

Abstract

This project uses sucking machines to investigate the resting sites and analyzed blood source of *Anopheles minimus* by PCR and ELISA methods. No *Anopheles* adults were collected inside the houses and only one *An. maculatus* females outside the houses in 100 premises of 12 villages. The number of *An. minimus*, *An. tessellatus*, and *An. sinensis* collected in the surroundings of breeding streams and ditches were 6, 1, and 2. The mean numbers of mosquitoes collected per light trap per night in the villages were 3.17 *An. minimus*, 1.33 *An. maculatus*, 4.58 *An. ludwae*, 1.50 *An. sinensis*, and 40.83 other non *Anophele* while 0.27, 0.64, 8.45, 2.36, and 125.91 in the surroundings of breeding sites. For blood source analysis, if the mosquitoes were collected from animal shelters, the same animals were the blood source. If the mosquitoes collected by other areas, there was a tendency of the cattle preference. Based on this oneyear preliminary result, we concluded that the nighttime space spray and the residue sprays in animal shelters and its surroundings are still effective but not indoor residue sprays in the houses.

Keyword: *Anopheles minimus*, Resting sites, Blood source analysis