

ENTOMOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE OF MOSQUITOES IN AREAS OF RIPARIAN VEGETATION AND URBAN PERIDOMICILES OF PORTO VELHO, RONDÔNIA

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Mosquitoes are the most important arthropod vectors in the transmission of pathogens that cause viral and parasitic diseases in humans and animals. This study aimed to conduct entomological surveillance of mosquitoes in areas of urban riparian vegetation and peridomiciles. Collections were carried out in 10 locations distributed in the urban area of Porto Velho, Rondônia, with the presence of riparian vegetation and peridomicile areas of human dwellings close to these areas. For each locality with riparian vegetation (10 locations), three areas were selected, totaling 30 peridomiciles. Sampling occurred quarterly from 2021 to 2023, using the electric aspiration technique (adapted Nasci aspirator) for 15 minutes in each location. A total of 3,914 mosquitoes were collected, 2,545 males and 1,369 females, identified in 11 genera (*Aedes*, *Aedeomyia*, *Anopheles*, *Coquillettidia*, *Culex*, *Limatus*, *Mansonia*, *Psorophora*, *Trichoprosopon*, *Uranotaenia* and *Wyeomyia*) and 21 species. The species with the greatest abundance were *Culex quinquefasciatus* (73.93%), *Aedes albopictus* (8.91%), and *Aedes aegypti* (7.05%). Regarding the collection habitat, there was a greater abundance of had a higher abundance of mosquitoes peridomicile, with 2,285 specimens (58.38%), while in the riparian vegetation areas, 1,629 mosquitoes were captured (41.62%). In the riparian vegetation, greater species richness was found (20 species) compared to the peridomicile (12 species). The species *Cx. quinquefasciatus*, *Li. durhamii* and *Ps. ferox* were found in all locations. Surveillance of urban culicid fauna should be continuous, as it allows the identification of circulating species that may be participating in the dissemination of pathogens, as well as directing local vector control and prevention methods.

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