**Habitat quality influences *Aedes*, *Anopheles* and *Culex* larval abundance and co-occupancy in Edo state, Nigeria**

# Abstract

Certain mosquito species within the genera *Aedes*, *Anopheles*, and *Culex* are known to transmit diseases such as malaria, yellow fever, Zika, dengue, and lymphatic filariasis. They occupy extensive grounds and broad range of breeding environments in tropical and subtropical regions of the world, which make them threatening to public health. Habitat qualities, as defined by a range of physicochemical properties, habitat types and species co-occupancy, influence adult female mosquito site preference for oviposition and larval development. Understanding these extrinsic factors that influence mosquito breeding behaviour is important for their control. We surveyed 32 breeding sites in Edo State, Nigeria, that were positive for at least one living mosquito larva, assessing 17 physicochemical properties and categorizing habitat types (as containers, gutters, puddles, used tires, and tire tracks). We evaluated the predictive ability of these habitat qualities on mosquito larval abundance. *Anopheles* larvae were more abundant in tyre tracks, puddles, and gutters, which were characterized by high variability in physicochemical properties, compared to containers and used tires. *Aedes* larvae were most abundant in puddles and used tyres, showing high dissimilarity in habitat preference compared to Anopheles. The abundance of *Aedes* mosquitoes was positively associated with chloride but negatively with suspended solids, color, Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), and *Anopheles* larval population. *Culex* larvae were predominantly found in used tyres and were negatively associated with pH, turbidity, and TDS, but positively associated with nitrates. Containers and used tyres had more similar and homogeneous physicochemical properties, favoring *Culex* and *Aedes* breeding. Furthermore, *Aedes* showed greater dissimilarity in habitat type preference compared to *Anopheles*. This study highlights the complexity in the ecological control of mosquitoes in Edo State, Nigeria, due to their environmental adaptability. It provides insights into the ecological dynamics and interactions between mosquito species and abiotic factors in aquatic environments.

**Keywords:** Mosquito larvae, habitat quality, species-occurrence, physicochemical properties, vector control

# 1. Introduction

As one of the most important insect vectors, mosquitoes can spread a variety of pathogens that affect both human and animal health. Many mosquito species that transmit illnesses like malaria, yellow fever, Zika, dengue, chikungunya, West Nile virus, and lymphatic filariasis are found in the genera *Aedes*, *Anopheles*, and *Culex* (Jupp, 2005; Dodson & Rasgon, 2017; Eneanya et al., 2018; Nebbak et al, 2022). Due to their extensive geographic spread and their broad range of breeding environments, they are threatening to public health, especially in tropical and subtropical regions of Africa and Asia (Awolola et al., 2007; Chua et al., 2004; David et al., 2021; Muturi et al., 2007).

Mosquitoes propagate by female adults ovipositing in suitable breeding sites. Her choice of egg-laying is reprimanded by environmental and physiological factors (Chua et al., 2004; Muturi et al., 2007). Gravid females use visual cues and olfactory chemosensors to detect and evaluate potential aquatic habitat quality (Turnipseed et al., 2018). They are highly receptive to the volatile organic compounds released from stagnant water sources like containers, tyres, puddles, gutters, and natural pools (Chua et al., 2004; Medeiros-Sousa et al., 2020). These chemosignals provide information on the presence of microbial communities and nutrients that will support larval growth (Turnipseed et al., 2018). Female mosquitoes also use non-chemical cues when choosing egg deposition sites. They prefer temporary, stagnant water bodies with no predators and high organic content that offer nutrition for filter-feeding larvae (Benelli, 2015).

The qualities of water in breeding sites play a crucial role in both the laying of eggs and the growth of mosquitoes. This habitat quality may be shaped by many factors including physicochemical properties, competing species and habitat structure ( Benelli, 2015; Chua et al., 2004; David et al., 2021; Medeiros-Sousa et al., 2020; Mwangangi et al., 2009). Physicochemical factors such as temperature, turbidity, acidity, and the concentrations of various substances, including ammonia, nitrite, nitrate, sulfate, phosphate, chloride, calcium, and hardness of the water are critical for egg hatching and larval development success (Awolola et al., 2007; Medeiros-Sousa et al., 2020; Nikookar et al., 2017). Furthermore, habitat types such as tyres, containers, puddles, tyre tracks and gutters may have differential potentiality for mosquito oviposition and larval development (Awolola et al., 2007; Medeiros-Sousa et al., 2020; Mwangangi et al., 2009; Nikookar et al., 2017). Understanding how different habitat qualities govern the abundance and richness of mosquito vector species is crucial for disease prevention and mosquito control efforts.

Nigeria faces a high prevalence of mosquito-borne diseases such as malaria, lymphatic filariasis, and dengue fever ( Eneanya et al., 2018; Awosolu et al., 2021). A better understanding of mosquito breeding behaviour and ecology is crucial for achieving vector-borne disease elimination and eradication (Chua et al., 2004). Recent control efforts have targeted the larval stages of mosquitoes by manipulating their growing conditions (Zoh et al., 2022). However, most studies focus on single populations, and there is a dart of studies on the multivariate effects of physicochemical properties on multiple mosquito populations simultaneously (Silberbush & Blaustein, 2008; Mwangangi et al., 2009). This gap in data necessitates further study on the physicochemical characteristics of mosquito larval habitats.

