

Trend of mosquito (Diptera: Culicidae) monthly distribution in Sanandaj County of Iran

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Abstract. Salavati B, Zahirnia AH, Nasirian H, Hamidian SA. 2021. Trend of mosquito (Diptera: Culicidae) monthly distribution in Sanandaj County of Iran. *Biodiversitas* 22: 4705-4715. Mosquitoes are the most significant arthropods of medical importance due to their burden of transmitting pathogens and parasites. The present study was designed to investigate the distribution of mosquitos (Diptera: Culicidae) in Sanandaj County in 2018. Sanandaj County was divided into four areas in rural and urban areas, including north, south, east, and west. Four rural and urban areas were randomly selected from four geographical directions. A sampling of larval and adult mosquitoes was performed using standard methods. The dipping technique was used to collect the mosquito larvae. A sampling of adult mosquitoes was performed during feeding on humans and animal baits and resting in the natural indoors, outdoors, and artificial areas. Light traps were also used to collect adult mosquitoes. The larval and adult specimens were identified using the morphology-based key. In total, nine mosquito species, including *Anopheles maculipennis* s.l., *Anopheles superpictus* s.l., *Culiseta longiareolata*, *Culiseta subochrea*, *Culex hortensis*, *Culex mimeticus*, *Culex modestus*, *Culex pipiens*, and *Culex theileri* were inhabited in Sanandaj County. The larval and adult mosquito species trend remains constant for at least 6 months of a year, from May to October. One-way ANOVA didn't reveal a significant difference between mosquito breeding places' habitats and water types, mosquito localities and life stages, monthly mosquito distribution, and adult mosquito resting places. The frequency trends of larval and adult mosquito species remain constant at least for 6 months of a year. It needs to be ready for timely mosquito control measures.

Keywords: Frequency trend, larval habitats, monthly mosquito distribution, mosquito breeding places

INTRODUCTION

Mosquitoes (Diptera: Culicidae) are the most significant arthropods of medical importance due to their burden of transmitting pathogens and parasites such as encephalitis, filariasis, and malaria to humans. The family of Culicidae, depending on the generic classification of the tribe Aedini comprises 41 or 113 genera and 3563 species (Benelli and Duggan 2018; Azari-Hamidian et al. 2019; Suesdek 2019). The role of several species of mosquitoes in the bites and pruritus of humans, along with the transmission of pathogens, has doubled the medical importance of this family. Furthermore, the involvement of these vectors in the transmission of some pathogens among domesticated and wild birds and animals has put this family at the forefront of important medical and veterinary insects (Marm Kilpatrick et al. 2006).

Sanandaj is located in a mountainous area with a humid continental climate typified by four distinct seasons and large seasonal temperature differences with warm to hot (and often humid) summers and cold winters. It is the capital of Kurdistan Province in Iran and has valuable natural characteristics of cultural heritage, history and handicrafts, and abundant tourist attractions (Kakeh-Khani et al. 2020). Because mosquitoes are considered threats to human health along with long-lasting nuisance and itching

of their bite positions, so the occurrence of mosquito distribution should be examined. It is a tourist destination despite the mosquito-borne diseases and human mosquito long-lasting nuisance (Lanciotti et al. 1999; Nasirian et al. 2014a; Nasirian et al. 2014b; Savage et al. 2007) that can prevent people activities and threaten the tourism industry. One individual serologically positive case of dengue fever who had not traveled abroad was recorded from Kurdistan Province. Rift Valley fever virus was detected recently by ELISA and indirect IFA in cattle and sheep in Kurdistan Province. Tularemia, caused by the bacterium *Francisella tularensis*, also occurs in rodents (*Calomyscus*, *Meriones*, *Microtus*, *Dryomys nitedula*, and *Mus macedonicus*) in Kurdistan Province (Mostafavi et al. 2017; Azari-Hamidian et al. 2019).

Previously Kazemi et al. (2010) and Banafshi et al. (2013) studied the fauna and frequency of mosquito larvae in Kurdistan Province (Kazemi et al. 2010; Banafshi et al. 2013). Due to climate and mosquito life stages change during different seasons and years, it seems necessary to study the mosquito distribution during intermittent periods. It also needs to be ready for timely control measures. Therefore, it needs to research to obtain further epidemiological aspects about diseases caused by the mosquito in the Sanandaj region. Given that there are many aquatic habitats in Sanandaj that can be a suitable place for

the growth of Culicidae thus, the present study is designed to investigate the distribution of mosquitos in different parts of Sanandaj County in 2018.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Ethical approval

The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Research Deputy of Hamadan University of Medical Sciences, Iran with approval number: IR.UMSHA.REC.1397.341.

Area of study

Kurdistan Province is located in the west of Iran with a land area of 29137 km². Sanandaj, the capital of Kurdistan Province in Iran, is located at an altitude of 1538 meters in the south of Kurdistan Province. The area has a humid continental climate, and its coordinates are 35° 18' 52"N 46° 59' 32"E. The average annual precipitation is about 490.6 mm.

Selection sites of the study area

Based on similar studies (Kazemi et al. 2010; Banafshi et al. 2013) and available facilities, Sanandaj County was divided into four areas, including north, south, east, and west. Four urban areas of Sanandaj from four municipal areas were randomly selected. Based on the Sanandaj map, which was taken from the county governor's site, the selected sites were Doveyseh (municipal area two) from the north, Gerizeh (municipal area four) from the south, Abidar (municipal area one) from the east, and Baba-Riz (municipal area three) from the west. Four rural areas were also randomly selected from geographical directions. The villages were Salavat-Abad from North, Turivar from South, Kani-Moshkan from East, and Naran from West. In each municipal area, two stationary and variable stations were selected. In each rural area, four stationary (two humans and two animal stations) and variable (two humans and two animal stations) stations were selected. Adult and larval sampling took place every 15 days for 6 months, from May to October 2018. The temperature of the environment and water of mosquito breeding places and environment humidity were also measured during the study period.

