MOSQUITO and VECTOR MANAGEMENT DISTRICT of SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

DISEASE SURVEILLANCE REPORT

October 2026

Santa Barbara County Vector-borne Disease Surveillance

Although four were reported, no dead birds were accepted by the West Nile Virus Dead Bird Hotline for testing West Nile Virus (WNV) in October. Three could not be picked up in a timely manner, and one was an American coot which is not an accepted bird species.

Santa Barbara Encephalitis Virus Surveillance (EVS) Trapping

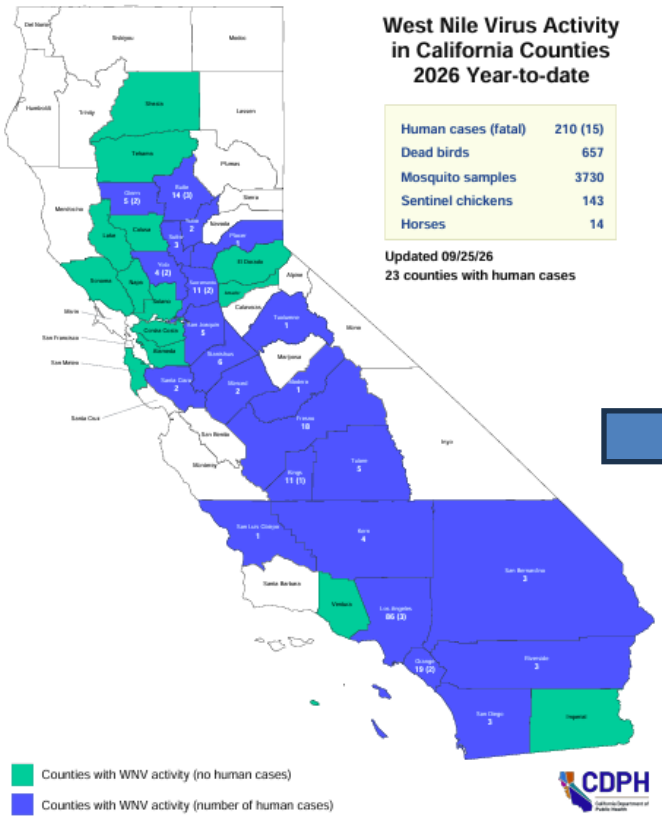
Location	Date	Number of Mosquitoes	Type of Trap	# of Traps	Mosquitoes per Trap Night	Pools Submitted	WSW* Virus Test Result
Goleta Sanitary District	10/5-10/7	4✧	Gravid	3	0.7	1	Negative
Lake Los Carneros	10/7-10/9	10	Gravid	2	2.5	2	Negative
Lake Los Carneros, Goleta	10/8-10/9	23 mosq 70 biting midges 40 black flies	EVS	8	2.9	2	Negative
Bella Vista Park, Goleta	10/8-10/9	5	EVS	1	5	1	Negative
Bella Vista Park, Goleta	10/7-10/9	0	Gravid	1	0	0	--
Evergreen Park, Goleta	10/7-10/9	21	Gravid	2	5.25	2	Negative
Evergreen Park, Goleta	10/8-10/9	41	EVS	3	13.7	2	Negative
Cravens Ln, Carpinteria	10/13-10/14	9	EVS	2	4.5	1	Pending
Bird Refuge, SB	10/15-10/16	16	EVS	6	2.7	2	Pending
Bird Refuge, SB	10/14-10/6	69	Gravid	5	6.9	2	Pending
Foothill Rd x Hope Ave§	10/19-10/20	4	Gravid	2	2	1	Pending
UCSB/SBAir Bluffs	10/26-10/28	24	Gravid	4	3.0	2	Pending
UCSB/SBAir Bluffs	10/27-10/28	29	EVS	6	4.8	2	Pending
Goleta Sanitary District	10/28-10/29	91	Gravid	2	45.5	2	Pending