We conducted a field study to estimate the multivariate effects of physicochemical properties of water and species co-occurrence on *Aedes*, *Anopheles* and *Culex* larva abundance. We also investigated the difference in abundance across habitat types in three ecological zones. Furthermore, we aimed to identify the most important physicochemical properties that affect larval occurrence.

# 2. Materials and methods

\*\*Insert other sections of the materials and methods\*\*

## Data analysis

Statistical analyses were conducted using R version 4.1.3. Habitat types were categorized into five categories: container, gutter, puddles, tyres, and tyre tracks. Only sites that were positive for at least one mosquito sample were included in the analysis.

Principal component analysis (PCA) of physicochemical parameters was conducted using the FactoMineR package. Graphical representations were created using ggplot from the ggplot2 package, while PCA biplots were generated using fviz\_ca\_biplot from the FactoExtra package.

A generalized linear mixed-effects model (GLMM) was developed using a stepwise regression approach with forward selection, employing a Poisson distribution and a log link function. Only most contributing variable from the PCA was included as predictors in the GLMM. Prior to model construction, predictor variables underwent z-score transformation, resulting in a significant enhancement of the model's performance. Predictor variables with statistical significance (p < 0.05) were included as fixed effects, while ecozones and habitat types were incorporated as random effects due to their impact on observations. Model selection was guided by second-order Akaike’s information criterion (AIC) scores and Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC), with a series of trial models compared using the anova function. GLMMs were implemented using the lme4 package and the glmer function.

Separate negative binomial models were fitted to assess the impact of habitat type on *Aedes*, *Anopheles*, and *Culex* mosquito abundance. Negative binomial models (NBM) were chosen over Poisson models due to observed over-dispersion in the data. The model was built with a log (x + 1) transformation applied to the mosquito abundance variables prior to computing the NBM. To assess differences among each habitat, Tukey tests for multiple comparisons were conducted using the "glht()" function from the "multcomp" package (Hothorn et al., 2008), given the existence of five distinct habitat levels.

Correspondence analysis plots were employed to ordinate mosquito species associated with habitat types. Before this analysis, a significant dependence (p < 0.05) in the abundance of the mosquito genus across habitat types was confirmed using the chisq.test function. Following this, a correspondence analysis biplot was generated using CA for analysis and fviz\_ca\_biplot for visualization.

# 3. RESULT

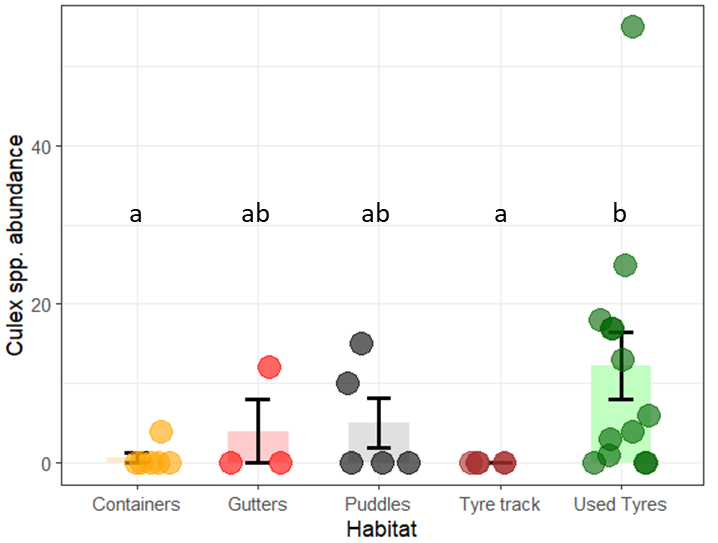
In total, 642 individual mosquito larvae were collected across all sites. This includes 91 *Anopheles*, 200 *Culex* and 351 *Aedes* species. Overall, most mosquitoes were collected from used tyres (320), puddles (210) and containers (43) (see Table 1). Also, Tyre track had no *Culex* or *Aedes* mosquito, while Containers had no *Anopheles* mosquito. Evidently, Correspondence analysis (CA) biplot showed that *Aedes* was most associated with containers and puddles, *Culex* with used tyres, and *Anopheles* with Tyre tracks (Figure 5). This supported evidence shown in the descriptive statistics. For example, *Culex* had high prevalence in used tyres (mean +SE), and *Anopheles* was mostly found in tyre tracks (mean + SE).