Sampling of mosquitoes

A sampling of adult mosquitoes was performed at each station during feeding on humans and animal baits (cattle, goats, and/or sheep depending on availability in rural areas) and also resting in the natural indoors (homes, stables, toilets, and warehouses), outdoors (all kinds of shrubs, grasses, trunks of trees, and inside rock slits), and artificial areas such as water wells for 30 minutes. Light traps were also used to collect adult mosquitoes at each station. Each adult specimen was killed by placing it inside a glass jar containing potassium cyanide. In the laboratory, the adult specimens were identified under a stereomicroscope using the morphology-based key (Azari-Hamidian and Harbach 2009).

A sampling of larval mosquitoes at each station was performed in artificial, lightened, light-shaded, natural, permanent, and temporary habitats, and running, smooth, stagnant, turbid, vegetated, and non-vegetated water types of mosquito breeding places. The dipping technique was used to collect the mosquito larvae. Larval sampling took place equally in all areas every 15 days for 6 months from May to October 2018. In the laboratory, the larval specimens were mounted on the microscope slides with special needles in lactophenol and identified after a week using the morphology-based key (Azari-Hamidian and Harbach 2009).

Statistical analysis

The frequency trends of larval and adult mosquito species and the environment and water temperatures and environment humidity were estimated by Microsoft Excel 2013 during May to October. The frequency trend lines of larval and adult mosquito species with the environment and water temperatures and environment humidity were drawn by clicking on graph line distribution and selecting the 'add trend-line' option in Microsoft Excel (Zahirnia et al. 2019b). The equations and R-squared values of trend lines of larval and adult mosquito species with environment and water temperatures and environment humidity were also calculated by Microsoft Excel (Zahirnia et al. 2019a).

IBM SPSS statistics data editor version 24 was used for inferential statistical analysis. One-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used to check the normality of the data distribution. After checking to make sure that the distribution of data was normal, an analysis of variance (ANOVA) and post hoc tests (Tukey) were used to compare the frequency of mosquitoes between larval habitats and water types of their breeding places, and adult mosquito monthly and locality distribution in Sanandaj County. Significant level was considered $P < 0.05$.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Figure 1 and Table 1 show the frequency of mosquito larvae and larval mosquito species, respectively, among habitats and water types of their breeding places in Sanandaj County from May to October 2018. Table 2 shows the frequency of mosquito species in numbers in rural and urban areas. Table 3 shows the monthly distribution of mosquitoes in numbers. Figures 2 and 3 also show the frequency of mosquitoes and mosquito species, respectively, in percent in rural and urban areas. Figure 4 shows the frequency of mosquito species in percent. Figures 5 and 6 show the monthly frequency and trends of larval and adult mosquito species and the environment and water temperatures, and environment humidity, respectively, in percent. Table 4 shows the frequency of adult mosquitoes in their resting places. Table 5 shows a one-way ANOVA analysis between the frequency of mosquitoes in larval habitats and water types of their breeding places, mosquito localities and life stages, monthly mosquito distribution, and adult resting places in Sanandaj County.

Table 1. Distribution of larval mosquito species (%) among habitats and water types of their breeding places in Sanandaj County from May to October 2018

Larval mosquito species	Habitats						Water types					
	Artificial	Lightened	Light-shaded	Natural	Permanent	Temporary	Running	Smooth	Stagnant	Turbid	Vegetated	Non-vegetated
<i>An. maculipennis</i> s.l	0	0.08	0.19	0.31	0.19	0.08	0.08	0.31	0.19	0.00	0.08	0.19
<i>An. superpictus</i> s.l	0	0.11	0.44	0.56	0.44	0.11	0	0.56	0.56	0.00	0.22	0.33
<i>Cs. longiareolata</i>	7.5	12.3	12.3	17.1	19.6	5.0	1.2	23.4	23.4	1.2	14.6	10.0
<i>Cs. subochrea</i>	0.14	0.19	0.08	0.14	0.08	0.19	0.06	0.28	0.22	0	0.06	0.22
<i>Cx. hortensis</i>	0	0	4.4	4.4	2.2	2.2	0	4.4	4.4	0	2.2	2.2
<i>Cx. mimeticus</i>	0.08	0.47	0.19	0.58	0.58	0.08	0.36	0.58	0.31	0.08	0.58	0.08
<i>Cx. modestus</i>	0.14	0.19	0.14	0.19	0.22	0.11	0	0.28	0.33	0.06	0.17	0.17
<i>Cx. pipiens</i>	0.19	0.83	0.36	1.0	1.0	0.17	0	0.72	1.2	0.47	0.78	0.42
<i>Cx. theileri</i>	0.36	0.36	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.36	0.14	0.83	0.83	0.14	0.50	0.47
Total (mean)	8.4	14.6	18.8	24.9	25.0	8.3	1.9	31.4	31.4	2.0	19.2	14.1

Table 2. Frequency of larval and adult mosquito species (Numbers) in rural and urban areas in Sanandaj County from May to October 2018

Area	Rural										Urban						Overall						
	Kani-Moshkan		Naran		Salavat-Abad		Turivar		Total		Abidar		Baba-Riz		Doveyseh			Gerizeh		Total			
Species	L	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	Total
<i>An. maculipennis</i> s.l	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	11	0	11
<i>An. superpictus</i> s.l	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	5	0	0	0	0	20	5	20	5	25
<i>Cs. longiareolata</i>	41	33	185	51	90	32	364	42	680	158	65	30	77	24	36	31	28	17	206	102	886	260	1146
<i>Cs. subochrea</i>	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
<i>Cx. hortensis</i>	21	0	36	1	0	0	63	0	120	1	0	0	14	8	26	0	0	0	40	8	160	9	169
<i>Cx. mimeticus</i>	0	0	3	0	0	0	12	0	15	0	0	0	9	0	0	12	0	0	9	12	24	12	36
<i>Cx. modestus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12
<i>Cx. pipiens</i>	0	0	16	20	0	0	16	0	32	20	0	0	10	21	1	0	0	0	11	21	43	41	84
<i>Cx. theileri</i>	0	0	12	5	0	0	0	0	12	5	0	0	15	5	8	5	0	0	23	10	35	15	50
Total	72	33	252	77	90	32	467	42	881	184	65	30	156	63	71	48	28	17	320	158	1201	342	1543

L: Larva and A: Adult.

