THE KEY BREEDING SITES BY PUPAL SURVEY FOR DENGUE MOSQUITO VECTORS, *Aedes aegypti* (Linnaeus) AND *Aedes albopictus* (Skuse), IN GUBA, CEBU CITY, PHILIPPINES

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**Abstract.** We conducted this study to assess how well a pupal survey of dengue mosquito vectors, *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus*, is able to target the most productive breeding sites. The study was carried out monthly during the rainy season (8 months) in 2008 in Guba, Cebu City, Philippines. The hypotheses tested were: 1) most pupae of *Ae. aegypti* or *Ae. albopictus* were produced in a few types of breeding sites and 2) the most productive types of breeding sites for each species were the most abundant. Approximately 2,500 pupae were collected from 554 breeding sites in 279 houses. Thirty-eight point four percent of ten types of breeding sites were positive for *Ae. aegypti*, and 11.9% of nine types of sites were positive for *Ae. albopictus*. Plastic drums (40.2%), metal drums (29.6%), and plastic containers (10.5%) were the key sites for *Ae. aegypti* pupae, whereas bamboo stumps (28.5%), plastic drums (21.1%), and rubber tires (19.1%) were the key sites for *Ae. albopictus*. The most productive breeding sites for *Ae. aegypti* were common but not the most common for *Ae. albopictus*. These results are relevant for dengue vector control programs.

**Keywords:** *Aedes aegypti*, *Aedes albopictus*, pupal survey, productive breeding sites, dengue mosquitoes

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