Table 1: Mosquito larvae collected at the sampling locations and their abundance.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Habitat (n) | *Anopheles* (%) | *Culex* (%) | *Aedes* (%) | Mean ± SD | Total |
| Containers (6) | 0 | 4 (2.00) | 39 (11.11) | 7.17±11.29 | 43 |
| Gutters (3) | 21 (23.08) | 12 (6.00) | 2 (0.57) | 11.67±17.62 | 35 |
| Puddles (5) | 25 (27.47) | 25 (12.50) | 160 (45.58) | 42.00±70.03 | 210 |
| Tyre track (5) | 34 (37.36) | 0 | 0 | 6.80±6.49 | 34 |
| Used tyres (13) | 11 (12.09) | 159 (79.50) | 150 (42.74) | 24.61±20.78 | 320 |

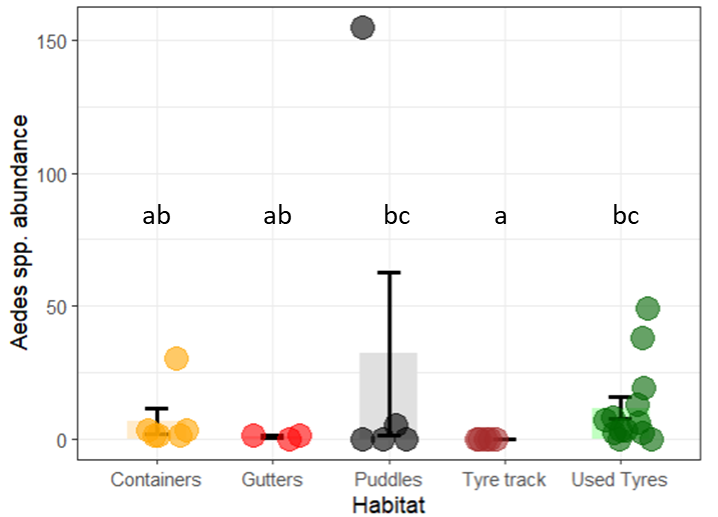
*n= number of samples; SD= Standard Deviation*

*\* % relative to the total number of mosquitoes found in the respective genus.*

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***Figure******1:*** *Abundance of Culex spp. larva at the artificial habitat. Error bar represent standard error of mean. Statistical Significant difference are indicated by differences in letters.*

There was no *Culex* larva in tyre tracks. However, used tyres, puddles and gutters had mean population of 12.23±15.38, 5.0±7.07 and 4.0±6.93 respectively, which were not statistically different from each other. Furthermore, an average of 0.67±1.63 *Culex* larva was found in containers, but was not statistically different from the *Culex* status in used tyres (0).



**Figure 2**: *Abundance of Aedes spp. sampled at the artificial habitat. Error bars indicates standard error of mean.*

Similar to the occurrence among the sampled *Culex* spp. larvae, tyre tracks had no occurrence of *Aedes* spp. larvae from all samples. Here, puddles had the highest count (32±67.79) of *Aedes* larvae, though not statistically differing from that in used tyres (11.54±15.33). Furthermore, containers and puddles habitats did not differ significantly from tyre tracks (which had no *Aedes* larvae)

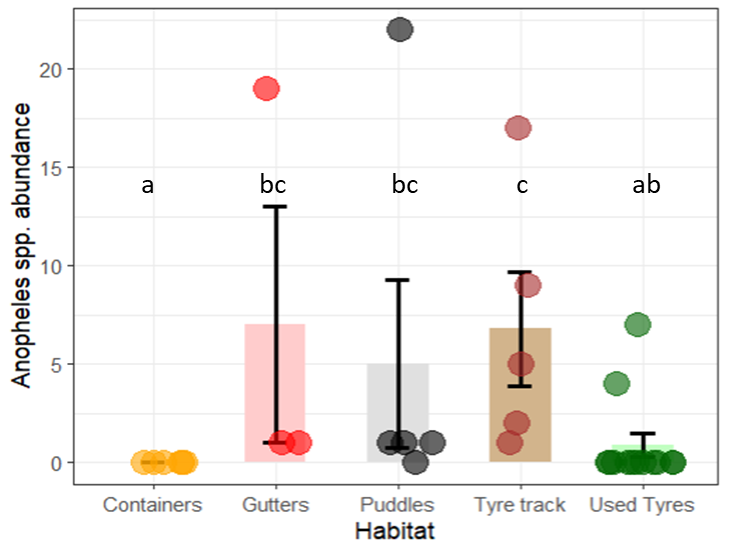
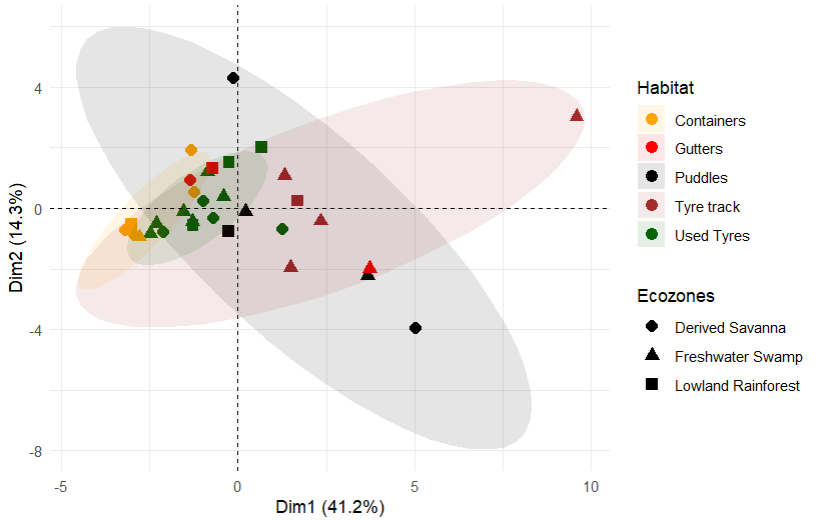


Figure 3: *Abundance of Anopheles spp. larva sampled at the artificial habitats. Error bars indicate standard error of mean*.