Table 3. Monthly distribution of mosquito species (Numbers) in Sanandaj County during May to October 2018

Species	May			June			July			August			September			October			Total
	Larva	Adult	Total	Larva	Adult	Total	Larva	Adult	Total	Larva	Adult	Total	Larva	Adult	Total	Larva	Adult	Total	
<i>An. maculipennis</i> s.l	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
<i>An. superpictus</i> s.l	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	20	0	5	5	0	0	0	25
<i>Cs. longiareolata</i>	16	0	16	123	40	163	411	62	473	158	40	198	120	84	204	57	34	91	1145
<i>Cs. subochrea</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
<i>Cx. hortensis</i>	0	0	0	30	0	30	71	0	71	17	0	17	34	6	40	8	3	11	169
<i>Cx. mimeticus</i>	0	0	0	4	0	4	8	0	8	9	12	21	3	0	3	0	0	0	36
<i>Cx. modestus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
<i>Cx. pipiens</i>	4	8	12	13	0	13	16	10	26	6	11	17	4	12	16	0	0	0	84
<i>Cx. theileri</i>	0	0	0	10	0	10	2	7	9	13	3	16	10	5	15	0	0	0	50
Total	20	8	28	180	40	220	520	79	599	245	66	311	171	112	283	65	37	102	1543

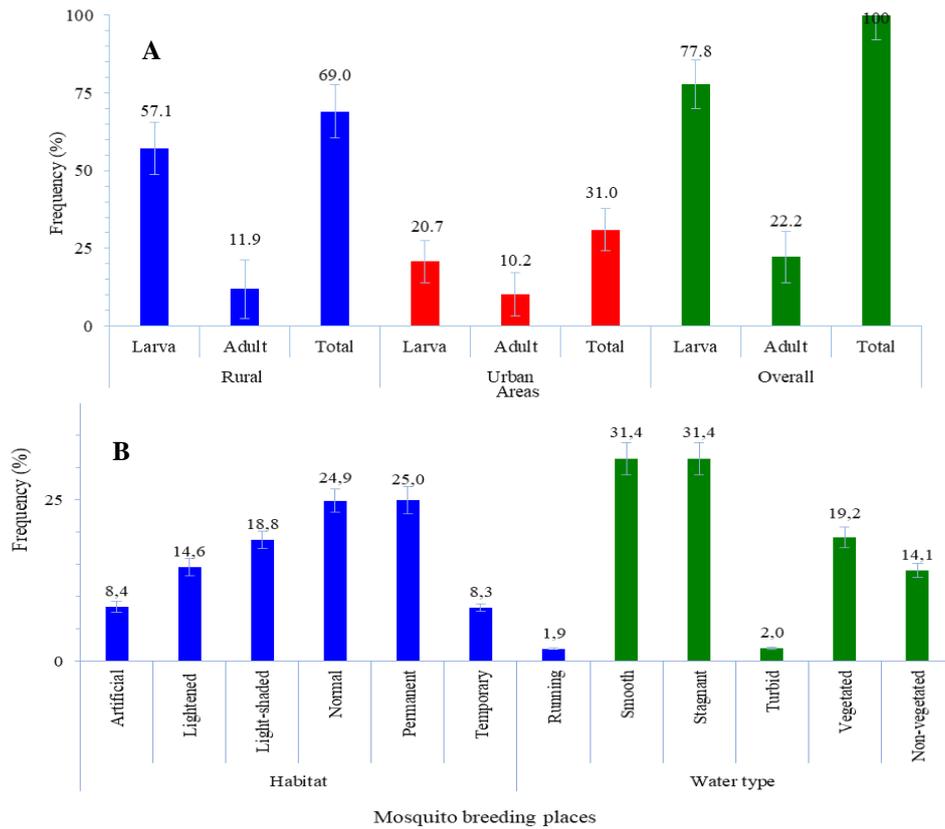


Figure 1. Frequency of mosquito larvae (%) among habitats and water types of their breeding places in Sanandaj County from May to October 2018. A. Frequency of mosquito larvae in rural and urban areas, B. Frequency of mosquito larvae in habitats and water types of their breeding places

