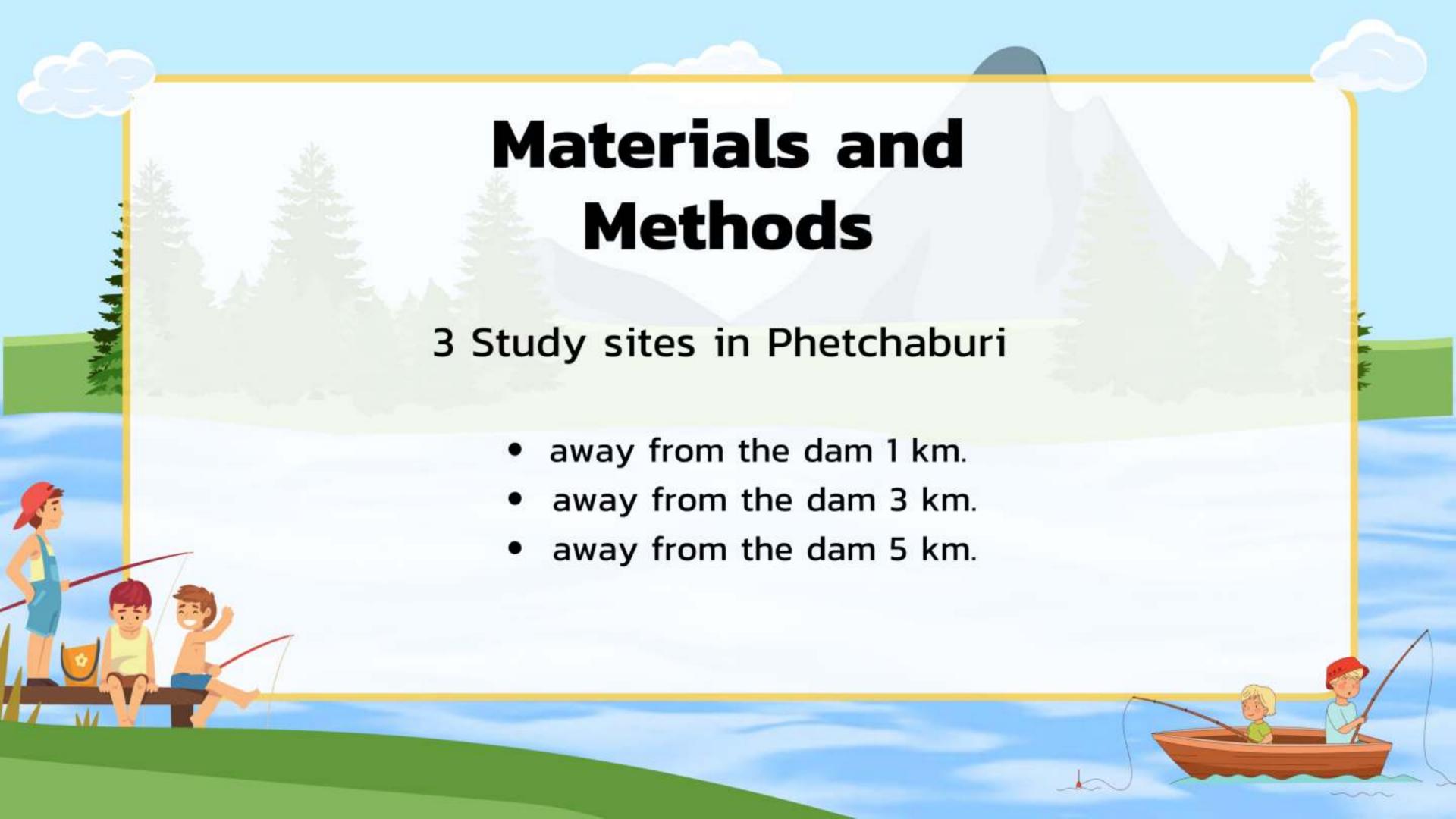
Bezzia expolita (มวนน้ำ)



Notonecta glauca (มวนกรรเชียง)

Objectives

- To study the role of predators in influencing the control of the number of Aedes mosquito larvae.
- To study whether predators directly or indirectly influence mosquito population dynamics.
- To study predators, it may be possible to limit the number of Aedes mosquito larvae and reduce the density of adults.



Study Sites

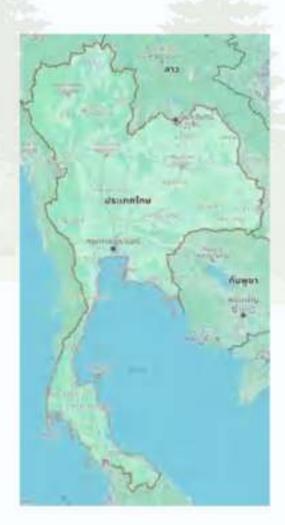


Fig.1 map thailand



Fig.2 map Phetchaburi

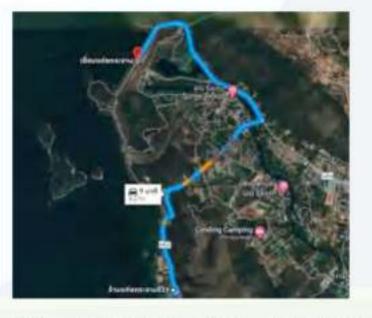


Fig.3 away from the dam 1 km.

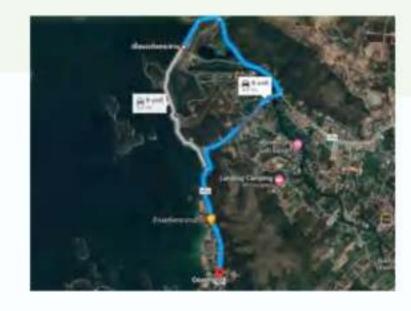


Fig.4 away from the dam 3 km.



Fig.5 away from the dam 5 km.

GLOBE Observer: mosquito habitat mapper app

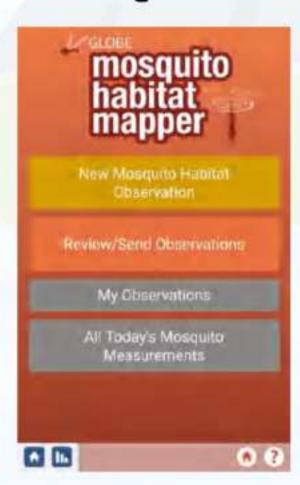
Choque your protocol.