Unlike *Aedes* and *Culex* samples, Containers showed no presence of *Anopheles*, which was comparable to the absence found in used tires (P>0.05). Gutters, tyre tracks, and puddles exhibited average *Anopheles* abundances of 7±10.39, 6.8±6.50, and 5.0±9.5, respectively, with no significant statistical variance observed among them (P>0.05).

Descriptive statistics of the physicochemical properties by habitat type are summarized in Table 2. There were variations between habitat types and this were represented in the PCA biplot (Figure 4). The first two axes of the PCA explained 55.5% of total variation in the data. Specifically, the first axis accounted for 41.2% of data variance, with total solid, suspended solid, colour, magnesium, sulphate, hardness, chloride, turbidity and nitrate as the variables that most contributed to explaining the dataset variation. All physicochemical parameters were positively correlated with the first dimension, except for DO (Figure 6). On the other hand, TDS, Conductivity, Alkalinity, pH, phosphate and turbidity were the main contributing variables explaining the second component axis which account for 14.3% of the variance (Figure 7).

PCA of the habitats and ecozones is represented in Figure 4. Puddles and tyre tracks had the most heterogeneous clusters. Containers and used tyres were the most homogenous, with great overlap in their clustering. Furthermore, the PCA ordination showed little disparity in the homogeneity physicochemical characteristics of each ecozones. From the ordination plot, the lowland rainforest appeared more homogenous sites, relative to the large heterogeneity in derived savanna and freshwater swamps sites.



**Figure 4**: PCA of habitat and their ecozones showing similarity of physicochemical properties in the sites (N= 32). Ellipse was set to a 95% confidence interval (CI). However, CI could not be calculated for “Gutters” due to too few data points.

Table 2: Physicochemical properties of mosquito larva habitats, represented as mean ± standard deviation

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Habitat | Container | Gutters | Puddles | Tyre tracks | Used tyres |
| pH | 6.15±0.35 | 7.03±1.21 | 6.94±0.67 | 7.3±1.01 | 6.6±0.88 |
| Colour | 81.16±36.82 | 1878±2877.07 | 3139.6±2781.72 | 4153.4±31 | 608.15±797.83 |
| Turbidity | 12.333±7.94 | 436.33±661.42 | 817.4±842.95 | 855.8±484.35 | 77.92±89.82 |
| TDS | 57.42±67.32 | 81.27±46.31 | 108.12±104.37 | 106±64.04 | 70.94±30.94 |
| Suspended Solid | 8.33±5.98 | 250.67±378.77 | 374±324.79 | 776±687.10 | 129.92±278.72 |
| Total Solid | 65.75±67.47 | 331.93±370.20 | 482.12±287.72 | 882±730.19 | 200.86±273.88 |
| Conductivity | 108.33±127.03 | 153.33±87.37 | 204±196.93 | 200±120.83 | 133.85±58.39 |
| Chloride | 14.12±6.31 | 32.94±4.07 | 50.832±40.06 | 39.536±22.66 | 22.81±16.34 |
| Alkalinity | 29.33±21.75 | 86±72.58 | 57.6±15.71 | 87.2±66.19 | 53.85±35.11 |
| Hardness as CaCO3 | 25.67±29.59 | 53.33±41.05 | 83.6±66.31 | 116.4±68.31 | 54.15±36.28 |
| Phosphate | 0.49±0.40 | 3.67±2.49 | 36.082±74.12 | 5.046±3.51 | 1.13±0.99 |
| Sulphate | 17.5±18.98 | 88.67±101.93 | 35±26.63 | 119.8±128.26 | 29.46±14.40 |
| Nitrate | 5.94±7.43 | 28.73±37.18 | 28.538±25.68 | 27.14±17.71 | 10.75±11.95 |
| DO | 7.38±1.58 | 4.8±4.42 | 2.62±1.64 | 3.82±2.49 | 4.08±1.82 |
| BOD | 2.56±1.42 | 16.03±20.67 | 10.282±6.69 | 12.54±17.42 | 9.09±14.66 |
| Calcium | 7.61±11.61 | 18.95±15.45 | 26.934±21.08 | 28.70±19.31 | 16.28±13.40 |
| Magnesium | 1.38±1.08 | 1.62±1.13 | 3.988±3.64 | 10.79±9.70 | 2.62±1.65 |

