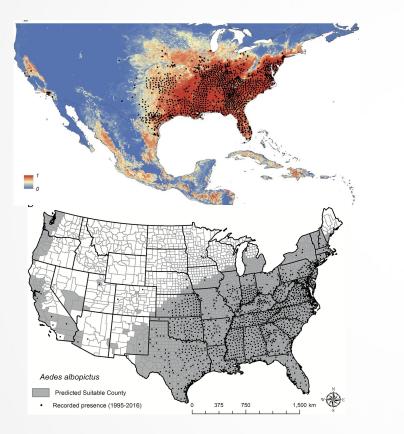
Urban microclimate and mosquito dynamics

Michelle V. Evans, Courtney C. Murdock October 18, 2017



New technologies allows us to make more accurate range maps

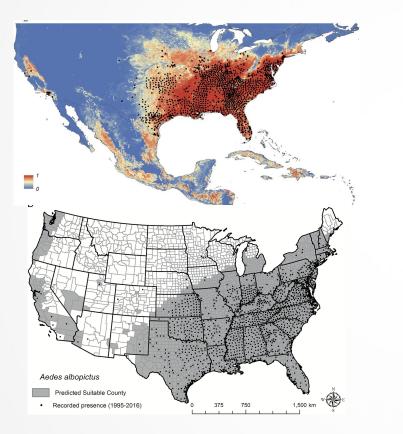


Creation of species distribution maps using statistical predictive tools

Collection of species presence points into databases with thousands of records

Linking recorded presence points with climate data

New technologies allows us to make more accurate range maps



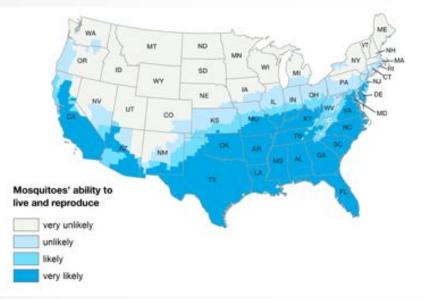
Creation of species distribution maps using statistical predictive tools

Collection of species presence points into databases with thousands of records

Linking recorded presence points with climate data

Large scale range maps may not be relevant at fine-scales

Range of Aedes aegypti



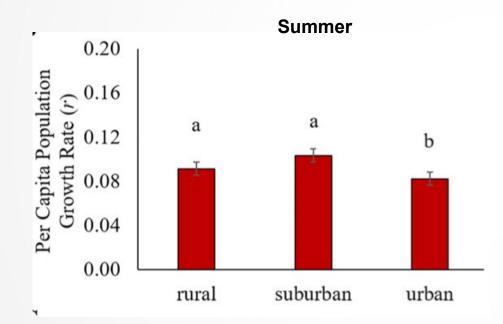
Nationwide

Extent of Zika outbreak in Miami, FL

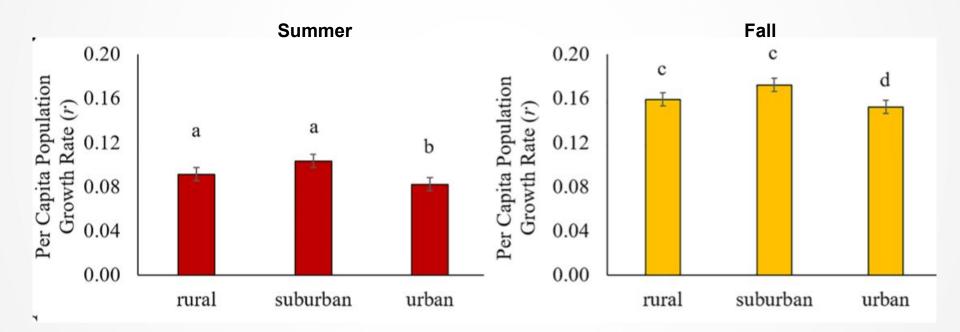


Several city blocks

Heterogeneity in urban microclimate results in different growth outcomes for mosquito populations



Heterogeneity in urban microclimate results in different growth outcomes for mosquito populations



Mosquito habitat differs across an urban area



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How does an urban mosquito community change over the landscape?

What role does microclimate heterogeneity play in this?

