INTRODUCTION
Mosquitoes of the genus Aedes are the main vectors of dengue, chikungunya, Zika and yellow fever. The presence and broad distribution of Aedes aegypti in north Argentina plays a fundamental role in the circulation and transmission of these viruses in the region. This is why the locality of Tartagal (Salta Province – Figure 1) has historically constituted a vulnerable urban scenario for the development of endemic dengue outbreaks. Ten years after the first record of dengue in Argentina, during 1988, Tartagal has suffered several seasonal outbreaks of varied incidence (Figure 2). In 2009, Argentina suffered the first dengue epidemic of great importance, both in magnitude and distribution, with 26,000 countrywide cases and 14 provinces affected. Salta Province reported 2,678 cases of which 665 corresponded to Tartagal. Given this situation, Mundo Sano Foundation began a Surveillance and Control Program for Ae. aegypti, including the study of the abundance of breeding sites of the mosquito and identification of local epidemiological risk factors. The main goal of the program was to decrease the incidence of dengue in the locality through the implementation of permanent actions to reduce the levels of vector infestation and perform contingency outbreak interventions in the presence of dengue cases.

METHODOLOGY
The components of the operative program are organized in relation to the epidemiological profile of the locality (Figure 3) and activities are planned in accordance to the time of the year and the risk situation, trying to obtain the greatest impact on the mosquito populations.

RESULTS
As seen if Figure 4, the Summer-Autumn months are more favorable for the mosquito since the weekly levels of oviposition Aedes aegypti are higher during this period. Moreover, the levels of abundance of breeding sites are high and widely distributed in the urban area. Nonetheless, Figure 5 shows the gradual decrease of the levels of abundance of breeding sites during the Summer-Autumn months since the program began. The neighborhood rallies to remove potential breeding sites (“descacharrado”) performed throughout the year and especially in the weeks prior to the rainy season leads to a start of the risk period with a diminished amount of available breeding sites. Consequently, there is a lower basal level of mosquitoes in comparison to those present in other localities of the region where control measures are not performed throughout the year (Figure 6). These activities have permitted to gradually reduce the application of larvicides for point controls, as well as the use of spatial treatments with adulticides, being implemented only for outbreak control (Figure 7).

CONCLUSION
The implementation of a permanent monitoring system of breeding sites and of key infestation determinants provides the necessary information for the temporal and spatial analysis of the population dynamics of Aedes aegypti. The use of this information permits the development of a model for vector control sustainable in time and adjusted to the local situation, with the ultimate goal to have a greater impact on the mosquito populations with the least environmental impact possible.

Figure 1. Study area
Figure 2. Registered cases of dengue in Tartagal, 1998 - 2008
Figure 3. Schematic of the operative components of the Program for Surveillance and Control of Aedes aegypti.
Figure 4. Weekly oviposition
Figure 5. Annual density of Aedes aegypti breeding sites for Tartagal during the Summer-Autumn period.
Figure 6. Total oviposition during the months previous to the start of the epidemiological risk period (October-December)
Figure 7. Dengue cases confirmed in Tartagal between 2009 and 2016