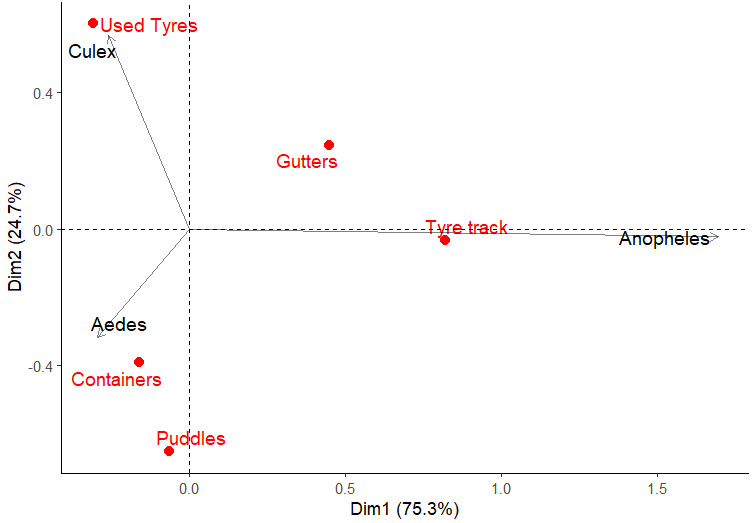
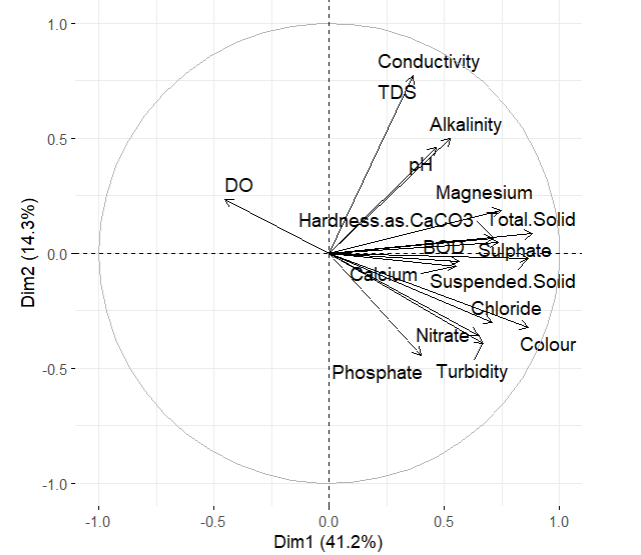


Figure 5: Correspondence analysis (CA) biplot representing the relationship between mosquito larvae and the Habitats.

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**Figure 6:** Principal component analysis (PCA) biplot showing physicochemical parameters of sampling sites in a two-dimensional space.

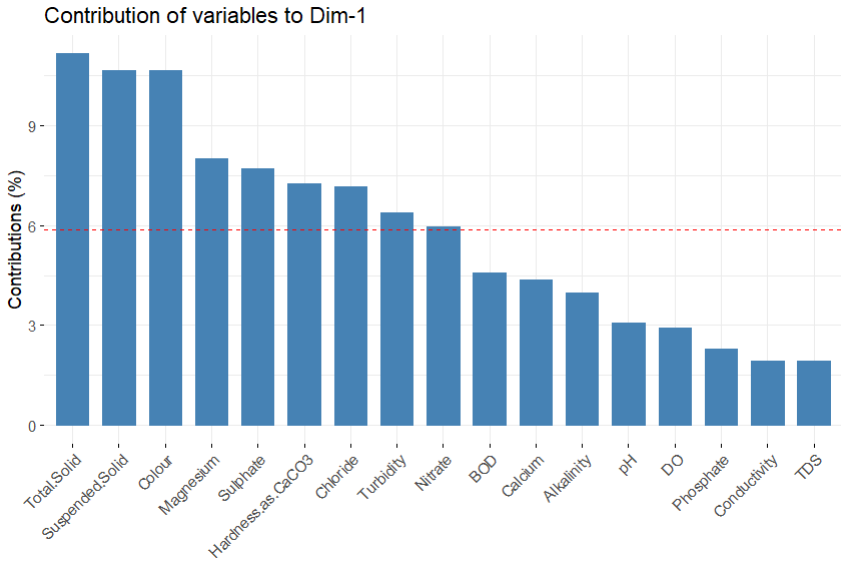


Figure 7: Contribution of physicochemical characteristics surveyed to the first principal component dimension.

\*The red dashed line in the visualization represents a threshold of average contribution. Variables with bars above the dashed red line are those that contribute more than average to the first principal component axis.

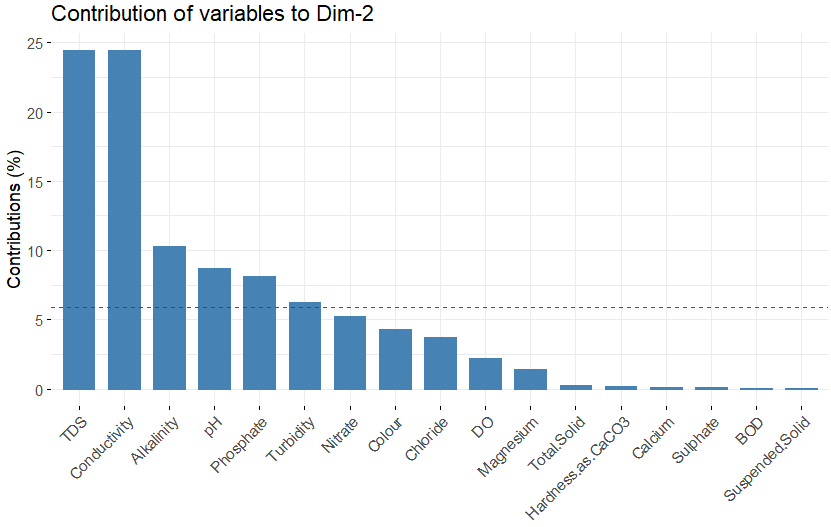


Figure 8: Contribution of physicochemical characteristics surveyed to the second principal component dimension.

