

COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF LARVAE OF MOSQUITOES PRESENT IN THE GARDENIA'S URBANIZATION, BARRANQUILLA- COLOMBIA

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ABSTRACT

This research report refers to the study of mosquito larvae collected by students belonging to the SICE research in the Gardenias urbanization in the city of Barranquilla, composed of more than 10,000 people, located to the north of Colombia. A research question is developed related to public health and how to avoid diseases transmitted by mosquitoes, guaranteeing health for all. These results allow us to conclude that there is a high risk of contracting diseases transmitted by mosquitoes since the species mostly found is responsible for these diseases, so we recommend establishing a community action plan to ensure public health in the face of diseases transmitted by mosquitoes.

RESEARCH QUESTION

1. How can we guarantee the health of the inhabitants of the Gardenias urbanization in Barranquilla, Colombia, against diseases transmitted by mosquitoes?
2. What species of mosquitoes are most common in the homes of the urbanization las gardenias?
3. In what type of habitat are mosquito larvae mostly found in the homes of the sector?
4. What is the relationship between surface temperature and the life cycle of mosquitoes in

RESEARCH METHODS

1. STUDE SITE.



3. APP GLOBE



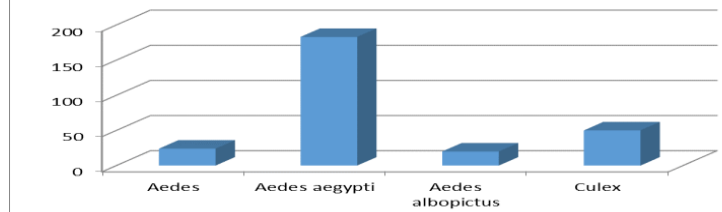
CONCLUSIONS

1. The species AEDES AEGYPTI, is the most classified when performing the protocol with the GLOBE app in 66% of the sample made.
4. The artificial container VASE is the most classified in the sampling with 45% of the total samples obtained in the homes of the referenced population.

RESULT

A method of collecting larvae in households was used by plastic bottles in which they discharged the larvae found, they were marked with the date and place of finding inside the homes of the population formed by apartments finding a total of 277 larvae used as samples of the research, we managed to use the app globe to upload the data which were later visualized in the system and a mathematical study was made based on tables of frequency distribution and representative graphs developed, these results found that 66% of the larvae analyzed were classified as of the aedes aegypti genus and instead where these larvae were artificial containers type vases with 45% of the total of containers found with larvae.

LARVAE COUNT



HABITATS CON LARVAS

