



## EFFICIENCY OF DIPPING TECHNIQUES FOR SAMPLING MOSQUITO LARVAE IN SOKOTO

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### ABSTRACT

Larval dipping techniques such as Shallow Skim, Complete Submersion, Partial Submersion, Flow-in technique, Simple Scoop, Scrapping, and Background were assessed for their efficacy in collecting mosquito larvae in different breeding grounds at Old Airport, Tudun Wada, Gidan Igwai and Illela Garage in Sokoto. Polypropylene plastic dipper, 8cm in diameter with a 1m wooden handle was used. Three dips were taken from each technique with 15 min interval and 30min between the available breeding grounds. Simple scoop method was the highest ranking in terms of mean number of *Aedes* larvae caught ( $121.00 \pm 15.4$ ) in and around gutters, peridomestic run-offs and shallow wells (for all the sampling areas). Background technique caught more *Culex* larvae ( $8.67 \pm 9.0$ ) than other mosquito species in shallow well of Tudun Wada area. No *Anopheles* larvae were caught using either of the techniques or among breeding grounds. The period chosen for sampling could have marked effects on both sample size and the abundance of species type.

**Keywords:** breeding grounds, dipping techniques, mosquito larvae.

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