



SPECIES ABUNDANCE AND MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT MOSQUITO VECTOR IN EKITI STATE, NIGERIA

I.A. Simon- Oke,¹ O.J. Afolabi¹ and L.K. Olofintoye²

¹Department of Biology, Federal University of Technology, Akure.

²Department of Zoology, Faculty of Science, Ekiti State University, Ado Ekiti.

*yempej@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

A 24 month survey from July 2006 to June 2008 was carried out to determine the presence and relative abundance of adult mosquito vectors in the sixteen local Government Areas of Ekiti State, Nigeria. Adult mosquitoes were collected using sweep nets, aspirators, light trap methods and indoor pyrethrum spray catch methods between the hours of 05.00 – 07.00 and 19.00 – 21.00 hours. Samples collected were preserved in 70% ethanol and kept in the laboratory for further bioassays. Among the mosquitoes identified were three malaria vectors; *Anopheles gambiae*, *An. arabiensis* and *An. funestus* which together made up of only 24% of the total number (7468) collected. *Aedes* and *Culex* species found were *Ae. aegypti*, *Ae. albopitius*, *Ae. vittatus* and *Ae. palpalis* which constituted 39% and *Cx.(p) fatigans*, *Cx.(p) pipens*, *Cx. quinquefasciatus* and *Cx.(p) tigripes* constituting 37% of the mosquitoes collected. Of all the sixteen Local Government Areas Surveyed, Ikere Local Government recorded the highest number of 7.6% which could be due to the dense population of the town and its proximity to slow moving streams. Ise/Orun Local Government had the lowest number of 4.5% of mosquitoes. However, the numbers of main malaria vectors found were generally low. The month of August had the highest number of collection (13.1%) due to the prolong rainfall, while the lowest mosquito collection were in the month of February (4.5%) probably due to the reduction in the volume of water in the streams and the disappearance of temporary pools of water which served as reservoir for the larvae.

Keywords: malaria, mosquito, rainfall