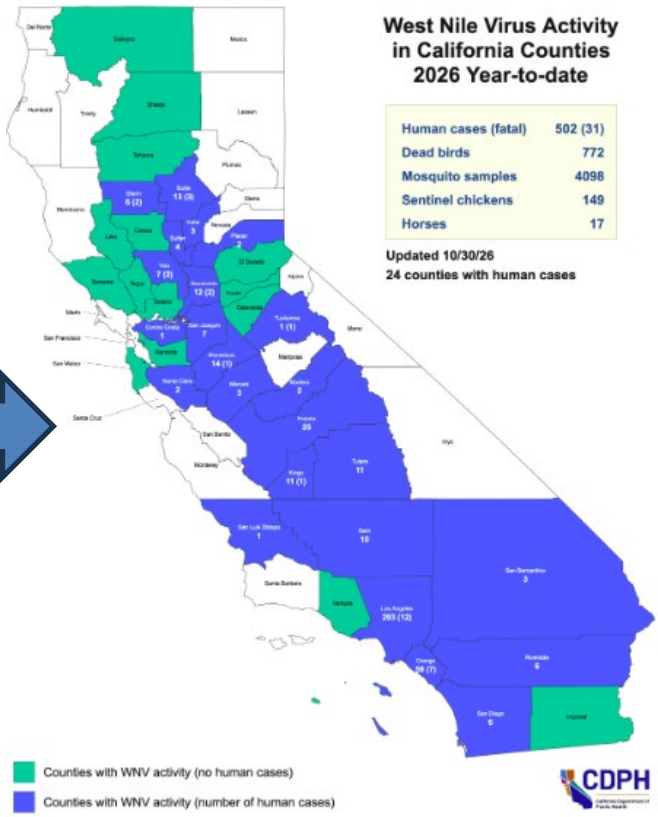
EVS=encephalitis surveillance trap (CO^2)
*WSW=West Nile (WNV), St. Louis Encephalitis (SLE), AND Western Equine Encephalitis (WEE)
**Color indicates the virus-transmitting ability of some or all of the mosquito species caught in the traps: Purple = high (example: *Aedes aegypti*, *Culex tarsalis*); Aqua = moderate; Tan = low.

✧Traps raided by ants

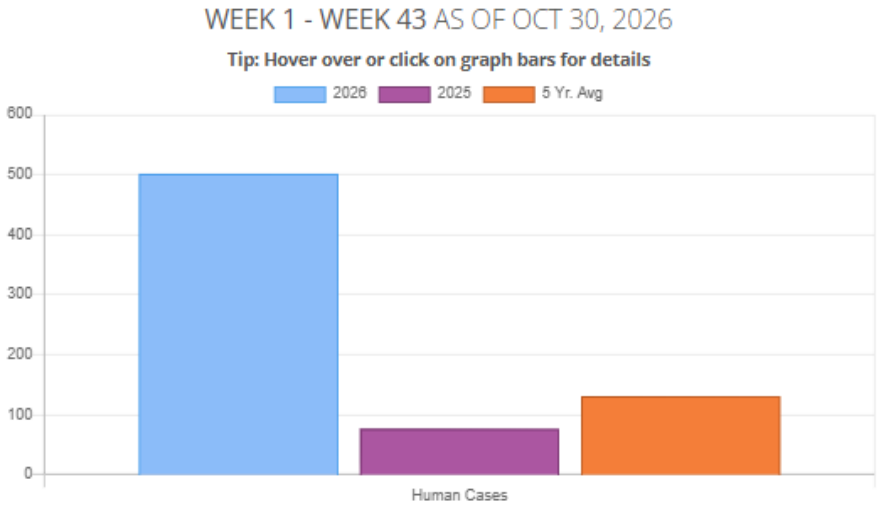
§Last site with detection of WNV in mosquito sample (2020)