Clouds

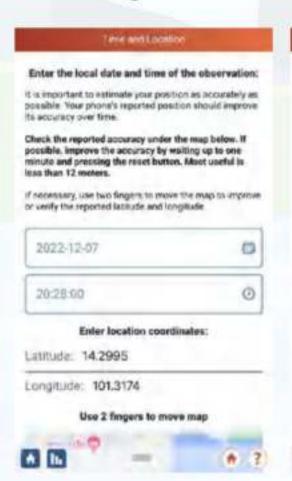
Mosquito
Habitat Mapper

Land Cover

1. Choose mosquito item



2. Select the New Mosquito of observation habitat.



3,4 Observe the date and time and the latitude and longitude coordinates of the place where the mosquitoes were found.

limit and Localities

Enter location coordinates:

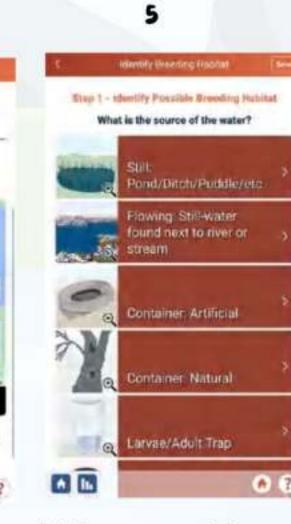
Use 2 fingers to move map

Please press reset button (above) to improve estimated

accuracy if needed (most useful is 12 meters or less).

Latitude: 14.2995

Longitude: 101.3174



Choose a container or source where mosquitoes are found.



Take a photo of the mosquito larvae found in the container.

Man made / natural containers



Man made containers (site 1)



Natural containers (site 1)

Man made / natural containers



Man made containers (site 2)

Man made / natural containers



Man made containers (site3)



Natural containers (site 3)

Fig.9

Water Levels (0-25%, 26-50%, 51-75%, 76-100%)

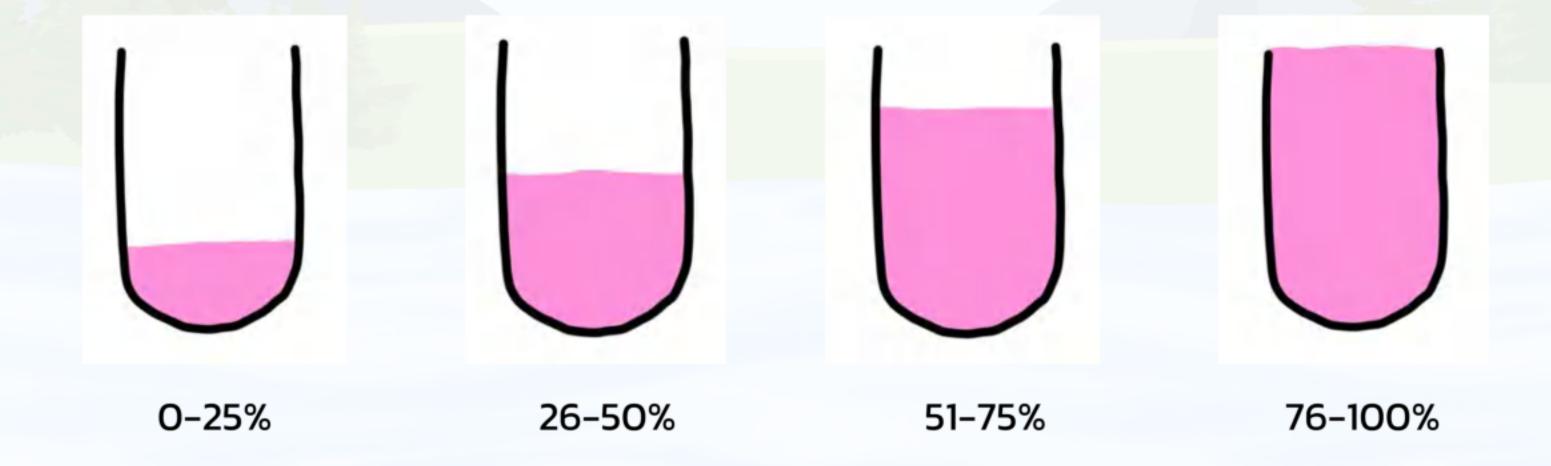




Fig.11 Idantifying different types of mosquitoes

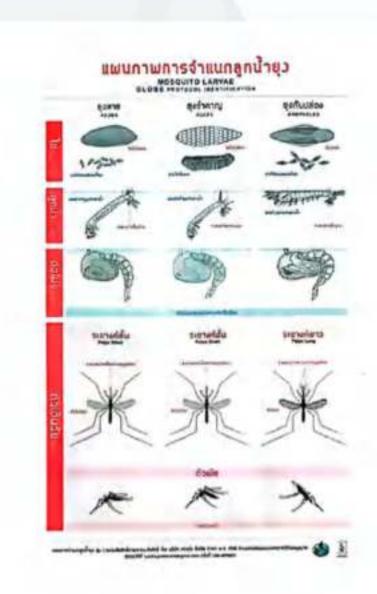
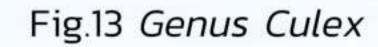