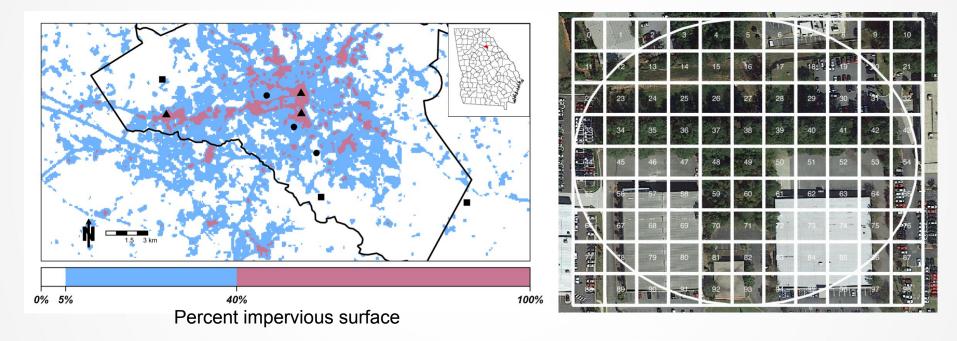
How does an urban mosquito community change over the landscape?

Increase in container breeding species with increasing urbanization

What role does microclimate heterogeneity play in this?

Urban heat island effect will cause shift in community composition

Surveyed larval habitat from June 2016 - May 2017



3 rural, 3 suburban, 3 urban

Surveyed within 100m radius

Recording habitat characteristics & mosquito species

All standing water noted as potential habitat, and marked positive if mosquito

larvae or pupae were present

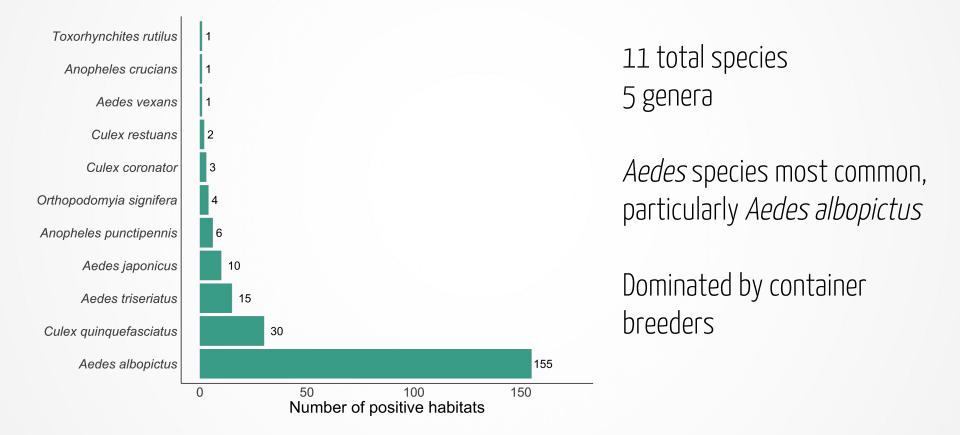
Subset of mosquito larvae were reared in the lab

Mosquitoes were identified to species

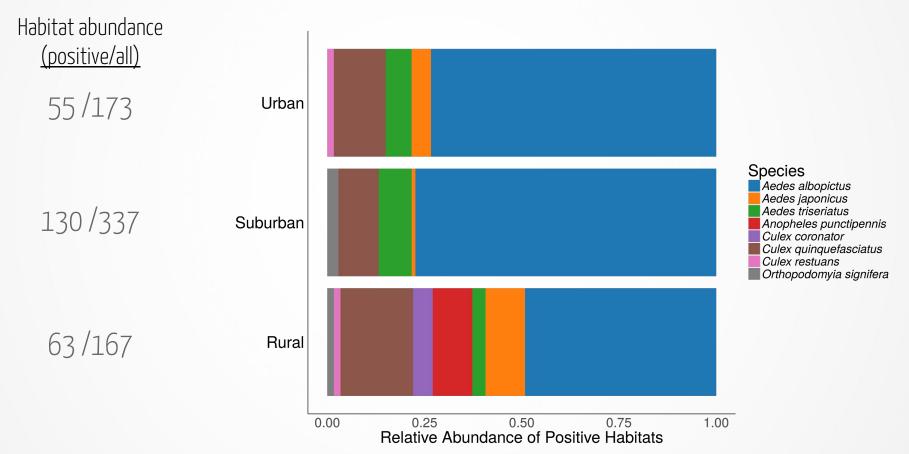
Habitat Characteristics

- Surface area
- Depth
- Canopy cover
- Type of habitat (container, pond, etc.)
- Turbidity
- Temperature
- Presence of other aquatic organisms, such as invertebrates or amphibians