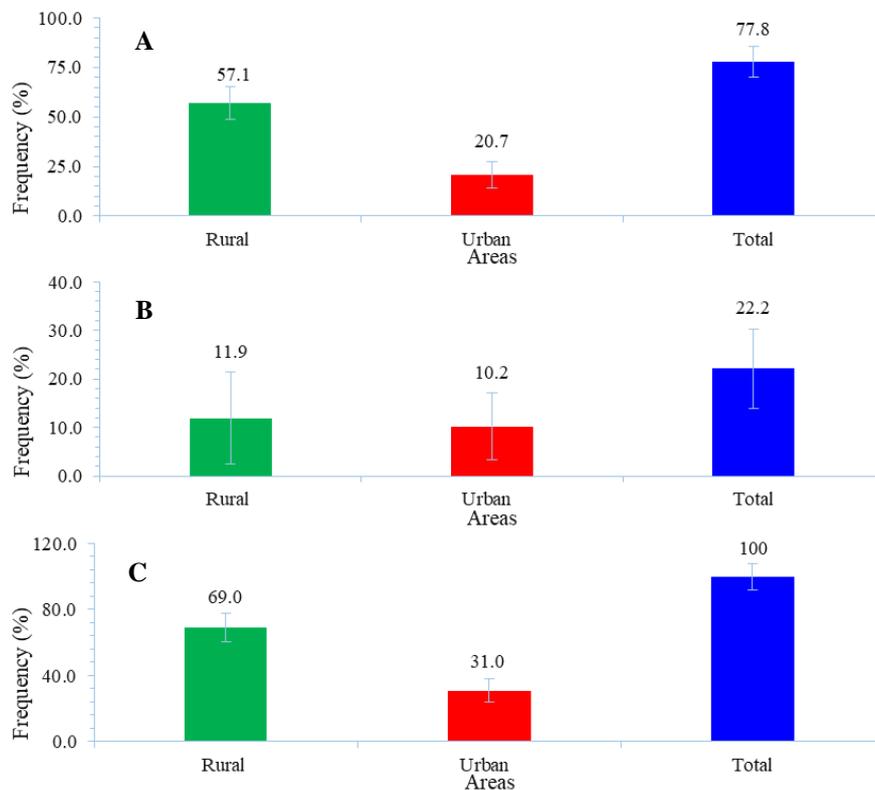


Figure 2. Frequency of mosquitoes (%) in rural and urban areas in Sanandaj County from May to October 2018. A. Frequency of mosquito larvae in rural and urban areas, B. Frequency of adult mosquitoes in rural and urban areas, C. Total frequency of mosquitoes in rural and urban areas

Frequency of mosquito larvae in habitats and water types of their breeding places

The frequency of mosquito larvae in habitats of their breeding places was temporary (8.3%), artificial (8.4%), lightened (14.6%), light-shaded (18.8%), natural (24.9%), and permanent (25.0%) in order. The frequency of mosquito larvae among water types of their breeding places was also running (1.9%), turbid (2.0%), non-vegetated (14.1%), vegetated (19.2%), smooth (31.4%), and stagnant (31.4%) in order. The most attractive mosquito habitat was light-shaded (18.8%), natural (24.9%), and permanent (25.0%) with vegetated (19.2%), smooth (31.4%), and stagnant (31.4%) water types of their breeding places in order (Table 1, Figure 1).

The frequency of larval mosquito species were *Culiseta subochrea* (0.83%), *Anopheles maculipennis* s.l. (0.86%), *Cx. modestus* (1.0%), *An. superpictus* s.l. (1.7%), *Cx. mimeticus* (2.0%), *Cx. theileri* (2.9%), *Cx. pipiens* (3.6%), *Cx. hortensis* (13.3%), and *Cs. longiareolata* (73.8%) in order in the habitats and water types of mosquito breeding places. One-way ANOVA didn't reveal a significant difference between the habitats ($F = 0.335$, $df = 5$, $P = 0.889$), and water types of mosquito breeding places ($F = 0.796$, $df = 5$, $P = 0.558$) (Table 5).

Frequency of mosquitoes in rural and urban localities

The frequency of mosquito larvae in selected rural sites was higher than in urban areas (Table 2, Figure 2A). However, the frequency of adult mosquitoes in rural and urban areas was close to each other (Figure 2B). One-way ANOVA didn't reveal a significant difference between the frequency of mosquito life stages in rural and urban areas ($F = 0.926$, $df = 1$, $P = 0.350$) (Table 5). In terms of species composition *An. maculipennis* s.l. and *An. superpictus* s.l. were not observed in rural areas. Conversely, *Cs. subochrea* and *Cx. modestus* was not observed in urban areas (Figure 3). In total, in this study 9 mosquito species, including *Cs. subochrea* (0.65%), *An. maculipennis* s.l. (0.78%), *Cx. modestus* (0.78%), *An. superpictus* s.l. (1.6%), *Cx. mimeticus* (2.3%), *Cx. theileri* (3.2%), *Cx. pipiens* (5.4%), *Cx. hortensis* (11.0%), and *Cs. longiareolata* (74.2%) in order were collected. The most abundant mosquito species were *Cs. longiareolata* in rural and urban areas (Figure 4C). One-way ANOVA didn't reveal a significant difference between the frequency of mosquitoes in rural and urban areas ($F = 0.0001$, $df = 1$, $P = 0.999$) (Table 5).