Fig.12 Idantifying different types of mosquitoes

Species of larvae mosquitoes













Species of larvae mosquitoes



Fig.15 Armigeres subalbatus

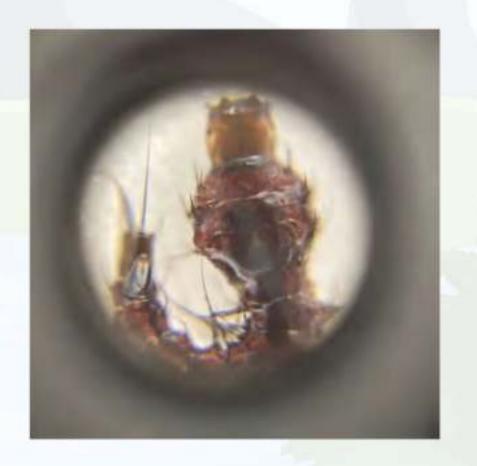


Fig.16 Toxorhynchites

Species of larvae mosquitoes

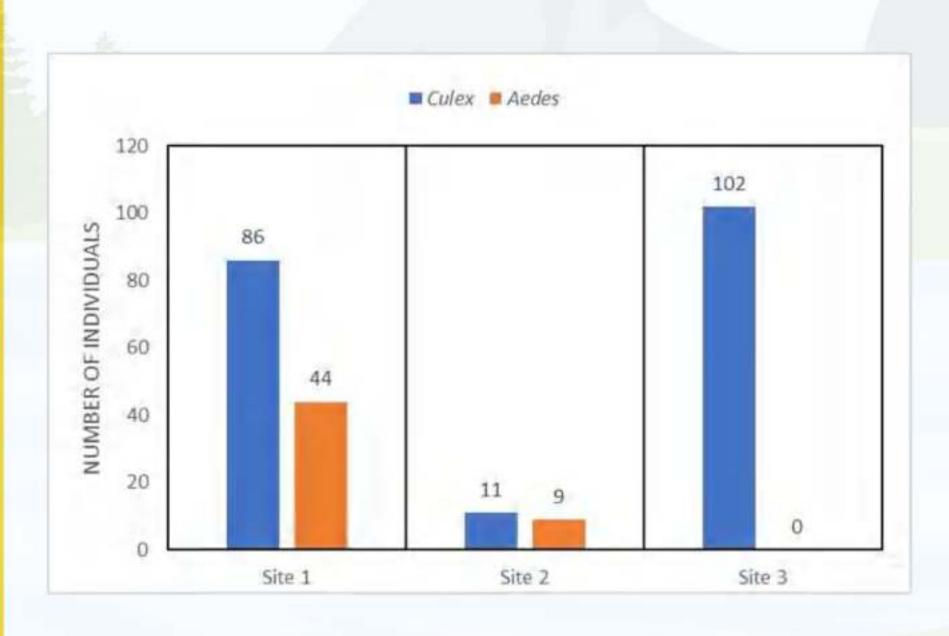


Fig.17 *Veliidae* (small water strider)



Fig.18 *Veliidae* (small water strider)

Species of larvae mosquitoes

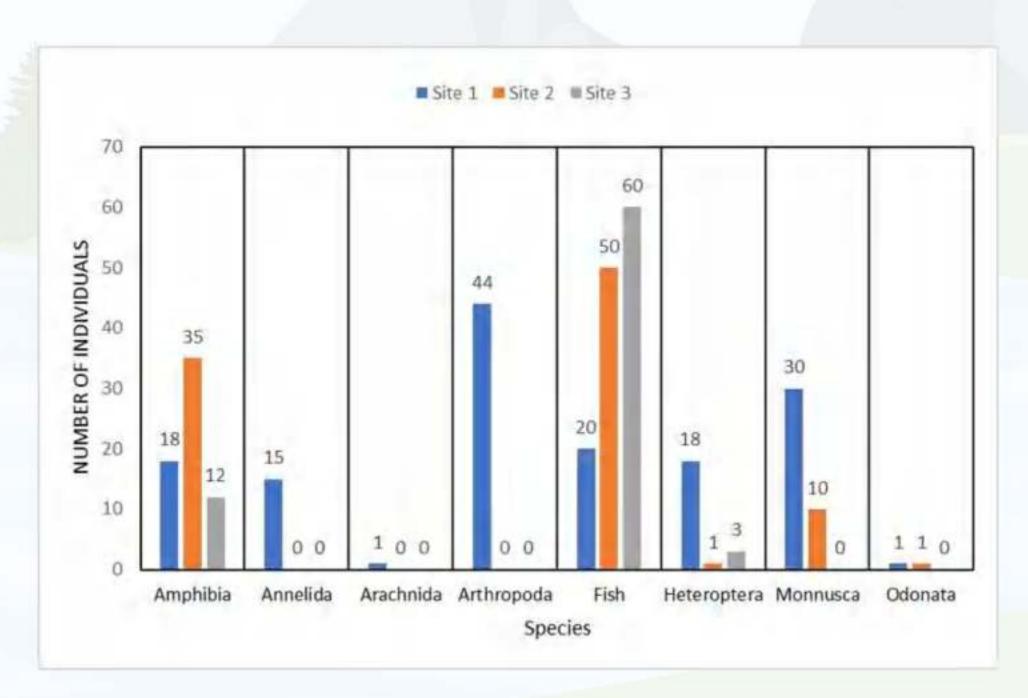


Site 1 found 86 Culex mosquito larvae and 44 Aedes mosquito larvae.

Site 2 found 11 Culex mosquito larvae and 9 Aedes mosquito larvae.

Site 3 found 102 Culex mosquito larvae, but no Aedes larvae were found.

Species of predators



Site 1 The most predators species are Arthropoda.

Site 2 the most predators species are Fish.

Site 3 the most predators species are also Fish.

