

High immigration and survivorship of *Culex tarsalis* in relation to arbovirus transmission and control difficulties.

A mark-release-recapture study of *Culex tarsalis* was conducted in Martinez, CA during August 1996. Results indicated a high population of host-seeking females, immigration from several directions, high daily survivorship and low emigration from the study area. Arbovirus activity was revealed by a subsequent sentinel chicken seroconversion to WEE. Rapid recovery of the population after adulticiding was probably due to continuous immigration.