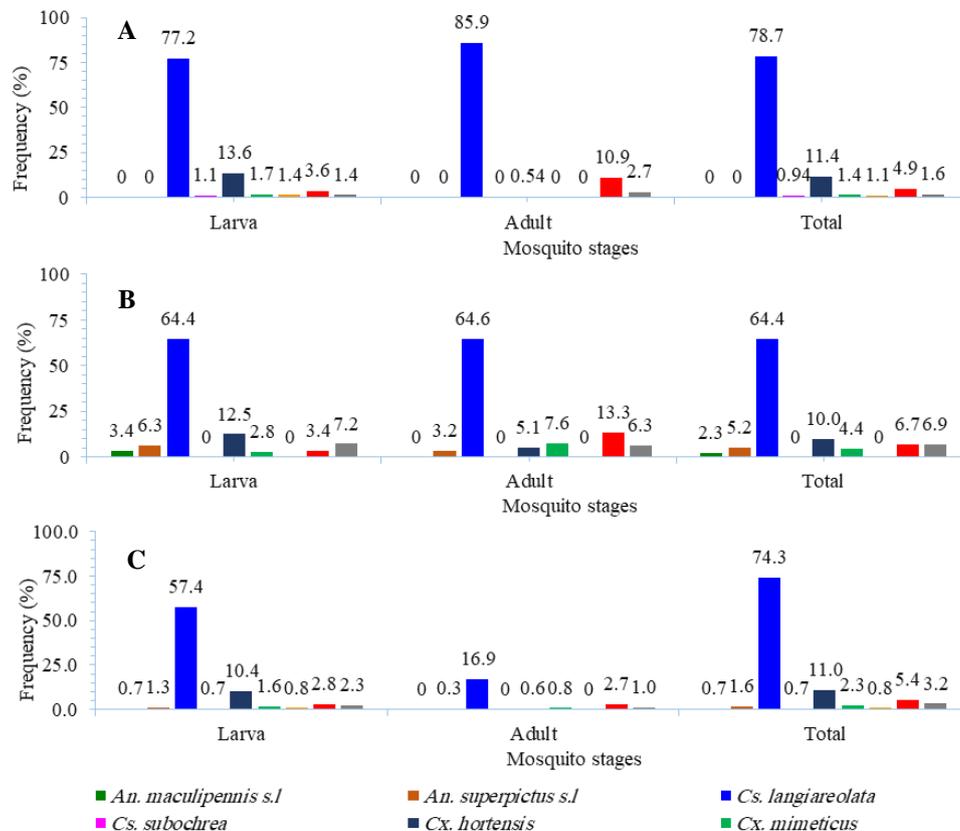


Figure 3. Frequency of mosquito species (%) in Sanandaj County from May to October 2018. A. Frequency of mosquito species in rural area, B. Frequency of mosquito species in urban area, C. Total frequency of mosquito species

Table 4. Frequency of adult mosquito species in their resting places in Sanandaj County from May to October 2018

Mosquito species	Indoors	Stable	Toilet	Warehouse	Total catch	Others	Total
Numbers							
<i>An. superpictus</i> s.l	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
<i>Cs. longiareolata</i>	2	60	8	38	170	50	328
<i>Cx. hortensis</i>	0	1	0	0	17	0	18
<i>Cx. mimeticus</i>	0	0	0	0	8	0	8
<i>Cx. pipiens</i>	0	12	0	2	10	6	30
<i>Cx. theileri</i>	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
Total	2	78	8	40	208	56	392
Percentage							
<i>An. superpictus</i> s.l	0	0	0	0	0.77	0	0.77
<i>Cs. longiareolata</i>	0.51	15.3	2.0	9.7	43.4	12.8	83.7
<i>Cx. hortensis</i>	0	0.26	0	0	4.3	0	4.6
<i>Cx. mimeticus</i>	0	0	0	0	2.0	0	2.0
<i>Cx. pipiens</i>	0	3.1	0	0.5	2.6	1.5	7.7
<i>Cx. theileri</i>	0	1.3	0	0	0	0	1.3
Total	0.51	19.9	2.0	10.2	53.1	14.3	100

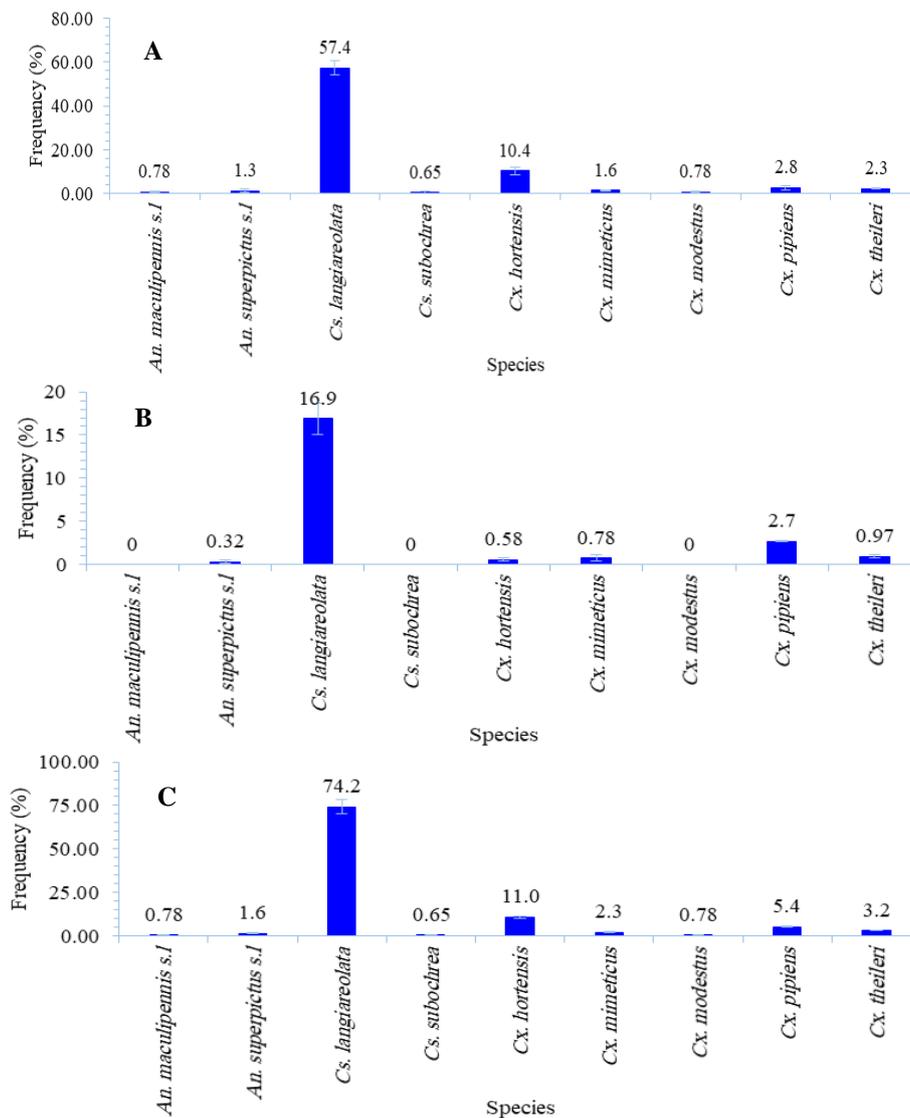


Figure 4. Frequency of mosquito species (%) in Sanandaj County from May to October 2018. A. Frequency of larval mosquito species, B. Frequency of adult mosquito species, C. Total frequency of mosquito species