California Vector-borne Disease Surveillance





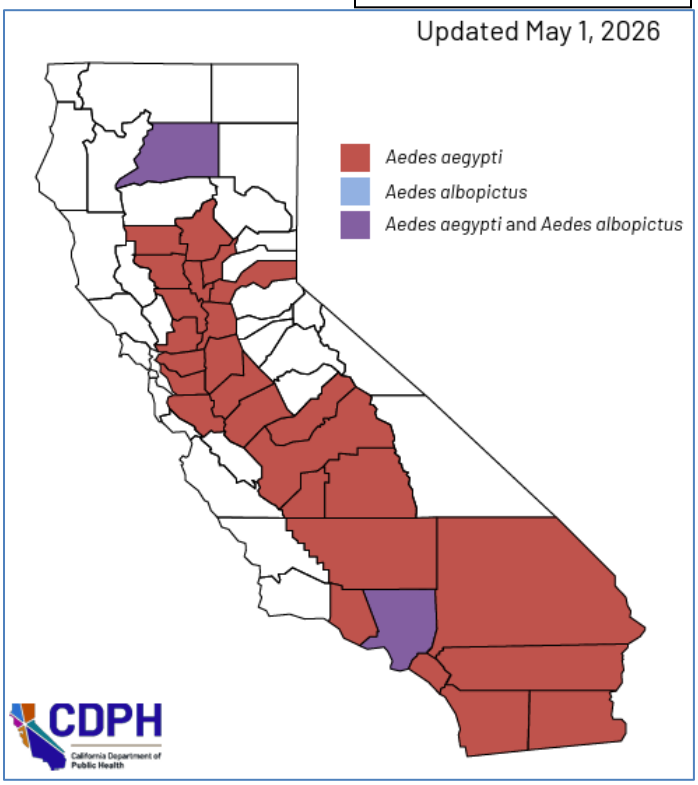
2025 & 2026 YTD West Nile Virus Comparisons		
	2025	**2026**
Total No. Dead Bird Reports	7,135	9,820
No. Positive Counties	34	39
No. Human Cases	74	502
No. Positive Dead Birds / No. Tested	149 / 1,598	772 / 2,277
No. Positive Mosquito Pools / No. Tested	2,724 / 49,364	4,098 / 56,328
No. Seroconversions / No. Tested	60 / 3,755	149 / 3,754



Note: 352 out of 502 cases occurred in Los Angeles and Orange Counties. Asymptomatic blood donors add another 25 cases to the total.

Update on Invasive *Aedes* Mosquitoes

No recent update available



The District has recorded invasive *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes notoscriptus* in four main areas:
--near West Micheltorena Street in Santa Barbara including the northeast edge of the Mesa (*Ae. notoscriptus*)
-- the lower East side of Santa Barbara between State St. and Milpas St.
-- between Casitas Pass Road and Linden Ave. in Carpinteria
--near the intersection of Turnpike and Calle Real in Goleta Valley.

Many residents are reporting aggressive, day-biting mosquitoes and providing samples. Traps are being placed in those areas.

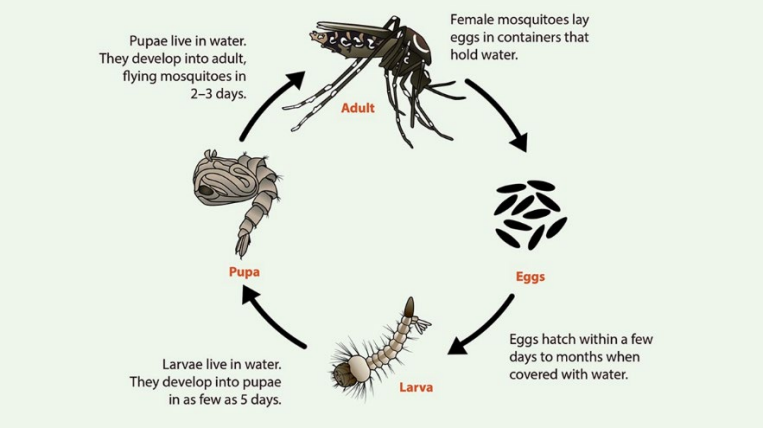
Invasive *Aedes* mosquitoes remain active until overnight temperatures drop below 50°F. Eggs can survive without water for over six months.

Ae. aegypti is found in 28 California counties and *Aedes albopictus* is found in two (data not available for *Ae. notoscriptus*). As of October 1, there have been 52 travel-related human dengue cases (2 in Santa Barbara County), five chikungunya cases, and no cases of Zika virus in California this year. In 2025, the CA Dept. of Public Health reports **6** locally-transmitted cases of dengue virus in California. In 2024, there were 18 locally-transmitted dengue cases. *Ae. aegypti* mosquitoes, capable of vectoring dengue, Zika, yellow fever, and chikungunya viruses, are common in the Greater Los Angeles area. One mosquito sample collected in Greater L.A. tested positive for dengue virus in 2025; this is the first official record ever of dengue virus identified from a mosquito collected in California.