House index

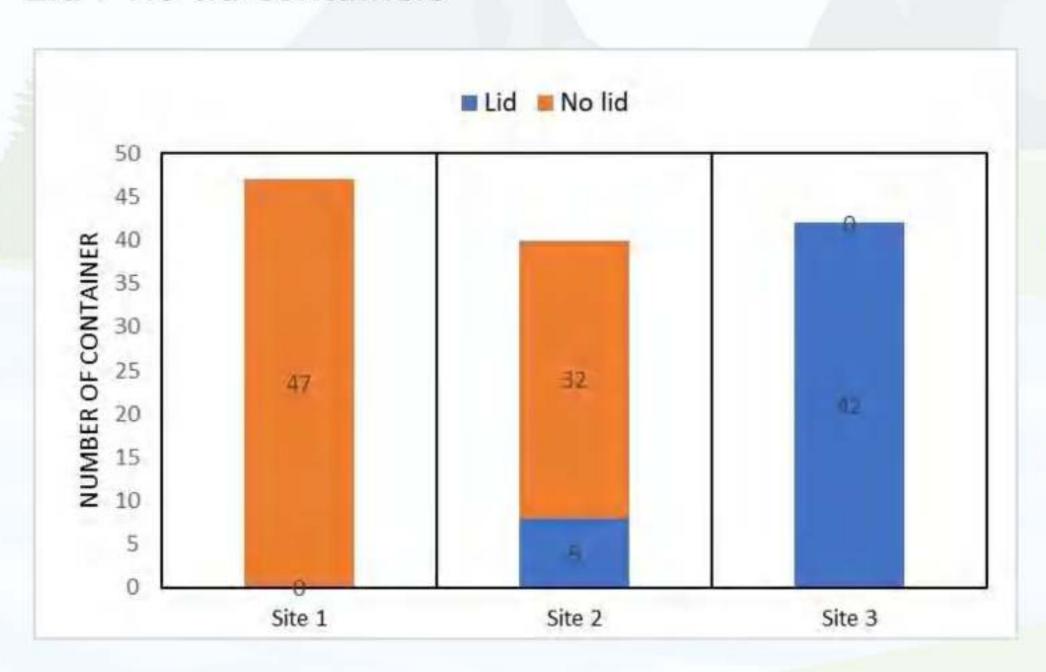


Site 1 from a total of 30 house Found 12 containers with larvae and Found 18 containers that does not have larvae.

Site 2 from a total of 30 house Found 10 containers with larvae and Found 20 containers that does not have larvae.

Site 3 from a total of 30 house Found 9 containers with larvae and Found 21 containers that does not have larvae.

Lid / No lid containers

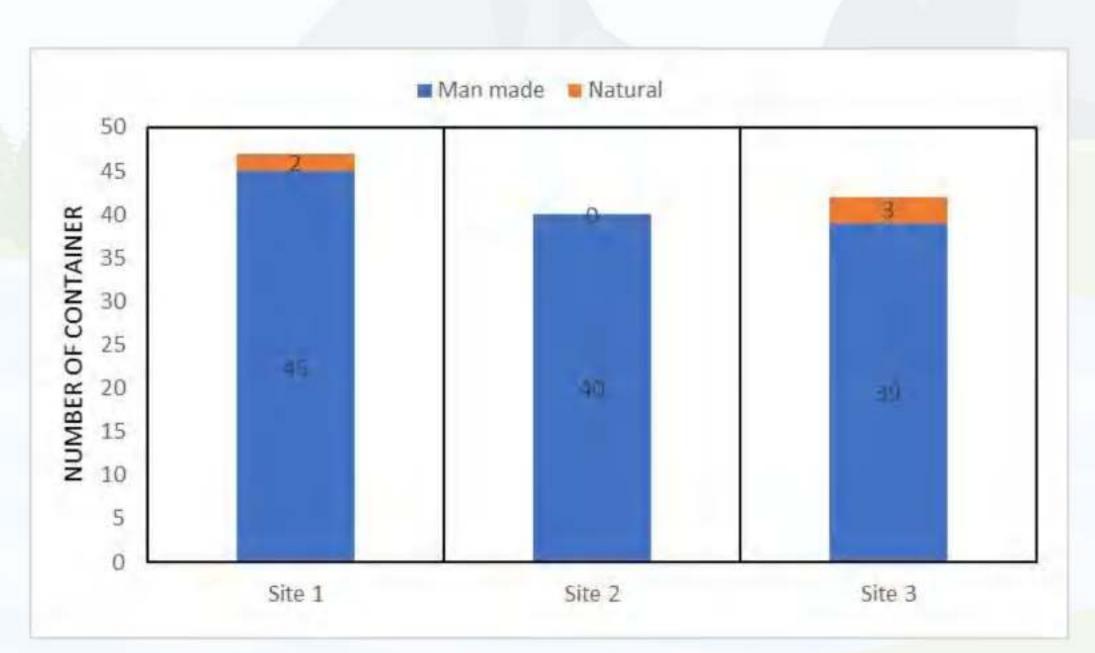


Site 1 found 47 containers thats doesn't have a lid.

Site 2 found 32 containers that doesn't have a lid and found 8 containers that have a lid.

Site 3 found 42 containers that have a lid.

Man made / natural containers

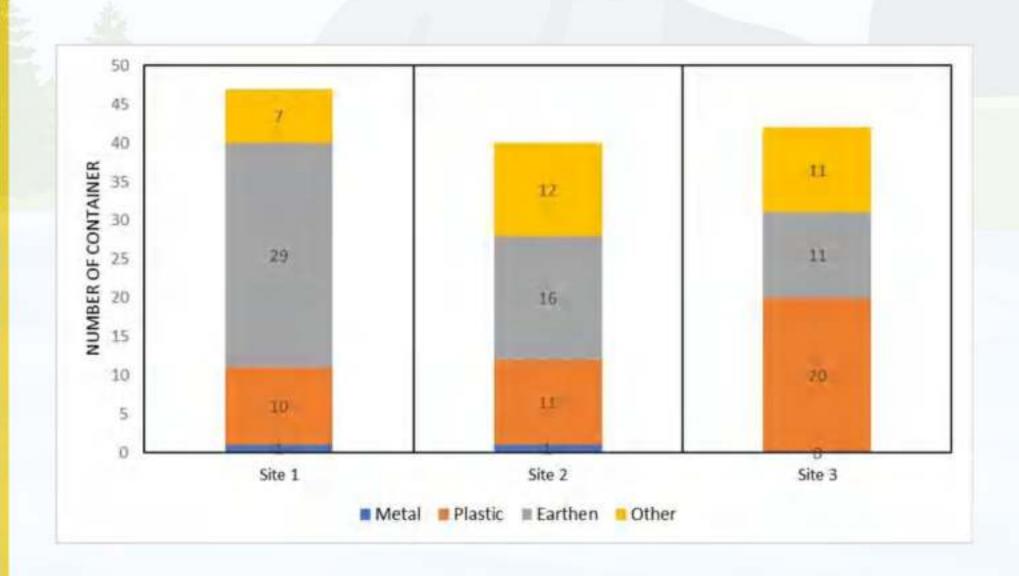


Site 1 Found 45 man made containers and found 2 natural containers.

