

As important vectors for arboviruses, mosquitoes pose a growing threat to public health throughout Colorado. Robust mosquito surveillance and control programs mitigate the spread of invasive species, like *Aedes aegypti*, and the growth of native populations of *Culex* species that vector West Nile Virus (WNV). Climate change, human travel, and global trade have driven range shifts for invasive arbovirus vectors such as *Aedes aegypti*. In Colorado, Grand Junction reported a population of invasive *Aedes aegypti* that has successfully overwintered in the county. Considering the continued risk of WNV and new risk that an additional vector might bring to the state, we aim to assess the current surveillance ecosystem in Colorado to find gaps in coverage and highlight successes. Using county website information, submissions to Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, and conversations with IPM specialists, we determined what counties and municipalities conduct surveillance and assigned an index score based on surveillance intensity and public transparency. We then built a bivariate map of Colorado identifying areas of both robust and weak mosquito surveillance compared against where cases of WNV are reported. Our results indicate that 15 of the 64 counties in Colorado scored highly for arbovirus surveillance and mosquito control, with the remaining 49 counties falling in lower ranges. In three counties, mosquito samples are sent to the state lab with no published information on surveillance or control. Seven counties had city or municipality level surveillance, but none conducted outside of those limits. Currently, only one mosquito control district uses traps that specifically target *Ae. aegypti*. Colorado's surveillance, control, and data reporting systems for mosquitoes are highly variable across the state. Programs, like RaHP VEC are vital in addressing these gaps in coverage and integrating data from existing surveillance systems into a larger data repository such as VectorSurv.