

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY OF MOSQUITO SPECIES IN
ALOGUINSAN, CEBU

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The Faculty of Graduate School
University of San Carlos
Cebu City

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Science in Biology

By
Emmanuel A. Pardiñan
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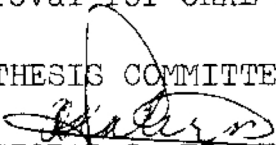
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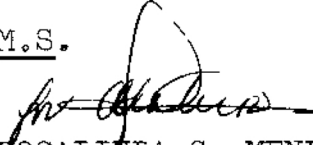
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This thesis entitled "DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY OF MOSQUITO SPECIES IN ALOGUINSAN, CEBU", prepared and submitted by Mr. Emmanuel A. Pardiñan in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of MASTER OF SCIENCE Major in BIOLOGY has been examined and is recommended for acceptance and approval for ORAL EXAMINATION.

THESIS COMMITTEE


MR. CRISTOBAL G. PLATEROS, M.S.
Adviser



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Member

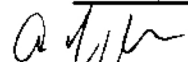

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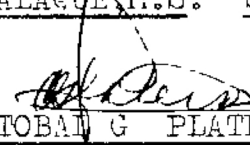
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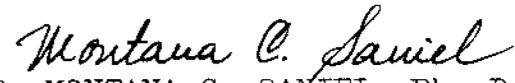

MR. ANTONIO E. BATOMALAGUE, M.S.
Member


SR. ROSALINDA C. MENDOZA,
ICM, Ph. D.
Member


MR. CRISTOBAL G. PLATEROS, M.S.
Adviser

Accepted and approved in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of MASTER OF SCIENCE Major in BIOLOGY.

Comprehensive Examinations Passed December 14, 1985.


DR. MONTANA C. SANIEL, Ph. D.
Dean, Graduate School

Date: November 19, 1987

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ABSTRACT

Thirty seven species of mosquitoes belonging to seven genera and nine subgenera have been identified in a survey conducted in Aloguinsan, Cebu.

Of the nine stations established, station 4, Angilan, obtained the highest mosquito population because of its thicker vegetation. Station 3, Bojo, had the least because of its rocky topography. However, in terms of abundance of species, station 1, Poblacion, had the highest with 20, due to the great variation in ecological niches. Stations 3, Bojo and 6, Kawasan, had the least with 12 respectively. These areas are less inhabited by human beings.

The Armigeres group emerged dominant among the seven genera of mosquitoes collected and identified in the study area. All of its identified species chose the scattered coconut shells in all stations established. They also were found from time to time throughout the entire collection period.

Eight species belonging to three genera were considered potential vectors of human diseases like: malaria, H-fever, dengue fever, encephalitis, and viral diseases as well.

Temperature, relative humidity, and rainfall were the ecological factors that greatly influenced the distribution and abundance of mosquito species in the study area. Altitude, pH of larval habitats, and light penetration were some of the other ecological factors that least affected mosquito population.

It is suggested that the local municipal government should take part in educating the residents in the study area and in urging the local municipal health officials as well as teachers in both elementary and secondary levels to let the residents be fully aware of the mosquitoes' breeding places. Their dangers have to be explained fully so that the residents can devise means of controlling these insects.

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