MOSQUITO and VECTOR MANAGEMENT DISTRICT of SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

DISEASE SURVEILLANCE REPORT

November 2020

Live Mosquito-Borne Virus Surveillance

Encephalitis virus surveillance is ending for the year and will resume in March. *Aedes* trapping will continue, but catch numbers are expected to remain low until after the winter rain causes eggs to hatch.

Location	Date	Number of Mosquitoes	Type of Trap	# of Traps	Mosquitoes per Trap Night	Pools Submitted	WSW Virus Test Result
Santa Barbara County							
La Vista Rd.	10/23/11/2	7	BGS2	1	0.7	0	
Antone Rd.	10/16-11/4	1	BGS2	1	0.05	0	
Calle Cita ditch	11/3-11/5	24	Gravid	1	12	1	Negative
Trinity Church	11/3-11/5	0	Gravid	1	0	0	
Willowglen Park	11/3-11/5	13	Gravid	1	6.5	1	Negative
Sterrett Ave	10/28-11/5	3*	BGS2	1	0.375	0	
Fawn Place	10/27-11/16	0	BGS2	1	0	0	
San Pablo	10/24-11/16	7	BGS2	1	0.3	0	
Calle Canon	11/4-11/16	0	BGS2	1	0	0	
Villa Ave. 2	11/6-11/17	1	BGS2	1	0.09	0	
Arrellaga St.	11/6-11/17	1	BGS2	1	0.09	0	
Vallerio St.	11/6-11/17	18*	BGS2	1	1.73	0	
La Colina Jr. High	11/16-11/20	13	Gravid	1	3.25	2	Negative
San Marcos Foothills	11/16-11/20	24	Gravid	1	6.0	1	Negative
Calvary Cemetary	11/16-11/20	30	Gravid	1	7.5	3	Negative
Sterrett Ave.	10/28-11/24	3*	BGS2	1	0.12	0	
Chino St.	10/30-11/25	7*	BGS2	1	0.27	0	
Villa Ave. 3	11/5-11/25	0	BGS2	1	0	0	

***Aedes aegypti* present** WSW=WNV, SLEV, AND WEE

West Nile Virus Activity

Eight mosquito pools tested negative for West Nile virus, St. Louis encephalitis virus, and Western equine encephalitis virus this month. One dead bird, an American coot, was reported to the hotline in November, but that species is not accepted for testing.

This November, the number of reported cases of human infection with WNV in 2020 in California has increased from 155 to 172. The number of fatalities in California this year remains at seven.

In California, only three birds tested positive for WNV, bringing the 2020 total to 339. A total of 2,628 positive mosquito pools were reported from 28 counties this year; this time last year, there were 3,284 positive pools from 25 counties.

St. Louis Encephalitis Virus Activity
No new SLEV activity was detected in November. Three human SLEV infections have been reported this year from Fresno, Madera, and San Joaquin Counties. In 2020, 509 positive mosquito pools have been reported from nine counties.

Western Equine Encephalitis
There was no reportable WEE activity in California in November.

Sentinel Chicken Flocks
The District currently maintains four sentinel chicken flocks in Santa Barbara County located at the Goleta Sanitary District, Mission Hills Community Services District, the Solvang City Wastewater Treatment Plant, and the U.S. Forest Service Fire Station in Carpinteria. Blood samples were collected from these chickens during the week of November 9, and all tested negative for the presence of WNV, SLEV, and WEE. From November through March, chickens are tested only once every four weeks. In California in 2020, 142 sentinel chickens from 16 California counties have tested positive for WNV.

Zika Virus and Invasive *Aedes* Mosquito Update
The District has now documented 31 *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes (added 4 in November) from nine addresses (added 1 in November) in two neighborhoods. Several residents of both affected neighborhoods have commented that bites have become less frequent.

There were no Zika virus infections reported in California in November. Invasive *Aedes* are present in the following 22 counties: Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, Riverside, San Bernardino, Butte, Imperial, Kern, Kings, Fresno, Madera, Merced, San Joaquin, Placer, Sacramento**, Santa Barbara**, Shasta, Sutter, Stanislaus, Tulare, Ventura, and Yolo.

Biogents GAT

Catchmaster Ovi-Catch AGO

Autocidal Gravid Ovi-Traps (AGO)
and Gravid *Aedes* Traps (GAT)

Autocidal gravid ovi-traps (AGO) and gravid *Aedes* traps (GAT) are intended especially for invasive, container-breeding *Aedes* mosquitoes. They are passive traps that target female mosquitoes ready to lay eggs. Mosquitoes are lured inside by the smell of nutrient rich (read: stinky) water. The females are blocked from reaching the water and are caught when they land on the trap's sticky inside surface. Developers boast that their traps reduce populations by up to 92% without using electrical power or pesticides. At about $25 each, they are among the least expensive traps available. The District has six of each brand, and they are being placed in areas where invasive *Aedes* have already been documented.