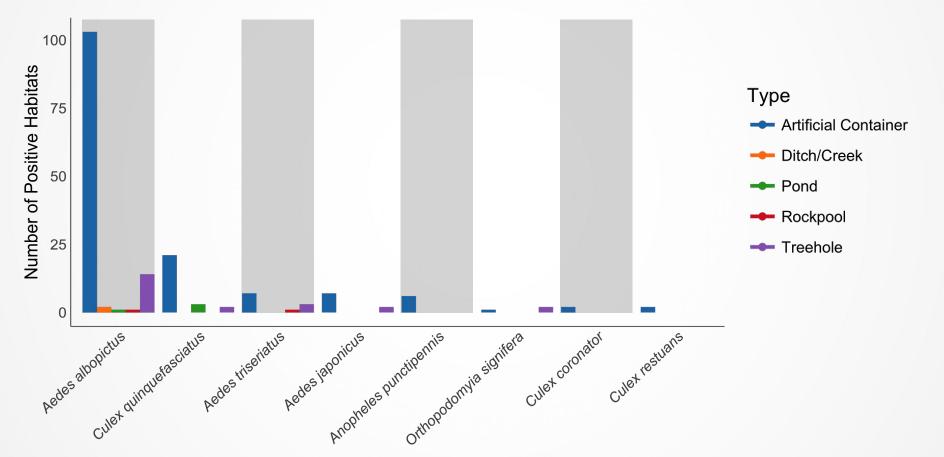
Mosquito community dominated by Aedes albopictus



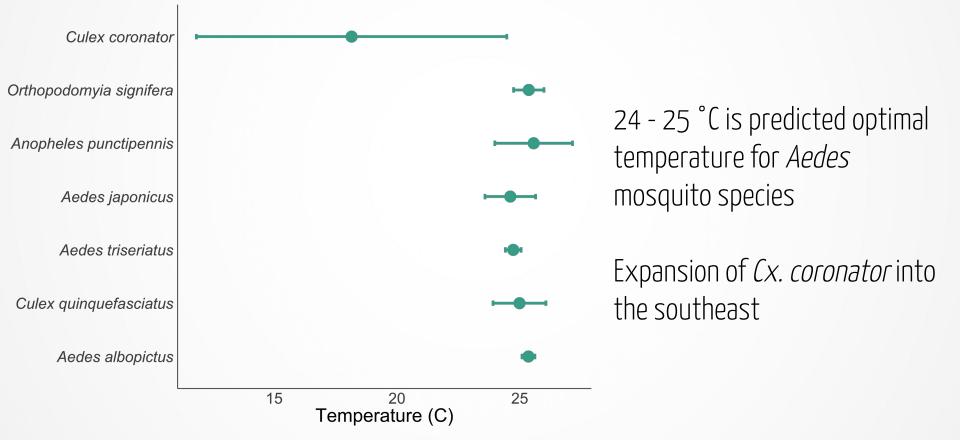
Species presence differed across land class

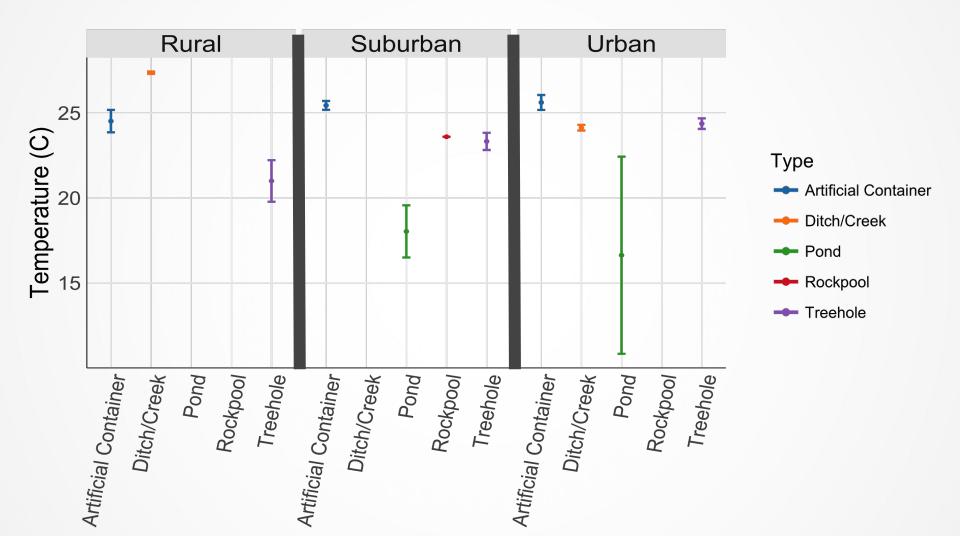


All species were found primarily in artificial containers



Species were found across a similar range of temperatures





Urbanization can shape mosquito populations

Urban and suburban areas were more homogeneous, dominated by Ae. albopictus

Primary source of habitat is artificial containers

Temperatures did not differ by species or land class, except for treeholes Suggests that endemic species may be more vulnerable to urban microclimate

Must consider other qualitative measures to explain partitioning of species Biotic effects, aquatic nutrients, bloodmeal availability, etc. Thank you!