Site 2 Found 40 man made containers and not found natural containers.

Site 3 Found 39 man made containers and not found natural containers.

Metal plastic earthen / other containers

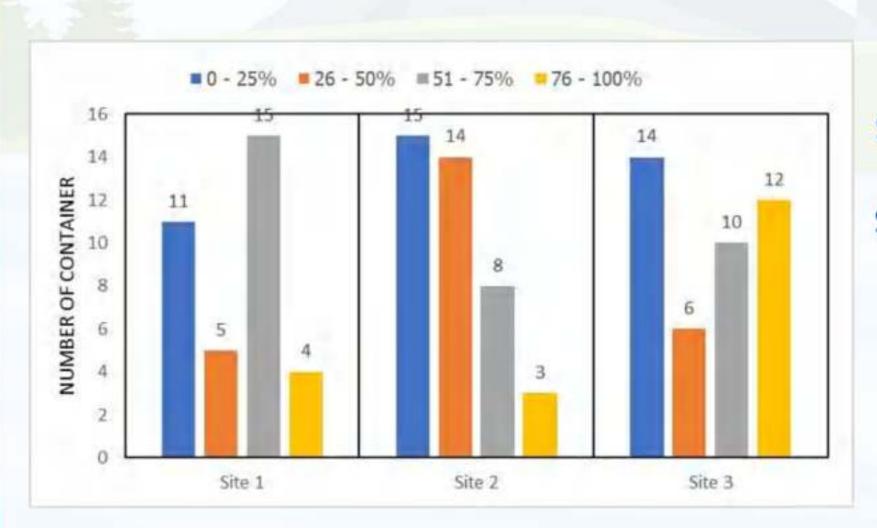


Site 1 found 1 Metal, 10 Plastic, 29 Earthen and 7 Others.

Site 2 found 1 Metal, 11 Plastic, 16 Earthen 7 and 12 Others.

Site 3 not found Metal, found 20 Plastic, 11 Earthen and 11 Others.

Water Levels (0-25%, 26-50%, 51-75%, 76-100%)

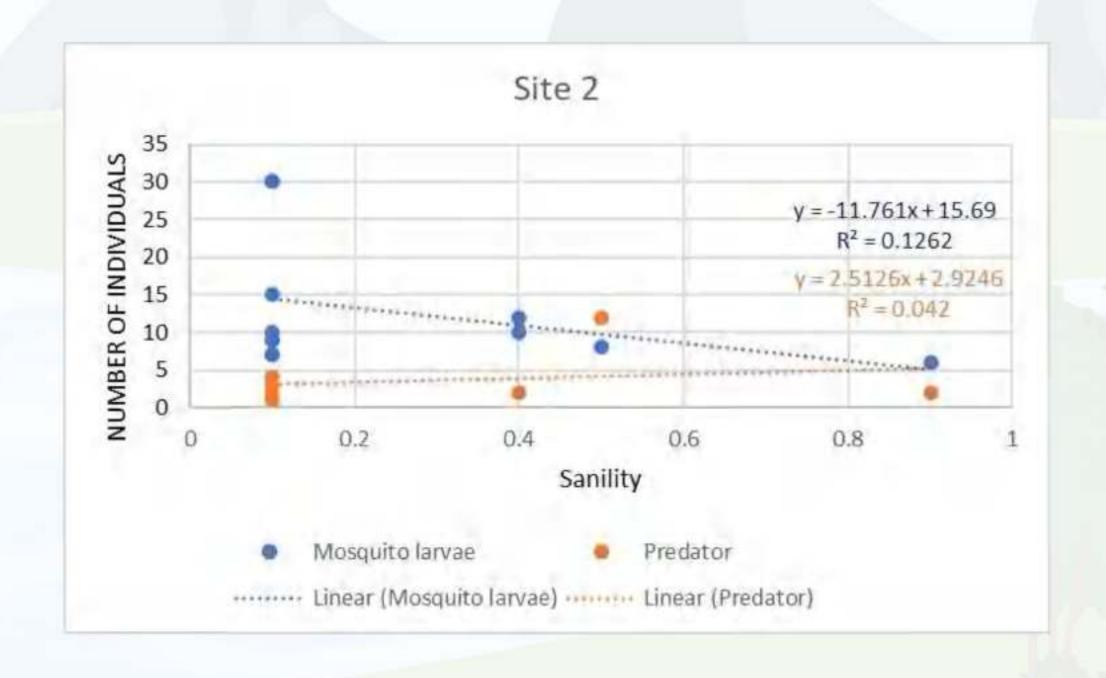


Site 1 found the highest water content of 51-75%.

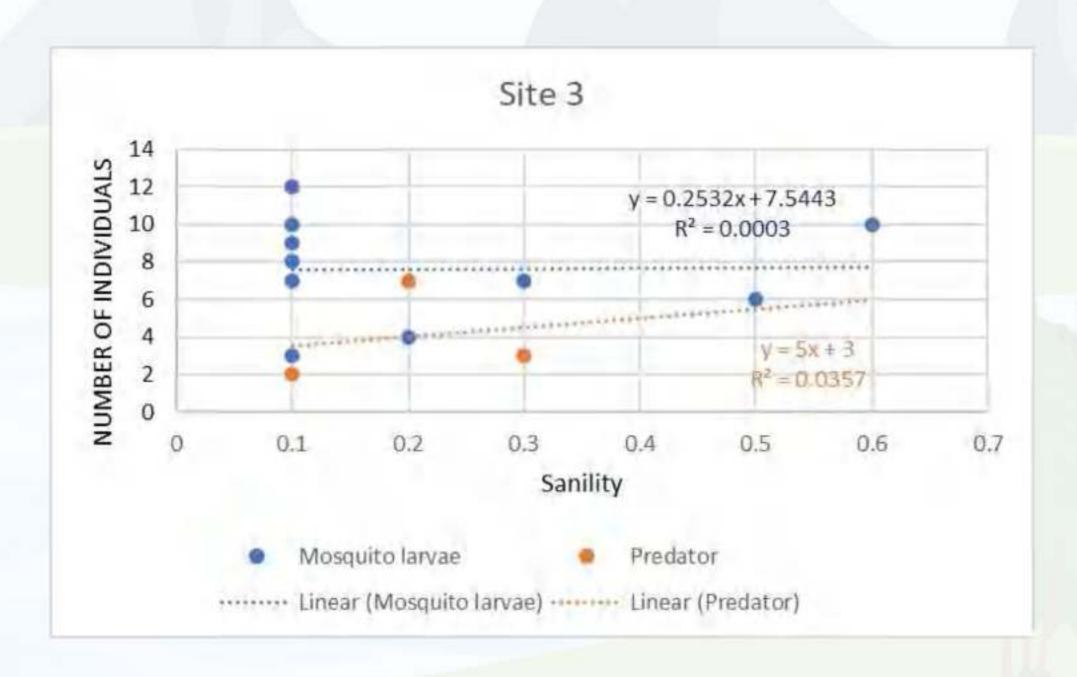
Site 2 found the highest water content of 0-25%.

