

I have attached the larviciding statistics. We examined 17 communities that intensively larvicided (with B.t.i.) throughout the spring and summer period and 17 other communities that did not larvicide or discontinued larviciding during the critical summer period. These communities were paired by ecoregion. We used a binomial expansion to analyze the paired data. Total *Culex tarsalis* populations were measured by New Jersey light traps located in each of the 34 communities. There were significantly lower *Culex tarsalis* populations in those communities that intensively larvicided versus those that didn't when the data was analyzed for the province as a whole and in the parkland ecoregion. Although the numbers were lower as well in the prairie ecoregion the differences were not significant due to a small sample size (i.e. 5 pairs). Please note that the same results were not achieved for *Culex restuans*. This is a container species that breeds in tires, catch basins, etc. and obviously the communities did not get a good handle on their control.

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