## Mosquito Vector Ecology of the East Coast using NEON

**Name:**

Vector-borne diseases account for 17% of all infestious diseases worldwide (www.who.int), and over one million people die from mosquito-borne diseases every year. Mosquitoes are also vectors for diseases that afflict farm animals, pets and native animals. Most mosquito species have a preference for either humans or certain animals as the source of their blood meal. They are attracted by body odors, carbon dioxide, and heat emitted by person or animal. Diseases transmitted by mosquitoes in the United States include dog heartworm, West Nile virus, equine encephalitis, malaria, dengue and yellow fever.

## NEON animal and pathogen monitoring

The National Ecology Observation Network (NEON) maintains long-term ecological monitoring sites strategically placed throughout the United States. Each monitoring site collects an impressive suite of ecological data to build our understanding of how terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems function. Data colletion encompasses all aspects of ecosystem processes, including monitoring of the atmosphere, living communites, nutrient cycling, hydrology and land cover. All data collected across NEON sites is publically available and allows for comparisons across regional and continental scales (<https://data.neonscience.org/home>).

## Mosquitoes as disease vectors in the USA

1. The most prominent mosquito-borne diseases are transmitted by three genera of mosquitoes – Aedes, Culex, and Anopheles. Perform web searches for these genera of mosquitoes in the United States. Identify and report target mosquito specues that are currently of high concern for disease transmission on the East Coast of the United States.

1. Are the species you have identified classified as Native or Non-Native to the United States? What role do you beleive this plays in rates of disease transmission in this country?

1. In 2017, there were an estimated 219 million cases of malaria in 87 countries. According to the latest World Malaria report2, the USA spent ~ 3.1 billion in 2017 for malaria control and elimination. The United States, however, shares a relatively low burden of malaria on the global scale. Examine the center for disease control’s (CDC) website and summarize the history of the CDC and malaria as a major public health problem in the USA.

## Vector ecology of mosquitoes in eastern USA

This module includes data for mosquito collection, pathogen status and climate variables from three NEON collection sites; Ordway-Swisher Biological Station, Blandy Experimental Farm and Harvard Forest. Using data from the last 24 months at each site, answer the following questions to build an understanding of ecological vector status and risk of transmission along a latitudinal gradient on the east coast of the United States.

4) Using the available data, explore the prevalence of mosquitoes at each experimental site.

1. Does the total diversity of species change with latitude?

1. Are there patterns in occurence of disease carrying mosquitoes or prevalence of pathogens with latitude?

1. Using recent monthly climate data for each site (weather\_summary.csv), visualize and then report patterns in climate variables that may help explain any trends you report in Q4.

1. Perform a web search for the life cycle of mosquitoes. How is the life cycle impacted by climate variables? What role do you believe this plays in the occurence of mosquiotes at the 3 NEON sites?

1. Mosquitoes thrive in a diverse array of habitats? Examine the current locations of NEON field sites (<https://www.neonscience.org/field-sites/field-sites-map>). Why might field site location impact the usability of NEON data as indices for disease tranmission? Give an example.

## Will global change affect mosquito prevalence and disease transmission?

Among the consequences of global change are impacts on the spread of some diseases spread by biting mosquitoes. To examine the role temperature plays in disease transmission from mosquitoes, Climate Central (www.https://www.climatecentral.org/) analyzed the number of days each year in the spring, summer, and fall with an average temperature between 61 degrees and 93 degrees Fahrenheit (**‘Disease Danger Days’**, Figure 1).

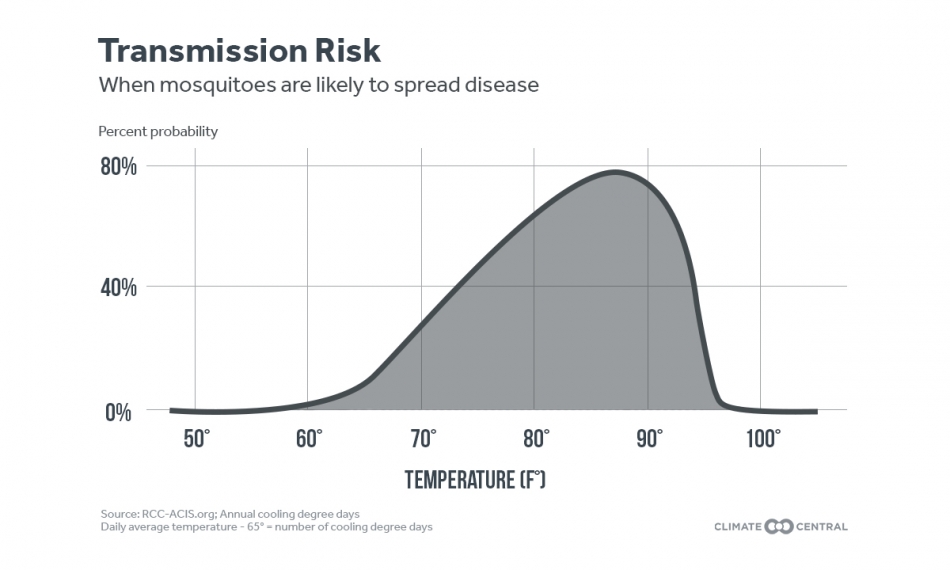


Figure 1. Temperature range for transmission of diseases spread by mosquitoes of the *Aedes* or *Culex* type.

1. Plot the monthly average temperature for each of the three NEON field sites. For each site, calculate a rough estimate of the ‘disease danger days’ for a calendar year.

1. A recent study by Rochlin et al. 20131 predicts a role of climate change in range expanision of the Asian Tiger Mosquito in north-eastern USA. Using your findings from previous questions, summarize how shifts in atmospheric carbon dioxide, temperature and precipiation might impact the the prevalence of mosquito-bourne diseases (current and/or new) across the USA. Do you beleive there be regions in the USA where mosquito-bourne diseases could decline?

1. Global change encompasses more than just shifts in climate. From what you have learned, do you beleive increasing urbanization will impact the prevalence of mosquito-bourne diseases in the future?

## Works Cited

1. Rochlin I, Ninivaggi DV, Hutchinson ML, Farajollahi A (2013) Climate Change and Range Expansion of the Asian Tiger Mosquito (Aedes albopictus) in Northeastern USA: Implications for Public Health Practitioners. PLOS ONE 8(4): e60874.
2. WHO: World Malaria Report. <https://www.who.int/malaria/publications/world-malaria-report-2018/en/>. Date last accessed: 02 Decemember 2019.