Site 3 found the highest water content of 0-25%.

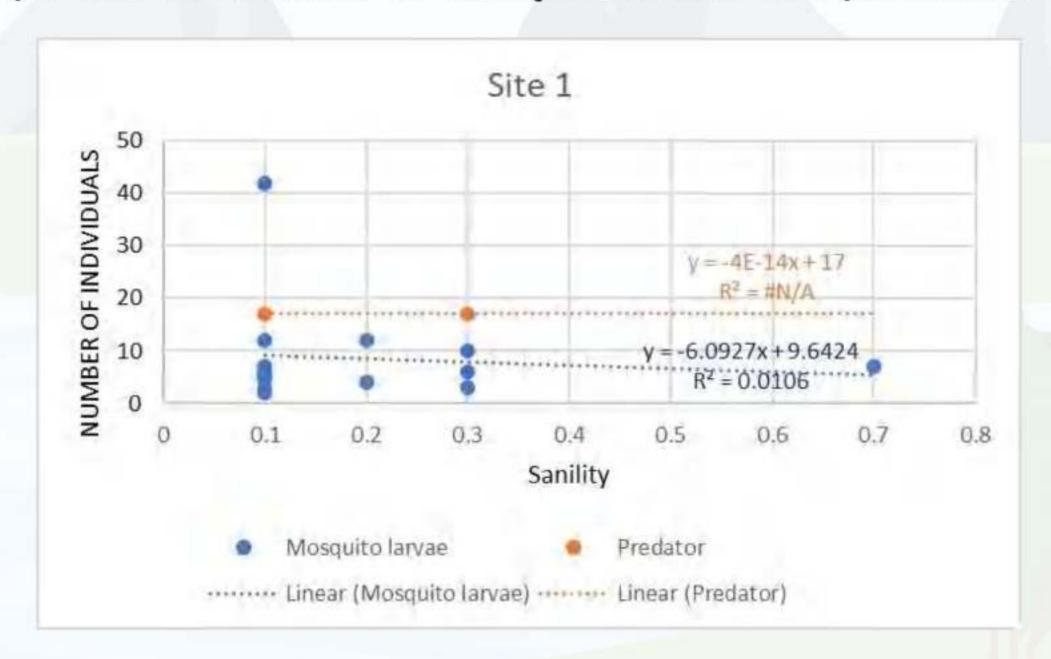
Compare water pH and the number of mosquito larvae and predators.



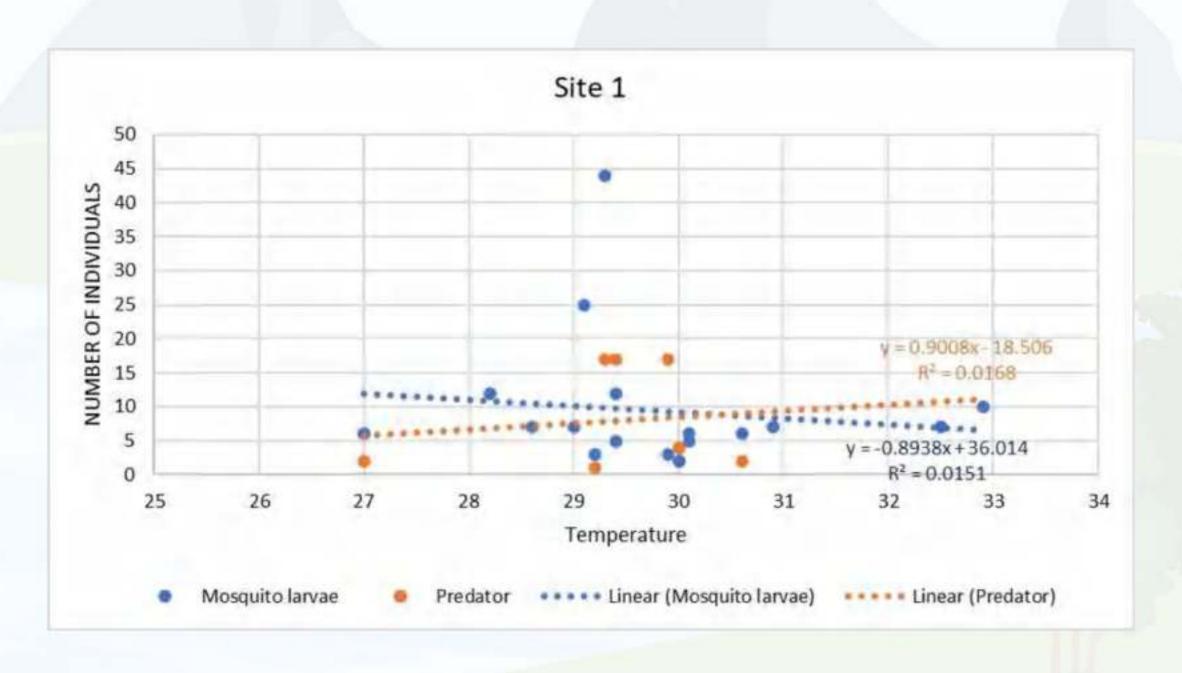
Compare water pH and the number of mosquito larvae and predators.