Table 5. One-way ANOVA analysis between the frequency of mosquitoes (%) in larval habitats and water types of their breeding places, mosquito localities and life stages, mosquito monthly distribution, and adult resting places in Sanandaj County

Larval habitats	Mean	Std. deviation	Std. error
Artificial	0.93	2.5	0.82
Lightened	1.6	4.0	1.3
Light-shaded	2.1	4.1	1.4
Natural	2.8	5.5	1.8
Permanent	2.8	6.3	2.1
Temporary	0.92	1.7	0.56
Water types			
Running	0.20	0.39	0.13
Smooth	3.5	7.6	2.5
Stagnant	3.5	7.6	2.5
Turbid	0.22	0.40	0.13
Vegetated	2.1	4.7	1.6
Non-vegetated	1.6	3.2	1.1
Locality			
Rural	11.1	25.6	8.5
Urban	11.1	20.3	6.8
Monthly distribution			
May	0.20	0.41	0.14
June	1.6	3.4	1.1
July	4.3	10.0	3.3
August	2.2	4.0	1.3
September	2.0	4.3	1.4
October	0.73	2.0	0.65
Adult resting places			
Indoors	0.09	0.21	0.09
Stable	3.3	6.0	2.4
Toilet	0.33	0.82	0.33
Warehouse	1.7	3.9	1.6
Total catch	8.8	17.0	6.9
Others	2.4	5.1	2.1
Mosquito life stage			
Larva	8.7	18.5	6.2
Adult	2.5	5.5	1.8
ANOVA analysis	Sum of squares (df)	Mean square	F (P-value)
Between mosquito larval habitats	31.4 (5)	6.3	0.335 (0.889)
Between water types of mosquito breeding places	98.2 (5)	19.6	0.796 (0.558)
Between mosquito localities	0.001 (1)	0.001	0.0001 (0.999)
Between mosquito monthly distribution	92.6 (5)	18.5	0.742 (0.596)
Between adult resting places	309.9 (5)	62.0	1.013 (0.427)
Between mosquito life stages	172.7 (1)	172.7	0.926 (0.350)

Monthly distribution of mosquitoes

The population density of larval and adult mosquito species gradually increased with an increasing average temperature of water and environment on an adequate relative humidity from May to July or August. Conversely, the population density of larval and adult mosquito species

gradually decreased with decreasing average water temperature and environment on an adequate relative humidity from July or August to October (Table 3, Figure 5). The frequency trends of larval and adult mosquito species with an adequate temperature of water and environment and relative humidity remain constant from May to October (Figure 6). One-way ANOVA didn't reveal a significant difference between the mosquitoes monthly distribution ($F = 0.742$, $df = 5$, $P = 0.596$) (Table 5).

Frequency of adult mosquitoes in their resting places

The frequency of adult mosquitoes in their resting areas was indoors (0.51%), toilet (2.0%), warehouse (10.2%), others (14.3%), and stable (19.9%) in order (Table 4). One-way ANOVA didn't reveal a significant difference between the frequency of adult mosquitoes in their resting places ($F = 1.013$, $df = 5$, $P = 0.427$) (Table 5).

Discussion

Among humans considered global public health threats such as ticks, scabies, pediculosis, myiasis, leishmaniasis, and cockroaches (Nasirian et al. 2006; Nasirian 2017a; Nasirian 2017b; Davari et al. 2018; Nasirian 2019a; Nasirian 2019b; Nasirian and Salehzadeh 2019a; Nasirian and Salehzadeh 2019b; Nasirian 2020; Salehzadeh et al. 2020; Kassiri and Nasirian 2021; Nasirian and Saghafipour 2021; Nasirian and Zahirmia 2021; Tavakoli et al. 2021; Zahirmia et al. 2021), mosquitoes are the most significant arthropods of medical importance due to their burden of transmitting pathogens and parasites to humans (Fakour et al. 2017; Parhizgari et al. 2017; Wahid et al. 2017; Atkinson and Hewson 2018; Azari-Hamidian et al. 2019). In total, the results of this study indicate that 9 mosquito species, including *An. maculipennis* s.l., *An. superpictus* s.l., *Cs. longiareolata*, *Cs. subochrea*, *Cx. hortensis*, *Cx. mimeticus*, *Cx. modestus*, *Cx. pipiens*, and *Cx. theileri* inhabit the Sanandaj County (Figure 4C). *Anopheles maculipennis* s.l. and *An. superpictus* s.l. are vectors of malaria in Iran. *Anopheles maculipennis* s.l. and *Cx. pipiens* are the vectors of setariasis, a worldwide disease that infects a wide range of ruminants in Italy (Azari-Hamidian et al. 2019). *Cx. modestus* and *Cx. pipiens* are vectors of West Nile fever in Europe. *Cx. modestus*, *Cx. pipiens* and *Cx. theileri* are vectors of avian malaria (bird malaria) in Spain. *Cx. pipiens* is the vector of avian malaria (bird malaria) in Austria, Japan, Madagascar, Portugal, Spain, and Turkey. *Cx. pipiens* is the vector of Rift Valley fever, Sindbis fever, and West Nile fever in Egypt, Sweden, and North America.