In national news, Florida has had 524 locally-transmitted dengue virus cases this year. One elderly woman has died as a result of the outbreak.



Aedes notoscriptus, the Australian backyard mosquito. Photo credit: Lek Khauv - https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/1682027



Aedes aegypti life cycle

Santa Barbara Invasive Aedes Trapping

Location	Date	# of Mosquitoes	Type of Trap	# of Traps	*Aedes aegypti (33)*	*Aedes notoscriptus (12)*	# of Aedes per trap night
800 Block W Mission St, SB	9/25-10/2	9	BGS	1	0	0	0
8oo Block W Micheltorena, SB	9/18-10/2	11	BGS	1	0	4	0.2
Vallecito Rd., Carpinteria	9/25-10/2	3	BGS	1	1	0	0.14
Shepard Apartments, Carpinteria	9/24-10/2	5	BGS	1	1	0	0.13
Shepard Apartments, Carpinteria	10/2-10/9	4	BGS	1	1	0	0.14
800 Block W Micheltorena, SB	10/2-10/9	7	BGS	1	0	6	0.85
Vallecito Rd, Carpinteria	10/13-10/14	2	EVS	1	1	0	1
Cravens Ln, Carpinteria	10/16	14	Resident's Zevo trap	1	0	0	0
SBCC Wake Center, GolV	10/15-10/16	12	EVS	4	8	0	2.0
SBCC Wake Center, GolV	10/16-10/19	7	BGS	2	5	0	0.8
Vallecito Rd., Carpinteria	10/15-10/20	15	BGS	1	1	0	0.2
SBCC Wake Center, GolV	10/19-10/20	1	BGS	4	0	0	0
1000 Block E Haley St, SB	10/15-10/20	3	BGS	1	1	0	0.2
1300 Block Kenwood, SB	9/30-10/20	10	BGS	1	0	2	0.1
E Mission x Chino St, SB	9/30-10/27	0	AGO	2	0	0	0
Vallecito Rd, Carpinteria	10/23-10/27	4	BGS	2	2	0	0.25
San Andres x W Islay, SB	10/23-10/29	6	BGS	2	2	0	0.16
Los Verdes Rd, GolV	10/23-10/29	0	BGS	1	0	0	0
SBCC Wake Center, Golv	10/23-10/29	6	BGS	2	6	0	0.5
400 Block E Carrillo St, SB	10/29	2	Resident's sample	--	2	--	--
1300 Block Olive St, SB	10/30	2	Resident's sample	--	2	--	--

BGS2=Biogents Sentinel 2; OVI=oviposition trap; EVS=encephalitis surveillance trap (CO^2)
For specific trap collection data, please email a request to: info@mvmdistrict.org

In2Care Mosquito Stations

Several California vector control districts have reported success with In2Care Mosquito Stations against invasive *Aedes* mosquitoes. The District has purchased a set of 25 to trap for the *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes notoscriptus* found in several neighborhoods. They kill adult mosquitoes, collect larvae, and auto-disseminate larvicide to other oviposition sites.

- In2Care Stations attract container-breeding female mosquitoes. The shape and dark color of the station and the attractant tablet dissolved in the water create an ideal oviposition site for invasive *Aedes* mosquitoes.
- The female lands on the floating ring of gauze at the surface of the water and lays eggs.
    - When the eggs hatch, the larvae will die when the pupal stage is reached because of the insect hormone larvicide (pyriproxyfen) in the station, which inhibits development into the adult stage.
        - When the trap is re-filled (every 4 to 6 weeks), staff can collect and identify the larvae.
            - In October 2026, two stations in Carpinteria contained 12 *Aedes aegypti* larvae.
    - The female gets dusted with the hormone larvicide and a slow-acting fungus-based insecticide (*Beauveria bassiana*).
- Before the fungus can take effect, the female visits other containers to lay eggs and contaminates each with the hormone larvicide.



In2Care®
Mosquito Control Solutions