\*The red dashed line in the visualization represents a threshold of average contribution. Variables with bars above the dashed red line are those that contribute more than average to the second principal component axis.

Table 3: Results of the generalized linear mixed model (GLMM) of the number of immature *Anopheles* in larval habitats.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Dependent variable** | **Effect** | **Term** | **Estimate** | **SE** | **Z-Value** | **p-value** |
| *Anopheles* Count | Fixed | Intercept | 0.1942 | 1.2795 | 0.152 | >0.05 |
|  |  | Turbidity | -0.6205 | 0.1857 | -3.341 | <0.001 |
|  |  | Magnesium | -0.7247 | 0.1710 | -4.238 | <0.001 |
|  |  | pH | -0.5958 | 0.1520 | -3.921 | <0.001 |

We used the most contributing PCA variables according to the first and second axis (Fig 7 & 8) and Culex and Aedes abundance to predict for Anopheles abundance. The GLMM showed that Turbidity, Magnesium, and pH negatively significantly (P < 0.05) influenced the *Anopheles* abundance (Table 3).

Table 4: Results of the generalized linear mixed model (GLMM) of the number of immature *Aedes* in larval habitats.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Dependent variable** | **Effect** | **Term** | **Estimate** | **SE** | **Z-Value** | **p-value** |
| *Aedes* Count | Fixed | Intercept | -0.5580 | 1.4129 | -0.395 | P >0.05 |
|  |  | *Anopheles* Count | -1.2163 | 0.2735 | -4.448 | P<0.001 |
|  |  | Suspended Solid | -0.7419 | 0.1582 | -4.688 | P<0.001 |
|  |  | TDS | -1.6200 | 0.1291 | -12.544 | P<0.001 |
|  |  | Chloride | 0.5479 | 0.1353 | 4.049 | P<0.001 |
|  |  | Colour | -2.7449 | 0.3086 | -8.894 | P<0.001 |

Most contributing physicochemical properties in according to the PCA (Figure 7 & 8) in addition to Anopheles and Culex abundance were used as GLMM fixed effect predictors for Aedes count. Colour, TDS, suspended solid and Anopheles population were significant negative predictors of Aedes population, while Chloride was the only significant positive predictor (Table 4).

Table 5: Results of the generalized linear mixed model (GLMM) of the number of immature Culicidae in larval habitats.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Dependent variable** | **Effect** | **Term** | **Estimate** | **SE** | **Z-Value** | **p-value** |
| *Culex* Count | Fixed | Intercept | -1.1405 | 1.2833 | -0.889 | P>0.05 |
|  |  | Turbidity | -4.6823 | 0.6625 | -7.068 | P<0.001 |
|  |  | pH | -0.5527 | 0.1095 | -5.046 | P<0.001 |
|  |  | Nitrate | 2.2995 | 0.3123 | 7.364 | P<0.001 |
|  |  | TDS | -1.4212 | 0.2795 | -5.083 | P<0.001 |

*Culex* density was most affected by turbidity, pH, Nitrate, and TDS. GLMM showed that turbidity, pH, and TDS had negative relationships with *Culex* density. On the other hand, the model shows that *Culex* were associated with increased Nitrate.

# 4. DISCUSSION

We surveyed 32 sites for the abundance of *Aedes* and *Culex* sp. mosquitoes and physicochemical parameters of these sites were recorded. We identified important physicochemical variables that significantly impacted the mosquito larvae abundance. Also, we checked for significant disparity in habitat type preference of these mosquito and their contribution to species co-occupancy. Also, we also show the similarity in physicochemical properties of the mosquito breeding sites, the level of homogeneity, as we hypothesized that this would affect the mosquito habitat preference. We would discuss the results in sections.

## 4.1 Culex Abundance

we found that *Culex* species larva were most associated with used tyres, which was not surprising. A study in some villages in Rivers state, Nigeria by Okiwelu & Noutcha (2012) showed that 80% of sampled *Cx. quinquefasciatus* were in container-type breeding sites, which includes tyres, etals, plastic containers and ‘calabashes’. Obi et al. (2020)’s study also supports a high occurrence of mosquito larvae in used tyres compared to other breeding sites like rock poles and electric poles. Our result suggests that areas in Edo state with high dump of used tyres may have higher abundance of *Culex* mosquito, hence, increased risk or transmittances of *Culex*-borne diseases like malaria and elephantiasis. Among the 17 physicochemical properties we checked for, *Culex* was negatively associated with pH, turbidity and TDS, and was positively associated with nitrates.