Recently West Nile fever virus was found in *Cx. pipiens* in Guilan Province of Iran. *Cx. theileri* is also the vector of Rift Valley fever and dirofilariasis (dirofilariasis) in South Africa and Portugal, respectively (Ferraguti et al. 2013; Gholami-Ahangaran et al. 2014; Azari-Hamidian et al. 2019). Twelve mosquito species, including *Aedes vexans*, *An. claviger*, *An. maculipennis* (s.l.), *An. superpictus*, *Cx. hortensis*, *Cx. mimeticus*, *Cx. perexiguus*, *Cx. pipiens*, *Cx. theileri*, *Culiseta longiareolata*, *Cs. subochrea*, and *Ochlerotatus caspius* s.l. were recorded in

this region (Kazemi et al. 2010; Banafshi et al. 2013). *Ae. vexans*, *An. claviger*, and *Cx. perexiguus*, were not observed in the current study, probably due to species variation in seasonal mosquito distribution.

Because mosquitoes are considered threats to human health due to mosquito-borne diseases and long-lasting nuisance and itching of their bite positions, they can prevent native people and tourist activities (Lanciotti et al. 1999; Savage et al. 2007; Nasirian et al. 2014a; Nasirian et al. 2014b). Travel to tourism sites or migratory bird habitats like wetlands that possess natural tourism attractions with their unique mosquito biodiversity has been identified as risky places to transmit mosquito-borne diseases (Nasirian et al. 2013; Nasirian et al. 2015; Nasirian et al. 2016; Nasirian and Irvine 2017).

As Kurdistan Province, especially Sanandaj, the capital of Kurdistan Province in Iran, has a tourism destination because it is a wonderful place in the domains of mountainous areas with excellent weather and some popular tourist attractions, and there are many aquatic habitats in Sanandaj County. The frequency trends of larval and adult mosquito species with an adequate temperature of water and environment and relative humidity remain constant at least for 6 months of a year (e.g., during May to

October) (Figure 6). Therefore, it needs to be ready for timely mosquito control measures.

The most attractive mosquito breeding places were light-shaded, natural, and permanent habitats with vegetation, smooth, and stagnant type waters of mosquito breeding places (Table 1, Figure 1). That must be extra focus on them to control mosquito larvae. Because one-way ANOVA didn't reveal a significant difference between the frequency of mosquito in habitats ($F = 0.335$, $df = 5$, $P = 0.889$), and water types of their breeding places ($F = 0.796$, $df = 5$, $P = 0.558$), rural and urban mosquito localities ($F = 0.0001$, $df = 1$, $P = 0.999$), mosquito monthly distribution ($F = 0.742$, $df = 5$, $P = 0.596$), and adult mosquito resting places ($F = 1.013$, $df = 5$, $P = 0.427$) (Table 5). We should also be focused on the other levels of mosquito control. In the face of anthropogenic climate change, the problem becomes even more challenging. The trends of increase and decrease year by year of vector-borne diseases support the theory of the role of climate change. Warming climates facilitate the range expansion of many taxa to habitats of higher latitudes and elevations (Nasirian and Salehzadeh 2019b).