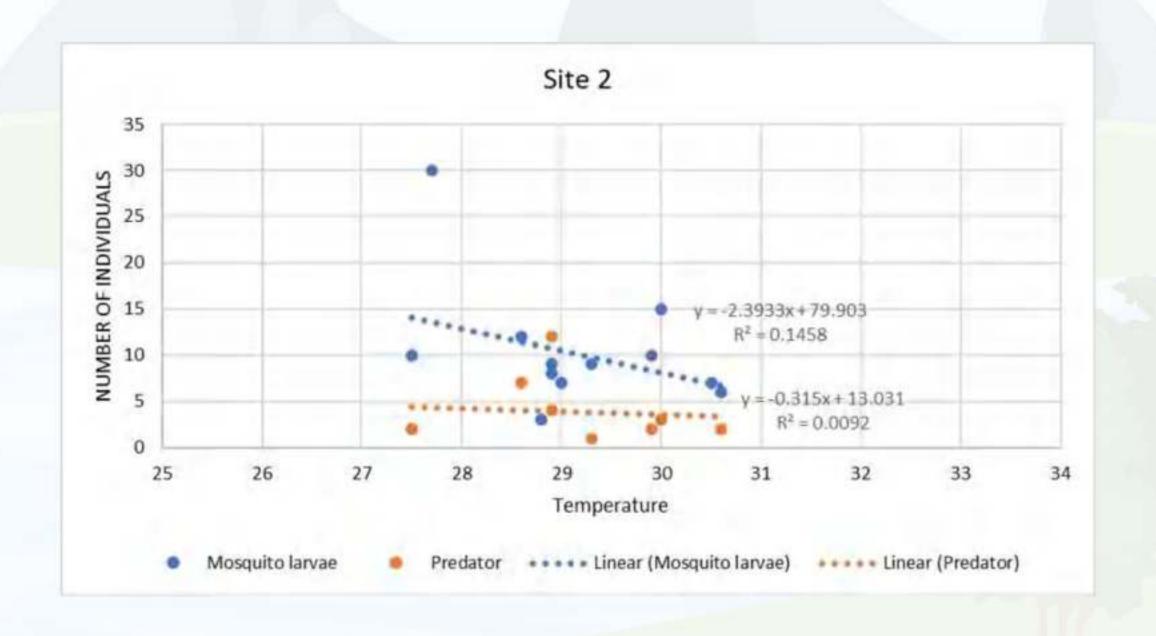
Compare water pH and the number of mosquito larvae and predators.



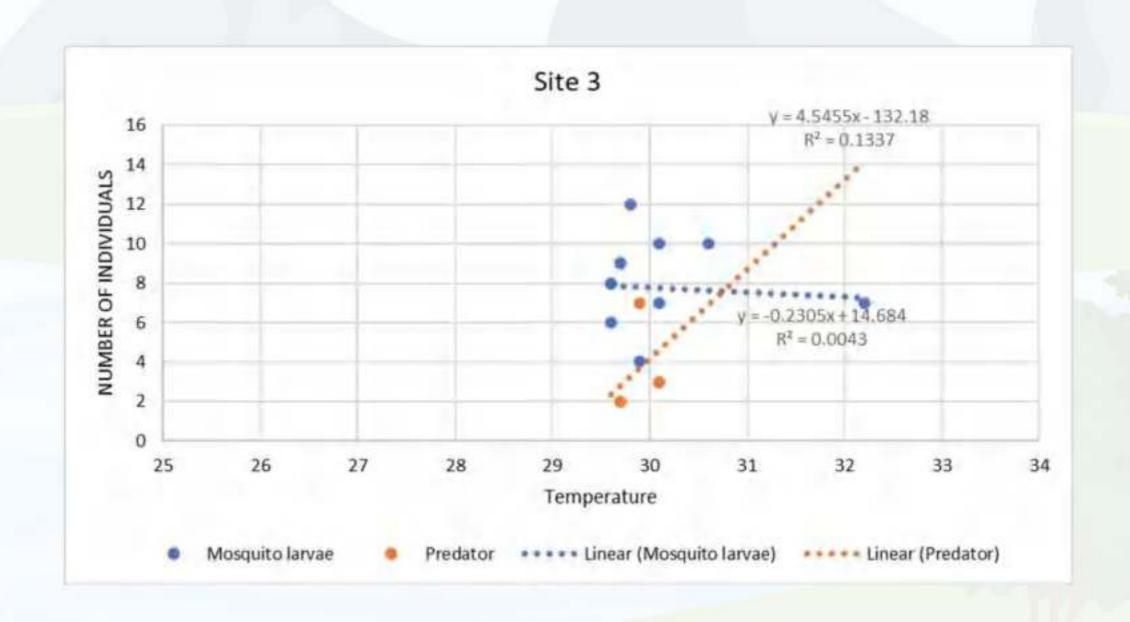
Compare water temperature and the number of mosquito larvae and predators.



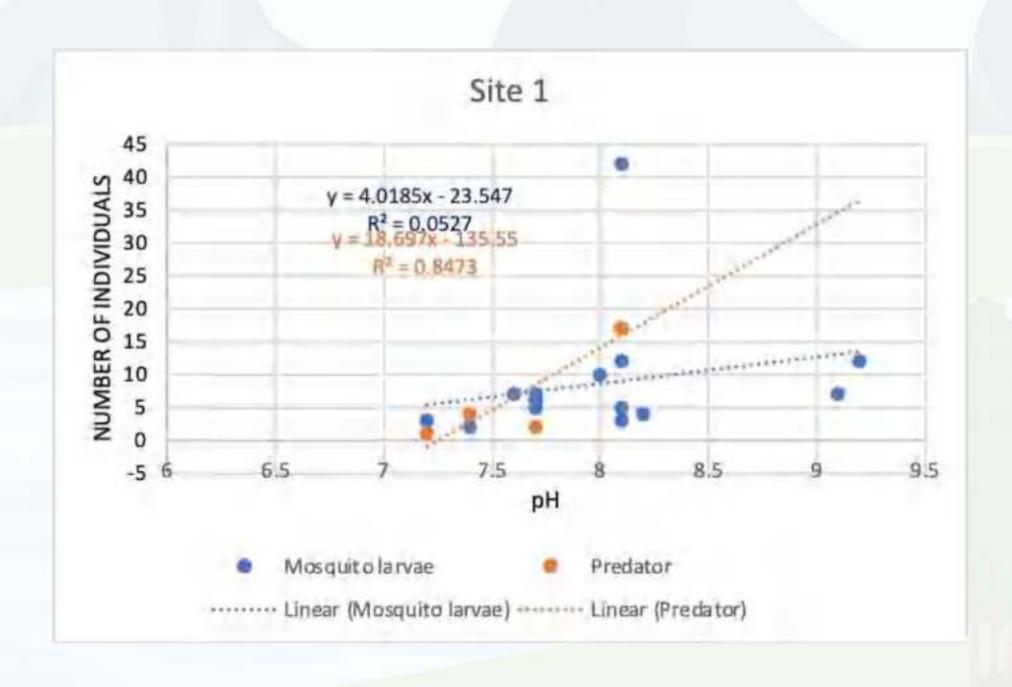
Compare water temperature and the number of mosquito larvae and predators.