We observed that lower turbidity of water in containers supported *Culex* larvae abundance. Contrastingly, Muturi, (2007) reported *Cx. quinquefasciatus* was positively associated with turbid water, but also reported that Cx. *annulioris* larvae have been more associated with clear water, indicating some level of intra-genus difference in their preference. We reported low turbidity in containers, which may result from low organic matter in the water (Muturi, 2007). Here, *Culex* was most associated with used tyres which was less turbid compared to puddles, gutters, and tyre tracks. The presence of *Culex* larvae in less turbid waters may be due to several factors: Firstly, lower turbidity often indicates cleaner water with fewer suspended particles, which could reduce competition for resources and lower predation rates. Secondly, clearer water may have better oxygenation, supporting *Culex* larvae development. Lastly, habitats with lower turbidity, like used tires, may provide more stable microenvironments with fewer fluctuations in water quality compared to more turbid waters found in puddles, gutters, and tire tracks.

Our study indicates that used tires, which had a pH of 6.6±0.88, had the highest mean abundance of *Culex* larvae compared to other habitats. We were not surprised that our model predicted a negative association with pH, as other habitat type had relatively higher pH levels, except for containers. Soltan-Alinejad et al. (2023) reported 8.3 as the optimum pH level for *Cx. quinquefasciatus* and *Cx. laticinctus*. This discrepancy highlights interesting ecological dynamics in our study area. The used tires may offer stable and protected microhabitats with less pH fluctuation compared to other environments. The rubber material has little influence on water chemistry which supports stable pH for *Culex* larval development.

We found that *Culex* abundance was positively associated with nitrate level in water. It is known that Increased nitrogen level encourages microbial growth, which is likely favourable for mosquito larval growth, since they serve as diet. Research conducted by Kenawy et al. (2013) and Ibrahim et al. (2011) demonstrated a direct relationship between Nitrate levels and the density of *Culex* larvae (Darriet and Corbel, 2008).

In our study, the PCA biplot showed a very strong correlation between TDS and conductivity having negative relationship with *Culex*. Supportive of our result is the study by Emidi et al. (2017) which reported a negative (though not statistically significant) association of conductivity with *Culex* larvae abundance. In contrast, Nikookar et al. (2017) study in Iran showed that *Cx. pipiens* showed a significant positive correlation with conductivity and chloride, which are indication of dissolved solids.

## 4.2 Aedes Abundance

*Aedes* abounded more in puddles and used tyres. We found that *Aedes* abundance was positively associated with chloride but negatively with Suspended solid, Colour, TDS and population size of *Anopheles* spp. larvae.

Gopalakrishnan et al. (2013) had similar observation to ours in their study on effect of physicochemical characteristics on abundance of container-breeding *Aedes* mosquitoes. They found a negative correlation between the abundance of the mosquito larvae and TDS.

Our findings contradict that of Mahata et al. (2022), who found a moderately positive correlation of *Aedes* larvae abundance with TDS. Also, tolerance of *Aedes* mosquito to habitat turbidity may vary by species. According to Mahata et al. (2022), *A. aegypti* prefers clean water found in different domestic containers inside or near human dwellings, whereas *A. albopictus* is more likely to be present in natural containers or outdoor man-made habitats possessing a greater amount of organic debris.

We found that *Aedes* larvae abundance did not increase with increase in *Anopheles* larva abundance. This may be due to differences in the physicochemical properties of the habitat for which they are found. For *Anopheles*, we saw that they were more abundant in tyre tracks, gutters, and puddles, while *Aedes* were more abundant in puddles, used tyres and tyres (which had no *Anopheles* larvae). Here, *Anopheles* larvae were negative predictors of *Aedes* abundance.

## 4.3 *Anopheles* Abundance

We observed that *Anopheles* mosquito larvae were more abundant in tyre tracks, puddles and gutters. These was unlike *Culex* and *Aedes* mosquitoes which had most of their larvae in used tyres and containers. From our study, *Anopheles* larvae seemed to prefer sites with lower magnesium, turbidity and pH. *Anopheles* were mainly associated with breeding sites that had clearer waters in Ojianwuna et al. (2021)’s study, in Delta state, Nigeria. The association of *Anopheles* larva with clearer water may be due to their low tolerance for pollution. This is so because clear water likely has higher oxygen levels, which was also true from the outcome of our study. Experiments under controlled conditions have shown that *Anopheles* larvae exhibit higher survival rates, faster development, and better overall fitness in clean water compared to polluted or turbid water (Chirebvu & Chimbari, 2015). They are known to have lower tolerance to polluted water compared to *Aedes* and *Culex* mosquitoes. Clean water tends to have a more neutral pH, while polluted water can be acidic or alkaline, or often contains harmful chemicals, heavy metals, and organic pollutants which can be detrimental to larval physiology and development. In this case, the *Anopheles* larva preferred lower pH level, which supports the results of less turbidity since turbid waters tend to have compounds like ammonia that increases pH.

