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#### 论著

2007年攀枝花市病媒生物监测

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摘要:

【摘要】 目的 调查攀枝花市2007年病媒生物的种群构成、密度和季节消长,为开展病媒生物防制工作提供科学依据。方法 鼠类监测采用夹夜法;蚊类监测采用人工小时法;蝇类监测采用笼诱法;蜚蠊监测采用粘捕法。结果 鼠类有1科2属4种,褐家鼠为优势种,占捕获总数的66.13%;蚊类有2亚科4属7种,致倦库蚊为优势种,占捕获总数的60.71%;蝇类有3科8属13种,家蝇和丝光绿蝇为优势种,分别占捕获总数的30.05%和28.05%;蜚蠊有1科2属3种,德国小蠊为优势种,占捕获总数的91.86%。鼠类总密度为0.28%,以居民区最高;蚊类总密度为2.29只/人工小时,以农户最高;蝇类总密度为5.70只/笼,以农贸市场最高;蜚蠊总密度为0.44只/(张·夜),以餐饮店最高。鼠类活动高峰在8月;蚊类呈现2个活动高峰,分别在6月和9月,以6月为高;蝇类也呈现2个活动高峰,分别在6月和9月,以6月为高;蜚蠊的活动高峰期为8月。结论 基本掌握了攀枝花市病媒生物的种群构成、密度及季节消长规律。

关键词: 病媒生物 种群构成 密度 季节消长

Vectors surveillance in Panzhihua in 2007

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#### Abstract:

[Abstract] Objective To investigate the population composition, density and seasonal fluctuation of vectors in Panzhihua in 2007, and to provide a scientific basis for its control. Methods Night trapping method was used for the surveillance of rodent, labor hour method for mosquito, cage?trapping for flies and sticky?paste for cockroach. Results There were 4 species 2 genera 1 family rodent. Among them, Rattus norvegicus was the dominant species, accounting for 66.13%. Mosquitoes caught belonged to 7 species 4 genera 2 sub?family, and Culex quinquefasciatus was the dominant species, accounting for 60.71%. Flies belonged to 13 species 8 genera 3 family, and Musca domestica and Lucilia ricata were the dominant species, accounting for 30.05% and the 28.05%, respectively. Cockroach belonged to 3 species 2 genera 1 family, and Blattella germanica was the dominant species, accounting for 91.86%. The total density of rodent was 0.28%, highest in the residential areas. Mosquito density was 2.29/manhour, highest in the rural households. Flies density was 5.70 /cage, highest in the agricultural farm. Cockroaches density was 0.44/ (piece- night), highest in the restaurants. The peak of rodents and cockroaches was in August, only one peak in the year. However, mosquitoes and flies showed two peaks, which were in June and September for mosquitoes and June and September for flies. Conclusion To master basically the population composition, density and seasonal fluctuation of vectors.

Keywords: Vector biological Populations composition Density Season fluctuation

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