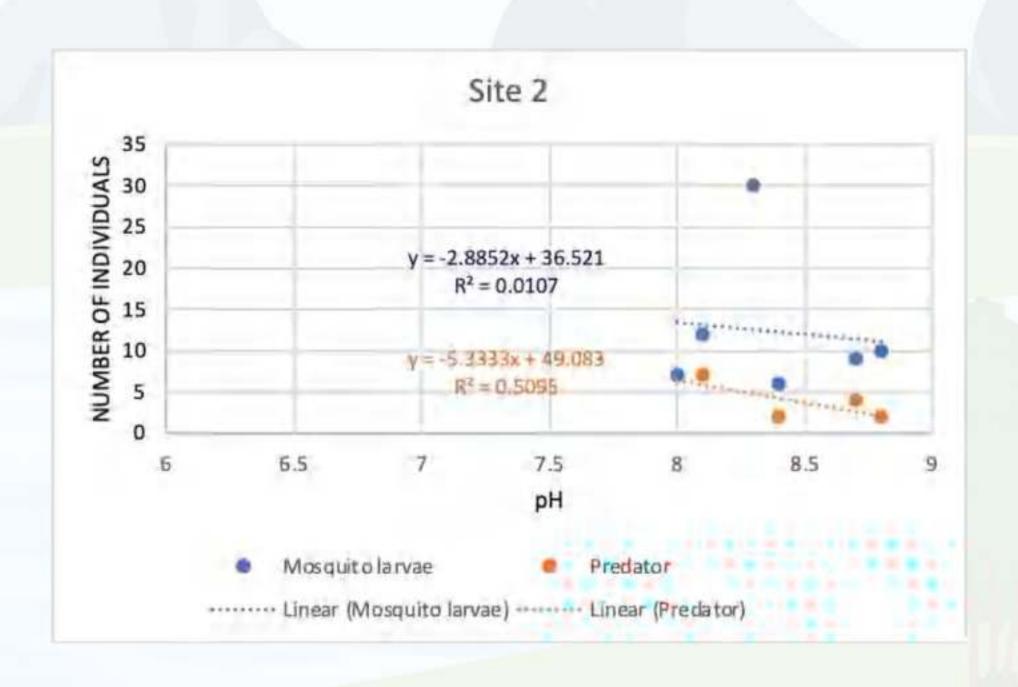
Compare water temperature and the number of mosquito larvae and predators.



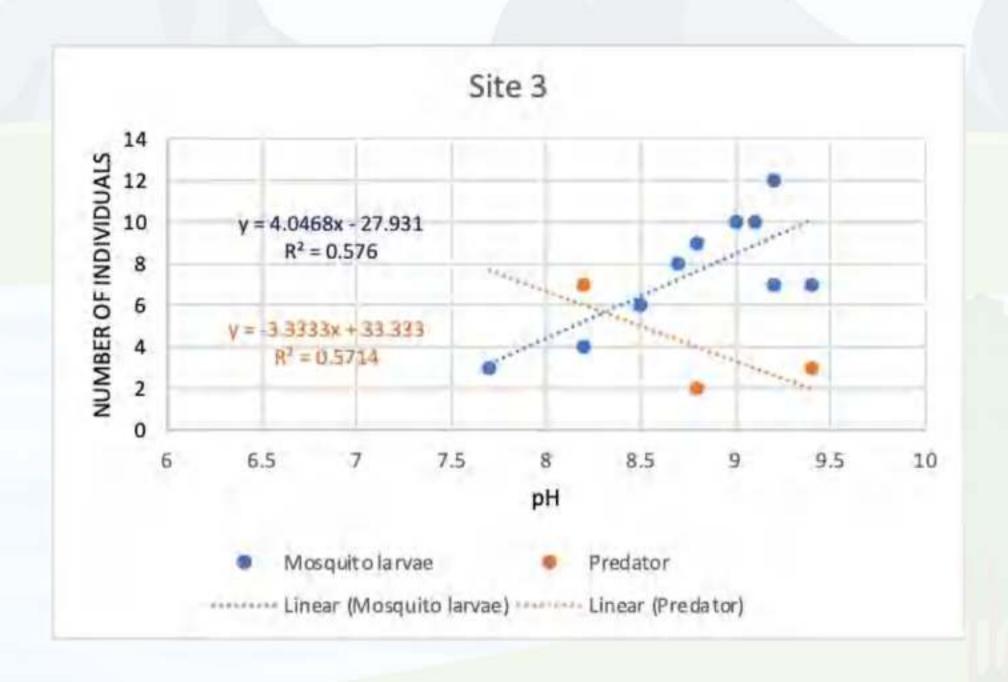
Compare water salinity and the number of mosquito larvae and predators.



Compare water salinity and the number of mosquito larvae and predators.



Compare water salinity and the number of mosquito larvae and predators.



Conclusion

- The survey found that the distance from the dam affected the number of mosquito larvae and the actual number of predators.
- From the survey, mosquito larvae were found to be the most annoying at site 3.
- Surveys have found that the biggest predators are fish.
- From the survey it was found that site 1 had the most larvae.
- From the survey, Culex Mosquito's larvae were found to be the most at site 3.
- A survey found that the most commonly used containers are man-made.
- The survey found that most of the containers found did not have lids.

References

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