However, our observations on pH relationship was in contrast to Emidi et al. (2017) whose study showed *Anopheles* larvae density was associated with increased pH, having recorded pH between 8.0 – 8.8 in their study. pH in our study sites were within acceptable limits for *Anopheles* larvae survival. We also found that magnesium level was negatively associated with *Anopheles* abundance which may support the evidence that they prefer cleaner waters. Magnesium in natural breeding sites would support plant and algae growth, making water more turbid. It is also notable that these sites (tyre tracks, puddles and gutters) have high variability in their physicochemical properties compared to containers and used tyres where *Anopheles* were barely found. This may mean that *Anopheles* are more inclined to more natural habitats that have higher fluctuation and variation in physicochemical properties. This may mean that *Anopheles* have higher tolerance and hence an advantage, compared to *Culex* and *Aedes* that seem more selective in their habitat.

We observed high dissimilarity between *Aedes* and *Anopheles* habitat preference. This may be due to the physicochemical properties associated with both habitats and the differences in the physiological requirements for their development and survival.

## 4.4 Mosquito Co-occupancy and physicochemical properties of habitat types

We observed a strong positive correlation between conductivity and total dissolved solids, which were not surprising. The connection between electrical conductivity (EC) and total dissolved solids (TDS) has been thoroughly examined, consistently revealing a strong correlation between them. The physicochemical properties of the habitat indeed differed, and this affected the type of mosquito larvae and the choice of oviposition by gravid female mosquitoes. It seemed that containers and used tyres have more closely related homogenous properties, which may account for why *Aedes* and *Culex* larvae were particularly more abundant in them. Puddles were more heterogeneous in physicochemical properties, and seemed to have a fair number of each species of *Aedes*, *Culex* and *Anopheles*. Our PCA biplot shows tyre tracks seemed heterogeneous, but afar off from the relatively homogenous physicochemical properties of containers. This may possibly account for why *Anopheles* were more appreciative of tyre tracks, and absent from containers.

Compared to habitat type, there was no clear distinction in the physicochemical properties of the mosquito sampling sites based on ecozones in Edo state, Nigeria. It may be obvious that the three ecozones (lowland rainforest, freshwater swamp and derived savannah) did not affect preference of the mosquitoes, as much as the habitat type.

The high variability in overall physicochemical characteristics has implications for the tolerance and adaptation of mosquito vectors to diverse environments, complicating control strategies. Limited exchange with the surroundings results in stable physicochemical conditions and uniform properties in stagnant water environments like containers and used tyres. Over time, microbial communities in such confined water bodies may reach equilibrium, fostering consistent populations and metabolic processes that stabilizes the water's physicochemical characteristics. In contrast, puddles and gutters experience greater exposure to environmental fluctuations, including rainfall, runoff, and temperature changes. These dynamic inputs and outputs lead to heterogeneous physicochemical properties that vary across space and time. Puddles and gutters receive inputs from diverse sources such as organic matter, pollutants, and debris washed from the surroundings, further contributing to the variability in composition and properties of the water. The open nature of puddles and gutters facilitates greater microbial diversity and activity.

## 4.5 Study limitations and future research

We did not record the temperature, which we are sure highly influences mosquito abundance. Just like Ojianwuna et al. (2021) found a high abundance of *Anopheles* larvae with increasing temperature. Therefore, some of the surprising results may be due to this unaccounted factor in the survey. We only identified the mosquito larvae to genus level. We recognize that within each genus, species may also show variations in physiological requirements, but these differences are generally less pronounced compared to inter-genus differences. It is important to note that the physicochemical properties of habitats may undergo alterations due to both anthropogenic and natural factors. Additionally, limitations in our study, such as the inability to determine the number of mosquito generations present at the habitat, warrant consideration. Reports have indicated that prolonged microbial settlements in water can lead to increased nitrate levels, with microbial processes such as nitrification contributing to higher nitrate levels and turbidity. Bacterial activity in water can result in the conversion of organic nitrogen compounds into nitrate during nitrification, accompanied by the release of particles and organic material, thus elevating turbidity levels.

# 5. CONCLUSION

The presence of *Aedes*, *Anopheles*, and *Culex* larvae in the studied region underscores the potential risk of diseases such as malaria, yellow fever, dengue fever, and filariasis. To mitigate these risks, it is imperative to implement robust vector control measures and educate the community on behaviour that contributes to mosquito breeding. Investigating how the physical and chemical characteristics of water influence mosquito composition across different breeding sites can provide valuable insights into the intricate ecosystem interactions governing habitat suitability for various mosquito species. This study enhances our understanding of the ecological dynamics and interactions between the investigated mosquito species and abiotic factors in aquatic environments, offering valuable insights for future research endeavours aimed at elucidating the underlying mechanisms driving the selection and colonization of breeding sites by epidemiologically significant mosquitoes.

Our findings reveal significant heterogeneity in puddles, tyre tracks, and gutters in terms of physicochemical properties, posing challenges for control efforts. This variability underscores the adaptive capacity of mosquitoes to thrive in diverse environmental conditions, highlighting the complexity of mosquito management strategies. Addressing these complexities requires a multifaceted approach that integrates scientific knowledge with effective control measures tailored to the specific characteristics of breeding sites.

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