The study of mosquitoes is important because of their roles as members of food chains, carriers for human diseases, and as a sentinel taxon for climate change (Hoekman et al. 2016). However, in order for researcher to explore these topics, they need the standardized continental-scale data that the National Ecology Observatory Network (NEON) can provide and the tools to analyze this data. The aim of this research project is to develop and supply researchers with methods of wrangling NEON mosquito data frames into more usable formats to visualize mosquito species richness and trends in *Culex tarsalis* habits using R. Three main methods were used for managing NEON mosquito data: apply functions, merging data frames, and sub-setting data. Preliminary visualizations of NEON mosquito data seem to suggest that there is some sort of relationship between mosquito species richness and temperature where more species are observed in NEON locations where the average maximum temperature for the two preceding weeks was between 25 to 30 degrees Celsius. With regards to the species *Culex tarsalis*, NEON data indicates that this species is now present in the Alaska where it was previously thought to be absent. Both of these findings suggest that NEON data is capturing trends in mosquito richness and changes in the habits of species like Culex tarsalis that researchers can explore further in the future.