The Murdock Lab





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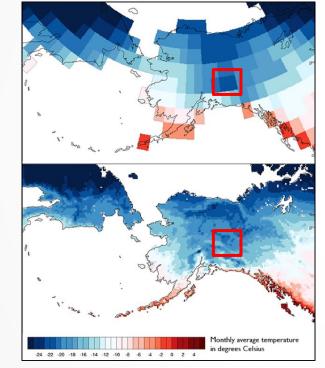


Extra slides!

The issue of scale-mismatch

150 mi resolution

12 mi resolution

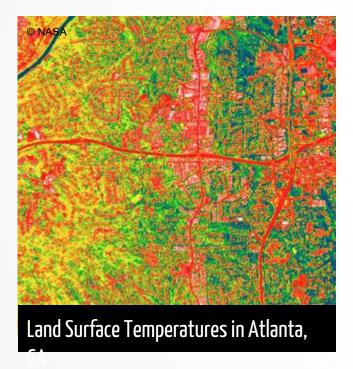


Climate data is often recorded at a coarser scale than mosquitoes experience...



leading to incorrect predictions of species presence at a fine scale

Photo Credit: Univ. of Alaska - Fairbanks

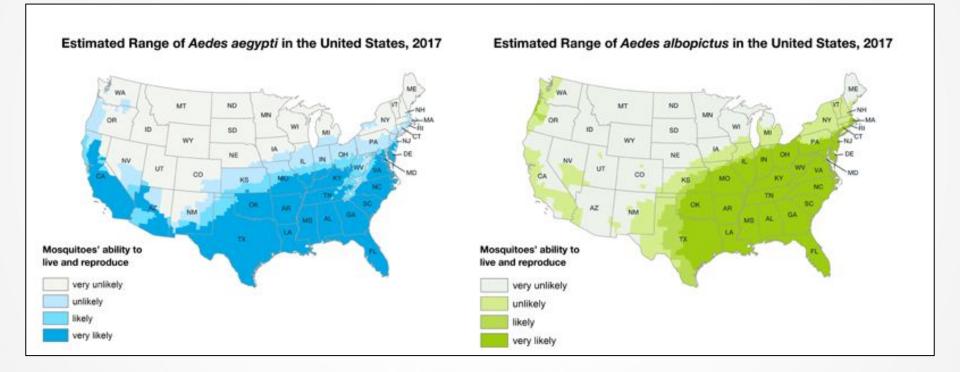


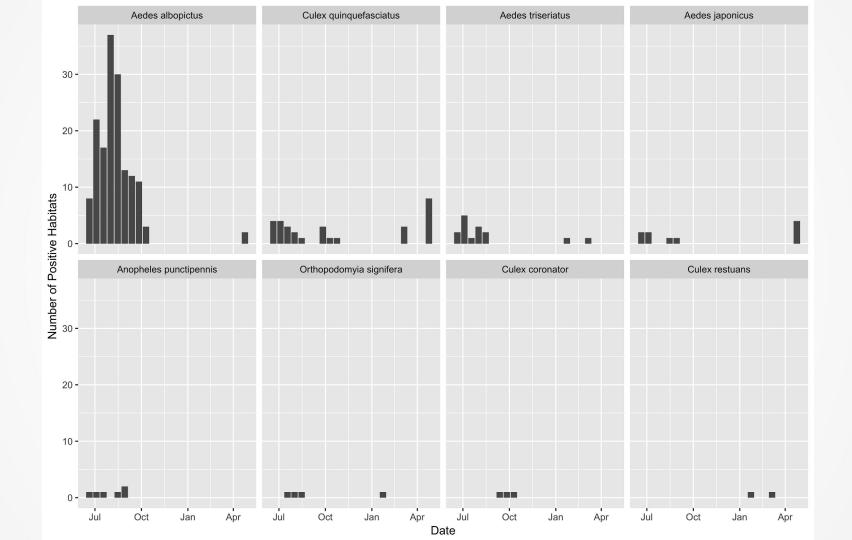
Developed landscapes have a wide range of climates, called microclimates

At a fine-scale, the distribution of mosquito species may be different than that predicted by range maps

How does a mosquito community change across the fine-scale of an urban gradient?

Mosquito species range maps are an important tool in public health





Species presence differed across land class

- Anthropophilic mosquitoes found in urban and suburban areas
- Rarer species were found in rural land classes
- Anopheles were exclusively rural

