Category B Practice Q’s

Compare and contrast the differences among eggs/egg deposition of *Culex*, *Aedes*, and *Anopheles* genera. (slide 24)

What is the most common type of arboviral transmission? Briefly explain how this process works. (slide 32)

Which mosquito vectors yellow fever? (slide 59)

Which mosquito vectors dengue? (slide 61)

List and explain the 3 different types of transmission. Give examples of each. What is transovarial transmission? (slide 62, 63, 70)

Define arbovirus. Worldwide, what is the most important arbovirus vector? The second most important? (slide 67)

What are the most frequently contracted mosquito diseases in California? (slide 68)

**Know table in slide 65 (formerly 72), “Pathogen, Disease, and Vector Table”**

What is the primary vector of California Encephalitis? (slide 73)

In California, what is the primary vector of Western Equine Encephalomyelitis? (slide 74)

Which two *Aedes* species may also serve as vectors for WEE? (slide 75)

What are the primary and secondary (in that order) vectors of Saint Louis Encephalitis? (Slide 77)

Which genus is the primary vector for West Nile Virus? (slide 79, 77)

Which genus is the vector for human malaria? What is the causative agent? (slide 82)

What is the primary vector for dog heartworm? What is the pathogen? (slide 87, 86)

What order do mosquitoes belong? What family? (slide 92)

Which requires a blood meal: male or female? (slide 92)

Name the 3 subfamilies mosquitoes are classified into. (slide 95)

Go over slide 97, “Close Relatives of the Mosquito”

Define and give examples of each: Physical control, chemical control, personal protective measures, and area protective measures. (Slide 134)

List the principles of insecticide usage. (slide 145)

Distinguish between larvicides and adulticides. (slide 146)

When would a technician use an herbicide? Distinguish between organic and inorganic herbicide. (slide 148 159, 160)

Name the 6 classes of insecticides used in mosquito control (slides 150-157)

What are the two types of biorational insecticides? (slides 156-157)

What are the 2 types of materials applied to the surface of the water? (Slide 158)

List and describe the different formulations of insecticide for mosquito control (slides 162-167)

List and describe the equipment used in mosquito control (slides 168-170)

What is calibration and why is it important? (slide 173)

What is resistance? How does this occur? What can be done to avoid it? (slides 174-177)

Differentiate between “toxicity” and “hazard”. (slide 180)

What are the 4 types of toxicity? Define them. (slide 181)

What are the 4 ways insecticides can enter a human body? (slide 182-183)

Know slide 185 (formerly 184), “Types of Toxicity”

Know slide 197 (formerly 194), “Insecticide Toxicity Categories and Acute Toxicity Values”

What is physical control? List some examples (slide 197-199). How would natural sources be altered? (slides 205-211). Agricultural sources? (slides 212-216)

What is biological control? (slide 220) What are the two types? (slide 221) What are examples of biological control by natural enemies? (slides 223-225) Distinguish between autocidal control and genetic control. (slides 226-227)

How is larval abundance measured? Does high larval abundance always mean high adult abundance? (slide 243)

List the different ways adult mosquito abundance is measured (example, the trap types). Describe the different types of adults that are captured in different trap types. (slides 244-247)

What are 3 ways avian populations can be tested for arboviral infections? (slides 249-252)

What are additional infections that are surveyed? (slide 253)

Why are human infections bad indicators of arboviral activity? (slide 254)

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Vocabulary (note: some of these terms are not highlighted in the ppt/pdf)

Autogeny (slide 26)

Univoltine (slide 40, 50)

Multivoltine (slide 40, 50)

Diapause (slide 40, 51)

Phytotelmata (slide 49)

Aestivation (slide 51)

Competitive displacement (slide 52)

Infectious disease (slide 56)

Viremia (slide 69)

Encephalitis (slide 70)

Incubation period (slide 71)

Dead-end host (slide 80)

Conditioning (slide 111)

Arbovirus (slide 269)

Note: refer to the glossary starting on slide 269 for other definitions