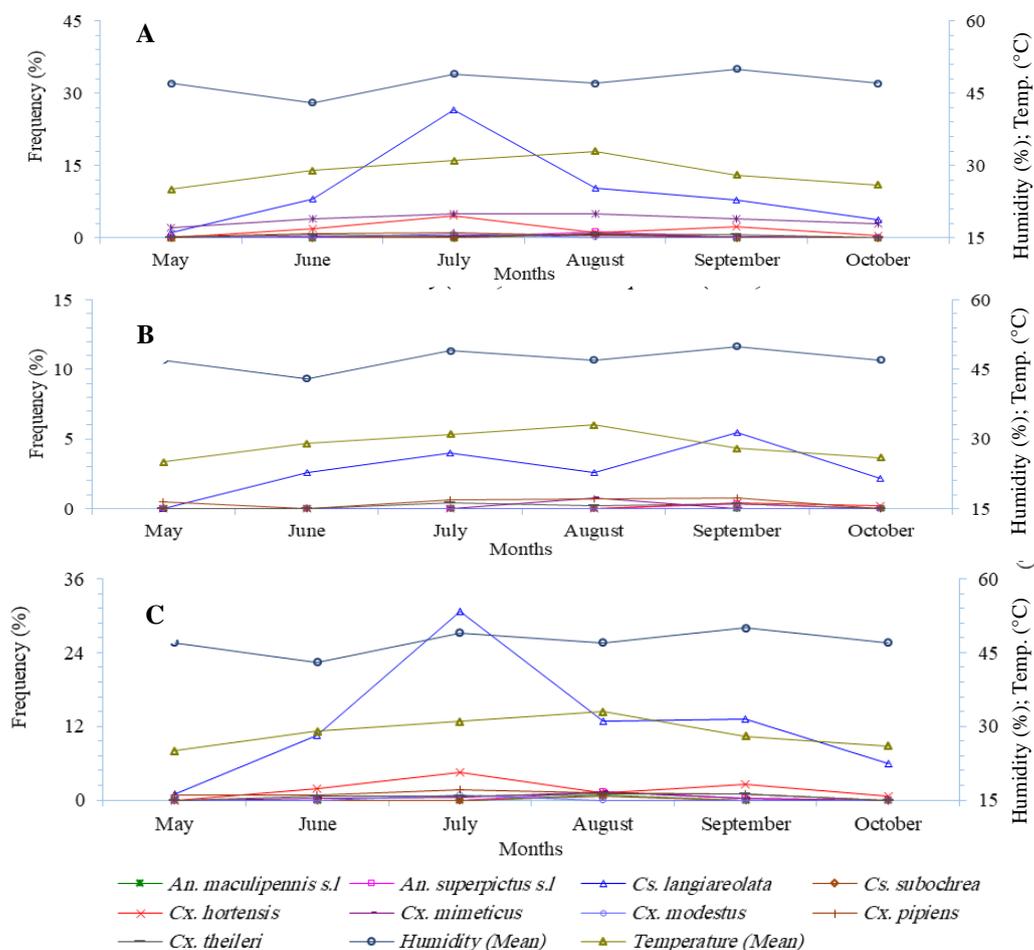


Figure 5. Frequency of larval and adult mosquito species (%) along with environment and water temperature, and environment humidity in Sanandaj County during May to October 2018. A. Frequency of larval mosquito species, B. Frequency of adult mosquito species, C. Total frequency of mosquito species

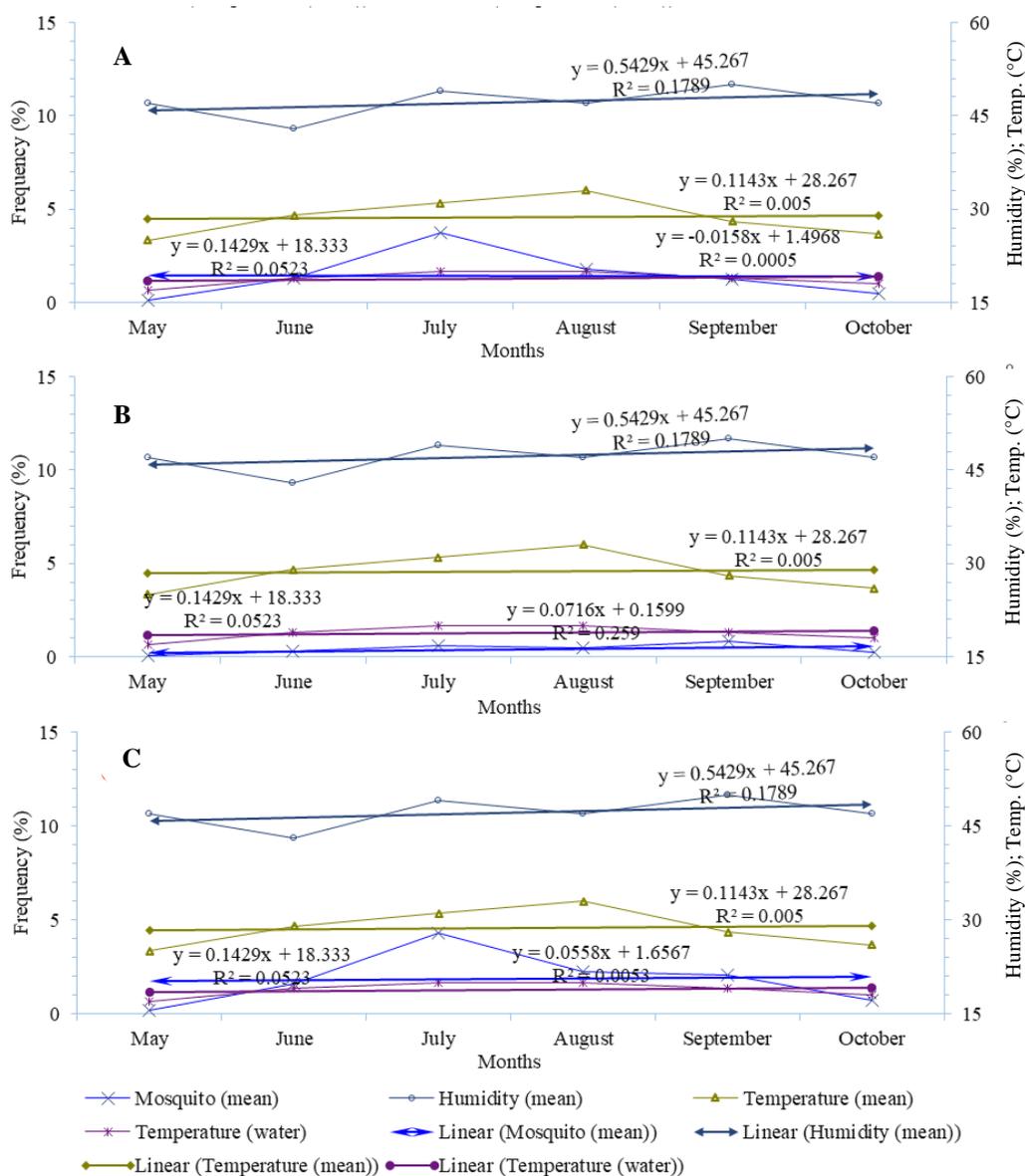


Figure 6. Frequency trends of larval and adult mosquito species along with environment and water temperature, and environment humidity in Sanandaj County during May to October 2018. A. Trend of mosquito larvae, B. Trend of adult mosquitoes, C. Total trend of mosquitoes

To conclude, the results of the study indicated that *An. maculipennis* s.l., *An. superpictus* s.l., *Cs. longiareolata*, *Cs. subochrea*, *Cx. hortensis*, *Cx. mimeticus*, *Cx. modestus*, *Cx. pipiens*, and *Cx. theileri* were found in Sanandaj County. The frequency trends of larval and adult mosquito species remain constant at least for 6 months of a year. It needs to be ready for timely mosquito control measures. The most attractive mosquito breeding places were light-shaded, natural, and permanent habitats with vegetation, smooth, and stagnant water types of mosquito breeding places. That must be extra focus on them to control mosquito larvae.

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